Pastoral Livelihoods Initiative Phase II (PLI II)

Lessons Learnt in Early Warning System, Crises Modifier, Economic Strengthening, Livestock Production & Services, Natural Resource Management, HIV, OVC & PMTCT and MNCH Programs

December 2012, Addis Ababa
Save the Children. (SC), and its partners, have implemented a new program in support of pastoralists and ex-pastoralists in Ethiopia entitled *Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative, Phase Two (PLI II)* May 11, 2009 – May 10 2013. SC/US had created a consortium of international partners that have a proven capacity to implement high-quality relief and development programs in the pastoral areas of Ethiopia, necessary to consolidate and build on the successes of PLI I and to improve sustainable livelihoods. Key partners under this consortium include CARE International, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Mercy Corps (MC).

The consortium was also linked to a number of research agencies, customary pastoral institutions and the private sector. In addition to establishing a strong consortium, SC has garnered the commitment of a team of highly-qualified personnel, who will be responsible for direct project implementation, as well as put forth a carefully-considered strategy for programmatic and financial/managerial support.

The overall goal of PLI II is to ensure that *pastoralists and ex-pastoralists in Somali, Oromia and Afar Regions demonstrate increased resilience to shocks and secure more sustainable livelihoods*. Implemented at a time of increasing uncertainty and shocks, the program has gone through towards this goal through implementing the following strategic objectives (SO) and the intermediate results (IR) associated with them:

**SO1: Protect the lives and livelihoods of pastoralists and ex-pastoralists**

Expected Results and Strategies:

**IR1.1: Strengthened Early Warning Systems**

*Strategy 1.1.1: Improve early warning data analysis*

*Strategy 1.1.2: Improve quality of early warning analysis reports*

*Strategy 1.1.3: Strengthen co-ordination of early warning systems between Government bureaus and multi-agency partners*

**IR1.2: Strengthened Protective Livelihoods-based Responses**

*Strategy 1.2.1: Strengthen livestock-based response*

*Strategy 1.2.2: Establish and protect key drought reserves*

*Strategy 1.2.3: Improve the availability and access to cereal during drought through community-led cereal banks*

*Strategy 1.2.4: Improved maintenance of water points*

**IR1.3: Supported Policy Initiatives to Protect Pastoral Livelihoods**

*Strategy 1.3.1: Support pastoral areas EWS policy development*
Strategy 1.3.2: Support the roll-out of National Guidelines for Livestock Relief Interventions in Pastoralist Areas

Strategy 1.3.3: Strengthen pastoral areas social protection policy initiatives

SO2: Strengthen the lives and livelihoods of pastoralists and ex-pastoralists

Expected Results and Strategies:

IR 2.1: Strengthened Economic Opportunities for Pastoralists and Ex-pastoralists

Strategy 2.1.1: Improved rangeland and water resource management

Strategy 2.1.2: Improved sales and value of livestock products and services

Strategy 2.1.3: Improved sales and value of non-livestock products and services

IR2.2 Supported Policy Initiatives to Strengthen Pastoral Lives and Livelihoods

Strategy 2.2.1: Support policy initiatives to recognize customary institutions and land tenure systems

Strategy 2.2.2: Support the roll-out of MoARD’s national animal health minimum standards and guidelines

Strategy 2.2.3: Strengthen livestock marketing including export/cross border trade

Overall Objective of MNCH

To improve the health status of mothers and children in targeted pastoral areas of Somali, Afar and Oromia regions.

Specific Objectives

1. To improve the use of modern family planning methods within the project area.

2. To improve maternal, newborn and child health within the project area.

3. To decrease the incidence of harmful traditional practices within the project area.

MNCH Expected Results

1. Improved practices of FP and MNCH, and decreased HTP at the household and community level.

2. Improved availability and quality of FP and MNC health services, products and information.

3. Key elements of health and community systems strengthened to support MNC health services and decrease HTP.

4. Systematic program learning to inform policy and program investment.

Cross Cutting Result: Increased access to community-based health and HIV services, including HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support services for pastoral communities with particular emphasis on orphans and vulnerable children and families affected by HIV/AIDS.
Strategies:

**Strategy 1:** Implement prevention and behavior change activities using community-based and mobile structures

**Strategy 2:** Strengthen community-based response structures for care and support of OVC, caregivers and PLWHA

**Strategy 3:** Ensure links to comprehensive health services for HIV/AIDS affected pastoralist groups

Cross Cutting Strategies:

**Gender Equity:** Women are empowered to fully participate in meeting their social and livelihood needs.

**Do No Harm:** The project ensures that conflict mitigation and ‘do no harm’ approaches are integrated across the interventions.

**Community engagement and capacity building of communities and local government:** Strengthened capacity of communities to support vulnerable populations and to strengthen their own household economic security.

