Pastoralism for Prosperity through community inclusive solutions

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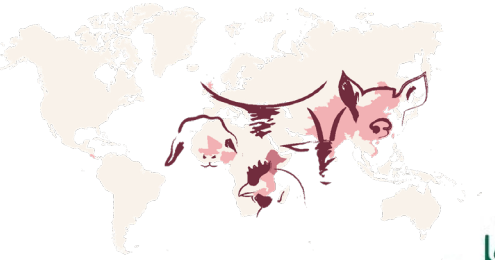


4th July 2024

INITIATIVE ON Livestock and Climate

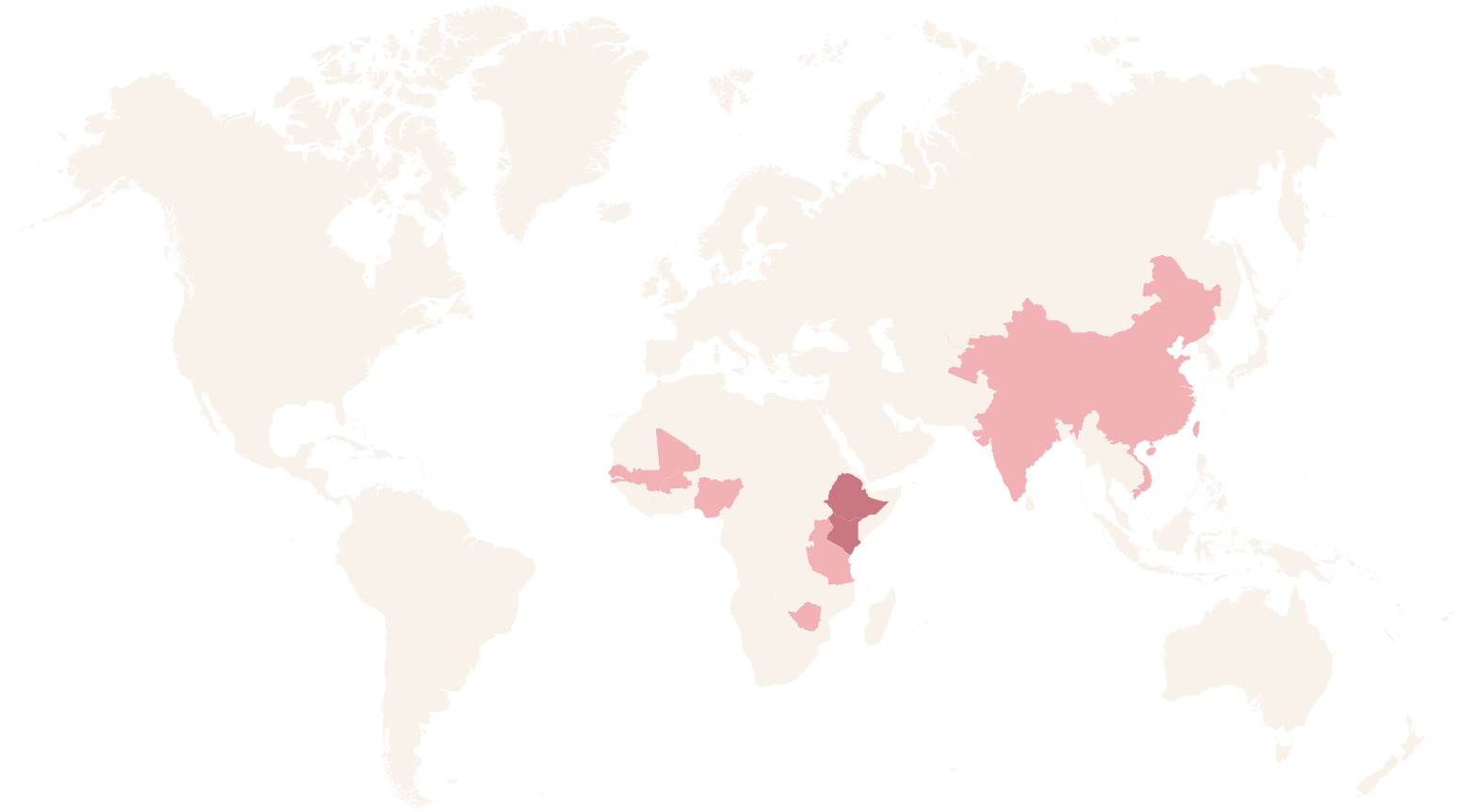
INITIATIVE ON Fragility, Conflict, and Migration

