



Enabling Pastoralist to Thrive (EPT):

# CARE's Resilient Pastoral Livelihoods Framework

April 2024



## Table of Contents

<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>2. The importance of strengthening pastoralist livelihoods for CARE</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>3. Challenges and barriers for pastoralist communities.</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>4. CARE's framework for building resilient pastoralist livelihoods in East Africa and the Sahel</b> .....	<b>7</b>
4.1 Goal and overview of the CARE's Pastoralist Framework:.....	7
4.2 CARE's approach to pastoral livelihoods .....	7
4.3 Areas of change for resilient pastoral livelihoods .....	9
4.4 Multipliers .....	16
<b>5. The integration of pastoralist livelihoods into CARE's broader work</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>6. Summary and conclusions</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>Annexes</b> .....	<b>20</b>



## 1. Introduction

The CARE Resilient Pastoral Livelihoods Framework sets out a **vision and model to support further impact and innovation within CARE’s approach to pastoral livelihoods in East Africa and the Sahel, including the Horn of Africa (HoA)**. It builds on CARE’s 2015 pastoral causal model, seeking to take into account both the shifting contexts and challenges for pastoralist communities as well as evolving program best practice and donor priorities. This framework was developed following a bottom-up participatory process between December 2023 and January 2024, which included a survey of CARE staff and country offices (CO) from the East Africa and Sahel regions, two CO technical workshops,<sup>1</sup> and a broader technical meeting with CARE USA staff. This framework builds on, and is informed by, CARE’s extensive experience, learning and impact implementing pastoralist and agro-pastoralist programs in the last two decades and supports the utilization of related CARE tools and approaches.

This document provides CARE and partner staff with a **theoretical multi-sectoral framework to be used during program design and proposal development, and also in the delivery of programming on pastoralism** in East Africa and the Sahel. It provides a broader approach relevant to the contexts where CARE undertakes pastoralist work, articulating commonly understood barriers and opportunities, that can be adapted by CARE offices and colleagues to support their local specificities and realities. This framework centers the lived experience of pastoralists, and agro-pastoralists within those communities, and their right to pursue their livelihoods free from oppression and harm, as well as to make informed livelihood decisions that reduce risk and increase resilience, allowing them ultimately to thrive. It prioritizes increasing resilience, strengthening gender equality and women’s voice, localization, and contextually-aware approaches. It takes a systems-approach to addressing the complex challenges facing these communities, grounded in learning, evidence, partnerships and collaboration. This focus is based on CARE’s experience that the underlying causes of poverty and social injustice include gender inequality, poor governance, and vulnerability to shocks and stresses that arise from factors such as climate change, environmental degradation, and conflict.

This document outlines the importance of strengthening pastoralist livelihoods for CARE (section 2), the challenges faced by pastoralist communities (Section 3), CARE’s framework for building resilient pastoralist livelihoods, including underlying approaches, six pathways of change, and multipliers (section 4), and a description of the integration of pastoralism into CARE’s broader work (Section 5). It also includes an Annex outlining relevant CARE tools and approaches for pastoral contexts.

## 2. The importance of supporting resilient pastoralist livelihoods for CARE

Pastoralism is one of the main production and livelihood systems across the drylands, lowlands and rangelands in East Africa and the Sahel, including the HoA (see box with definition). It is also an identify, with important social and cultural meanings among pastoral communities. Pastoralism is a **significant contributor to employment, food security and nutrition, livestock trade (and related industries), social capital, ecosystem services and other benefits**. In particular, the contribution of livestock pastoralism to local and national economies is significant and cross-border trade and movement makes it important for the

### Pastoralist definition:

A farmer who breeds and takes care of animals, or one belonging to a community based on livestock raising as the primary economic activity, often living in lowland or rangeland areas. Agropastoralists will also grow crops as a means of economic activity.

<sup>1</sup> Countries that were surveyed for the development of this framework include Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan



sub-regional economy. In Ethiopia alone, for example, the monetary value of pastoral assets (cattle, camels, goats and sheep) is estimated at USD 8.5 billion.<sup>2</sup> Pastoralism can, by its nature, be highly sustainable, efficient way of managing drylands and high-altitude ecosystems, including promoting rangeland health and conserving biodiversity.<sup>3</sup> Pastoralist is an identity, its communities are highly diverse, and many have successfully adapted to climate and other risks for centuries. Currently, however, pastoralist communities in these areas face ever increasing challenges, particularly related to drought, displacement and conflict, which have driven water resource management challenges, ecosystem degradation, and increasing poverty and vulnerability. As a result, there continues to be a shift from pastoralism to agro-pastoralism, and at the same time there are limited livelihood diversification opportunities for these mobile communities. This is compounded by informal markets and weak regulation, limited access to services and social safety nets, challenges to their land rights and access to land, and gender inequality, all of which is diminishing their ability to adapt to changing ecological conditions. **The opportunity exists for CARE to support these pastoral communities to continue to thrive under current conditions**, or to support those who wish to do so to sustainably and safely transitioning out of pastoralism.

A focus on resilient pastoral livelihoods **connects to each of CARE's six impact areas**, supporting the organization's focus on achieving change across gender equality, humanitarian action, food, water and nutrition, women's economic justice, health and climate justice.<sup>4</sup> As pastoralists constitute some of poorest and most marginalized communities, this **focus support's CARE's overall 2030 contribution to support 200 million people from the most vulnerable and excluded communities to overcome poverty and social injustice**. Moreover, a focus on resilient pastoral livelihoods brings a range of knock-on benefits for CARE programs, including the ability to simultaneously support livelihoods, build resilience, improve environmental biodiversity, reduce conflict and empower women.

CARE has an exciting opportunity, which this framework seeks to support, to bring together its significant expertise, knowledge and approaches on pastoral livelihoods from across the global CARE confederation (see Box below with some key CARE program examples), **exploring ways to strengthen innovation, reach, scale-up and sustainability of its models, and connecting pastoralism models and learnings to its broader work, and to become a known thought-leader on pastoralism**. CARE's pastoral livelihoods programs build on the strength of its legacy, strong staff and historical relations as well as its respected and widely used models, with 9m people alone in its farmer field and business schools (FFBS) and 17m in village savings and loans associations (VSLAs). CARE is currently piloting and iterating these models and tools specifically for pastoralists, such as the new pastoral FFBS and digital approaches, all of which are explored in this framework. In addition, CARE's strengths lie in its gender equality and women's empowerment focus, community-based and participatory approaches, systems change model, and its global commitments to localization, all of which position CARE positively to advance and strengthen work in this area.