**Synergies:** Maximum collaboration with other actors and sustainability of interventions is promoted.

The SC team worked diligently to design and implements the resultant framework to respond to and build on the USAID proposed program design. The overall goal adds detail and focuses the proposed activities on one of the fundamental lessons of PLI I: increased resiliency to shocks will play an increasingly important function in the sustainability of pastoralism and indeed agro-pastoralism as global climate change impacts on rainfall patterns in particular shortening growing seasons and therefore affecting production levels of both pasture and cropping. The proposed strategies and interventions therefore seek not only to protect lives and livelihoods in the face of repeated shocks, but also by strengthening them through livestock and non-livestock sales, improved rangeland and water management and improved early warning and response.

Despite the challenges, SC and its partners feel that pastoralists are the best custodians of the drylands of Africa and have therefore worked closely with pastoral institutions to strengthen early warning systems (EWS) and drought cycle management, scale-up livelihoods-based drought responses, ensure that services for pastoralist populations were strengthened, and support policy initiatives initiated by the PLI II policy program to address policy challenges. In addition, the SC team has assisted the steadily increasing number of ex-pastoralists who are abandoning pastoralism and now live in and around market centers, including pioneering new approaches to address HIV/AIDS. The SC team recognizes women are the ‘unseen hands’ of pastoralism and will give special emphasis to addressing the needs of women and children. The consortium has also acknowledged the important role played by the private sector in sustainable livelihoods development and focusing on market driven solutions for pastoralists and ex-pastoralists.

The team has also implemented two critical cross-cutting strategies and one additional health program component to this program: an emphasis on strengthening indigenous technical knowledge and customary institutions (including women’s institutions) and Do No Harm principles and Mother and New Born Child respectively. The consortium is confident that through this integrated and comprehensive implementation it has successfully finalized the implementation of PLI II.
### Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative II

#### Early Warning System (EWS)

EWS is a strategic component within PLI II designed to provide early warning and trigger early emergency response during droughts and other hazards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continuous capacity building for government, NGOs and UN agencies</td>
<td>720 experts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(trainings, workshops, exchange visits on EWS, TOT on HEA, LIAS, DCM and CP,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS, CMDRR, CbEWS …)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community capacity building (CMDRR, CbEWS, CP)</td>
<td>140 community members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly EW and Livelihoods Updates</td>
<td>58 reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-annual multi-agency Seasonal needs assessments</td>
<td>14 Need assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad hoc assessment</td>
<td>13 Ad hoc reports/Alerts’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community-based Early Warning System (CbEWS)</td>
<td>6 communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Community EW</td>
<td>3 Woredas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings with communities/Customary Institutions on EW information and related</td>
<td>40 meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>responses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Key Outcomes:
- Somali and Afar Regional Bureaus now have the technical training and equipment to successfully implement their EWS
- Household food Economic Analysis (HEA) for livelihoods-based EWS and multi-agency assessments have been successfully implemented
- Provision of Evidence-based information from seasonal assessments informs HRDs EWS successful applied to disaster responses in 2009-2012

#### Key Lessons:
- EW must be a continuously applied and monitored component and not only linked with periodic disasters
- Region-wide EWS capacity building (technical, administrative, logistical, operational) has created functional systems at region, zone, and district levels
- Livelihood system based EW requires baselines and regular monitoring of trends and dynamics
- High turnover of experienced staff jeopardizes EWS sustainability
- Despite EWS availability, resource allocation for slow-onset disaster response has not been timely
- Effective disaster risk management (DRM) plans require robust funding mechanisms

#### Key Recommendations:
- Continue to develop institutional EWS capacity and include additional regions with vulnerable lowland communities
- Plan and implement phased sustainability strategies that include staff retention mechanisms and increasing financial responsibility of government EWS implementers
- Expand/upgrade CEWS for early action and increasingly effective DRM at community level
- Establish/strengthen contingency funding mechanisms at different levels, including community DRM funds, development program crisis modifiers, and government contingency budgets
Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative II
Crisis Modifier

The Crisis Modifier (CM) is a strategic component within PLI II designed to provide timely response during droughts and other hazards to protect the livelihoods of pastoralists.