INITIATIVE ON Digital Innovation

ILRI offices and staff worldwide

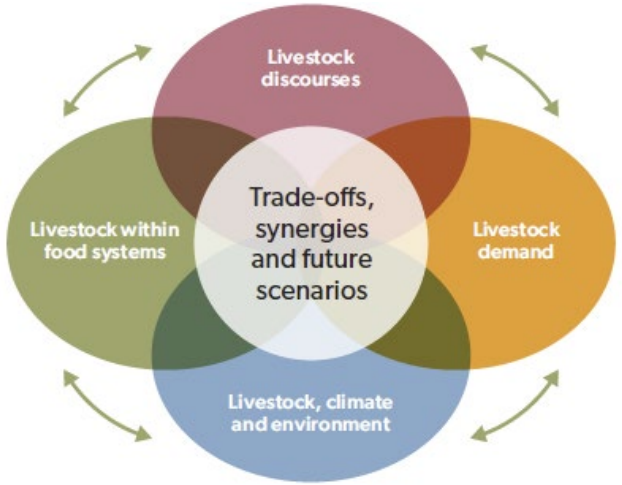
ILRI is co-hosted by both the governments of Ethiopia and Kenya, with offices in 8 other countries in Africa (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe); 4 countries in Asia (China, India, Nepal and Vietnam)

ILRI has over **600 permanent staff from more than 40 countries,** 40% being women



ILRI Research Portfolio and strategy

- **Operates at the interface** between advanced scientific research and on the-ground reality in low- and middle-income countries
- **Only CGIAR centre** dedicated to addressing multiple development challenges through sustainable livestock research solutions
- **Scientific expertise in** vaccine and immunology; animal sciences including genetics, animal nutrition and veterinary science; social sciences such as policy and foresight research; science of scaling, gender research; agricultural economics and social anthropology; OneHealth
- **Better targeting –** carefully identified and prioritised solutions based on context and systems
- **Impact focus –** strategic engagement at all levels to influence global investment priorities and deployment of solutions
- **Strengthening polices and investments -** evidence-based policy and investment advice on sustainable livestock-centred development solutions