There has also been **increasing donor interest in this work**, particularly from USAID and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). Other key donors focusing on pastoral livelihoods include the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the European Union (EU), the UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and World Bank, among others. This framework seeks to frame CARE's work on pastoral livelihoods and resilience within this growing interest and in particular these donor's increasing concerns about connections between pastoralism and climate adaptation, humanitarian-to-development approaches, peacebuilding and conflict

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<sup>2</sup> RiPA 2.0 Literature review, February 2024.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/towards-sustainable-pastoralism>

<sup>4</sup> CARE 2030 Vision, CARE International Council, July 2020



prevention, social norms and gender equality, localization, large-scale reach, sustainable solutions, market-based approaches, good governance, digitalization, nutrition, and a one-health approach to human, animal, and eco-system health.

Finally, this work **builds on the legacy of CARE's foresight. CARE's 2015 Pastoral Resilience Causal model** in the HoA (see Figure 1), developed by CARE Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya, demonstrated CARE's laudable early commitment to the issue. However, there were some limitations of the previous model, including its proposed actions being too general and requiring updating, not sufficiently aligning to CARE's strengths and approaches, and it was not sufficiently specific to pastoralists, as opposed to small-scale farmers in general. This new Pastoral Framework seeks to address these issues by building on CARE's Gender Equality Framework Theory of Change and She Feeds the World Framework, with a focus on ensuring that its areas of change are specific, detailed, causal, locally led, and lead to impact at scale. As contexts and challenges have evolved since the 2015 model, this new framework seeks to be more specific to pastoralists and pays stronger attention to climate change, health and nutrition, drivers of gender-based violence (GBV), conflict and peacebuilding, and cross-border movement. This framework also seeks to go beyond the more narrow building of pastoral resilience to withstand shocks and market systems approach within the 2015 model (important though that remains), by ensuring that pastoralists have rights-based livelihoods pathways to adapt, diversify and thrive.

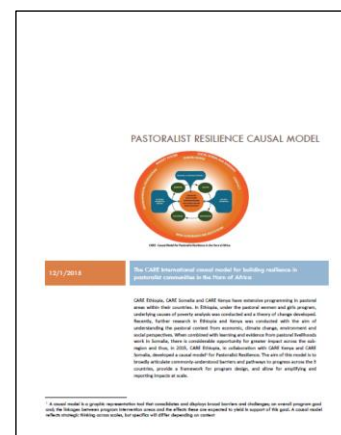


Figure 1: CARE's 2015 Pastoral Causal Model

### Examples of CARE's pastoralist resilience programming

CARE has extensive experience implementing pastoralist programming throughout the Horn of Africa and the Sahel, including some of the regions' most impactful and innovative projects. The USAID-funded **PRIME** program (2012-2019, Ethiopia, \$68m) employed a market development approach to strengthen pastoralists' systems, including facilitating market linkages and providing support for value chain actors and providing climate adaption interventions through a Natural Resource Management (NRM) approach. PRIME's successor, the USAID-funded **Resilience in Pastoral Areas (RiPA)** project (2020-2025, Ethiopia, \$33m), builds the resilience of households, markets and governance institutions across Afar, Oromia, and Somali, contributing to enhanced food security and inclusive economic growth. The USAID-funded **Titukulane** program (2019-2024, Malawi, \$75m) works to foster sustainable food and nutrition security among impoverished and vulnerable communities, building household stable income generation capacity and implementing Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies to build community resilience. The USAID Feed the Future (FTF)-funded **Sugu Yiriwa** program (2021-2026, Mali, \$19.5m) builds market actors' resilience and capacity, strengthening equitable market access and developing market linkages through a multi-stakeholder platform and innovative digital solutions. The USAID-funded **RAPID+** program (2015-2020, Kenya, \$2.5m) developed a model for optimal development interventions in Kenyan counties with high poverty rates, chronic food and water insecurity, and low access to basic services, utilizing digital tools to assess local needs and solutions and provide regional authorities with vital climate and agricultural data.

### 3. Challenges and barriers for pastoralist communities

The resilient pastoralist livelihoods framework seeks to address the root causes of the multifaceted and interrelated economic, environmental, social, cultural, and political challenges pastoralists face that undermine their resilience and livelihoods. These challenges have been widely documented.<sup>5</sup> Whilst acknowledging that pastoralist

<sup>5</sup> CARE Report of Lowland Pastoral livelihoods Program Landscaping and Analysis, 2023



communities are not homogenous, and building on organization's 2015 causal model, CARE identifies the following common challenges and contextual constraints:

- **Climate change:** Climate change is increasingly impacting pastoral livelihoods as the region is experiencing longer and more frequent droughts, rainfall variability, as well as flash flooding. This is exacerbating food insecurity and water scarcity, reducing pasture and animal fodder which increases animal mortality, ultimately eroding future resilience to shocks and stresses in the absence of livelihood adaptation systems.
- **Environmental degradation and biodiversity loss:** Climate change pressures, as well as shocks and stressors, have led to overgrazing, erosion of soil, water, pastures and other natural resources, locust swarms, invasive plant species, and animal diseases, desertification, ecosystem degradation and loss of biodiversity, all depleting rangelands and impacting herd survival which exacerbate pastoral risk and vulnerability.
- **Conflict:** Conflict and violence have affected these regions, particularly the HoA, for decades, driven by political strife and disagreements over land and resource ownership. This conflict has been compounded by the impacts of climate change shocks, which acts as a key driver of conflict over access to land, as well as restricted mobility, land and water acquisitions. Conflict has also arisen between agro-farmers and pastoralists, or between different pastoral groups, and stretches cross-border as these groups compete for scarce resources. This encroachment has led to a loss of land for pastoralists.
- **Gender inequality and harmful social norms:** Gender inequality in pastoralist communities remains significant and widespread, underpinned by elaborate patriarchal social structures. Women's role in natural resource management is central, yet they are economically undervalued, have limited control and ownership over productive assets and resources, lack access to basic services, and are often excluded from household and community decision-making processes. Women are therefore often concentrated at the lower levels of livestock and related value chains. Women also face unequal domestic responsibilities, such as childcare, while men are expected to be the breadwinners and serve as actors in the upper levels of value chains. Women and girls bear the brunt of conflict and climate crises and natural disasters alike due to prevailing gender inequalities, increasing the challenges they face in accessing food, water, healthcare, and education. Harmful traditional practices, including early marriage, are often used as a coping mechanism, and has risen as more pastoralist households face the impacts of drought.<sup>6</sup> Moreover, women and girls face high levels of GBV, including rising numbers facing female genital mutilation or cutting (FGM/C).<sup>7</sup> These norms influence women and girls' agency, life choices and opportunities.
- **Malnutrition risks:** Pastoralists are facing increasing and severe food insecurity, driven by the aforementioned climate change pressures and land conflicts, coupled with increasingly challenging economic contexts.<sup>8</sup> This has increased malnutrition rates, including acute malnutrition among women, infants and young children. These impacts have been compounded by socio-cultural norms and lack of knowledge around infant and child feeding practices. Coverage of nutrition services for pastoral communities is also inadequate.
- **Informal markets and weak regulation:** While there has been significant growth and commercialization of the livestock sector and export trade in live animals and carcasses in East Africa and the Sahel, markets remain largely informal, with a weak policy framework, very limited regulation (of traders, for example), inadequate information flow, and a lack of policy focus on supporting pastoralists. The level of inflation in cross-border trading causes goods to be very expensive, undermining the potential to expand

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<sup>6</sup> UNICEF press release, June 2022, <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/child-marriage-rise-horn-africa-drought-crisis-intensifies>; STAWI Addendum to Diversifying Partnerships in WASH (DiP-WASH)

<sup>7</sup> Al Jazeera: [Child marriages, FGM rising in drought-hit Horn of Africa](#), 14 July 2022,.