**Intervention** | **Results**
---|---
Commercial destocking | 2,781 HHs; 14,233 animals
Slaughter destocking | 6,518 HHs
Supplementary feeding | 8,235 HHs; 15,511 animals
Water trucking | 1,920
Water infrastructure rehabilitation | 10 schemes; >10,000 HHs
Animal health (animal treated, vaccinated) | >360,000 HHs; >3,637,000 animals
CfW (selective bush clearing) | 7,495 HHs; 20,909 Ha

**Outcomes:**
- Protection of development gains
- Improved livestock health
- Reduced loss of assets (livestock mortality, reproduction, production)
- Decrease of unsustainable (emergency) sale of HH assets
- Stabilized HH income
- Improved nutrition (high protein meat and milk)
- Increased water consumption
- Protection of the genetic portfolio of adapted breeds
- Accelerated recovery towards sustainable livelihood systems

**Key Lessons:**
- Early action and livelihoods protection are cost effective
- Voucher-based systems are very effective
- CM is indispensible to achieve resilience impacts in ASALs
- Strategic integration for complementarily
- Effective transition between DCM phases requires strategic programming, appropriate approaches and strong implementation capacities
- Avoiding and reducing dependency syndromes is crucial
- Needs >> CM scope and scale

**Key Recommendations:**
- Upgrade DCM model, maintain development/mitigation throughout the cycles
- Combine SL, DRM and FS approaches
- Strengthen GoE coordination
- Combine market-based approaches (e.g. bank loans, trade, PVP) with community-based approaches (e.g. CIs, SHGs, RF, traditional safety nets)
- Make avoiding/reducing of dependency syndromes mandatory
- Combine various response and recovery programs to reach required scope, scale and level of impact
Pastoralists from Kenya watering livestock (SC in Arero Woreda, Oromia)

Provision of Supplementary Feed (SC in Arero Woreda, Oromia)

Cattle in feeding centers giving milk (SC in Arero Woreda, Oromia)

Livestock feed for calves from drought reserves (SC in Arero Woreda, Oromia)

Maintenances of Motorized Water Points (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)

Pond rehabilitation cash for work (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)
DCM is widely used for programming development/mitigation, response and recovery in drought prone areas. On the basis of practical lessons learnt during the droughts in 2010 (north Somali and Afar regions) and 2011 (south Somali and Oromia regions), PLI II has amended this model to improve performance reliability and resilience.

Amendments:
- Transitions between DCM phases
- Continuation of development interventions throughout the cycle
- Additional interventions

**Original DCM Model**

**Mitigation**
- Community development
- Contingency planning
- Capacity building
- Infrastructure development

**Preparedness/Alert/Alarm**
- Strategic stock piling/reserves
- Water infrastructure rehabilitation
- Livestock marketing
- Animal health
- Human health
- Livestock supplementary feeding

**Relief Assistance/Emergency Response**
- Animal health
- Human health
- Emergency water supply
- Supplementary feeding of vulnerable groups

**Reconstruction/Recovery**
- Restocking
- Dam rehabilitation
- Capacity building
- Infrastructure development
- Food for work
- Cash for Work
- Natural Resources Management

**Amended DCM Model**

**Mitigation (additional)**
- Natural resource management, Livestock marketing, Community-based animal health services, Livelihoods diversification, Education, Human health, Catalyzing value chains, Policy development, Conflict resolution, Insurance systems

**Alert/Alarm (additional)**
- Natural resource management, Response plan update, Livelihoods diversification, Education, Catalyzing value chains, Policy development, Conflict resolution, Catalyzing social safety nets

**Emergency response (additional)**
- Natural resource management, Livestock marketing, Slaughter destocking, Livelihoods diversification, Education, Catalyzing value chains, Policy development, Conflict resolution, Food for work, Cash for work, Increase grain/staple food availability in remote areas, Livestock supplementary feeding, Response coordination, Insurance systems

**Recovery (additional)**
- Human health, Education, Livestock marketing, Livelihoods diversification, Catalyzing value chains, Policy development, Conflict resolution, Animal health, Insurance systems
### Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative II economic strengthening (ES)

Economic strengthening is one of the PLI II program interventions that aims at supporting livelihoods of pastoralists and livelihood diversification to manage risk and which comprises interventions that are implemented to reduce the economic vulnerability of pastoralists due to the effect of drought risk and which can empower them to provide for the essential needs of their families, rather than relying on external assistance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Total profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereal Marketing Group/Coop</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>777,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livestock Marketing Group/Coop</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>1,437,331</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gum and Incense MG/C</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>107,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women aloe soap Manufacturing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral lick group/C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Marketing Group</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>36,430</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women saving and credit Groups</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>60,740</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beekeeping</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fodder and horticulture production group</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>618,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milk Marketing Group</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>46,949</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAHWs Groups/Association</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drip Irrigation HHs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>53,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>159</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,769</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,965</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,736</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,130,021</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Major Outcomes
- Increased household/group income; 51 groups earned net profit of Birr 1,593,080;
- Groups served-sources of emergency loan for members & community;
- CMGs stabilized price with fair price, Birr 75-110/Qt and time saved;
- 25-40% of literacy class participants able to read and write;
- LMGs reduced long distance travelling to marketing center by 8 Kms av
- Alternative income sources created, Gum and Incense, aloe soap, veget.;