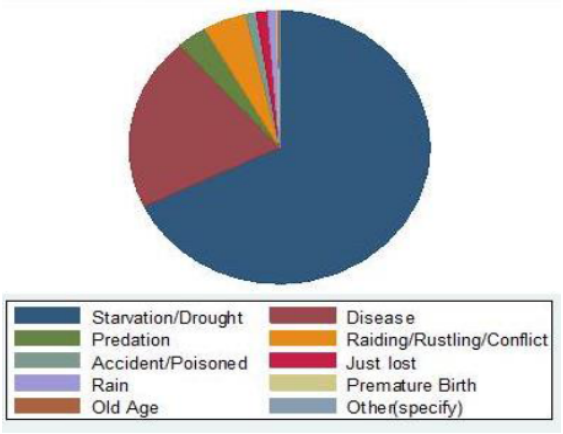


Challenges addressed by ILRI's research-
Source: ILRI Corporate Strategy 2030

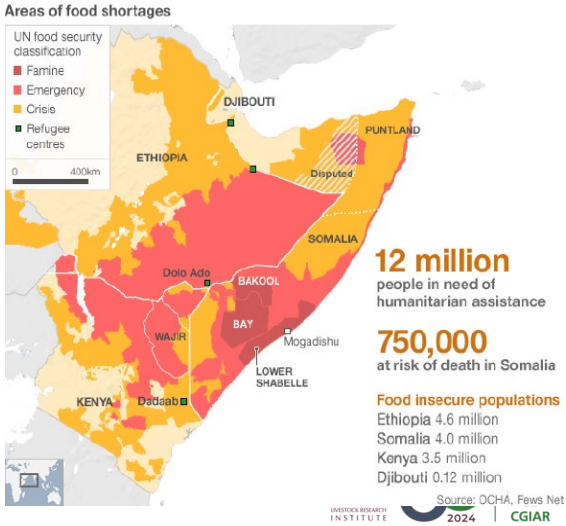
Pastoralism in Africa – one of the most vulnerable and marginalized

- **75% of the Sahel is arid and semi-arid land** with over 20 million pastoralists travelling with livestock in the dry seasons –original climate adapters
- Livestock products and sales of **livestock are 40% of income** for average household
- **75%** of livestock losses are due to **drought (on the increase) -** 2020-2022 drought recorded 6.9 million people in need for humanitarian assistance
- **Conflict over resources** (farmer-herder) largely attributed to climate change including insecurity on the rise?
- **Legacies of old views and previously prominent negative narratives** around pastoralism continue to influence policy and practice at multiple levels

Causes of Livestock Mortality
Marsabit, Kenya, 2009-2012



Source: Jensen et al. (2014)



Its not all doom and gloom

- **Pastoralism plays a critical role** in protecting marginalized communities' nutritional security
- **Pastoralism provides 10-44%** of Africa's GDP, has considerable socio-cultural significance, and provides ecosystem services (Africa Union)
- **Pastoralists are masters of adaptation and opportunism –** youth can be mobilised and can play a critical role
- **Markets play a big role** in enhancing resilience along with rangeland governance
- **> 30 million pastoralists** in the Horn of Africa and are responsible for 75% of Africa's milk and more than half of its meat
- **Innovative** financial schemes, climate risk tools and resource management for livestock productivity can be effective risk reducing measures for the communities

Portfolio of interventions to support pastoralists and rangelands

What entry points have we identified to increase risk management capacity of pastoralists and improve management of rangelands?

- Direct support for pastoralists
- Policy support to ensure pastoralists have access to interventions and strategies

Joint village land use planning so pastoralists can secure grazing rights

Risk management options for pastoralists through innovative financing to increase resilience to climatic shocks

Digital information sharing platforms for pastoralists to increase our knowledge about climate and other risk management

Policy engagement to create enabling environment for drought risk financing.

Global engagement to ensure rangelands are included in global development and investment plans and livestock's role in climate resilience is valued

Sustainable rangeland management practices to restoring and better manage rangelands so they can continue their productive and climate change mitigation roles

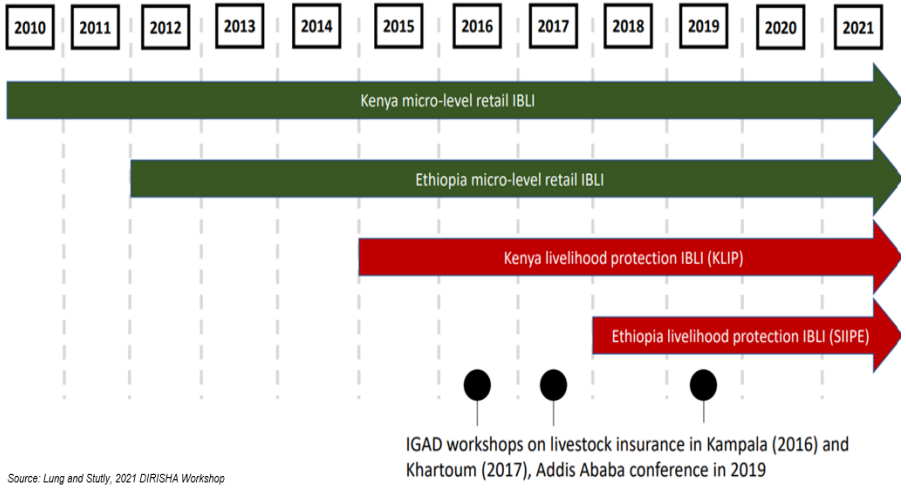
Policy engagement/dev't to ensure pastoralists are included in land use planning policies