<sup>8</sup> WHO, Situation Report: Greater Horn of Africa Food Insecurity and Health - Grade 3 Emergency — 1 September - 31 October 2023



entrepreneurship. There is a lack of support to expand markets and few business development opportunities. Broader macro-economic shocks, including inflation across the region, further impact on market effectiveness.<sup>9</sup>

- **Common loss and damage to assets:** Pastoral livelihoods depend on a small number of commodity types within peripheral economies that are extremely vulnerable to a wide range of conflict, climate or other shocks. For example, in Borena in Ethiopia, a large proportion of pastoralists lost their livelihoods and became internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to the significant environmental perils that persisted over five seasons.
- **Weak governance:** Infrastructure and capacity limitations at both the pastoral community level and at government federal, regional, and local levels impede pastoral livelihoods and resilience. This is compounded by poor stakeholder coordination, systemic corruption, unclear (or non-existent) institutional arrangements and responsibilities, inadequate service standards, and a lack of accountability for services to pastoral communities.<sup>10</sup> Weak governance has resulted in the erosion of traditional natural resource governance systems, such as those governing access to water,<sup>11</sup> challenging pastoral mobility and further driving conflicts.
- **Limited access to safety nets:** Pastoralists lack access to social safety nets, other than support from clan networks, such as for veterinary extension services and emergency caches of fodder and water for livestock during severe droughts.
- **Limited access to finance:** Banks and financial institutions invariably are mistrusting of pastoralists, and these communities often lack access to credit and finance options and products or support to engage with these institutions. This is particularly the case for women and girls, given that they often do not have collateral to apply for credit.
- **Limited access to services:** The nature of highly mobile and cross-border communities which operate in sparse areas with little infrastructure impacts the ability of pastoralist communities to access services such as healthcare, WASH, nutrition, and education, with serious impacts on the health and wellbeing of pastoralist communities and their livestock as a result. Inadequate animal health services also undermine access to healthy animal food sources, such as milk and meat.
- **Political marginalization of pastoralists:** Pastoralists receive little support and investment from local, regional and national government. Government intervention has undermined customary common property systems, ignoring indigenous land titles based on customary law, leaving traditional livelihood practices under threat and driving tension between government and local communities. This transition is often exacerbated by sedentarization programs whereby nomadic communities can end up being persuaded or coerced into settling in one region, breaking down complex grazing patterns, degrading pasture and water resources, and increasing conflicts.<sup>12</sup> This compromises the capacity of pastoral communities to adapt to changing ecological conditions and reduces their economic and political standing, leaving pastoralist communities marginalized and disenfranchised,<sup>13</sup> with many young pastoralists moving away from pastoralism as a result. Pastoralists are also stereotyped as a homogenous group whose livelihoods can solely be replaced or 'diversified'.
- **Lack of diversification opportunities:** Although many pastoralists seek to diversify their livelihoods, they are often unable to compete for salaried employment in the labor market due to poor education, limited transportation infrastructure, and a lack of support from government.<sup>14</sup> This is particularly challenging for women and youth.

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<sup>9</sup> BNP Paribas: [Inflation is hard to tame in Eastern and Southern Africa](#), 20 September, 2023

<sup>10</sup> STAWI Addendum to Diversifying Partnerships in WASH (DiP-WASH)

<sup>11</sup> STAWI Addendum to Diversifying Partnerships in WASH (DiP-WASH)

<sup>12</sup> STAWI Addendum to Diversifying Partnerships in WASH (DiP-WASH)

<sup>13</sup> Bogale, Girma Asefa. Climate change intensification impacts and challenges of invasive species and adaptation measures in Eastern Ethiopia (2021)

<sup>14</sup> Resilience and Risk In Pastoralist Areas: Recent Trends In Diversified and Alternative Livelihood

#### 4. Enabling Pastoralist to Thrive (EPT): CARE’s framework for building resilient pastoralist livelihoods in East Africa and the Sahel

##### 4.1 Goal and overview of the CARE’s Pastoralist Framework:

CARE’s Resilient Pastoral Livelihoods framework seeks to provide an holistic approach to supporting **pastoralist communities to thrive and make informed livelihood decisions that diversify risk and increase resilience**. The framework, outlined in figure 2 below, is focused on six areas of change (different colored circles around the center), underpinned by four underlying approaches (light orange circles in the four corners), all of which is supported by a set of multipliers (around the dark orange border).

This framework is deliberately multisectoral, focusing across all CARE impact areas, and recognizing the diversity among pastoralist communities and that pastoralism is highly adaptive to environment in which it takes place. The six areas of change can be compressed or expanded, as required, to suit the needs of different pastoral projects and initiatives across East Africa and the Sahel. As noted, the framework seeks to play to CARE’s strengths and value-add in the context of pastoralism, providing a model which brings CARE’s approaches and tools to the forefront.