#### Key Lessons:
- Experience sharing visit among strong and weak groups is a least cost approach to strengthen weak groups resulted in improvement of financial managements, record keeping, business planning and engagement in the business.
- Although is was not in continuous way, literacy class participants understand the benefit of education and send children to school;
- There is spillover effect of forming new and similar groups, saving mobilization, provision of loan services and social support activities, petty trading and consumer shop services
- LMCs foster relationship between among conflicting communities of Issa, Hawiya and Oromo;
- Vegetable production through drip irrigation practice and fishery marketing enhanced income generation and dietary habits in pastoralist and ex-pastoralist communities;

#### Key Recommendations
- Implement income-generating activities for the pastoralist dropouts in growing cities towns;
- The project has to increase the level of training to the members of groups so as groups can fully and continuously engaged in business
- PLI-II need to facilitate IGA access to credit through local MFI to promote group investments;
- Continuing transformation of groups into primary cooperative society and union to mobilize local resources and enable them to get bargaining power in the market and facilitate creation of market linkages;
- Provide financial support through cooperative revolving fund basis instead of injecting seed capital to legally unrecognized primary groups;
- Ensure sustainability and scaling up of the best practices and lessons learned;
Photos of Economic Strengthening (ES)

Women Income Generation Groups Establishment (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)

Members of women income generating group on record keeping (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)

Mini-Stores Constructed (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)

Cereal Marketing Groups (SC in Liben)

Establishment of multipurpose shops (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)

Women Petty Trading Shop (SC in Dollo Ado Woreda, Somali)

Livestock Drug Trader (SC in Dollo Ado Woreda, Somali)

Beekeeping Practices (IRC in Kebribeya Woreda, Somali)

Livestock Marketing Groups Supported on Commercial De-Stocking (MC in Mulla Woreda, Somali)

Pilot drip irrigation practice (MC in Mulla Woreda, Somali)

Production from drip irrigation (MC in Mulla Woreda, Somali)

Production from drip irrigation practice (MC in...
The shortage in animal health services in remote pastoral areas limits the lifespan and productivity of livestock, which is the basis for pastoral livelihood systems. Improved livestock availability has direct impacts on pastoralists’ food security, livelihood development, and resilience. Therefore, PLI II has interlinked Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), Private Veterinary Pharmacies (PVP), government veterinary services, and disease surveillance and outbreak reporting (including cross border).

Key Results:
- 689 CAHWs and Mastitis womens’ group members provide animal health services in pastoral areas
- 536,013 animals treated from >100,000 pastoral HHs
- Support to government: 2,354,704 animals vaccinated, 23 livestock disease surveillances, 5 animal health posts rehabilitated
- 5 new private veterinary pharmacies (PVP) established; CAHWs access drugs from PVPs
- 5 CAHWs cooperatives and Woreda animal health platforms established
- Camel management skills upgrade for 4,197 camel herders, 182 CAHWs and 56 animal health professionals
- Roll-out of the National Guidelines for Livestock Relief Intervention in Pastoralist Areas of Afar, Oromia and Somali region
- 3 regional camel production road maps (Afar, Somali, Oromia) designed; national level camel production road map is forthcoming

Key Outcomes:
- Reduced livestock disease rates, Increased livestock production.
- Reduced households expenditures for animal health care and livestock loss.
- Increased pastoralists income and stabilized livelihood systems.

Key Lessons:
- Community Based Animal Health (CBAH) system is an effective and efficient way of providing animal health services in remote areas. Especially, during herd mobility
- Coordination among all stakeholders working with CAHWs is essential; animal health platforms create an effective mechanism for coordination
- CAHWs access to livestock medications is essential to program sustainability.
- Free drugs and drug delivery, except during emergency periods, undermines CAHW project performance
- Female CAHWs are highly effective

Key Recommendations:
- Promote CAHW full area coverage
- Establish Revolving Fund (RF) and don't limit to seed money injection only
- Improve market-based mechanisms for CAHWs' access to drugs
- Promote and formalize cooperation through AH-platforms under government leadership, including cross border information exchange
- Stabilize vulnerable HHs livelihood systems and improve resilience through increased camel production
- Improve vaccine availability, especially for CCPP, and develop thermostable PPR vaccines
- Strengthen regional laboratories for improved disease surveillance
Photos of Livestock Production & Services

- Trained women CAHW with veterinary drugs (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)
- Support to Livestock Health (MC in Mullu Woreda, Somali)
- CAHW servicing community (SC in Arero Woreda, Oromia)
- Trained women CAHW serving community (IRC in Kebribeya Woreda, Somali)
- Working with Private Pharmacies (SC in Babile Woreda, Somali)
- Increased Milk Production (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)
- A child enjoying milk (SC in Arero Woreda, Oromia)
NRM is a key program within PLI II designed to increase pastoralists’ livestock and crop production during drought and other climate change events. Increased access to rangeland resources is a key NRM component. NRM also focuses on (i) development of existing and institutionalization of improved traditional systems (ii) promoting improved and innovative technical practices (iii) strengthening customary institutions and their relationships to government and science institutions.