Global rangelands atlas so we can prioritize and target policy and development interventions

Livestock insurance – tool in risk management options

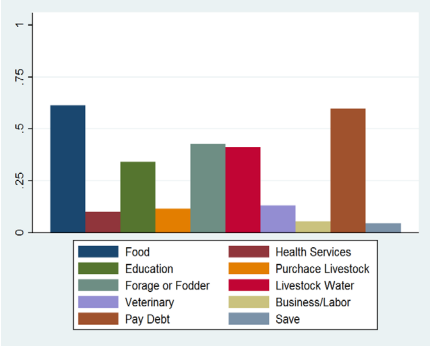
Insurance product for mobile pastoralists in drylands using satellite data to monitor forage conditions, which when falls beyond a threshold triggers payouts for keeping livestock alive and coping against drought

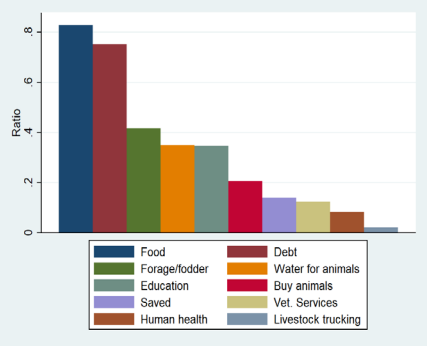
Livestock Insurance over time



Source: Lung and Stutly, 2021 DIRISHA Workshop

Use of Payouts





Behavioral change and welfare benefits

- 100,000+ policies sold in Kenya and Ethiopia; >300,000 people covered under livelihood protection livestock insurance programs (KLIP, SIIPE, DRIVE)
- Women account for 43% of the policy holders with 25% reduction in likelihood of reducing meals as a coping strategy, especially
- 36% reduction in likelihood of distress livestock sales
- Major payouts in 2011/12, 2014/15, 2016/17, 2018/19 and 2021-23 – US$ 11 million

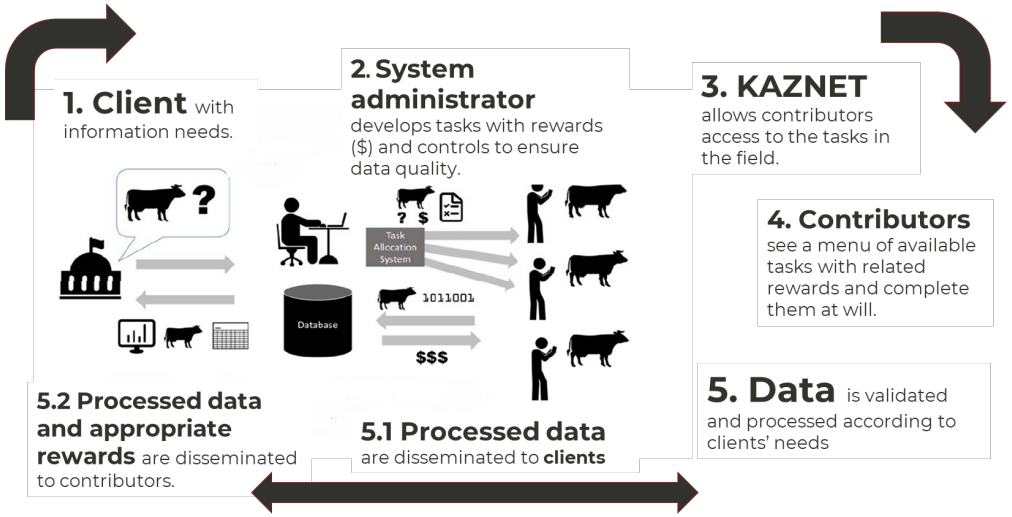
Current partners for scaling livestock insurance