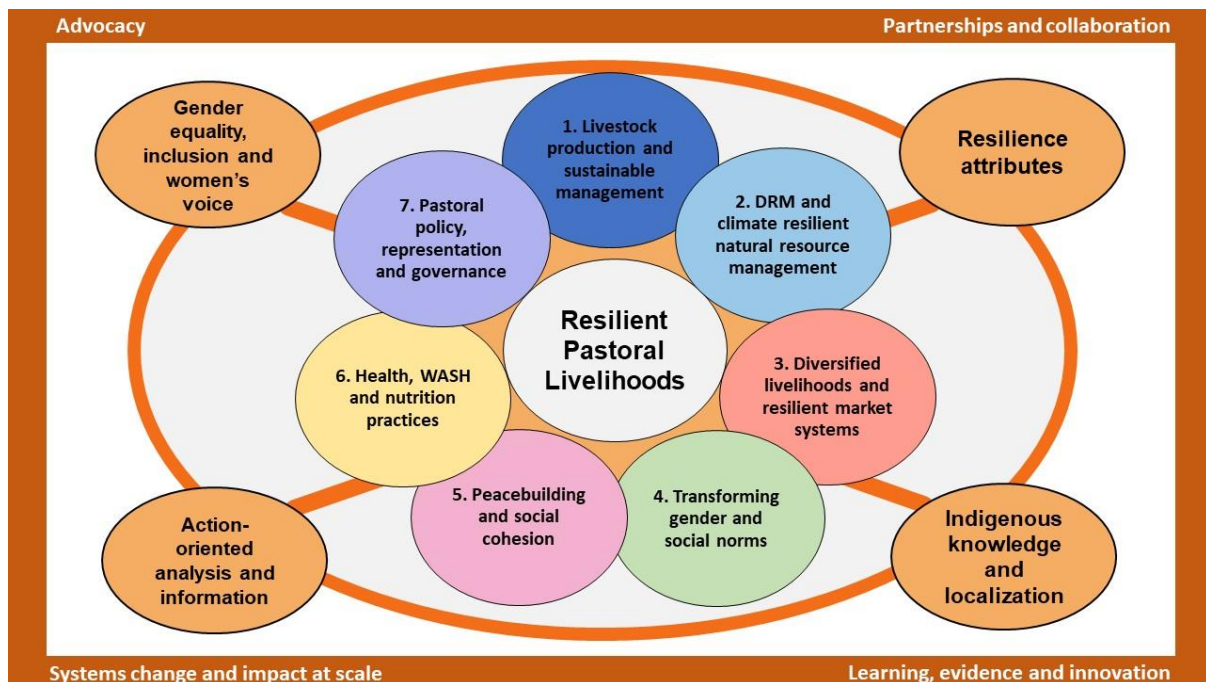


Figure 2: CARE’s Resilient Pastoral Livelihoods Framework visual

##### 4.2 CARE’s approach to resilient pastoral livelihoods

###### 1) Gender Equality, Inclusion and Women’s Voice

The framework’s **gender transformative and locally-led approach is grounded in**

###### **CARE’s Gender Equality**

**Framework**, which supports CARE’s pastoral programs to explore strategies to simultaneously build individual agency assets, change relationships/collective actions and transform



Figure 3: CARE’s Gender Equality Framework

structures/systems (see figure 3). CARE believes that **change is required across these three levels (individual, relations, structural)** to successfully address the needs of pastoralist communities. Each of these levels should be reflected within the initiatives CARE undertakes, and should inform how the six areas of change below are implemented. This approach also seeks for the inclusion of all marginalized groups, including those with disabilities, the elderly, and young people.

## 2) Resilience attributes

Development interventions in vulnerable pastoralist communities often fail to prevent recurrent crises – and responses often fail to sustainably protect livelihoods. But disasters are rarely isolated events, and the cumulative impacts of the risks that pastoralists are exposed to locks them in protracted crisis and their identity comes under stress. Improving resilience thus requires an integrated approach across humanitarian and development programming to manage the uncertainty and address the vulnerability that pastoralists face. It requires an **understanding of the many complex and interrelated factors which go into building resilience**. Informed by [CARE’s Increasing Resilience Guidance Note](#), the Framework sees pastoral resilience as having four attributes (see figure 4):

- **Anticipatory:** Anticipate crises through scenario planning, early warning systems etc., take appropriate preparatory measures and planning decisions and invest in critical services. This is integrated through Area of change 1 below.
- **Adaptive:** Adapt over time to an uncertain and changing environment through diversification of risk and local adaptive capacity building. This is integrated through Areas of change 1, 2 and 6 below.

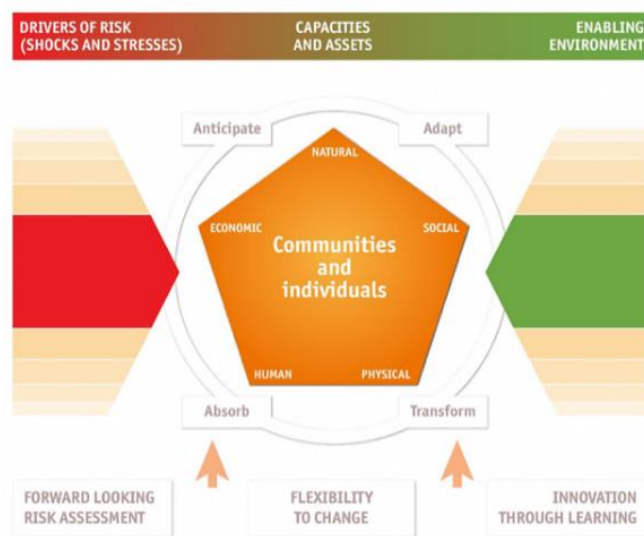


Figure 4: CARE’s Resilience Model

- **Absorptive:** Absorb and withstand the impacts of shocks and stresses without loss of assets, life or identity – through household-, community-, and government-led actions. This is integrated through Areas of change 1 and 6 below.

- **Transformative:** Transform the structural environment (policies, institutions, governance, social norms, etc.) particularly regarding the socio-economic status of women and girls, through social analysis and action, enabling activities and policy and governance work. This is integrated through Areas of change 2, 3 and 6 below.

This approach can be used to strengthen resilience capacities throughout the work with pastoralists communities.

## 3) Action-orientated analysis and information

**Participatory, comprehensive, action-orientated and context-aware analysis and information** (including cross-border) supports timely preparedness, decision-making and anticipatory action and adaptation by pastoralist communities. This includes assessing markets, vulnerability, risks and stressors, and its linkages to pastoral communities. The framework also advances [Integrated Risk Management \(IRM\)](#) strategies, which support doing-no-harm among competing communities and interconnections between challenges, and **ensuring that adaptation by one pastoral community does not become a maladaptation for another**, creating tensions.





#### 4) Indigenous knowledge and localization

CARE respects and utilizes local and **indigenous knowledge and information**, including on natural resource availability, and puts pastoralist voices and leadership at the centre of its approach to help inform adaptation and livelihood decisions. A positive, **rights-based** approach recognises pastoralists' cultural identity and supports them to thrive, in alignment with relevant international human rights instruments.<sup>15</sup> This includes recognizing existing pastoralist structures, such as communal and clan ownership of resources, and traditional powerholders, including traditional chiefs, with a need to take a nuanced approach to engaging with all actors.