Key Result:
- >2,000,000 hectares of rangeland under improved traditional management
- Successful implementation of landscape Participatory Natural Resource Management (PNRM) system;
- 2,669 hectares private enclosures dismantled
- 289,932 hectares communal drought reserves functional
- 8,023 hectares controlled prescribed fire
- 514 hectares irrigated fodder production
- 47 water sources rehabilitated/constructed
- 11,880 ha selective bush-thinning and 361 ha reclaimed from Prosopis encroachment
- Capacity building for communities, customary institutions and government in PNRM, sustainable rangeland and water management, and biodiversity
- Innovations: upgraded hay production, enclosure benefit sharing, sweet potato pilot test

Key Outcomes:
- Increased/stabilized agricultural production and improved/stabilized HH food security, income and livelihoods
- Enhanced community self-help (attitude, knowledge, skills, practice) and innovativeness
- Upgraded community coping capacities and reduced vulnerability to drought and climate change

Key Lessons:
- Institutionalization of PNRM systems gains more from key stakeholders’ (customary institutions, government) constructive cooperation than from production-oriented interventions
- PNRM evidently contributes to increased community resilience
- Large-scale intensification of pastoral production systems results primarily from community-driven change processes and to a lesser extent from outside innovations
- Livestock mobility is essential for sustainable NRM and risk reduction in semi-arid lowlands

Key Recommendations:
- Promote and institutionalize PNRM at landscape level with full community ownership
- Continue to work towards legal and practical recognition of pastoralists’ land use and tenure
- Promote livestock mobility and communal land tenure and management systems
- Foster and catalyze community-driven innovation processes for increasing adaptive capacities and practical adaptation
Photos of Natural Resource Management (NRM)

CI meeting on PNRM (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)

Community Natural Resource Mapping (SC in Arero Woreda, Oromia)

Hay Making (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)

Fodder Seed Collection (SC in Dollo Ado Woreda, Somali)

Irrigated Fodder Production (SC in Dollo Ado Woreda, Somali)

Pilot Fodder Production (IRC in Kebribeya Woreda, Somali)

Rehabilitated Traditional well for human use (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)

Rehabilitated Traditional well for livestock (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)

Community Based Birka Construction (SC in Dollo Bay Woreda, Somali)

Prescribed fire for rangeland improvement (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)

Maize production after prosopis clearing (CARE in Gewane Woreda, Afar)

Woman maize farm after prosopis clearing (CARE in Gewane, Woreda, Afar)
Traditionally, pastoralists in the PLI II implementation areas did not produce hay. With Save the Children program support, pastoralists have applied participatory learning techniques to enhance traditional cut and carry practices and include hay making and new hay making technologies Pastoral and pastoralists have adopted.

**Innovations**

- Harvesting of local grass seeds and oversowing of degraded rangeland
- Early cutting for achieving better hay quality (lower fiber and higher protein content) and intensifying the grassland management system (cutting and grazing in the same production season)
- Pilling and hay conservation
- Equal benefit sharing (each participating household receives the same amount of hay, independent from the number of livestock owned)
- Scythe mowing

**Key Results**

- Pastoralists produce hay regularly in communally managed rangeland enclosures (help for self-help approach; no incentives or cash for work)
- Poor HHs with less livestock benefit equally and get additional income through sale of hay

**Key Outcome**

- More secure pastoral livelihood techniques during droughts and other climate change events
- Reduced livestock loss, higher production and re-production

**Key Lessons:**

- Success factors: participatory community-driven approach, appropriate technologies, fostering innovativeness, transformation of community planning period from seasonal to multi-seasonal, cross learning
- Participatory learning and action (PLA) processes catalyze pastoralists’ innovativeness and technology adoption that result in large-scale impacts
- Rangeland management intensification by pastoral communities requires higher manual labor input but does not require high external support (e.g. cash for work)
- Upgraded rangeland management has high potential for productivity intensification, more secure pastoral livelihood techniques and increasing community resilience
Irrigation farming for fodder production is a Save the Children PLI II program intervention in Dollo Ado and Dollo Bay designed to reduce livestock feed shortages, especially during stress and drought periods. Increased availability of high quality livestock feed reduces livestock losses and stabilizes livestock reproduction and milk production during drought periods. Irrigated fodder production reduces agro-pastoralists’ vulnerability to droughts.