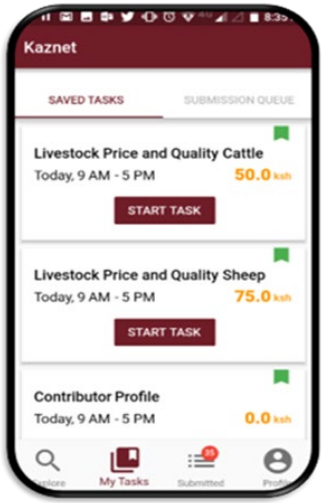
What next for livestock insurance – 2.0

- Creation of value proposition and linking it to the broader livestock value chain
- Understanding of unintended consequences caused – collectivity, NRM, conflict, mobility
- Strengthening of institutional and service delivery mechanisms
- Better socially differentiated and inclusive products

Crowdsourcing information to support pastoralist resilience

Digitally enabled crowdsourcing platform, supporting the collection and dissemination of market, household nutrition, and pasture information in the drylands of Kenya and Ethiopia





Approach

- Traditional data gathering mechanisms lack the required frequency of data capture the impacts and behaviours at household level
- Using a participatory approach to select contributors that are trained in the weekly monitoring of households, markets and pasture sites
- Unit areas of insurance (UAIs) used to adopt IBLI locations, as a mechanism of ground-truthing
- Dissemination of information accelerated by combining digital innovation with social learning

Key achievements so far

- More than ≈400 pastoralist groups receive weekly information in Kenya (5 counties) while covering close to 50 markets in Kenya and Ethiopia
- New insights on the causal relationship between drought and household food security
- Information being disseminated to institutions like National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and working with humanitarian organizations such as CRS for decision making

Ongoing and Future Steps

- Embedding decision support tools – enabling institutions to plan actions for impending and unexpected events – e.g. Mercy Corps, NDMA, SDL and Catholic Relief Services
- Monitoring and tracking resilience indicators in fragile and conflict affected areas
- Building capacity of private, public and public affiliated institutions for sustainable scaling
- Adding imagery data collection capability for low-literacy groups- e.g. women and elderly

Restoring sustaining and adapting with the communities

- Can we reduce conflicts and build peace through consultation and governance
  - Participatory land use planning in pastoral areas that work across administrative borders to protect shared grazing lands and water and secure land tenure
  - Participatory rangeland management and participatory grazing planning with communities is helping to rehabilitate rangeland ecosystems

Waweru, T. et al. 2021. Independent impact assessment report: Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM)
in Kenya and Tanzania.

- Climate smart livestock farmers – adaptation pioneers
  - Pioneers are positive deviant livestock households who have developed their own endogenous innovations
  - 6 pioneer farmers in Kenya work with more than 600 peer households on scaling climate-smart feed management practices
  - Modern sheep fattening and shift in herd composition towards more small ruminants in Ethiopia

Pastoralism for prosperity

- **Understanding** provision of locally led essential services amidst difficult and volatile conditions and finding ways to support them
- **Centring** pastoralist approaches to social protection and disaster management, and delineating pathways towards supporting these via humanitarian and other assistance programmes
- **Advocating** for investment in innovations and interventions that are oriented towards flexible, open-ended livelihoods rather than schemes that are static, inflexible and dependent on predictable inputs
- **Efforts** to further the understanding of the pastoral system (society, livestock, land, markets), its dynamics and responses (including adaptation), multi-functionality and resilience
- **Acknowledging** that local institutions must drive management, restoration, animal health and other priorities of communal producers - we must support these institutions toward self-sufficiency

Without a positive narrative around pastoralism championed at the highest level, it will be extremely difficult to achieve goals of wealth creation, food security, improved nutrition, economic growth and prosperity amongst Africa's livestock herding societies

Thankyou for your attention!