Drylands Development Programme (DryDev)

A Farmer-led Programme to Enhance Water Management, Food Security and Rural Economic Development
Landscape restoration is far more than just land restoration

The ultimate solution to poverty and migration in dryland areas
Drylands and land degradation

- Drylands make up 43% of total land area in Africa
- 325 million people
- Susceptible to degradation: overgrazing, over-cutting → erosion, nutrient loss, lack of organic matter
- Climate change → unsustainable practices → migration
DryDev in a nutshell

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>VISION:</strong> to contribute towards the transition of smallholder farmers in dryland areas from <strong>subsistence farming and emergency aid</strong> to <strong>sustainable rural development</strong></th>
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**Donors**  
General Directorate of International Cooperation (DGIS), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands  
World Vision Australia

**Implementing agency (Fund manager)**  
The World Agroforestry Centre – ICRAF

**Focal countries**  
East Africa = Ethiopia, Kenya  
West Africa = Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso

**Duration**  
6 years (Inception Phase = CY14; Implementation Phase = CY15-19)

**Programme budget**  
US $49.9 million

**Overall target**  
**227,000 farmers** (50% women)
Landcare methods restore hydrological balance and improve access to water.

Farmers are assisted in converting water into increased production, improving soil fertility on farm lands.

Food security and market-derived income increased.

Policy influencing
Weirs, dams and gabions in streams and gullies

Terraces, tree planting, and natural regeneration on slopes

Spring water now supports irrigated crops and fruit trees in valley

Excess produce sold through farmer groups to markets
29 sub-catchments in 6 districts:
- Oromia = Boset, Jarso, Gursum
- Tigray = Ts/Emba, K/Awulalao, Samre

Partners: WVE, REST, EOC

Target = 40,000 farmers (50% women)
Gully in Maago sub-watershed, 2014

Restoration in Maago sub-watershed, 2018
### Achievements - Reach & Results

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<tr>
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<th>Ethiopia</th>
<th>Kenya</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmers reached</td>
<td>58,429 (22,441 W) - (46%)</td>
<td>35,566 (23,590 W) – (3%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land rehabilitated</td>
<td>43,678 ha</td>
<td>20,095 ha</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Practicing Soil &amp; Water Management</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>80%</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Practicing Climate Smart Agriculture</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>42%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Value Chain participation</td>
<td>21,602 (9,221W)</td>
<td>11,459 (6,880W)</td>
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<td>Savings and Access to Finances</td>
<td>US$32 to US$76</td>
<td>US$34 to US$97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farmer Organisations</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>241</td>
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Achievements - Impact - Ethiopia

Household Dietary Diversity
1.89 ➔ 5.07

Hungry Months
3.41 ➔ 1.6
93% reported no hunger

Income and expenditure
Nearly doubled
Achievements - Impact - Kenya

Household Dietary Diversity
4.4 → 9

Hungry Months
3.87 → 1.55
95% decrease in children eating less

HH asset score
*Increased by 35%*
The community attitude has changed from that of desperation to hope. The community no longer expects free food aid from the government but asks for investment in interventions that will help them become self-reliant for food and water at the community and household level.

The prog. has helped improve living standards in targeted communities enabling farmers to increase their incomes by participating in DryDev selected value chains. Their level of dependency on food aid has been reduced and in some places the reviewers observed that farmers no longer need food aid but do need support to produce their own food. This has given the farmers a sense of confidence and that they can work towards achieving food security without relying on aid.
Challenges

• Context matters: balancing plans with adaptation + flexibility