**Co-designing** with pastoralists enables pastoralist and indigenous knowledge to shape initiatives, enabling an effective and ambitious **localization approach** for locally-led development planning and implementation. CARE programs should work in partnership to strengthen the capacity of local pastoralist organisations, local partners, women's rights organizations (WROs), and social movements to support the development of community-led initiatives for sustainable impact. This should include training, coaching, and mentoring, transferring resources and ownership of parts of the projects to these groups, and supporting locally-led development planning, implementation and adaptation.<sup>16</sup>

#### 4.3 Areas of change for resilient pastoral livelihoods

CARE's Pastoralist framework outlines six key area of change, which build directly on the underlying approaches and address the aforementioned challenges facing pastoralist communities. These areas of change represent a comprehensive, integrated, multisectoral and ambitious set of actions that CARE recommends to enable pastoralist communities to thrive. The framework also identifies specific 'CARE key value-add' areas which help to distinguish the organization from its competitors in this work.

##### **Area of change 1: Livestock production and sustainable management**

*Livestock production and sustainable livestock management, including mobility, is crucial as the main source of livelihoods for pastoral communities. This is not seen as a diversified opportunity among these communities, but central to their ability to thrive. Effective livestock management includes both environmental and animal health and supports DRM.*

- **Livestock management:** Training and support on effective livestock management and animal husbandry. The approach should include a recognition of mobility as central to the pastoral way of live, including cross-border seasonal migration by many pastoralists in pursuit of other pastures and water sources.
- **Natural resource management:** Training on, and supporting, natural resource management strategies (NRM) and participatory rangeland management (PRM)/landscape rangeland management. This should acknowledge traditional rangeland management practices and leverage any existing communal and clan ownership structures of resources and assets to advance livelihoods' goals. It should also seek to strengthen women and girls' leadership within NRM/PRM.
- **Animal health:** Provision of veterinary and vaccination services for pastoralist livestock. This can include training for and engagement with government extension services for animal health and Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), as well as engaging private sector CAHWs.
- **Invasive plants:** Support to deal with the impact of prosopis, acacia, Lantana camara L. (Verbenaceae) and any other invasive plant species on livestock production.

<sup>15</sup> United Nations. [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#). 2007; International Labour Organization. [International Labour Convention \(ILO\) on the Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, No. 169 \[ILO-69\]](#). 1989

<sup>16</sup> See CARE 'Connecting Community Based Adaptation and Locally Led Adaptation Practice Note'



- **Fodder production:** Supporting animal feed and fodder production and commercialization, linking to sustainable livestock market systems.
- **Complementary inputs:** Provision of agricultural inputs to pastoralists to support those who also practice agro-pastoralism.
- **Crisis modifiers:** Implement adaptive management/responsive crisis modifiers to support pastoral livestock production to respond to shocks, particularly recurring droughts and/or conflict. This can include support for unconditional cash transfers, vouchers, and emergency access to fodder and animal health services.
- **Livestock loss and damage:** Provision of loss and damage related to climate and other impacts, including linking pastoralists to livestock insurance products which cover animal loss, illness and other risk factors.

**CARE tools to support livestock production and sustainable management:**

- ✓ Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) tool
- ✓ Pastoral Field Business School (PFBS)
- ✓ CARE’s livestock insurance product pilot (CARE Nigeria)

Please see further details on CARE tools in the Annex below.



**Area of change 2: DRM and Climate resilient Natural Resource Management**

*Robust and sustainable use of land and water resources by pastoral communities to meet current livelihood needs, adapt to greater climate impacts on vulnerability and resource scarcity, and support biodiversity protection, restoration and management. Areas for CARE to explore in its pastoral programming include:*

- **Context and anticipatory analysis:** Undertaking climate vulnerability and conflict sensitivity analysis to gather information on pastoralist community vulnerabilities and capacities to support action planning, anticipatory action and adaptive actions.
- **Relevant climate and natural resource information:** Providing climate and weather zones maps and information, natural resource and landscape information and trends (including on forage/pasture and water conditions), and livestock disease surveillance. This should include the use of technology, particularly digital tools, supported by local knowledge and forecasting, and partnerships with Meteorological offices and local authorities, and provide pastoralists with timely and actionable diagnostics to further inform short-term decisions, adaptation and crisis management.
- **Action planning based on analysis:** Supporting pastoralists with Community Action Plans, Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs), and participatory scenario planning, among others, informed by, and to respond to, the context analysis. These action plans are a key DRM strategy, supporting pastoralist communities to connect short-term risk management with longer-term adaptation, and should be held and managed by pastoralist themselves (not development partners) as part of supporting localization.
- **Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and anticipatory action** Informed by Responsive Early Warning Systems, DRM supports pastoralists with preparedness and taking action to address shocks, stressors and disasters, such as climate impacts, conflicts, economic shocks and political unrest. DRM should be community managed and include a strengthened focus on anticipatory action,<sup>17</sup> including anticipatory trainings for all relevant actors. Strengthen the components on community-based adaptation (CBA) as part of DRM, to support locally-led adaptation by pastoralists.

Key CARE value-add

<sup>17</sup> See CARE ‘Climate Information Services for Anticipatory Action Capacity Statement’, October 2023



- **Climate resilient NRM strategies that enable restoration of water, soil, pastures and biodiversity:** Training on, and support, for agroforestry, farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR), post-harvest management, greening, and biodiversity protection, restoration and management. This should encourage pastoralist practices which do not lead to deforestation, erosion and degradation of soil, and air and water quality - factors which only exacerbate existing risks and stressors for pastoralism – and instead support the restoration of pastures and water sources.
- **Water resources management and water systems:** Training and support on effective use of the water systems on which pastoral systems depend. Innovations, such as installing irrigation schemes for fodder production as alternative source of feed. Exploring alternative energy sources for pastoralist, including more localized solar powered water sources.
- **Governance of local resources:** Support pastoralists with the governance of resources and management of land, including avoiding related conflicts (see area of change 5), and work with traditional structures and Rangeland Management Councils to support effect NRM
- **Crisis modifiers and cash-based programming:** Implement adaptive management/responsive crisis modifiers to support NRM to respond to shocks, particularly recurring droughts and/or conflict. This can include support for unconditional cash transfers, vouchers and access to food and emergency support to bolstering livelihoods and health and nutritional outcomes.
- **Climate NRM loss and damage:** Provision of loss and damage related to climate impacts to NRM, to support recovery efforts to protect longer-term development investments by pastoral communities.

Key CARE value-add

**CARE tools to support climate resilient natural resource management:**

- ✓ Climate vulnerability and capacity analysis (CVCA), including its adaptations: Conflict CVCA (CCVCA), Gendered CVCA, Innovative CCVA (ICVCA), digital CVCA
- ✓ Community Action Plans (CAPs), including those linked to CVCAs
- ✓ Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs)
- ✓ CARE Climate and Environment Policy
- ✓ CARE's Water smart agricultural (WaSA) approach
- ✓ Pastoral Field Business School (PFBS)

Please see further details on CARE tools in the Annex below.