**PLI II Program Result:**

- 540 hectares of irrigated fodder production

**In Dollo Ado and Dollo Bay:**

- **Six** Self Help Groups (SHGs) in six Kebeles with 131 members and an average of 30 animals per household
- 55 ha irrigated farm land with regular fodder cultivation of Sudan grass
- Intensive farming with three production cycles per year
- Harvest of fodder for own livestock feeding and sale of fodder and seed for income generation

**Evidence for Outcomes:**

*(Impact assessment 2012, sample size 40% of direct beneficiaries, Save the Children)*

- 58% of HH beneficiaries’ milk production increased from 2 liters to 5 liters per cow per day, this production was maintained during the drought period
- All direct beneficiaries have regular access to sufficient fodder for their livestock during dry periods and drought; no livestock deaths due to shortage of fodder
- Community uptake (without program support) in implementation Kebeles and neighboring Kebeles with numbers of cultivators exceeding the number of PLI II supported producers
- Improved and diversified HH income from sale of milk, seeds, fodder, and fattened animals
- Children’s school dropout rate reduced from 47% to zero

**Key Lessons:**

- Success factors: suitable site for irrigation farming, technical skill development, access to appropriate seeds, market linkages, revolving fund for necessary investments
- Strong community interest limited by the availability of suitable sites along the permanent river
- Sustainability of irrigated fodder production is achieved after two years of support and cooperation

**Key Recommendations:**

- Initiate irrigated fodder production in other Woredas, without jeopardizing pastoral land use (maintain access to water and dry season pastures for mobile herds)
- Catalyze community scale-up of fodder production
- In other places you consider limited scalability of irrigated fodder production in overall programming for alternative livelihoods
- Pilot test and compare additional types of fodder
PNRM evolved from Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) and Participatory Forest Management (PFM). After four years of approach development, pilots and participatory learning and action, Save the Children rolled-out PNRM in 2012.

Key Results:
>2,000,000 ha rangeland under improved management, including rangeland rehabilitation, dismantling of inappropriate enclosures, expansion of communal enclosures, bush management, prescribed fire, re-opening of livestock corridors, seasonal livestock migrations, water development, homestead relocation, and crop farming

Key Outcomes:
- Improved (climate change) adaptive capacities, including knowledge, institutions, cooperation, strong reciprocal relationships, planning and implementation competencies, community cohesion, level of community ownership and participation, livelihood assets, learning mechanisms, innovativeness, NRM practice systems
- Increased community resilience

Process:

**Step 1:** Identify NRM stakeholders and users (at various levels) and carry out stakeholder analysis (bringing all actors together, including temporary users and women).

**Step 2:** Re-vitalize customary institutions (CI), if necessary. Conduct CI SWOT analysis and develop mutual CI capacity strengthening plans; support CIs in their ongoing capacity development.

**Step 3:** Identify management units.

**Step 4:** Promote an innovation platform within CI, community representatives (gender, clan and wealth groups’ integration) and government experts as well as with private sector, research, NGOs/CBOs etc. as required.

**Step 5:** Produce NRM maps, including all resources and land uses, migration pattern, settlements, social infrastructures, markets, etc. (present and vision). Digitize maps. Analyze changes and trends.

**Step 6:** Conduct Do No Harm Analysis (DNH) 1-3: understand the conflict contexts, analyze dividers and tensions, analyze connectors and local capacities for peace.

**Step 7:** Implement Stakeholders’ Action Plan (SAP). Support that CIs, government and other stakeholders negotiate NRM and land use. Facilitate setting of new roles. Integrate indicators for progress monitoring within SAP.

**Step 8:** Conduct Do No Harm (DNH) 4-6: analyze SAP’s impacts on dividers and connectors, re-plan if necessary.

**Step 9:** Support formalized CI and government land use agreements.

**Step 10:** Support stakeholders during action plan implementation.

**Step 11:** Facilitate participatory learning and action cycles and updating of plans, as appropriate.
### Key Results:
- 47 improved water points (traditional well, pond, birkad, shallow well, deep well)
- >20,000 HHs access to reliable water sources, especially during dry seasons or drought
- 1 million livestock access to reliable water sources
- Water management successfully integrated into community-based land use planning

### Evidence for Outcome:
- Impact assessment 2012, sample size 8% of direct beneficiaries, Save the Children
- Water consumption increased from 20 liters to >80 liters per HH per day during dry periods
- Womens’ and girls’ workloads for fetching water reduced from 6 hrs to 2 hrs resulting in higher school attendance by girls
- Community water availability increased from 4 months to 8-12 months
- Stabilized/improved livestock production (milk, meat and offspring) and reduced livestock deaths
- Increased HH income from sales of livestock products
- Improved human health due to better hygiene practices