**Area of change 3: Diversified livelihoods and resilient market systems**

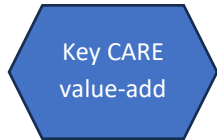
*Pastoral livelihoods are more resilient to shocks and diversified through expanded markets and opportunities, income generation and entrepreneurship that is good for the environment.* Areas for CARE to explore in its pastoral programming include:

- **Market systems information:** Providing pastoral communities bespoke information related to livestock, dairy and/or other commodities specific to the target areas, including value chain analysis, supply chain management, breed improvement, prices, trends, sales (promotional opportunities) and market connections. This should provide timely and reliable information to pastoralists, including through use of digital and mobile technologies (to support access in remote areas), and be complemented by local indigenous market knowledge.
- **Resilient pastoral market systems development (MSD) focusing on livestock and livelihood diversification opportunities:** Targeted value-chain (VC) and market development formalization and expansion support informed by analysis, including targeting livestock, dairy, agricultural and fisheries, as well as other relevant VCs (based on localized contexts). This should support both market inputs and outputs,



and urban-rural linkages, and accommodate the cross-border nature of many pastoral VCs. It should seek to improve access for, and the presence of, women and youth in market systems, recognising that they are often more represented in lower nodes or higher value chains (VCs).

- **Business growth and expansion:** Supporting pastoralists to grow their micro, small & medium enterprises (MSME) with tailored support depending on the stage of their business. This can include business development services and training, marketing, business-to-business (B2B) workshops, multistakeholder platforms (MSPs) and other market linkages. Further, explore environmentally sustainable enterprises, particularly for women, such as solar driven milk processing.
- **VSLAs to support women's economic empowerment:** Support creation of village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) and aggregation of VSLAs into clusters/networks, to facilitate access to social capital, financial management and safety net mechanisms, as well as markets and investments, particularly for women. Increasing women's income and empowerment will also support the development and purchasing of more nutrition food and improve their health practices, linking to areas of change 6. VSLAs can also provide locally-owned social safety net mechanisms adapted to the pastoral context, to support livelihoods in times of crisis and stresses.
- **Business growth and expansion for producer organizations:** Supporting pastoral producer groups, associations or organizations, including VSLA clusters/networks, to improve market opportunities across different VCs, including linking them to input suppliers and wider market actors.
- **Market solutions for livestock management and NRM.** Support MSD to facilitate more sustainable management of livestock and resources. This could include ideation and piloting innovative and market led solutions related to prominent invasive species.
- **Active private sector engagement:** Creating linkages and engagement with the private sector at all market stages, including buyers and service providers, enhancing diversified opportunities for pastoralists.
- **Access to finance, credit and loans, including climate finance:** Support pastoralist and pastoral associations to access finance, credit and loans to support income generation and growth, through tailored products and services from financial service providers (FSPs), microfinance institutions (MFIs) and banks. Support pastoralists to access climate finance and land restoration finance, linking to climate resilient NRM in area of change 1. This should also include increasing trust and understanding between FSPs/MFIs and pastoralists.
- **Targeted financial management services for pastoralists:** Engage with FSPs, MFIs and banks to develop inclusive financial services and products, particularly for women and girls, including digital wallets, which can be accessed and used by pastoral communities and organizations. This should include financial inclusion training, and FSP-pastoral partnerships that identify mutually beneficial solutions (increase clients for FSPs and provide accessible products for pastoralists).
- **Alternative employment sources:** Providing alternative livelihoods opportunities for pastoralists, particularly young people, including employment, work skills development, rural and urban livelihoods linkages, and other diversification opportunities. This should include skills training and exploring green jobs and environmentally sustainable opportunities. Further, introduce de-risking measures to incentivise pastoralist youth to stay within pastoralism.



**CARE tools to support diversified livelihoods and resilient market systems:**

- ✓ Gendered market analysis
- ✓ Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs)/Youth Savings and Loans Associations (YSLAs)
- ✓ Modules in Pastoralist Field Business School (PFBS),



- ✓ Products with financial service providers (CARE Somalia & Salaam Bank)
- ✓ CARE mobile banking tools ([Chomoka](#))
- ✓ MSPs and B2B workshops (CARE Mali)
- ✓ Micro-franchising (CARE Somalia)
- ✓ Digital farmer and pastoralist networking and market tools like M-Agri and SIMAGRI (CARE Mali) via website, SMS and Apps
- ✓ CARE [scaling network](#) (CARE's new partnership to Scale Climate Change Adaptation Solutions for Small-Scale Producers)
- ✓ Making Markets work for the Poor (M4P) approach

Please see further details on CARE tools in the Annex below.



#### **Area of change 4: Transforming unhealthy gender and social norms at all levels**

*Intentionally integrate gender transformative programming in the context of CARE's pastoral livelihoods initiatives, in particular at the household, community and societal level. This recognizes that livelihoods and resilience programming alone are insufficient, without changing the root causes associated with gender inequality, harmful gender and social norms and GBV. Areas for CARE to explore in its pastoral programming include:*

Key CARE value-add

- **Gender analysis:** Undertake gender analysis to provide an in-depth understanding of contextually-relevant male and female norms and the specific challenges for women and girls in pastoral communities, as well as opportunities to engage men and boys, to inform tailored transformative interventions.
- **Seek to build individual agency:** Create opportunities for women to receive training and skills building to enhance their self-esteem and to enable their greater participation in pastoral livelihoods. This will also highlight the critical role women already play, and can further play, in resilience building. Additionally, address the specific impacts on vulnerable groups, particularly women, girls and elderly, due to climate and conflict induced crises.
- **Change relations between men and women:** Seek to shift norms at household, community and societal levels around 'women's work and value' and 'men's work and value', enabling greater valuing of women's economic contributions within pastoralism, as well as encouraging men to increase their responsibilities for unpaid and domestic work. This should strive for more equal access to resources for men and women. As part of changing relations, engage men and boys and power holders, to challenge the patriarchal nature of pastoralist communities.
- **Challenge social norms within structures:** Implement activities and campaigns to challenge discriminatory social norms, customs, values and practices, as well as formal pastoral structures, which prevent women's full participation and voice and to offer alternative more equitable forms of masculinities in pastoral communities.
- **Preventing and responding to GBV and other harmful practices:** Strengthen GBV approaches, particularly regarding GBV mitigation and risk reduction and how it impacts livelihoods and sustainable household income. Challenge FGM/C, child early and enforced marriage (CEFM) and other harmful practices.

#### **CARE tools to support transforming gender and social norms:**

- ✓ Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA)
- ✓ CARE Gender Marker
- ✓ Gender Power Analysis
- ✓ PRM to challenge power dynamics in resource management
- ✓ Social Analysis and Action (SAA)
- ✓ Engaging men and boys (EMB) and Male Champion Groups
- ✓ POWER! model on GBV prevention and response in the Horn of Africa
- ✓ Digital VSLA (Talking Book under She Thrives Project)



- ✓ Gendered CVCA
- ✓ Social Norms Analysis Plot (SNAP)
- ✓ GBV programming in development
- ✓ GBV in emergencies (GBViE)

Please see further details on CARE tools in the Annex below.



### **Area of change 5: Peacebuilding and social cohesion**

*Mitigating conflict due to cross-border, resource scarcity and climate change, and promoting peacebuilding, is critical to strengthened resilience and improved livelihoods for pastoralists. Areas for CARE to explore in its pastoral programming include:*

Key CARE value-add

- **Conflict/Dispute Early Warning Systems (EWS):** Strengthen DRM EWS's to include components on conflict, supporting participatory planning and action.
- **Integrating conflict prevention and mitigation with natural resource management:** Effective NRM mitigates conflicts around resource management, which have been exacerbated by climate-related pressures on natural resources. Integrate conflict prevention within NRM/PRM, and support conflict mitigation through effective cross-border mutually beneficial land regeneration and climate adaptive approaches. This should engage all traditional and modern powerholders in conflict management, including owners of livestock, herders and chiefs of tribes.
- **Build capacity on dispute resolution:** Capacity building on dispute resolution over land rights, and relationship building, among pastoralists and those engaging in other livelihoods, support coexistence.
- **Strengthen women's participation in peacebuilding:** Support diversity in peace processes, particularly women's role in peacebuilding, through approaches such as the establishment of female councils to discuss conflict solutions and to promote women's voices. This should be part of a broader approach to advance feminist leadership and institutional transformation.
- **Strengthen youth participation in peacebuilding:** Engage youth in peacebuilding activities through the training of youth and educators in peacebuilding knowledge and skills, the establishment of youth groups where young people can discuss conflict resolution, the promotion of intergenerational exchange on peacebuilding, and the building of trust between youth and governments. This can be achieved through activities such as joint workshops and community projects and platforms, including youth councils.
- **Triple nexus programming:** Integrating a deliberate triple nexus, humanitarian, development and peace (HDP) approach, which includes a focus on biodiversity, strengthening conflict and peacebuilding components of pastoral programs.
- **Conflict-related loss and damage:** Loss and damage, including insurance and locally-owned social protection, related to conflict impacts (such as raids which lead to a loss of assets). This will support recovery efforts to protect longer-term development investments.

#### **CARE tools to support peacebuilding and social cohesion:**

- ✓ Conflict CVCA
- ✓ De la Prix project
- ✓ Digital peace
- ✓ Women Lead in Emergencies (WLiE)
- ✓ CARE's livestock insurance product pilot (CARE Nigeria)

Please see further details on CARE tools in the Annex below.



### **Area of change 6. Health, WASH and nutrition practices**

*Services for pastoralists are strengthened, comprehensive and more accountable, supporting improved health, nutritional, WASH and education outcomes for pastoral communities. Areas for CARE to explore in its pastoral programming include:*

- **Basic health services:** Provide essential health services to pastoralists, including sexual and reproductive, as well as GBV prevention and responses services.
- **Nutritional support and services:** Support integrated health and nutrition approaches which reduce malnutrition among women and children in pastoral communities. This should include promoting positive nutrition practices, opportunities for homestead food production and stronger service delivery and coordination to improve access to nutrition services, particularly community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN) sites.
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH):** Support improved access to WASH facilities to support both health and nutritional outcomes for pastoralist communities.
- **Education:** Improve adult functional literacy (AFB) and alternative basic education (ABE) within pastoral communities, especially for women and girls, to increase knowledge and understand to enhance overall adaptive capacity and resilience. This can include linkages to AFB and ABE programs and investments, or components in these areas depending on finding sources.
- **Service systems strengthening and accountability:** Strengthen and transform structures and institutions that deliver health, nutrition and WASH services in ways that are accountable, equitable, inclusive, and effective. This should include a focus on people and skills, creating spaces for social accountability, service delivery, infrastructure and resources, planning and finance, and social norms within institutions.

#### **CARE tools to support health and nutrition practices:**

- ✓ CARE's [Service Systems Strengthening and Social Accountability \(4SA\) approach](#)
- ✓ Screening of Acute Malnutrition by the family at community level/Family Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tools
- ✓ Food Recognition Assistance and Nudging Insights (FRANI)
- ✓ CARE WASH, Nutrition and Health Service approaches (in humanitarian sectors)
- ✓ Mother to Mother Support Groups (M2MSGs)
- ✓ Community Score Card
- ✓ IASC Guidelines on Integrating GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action

Please see further details on CARE tools in the Annex below.



### **Area of change 7: Pastoral policy, representation and governance**

*Policies and institutions at all levels are inclusive, equitable, response and resilient to shocks and stresses, and address the needs of pastoralists and represent their views, strengthening sustainable livelihoods and resilience. Areas for CARE to explore in its pastoral programming include:*

- **Intentional policy influence:** Conduct policy advocacy and engagement for stronger pastoral legal frameworks and land ownership/tenure rights, and more supportive laws and policies overseeing pastoral resources and movements. This should include challenging sedentarization policies that undermine pastoral mobility. A strategic opportunity may include advocacy to advance climate finance that is gender sensitive and reaches pastoral communities, as part of scrutinizing government implementation of their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) to climate change.
- **Development and implementation of pastoral frameworks and governance:** Support local institutions and government authorities in the development and operationalization of pastoral plans and frameworks (based on laws and policies), such as the rangeland management framework. This includes supporting local

Key CARE value-add



authorities to ensure effective cross-border seasonal migration governance. Leverage the opportunities decentralization of government presents to work with regional and sub-regional governments to enable pastoralists to have a voice in policy processes and support pro-pastoralism frameworks.