### Key Lessons:
- Strong traditional institutions are highly effective in water management
- Do-No-Harm and empowerment of women is crucial for successful water development
- The main constraint to water system sustainability is local management capacity
- Large-scale and permanent water sources may create environmental degradation if not managed effectively

### Key Recommendations:
- Base water development on traditional institutions rather than on new committees
- Water development should support seasonal livestock migration
- Include Do-No-Harm and strong participation of women in all water development interventions
- Focus on strengthening water management capacities rather than infrastructure development
- Develop decentralized, small systems rather than large-scale, centralized water sources
- Balance water availability and seasonal fodder availability
- Plan water development at land use/escape level
Traditionally, agro-pastoralists in the PLI II implementation areas did not cultivate sweet potatoes. With support from Save the Children and the Hawassa Research Centre, agro-pastoralists have tested six sweet potato varieties by combining participatory learning and action processes with agricultural extension.

**Key Results:**
- 145 agro-pastoral HHs piloted sweet potato cultivation of six varieties with 42,000 tubers
- Introduction of nutrition agriculture (vitamin A-enriched crop variety) in agro-pastoral systems

**Key Lesson:**
- Success factors: participatory community-driven approach, appropriate technologies, fostering innovativeness and cross-learning, systems approach (cultivation, utilization, conservation, maintaining planting material, extension, ....)
- Participatory learning and action (PLA) processes catalyze agro-pastoralists’ innovativeness
- Diversification of the agricultural production system in lowland areas can lead to improved HH food security and nutrition (high yielding nutritious food crops, diet diversification) and increased resilience (dryland agriculture crops)
Feed supplementation of livestock is one of the Crisis Modifier interventions that aim at protecting pastoralists’ key assets (lactating and breeding cows) and to improve household food security through improved availability of milk, especially for children. Additionally, feed supplementation during droughts promotes faster post-stress recovery. This intervention was implemented by all PLI II partners. The information below shows better practice by Save the Children in Dollo Bay, Dollo Ado and Arero.

**Evidence for outcomes:**
*Impact assessment 2012, sample size 21% of 1,112 direct beneficiaries, Save the Children*
- 2,224 core breeding animals survived due to 56 days of supplementary feeding; 145 calves were born and all survived
- Animal body condition improved: 28% very good, 63% good, 9% medium
- >90% of HH could maintain their breeding cow (<10% emergency sales)
- 89% of HH milk production per cow per day is increased by 100% (i.e. from 1 to 2 liters)
- 52% of HHs get access to milk for children (increased by 33%)
- >50% of HHs used milk exclusively for child feeding
- 35% increase of HHs using 1 liter milk per child per day (from 2% HHs before to 37% HHs during intervention)

**Key Lessons:**
- Supplementary feeding for survival of core breeding livestock is more cost-effective than restocking after a drought
- Early start of supplementary feeding reduces costs (maintenance feeding is less expensive than recovery feeding)
- Feeding a small number of high performing breeding bulls achieves high multiplier benefits through breeding after the drought

**Key Recommendations:**
- Promote pastoralists’ fodder production and conservation as well as communal enclosures to reduce the need for costly emergency supplementary feeding
- Target only highly drought affected pastoralist HHs as supplementary feeding is expensive
- Ensure early start of supplementary feeding
- Prefer maintenance feeding over recovery feeding
- Include high performing bull during livestock targeting
- Use voucher systems for implementation
Interventions | Results
--- | ---
Improved community awareness and participation for FP/RH | 88,257
Increased family planning awareness, training and referral linkages | 9,371
Pregnant women accessing 1st ANC visits via strengthened referral linkages | 4,968
Increased awareness, training and referral linkages for PNC | 1,832
Increased awareness, training and referral linkages for institutional delivery | 859
Mobile and outreach EPI Support | 6069 children Under 12 month vaccinated with Penta 3
Improved health faculties M&E support | 84 Units

**Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative II**

**Mother and New Born Child (MNCH)**

**Community Based Maternal, Newborn and Child Health is designed and implemented to:**

- Enhance health service delivery and improved health service utilization;
- Promote progressive family planning practices;
- Facilitate access through established referral linkage to quality antenatal, skilled delivery care and postnatal care;
- Improve community access to Mother and New Born Child/Reproductive Health for health service utilization;
- Supplant harmful, traditional practices;
- Strengthen pastoralist partnerships within Oromia, Somali and Afar regions, benefiting 142,000

**Lessons Learned:**

- Women in pastoralist areas are reluctant to be seen by male health providers
- Health information and health services access are critical to program success
- Integration of quality health service delivery and health care system
- Adapt health services to pastoralists' life styles and strengthen referral systems
- Empower women to utilize health services.
- Integrate men into reproductive health decision making
- Improve program follow up and technical support for health posts and other health facilities
- Current facilities are under equipped and under staffed. Health providers require regular training and mentoring for high quality maternal and newborn health care delivery
- The Health Posts in most cases are not functional though these Health Posts are relatively near and accessible for the community
- Working with customary institutions and community leaders will help gain the community trust and acceptance

**Recommendations:**

- HEW program must recruit female candidates and pair female with male health providers to comply with mothers' strong preference.
- Creation of infrastructural and quality service access to health care services is primary priority in pastoralist set up;
- Health services outreach and availability to remotes locations must be improved
- Empower pastoralist women to understand and exercise their reproductive health rights,
- Economically empower pastoralist women to increase health service utilization;
- CHV's strong and longstanding community presence and cultural knowledge must be leveraged to improve community understanding build referral linkages
- P-HEWs should be given appropriate training and skill
- Financial support for equipping HPs for MNCH services must be prioritized;
- Geographic and life style characteristics of pastoralist communities must be considered to improve health care and promote innovation
- Leverage indigenous environmental and cultural assets to improve maternal and newborn health care.
- Include a strong M&E component for program follow up and documentation;
Mass awareness raising on HIV/AIDS (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)

Community elders discussing on HIV/AIDS (SC in Dollo Ado Woreda, Somali)

Student HIV/AIDS club Choirs (SC in Dollo Ado Woreda, Somali)

A school community wide event awareness creation session (CARE in Gewane Woreda, Afar)

Life skill training for young youth (SC in Dollo Ado Woreda, Somali)

OVC Beneficiaries (MC in Mullu Woreda)
OVCS educational material support (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)

Counseling and psycho-social support for OVC (SC in Dollo Ado Woreda, Somali)

Positive pregnant woman give birth to HIV free baby (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)

PLHIV IGA group’s petty trade mini store (CARE in Gewane Woreda, Afar) Pilot drip irrigation practice

PLHIV-IGA group construction wood and timber sell business (CARE in Yabello Woreda, Oromia)

A power generator is provided to a health center to support vaccine cold chain management (CARE in Gewane Woreda, Afar)
Family planning promotion (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)

Condom Utilization through established condom outlet in the community (SC in Liben Woreda, Oromia)

Mothers holding referral card exit from a health post after receiving family planning services (CARE in Gewane Woreda, Afar)

Households participating in family planning (MC in Mullu Woreda)
PLI II provides cross-cutting community based health services for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support within pastoral communities in Somali, Afar and Oromia regions, with particular emphasis on orphans and vulnerable children and families. Additionally, the project includes activities to reduce HIV/AIDS infection among women of child bearing age and to avert the vertical transmission of HIV to newborns in pastoralist areas of Oromia region.

### Major Results/Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Results</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community awareness raising for HIV Prevention</td>
<td>132,142 people reached with awareness raising sessions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condom Promotion and Distribution for HIV prevention</td>
<td>174,090 male condoms distributed</td>
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<tr>
<td>PMTCT– Pregnant Women referred and Tested for HIV</td>
<td>3,955 pregnant women tested and informed of status</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic strengthening (PLHIV and OVC )</td>
<td>375 adult PLHIVs and OVCs joined in income generating businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVC Care and Support</td>
<td>2024 OVCs received at least one care or support service</td>
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### Lessons Learned:

- Multiple community based BCC approaches help to effectively reach large and various segments of community
- Improving access to basic HIV/AIDS services aligned with community mobilization and demand creation intervention is very important
- Empowering and including women and girls in BCC and community mobilization is crucial.
- PMTCT promotion and activities must include men and boys.
- IEC/BCC materials must emphasize community specific language & content and graphically rich designs to effectively reach a wider community including the illiterate.
- Empowered community based organizations are essential for sustainable care & support of OVC and vulnerable PLHIV
- Training on income generation and business management skills help OVC & PLHIVs to achieve financial security.

### Recommendations:

- Employ multiple community based BCC approaches and involve various segments of community to bring better change in knowledge attitude and practices.
- Work to improve access to basic HIV/AIDS services in line with community mobilization and demand creation interventions.
- Provide continuous training and capacity building on BCC skills for health workers and community health volunteers.
- Empower women on HIV/AIDS Prevention Sexual and Reproductive health.
- Involve men and boys in the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV.
- Use IEC/BCC material prepared with local language and context.
- Strength logistic & supply management and health management information system of the health sector.
- Empower and engage community based organizations to community based responses to OVC and PLHIV care and support.
- Train vulnerable PLHIV and OVC/guardians on IGAs and business management skill to engage them to successful income generation businesses.
- Management skills help OVC & PLHIVs to achieve financial security.