- **Participatory, inclusive and integrated local development planning and adaptation:** Support participatory and inclusive approaches and processes to local development planning, that incorporate pastoralists and also support women’s empowerment. Ensure that these processes engage local and traditional institutions, reflect appropriate customary laws and traditional rangeland management practices and structures, and that local and indigenous knowledge is respected and integrated. Further support the integration of locally-led plans and strategies developed by pastoralists into government planning and frameworks (such as into local and regional rural development plans).
- **Access to government financial safety nets:** Provide access for pastoralists to new or existing social safety nets, such as social protection, as part of local, regional or national responses to stressors and emergencies.
- **Build capacity of local institutions:** Build the capacity of rangeland management committees, land committees, and other local institutions to support planning, conflict resolution, multi-actor engagement, and gender equality.
- **Build capacity of systems related to risk management and adaptation:** Build the capacity of Disaster Risk Management Commissions (DRM) and early warning systems, and response systems within government or NGOs, particularly in emergency preparedness and response at all levels, in particular at local levels.
- **Civic engagement and collective action:** Partner with pastoral groups, networks and social movements to advocate for their rights and strengthen their actions for self-determination. This will support policy influence and also create greater political will for involvement of these pastoral groups in policy implementation.
- **Gender norms and women’s leadership within institutions:** Shift norms within institutions and governance structures that undermine equality and pastoralists’ rights, including supporting women’s role in leadership and governance
- **Institutional feedback and accountability mechanisms:** Create mechanisms for pastoral communities to hold institutions to account, and to feedback their views on governance structures.

**CARE tools to support inclusive policies and governance:**

- ✓ Political economy analysis
- ✓ Policy advocacy
- ✓ Social Movements
- ✓ Community Score Card

Please see further details on CARE tools in the Annex below.

**4.4 Multipliers for resilient pastoral livelihoods**

1) Advocacy

From localized, grassroots mobilization to civil society capacity building and direct government lobbying, advocacy serves as a powerful tool for humanitarian and development organizations, amplifying and scaling the impact of pastoralist programming interventions and allowing organizations to rally stakeholders and navigate structural and legal obstacles to optimal, wide-scale solutions. This enables development interventions to impact communities beyond specific program implementation areas and programming actions to be felt long after program lifecycles. Advocacy work influences national-level policies, plans, frameworks and guidelines, and budgets, enabling the expansion of gender-transformative, livelihoods-sensitive, and climate-resilient strategies. CARE leverages its expansive regional and local networks to tailor its advocacy, working in close coordination with local groups that represent the most vulnerable populations, including Women’s Rights Organizations (WROs)





and local pastoralist advocacy organizations, ensuring that its advocacy interventions are well informed and tailored to the precise needs of affected communities.

## 2) Systems change and Impact at Scale

Pastoral programs should align with [CARE's pathways for impact at scale and systems-level impact](#), including advocacy, supporting social movements, service systems strengthening and social accountability (4SA), social norms change, market-based approaches and scaling and adapting proven models. By leveraging CARE's 4SA model, the framework will enhance its impact and sustainability, fostering positive change in pastoralist community participation in improving service via demand and active participation in various levels of decision making. Pastoral programs should also consider opportunities for horizontal scale-up (particularly via greater geographical reach, for example, through digital tools) and horizontal scale-up (integration of approaches into other organizations and government actions).

## 3) Partnerships and collaboration

The model highlights the importance of working in close partnership with civil society and local organizations and actors, particularly WROs and women-led organizations, leveraging their networks, local knowledge, and expertise on the issues impacting pastoralist communities. This enables the design of solutions and interventions to be rooted in the needs and understanding of the pastoralist communities that programming will target. Involvement of these stakeholders from the earliest stages of planning and development are critical to ensure that there is strong buy-in, ensuring long-term sustainability. It is also important to consider the development of linkages between pastoralist communities themselves so that they can collaborate and share information, supporting their ability to mobilize around certain issues.

## 4) Learning, evidence and innovation

Learning from pastoral programming provides an opportunity for thought leadership, shared learning, and evidence generation that can be utilized to drive innovation for resilient livelihoods. This learning should be linked to global, regional, and country learning platforms around resilience and pastoralism, including sharing learning from pastoralist communities themselves. It is also important that CARE's work views learning in this context as a legacy to leave behind with pastoralists themselves, and not only to share with other development actors. CARE's work on pastoralism across multiple countries – including Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Malawi, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania – can be strategically leveraged to strengthen learning and innovation. CARE should undertake operational research on local solutions to address livestock production and livelihoods challenges, as well as providing opportunities for adaptation and to drive learning. Learning tools can include creating communities of practice (COPs), learning tours, workshops, and webinars. Digitalization of CARE's pastoral tools is key to expanding access and innovation. Communications and marketing can also be used to disseminate thought leadership.

## **5. The integration of pastoralist livelihoods into CARE's broader work**

### **5.1 Integration with CARE USA's FY22-25 three strategic pillars**

Pastoralist livelihoods programming supports the achievement of the three pillars of CARE USA's strategy: gender equal, locally led, globally scaled.

#### Gender equal

Actively promoting gender equality, the Resilient Pastoral livelihoods framework will serve as a catalyst for dismantling patriarchal norms, empowering women, and nurturing inclusive governance structures. This will be critical to tackling the challenges of GBV and FGM. Women's involvement and leadership, particularly around humanitarian nexus and peacebuilding contexts is critical. The framework acknowledges the overlapping issues which drive and reinforce these patriarchal norms, including climate change impacts and



food insecurity, and intersecting with issues that significantly impact the lives of women and girls, including health and reproductive rights. Additionally, the framework will significantly bolster women's economic justice by overcoming barriers to market access, championing inclusive governance, and acknowledging the pivotal role of women in livestock value chains, as well as developing access to alternative livelihoods opportunities for women and girls through enabling them to access finance and agricultural value chains.

#### Locally led

The Resilient Pastoral livelihoods framework is founded in respect for local knowledge and information, as well as placing primacy on the voices and leadership of pastoralist communities, and their specific needs and contexts, in particular because of their nomadic lifestyles. The model takes a rights-based approach to supporting pastoralist cultural identity and approaches to resource management, and recognizes pastoralist communal and community structures and leadership. CARE seeks to transfer resources and ownership of projects to local entities. CARE's localization approach works in partnership with pastoralists to co-design responses and initiatives as well as fostering and strengthening the capacity of local actors and movements to advocate for their rights and needs, particularly around the issue of climate justice, the impacts of which are felt severely by pastoralist communities. Elevating the voices of these communities at the global level is critically important.

#### Globally scaled

CARE will seek to draw connections between the work that it carries out at country level to share learnings from pastoral livelihoods programming both across regions and also at a global level. For example, learnings from working across the humanitarian-development nexus can be brought to bear on CARE's broader work in humanitarian contexts globally, while learnings from programming which works on youth employment and upskilling, for example, can both learn from CARE's work in other contexts and provide learning opportunities. Linkages across CARE's impact areas can ensure that learnings are shared in both directions. The focus on increased scale-up of pastoral programs will support this pillar in increasing reach and impact of CARE's pastoral initiatives.

### **5.2 Integration with CARE's six impact areas**

The Resilient Pastoral Livelihoods framework is strategically positioned to align with, and systematically support, **CARE's six cross-cutting impact areas: 1) gender equality; 2) humanitarian action; 3) right to food, water and nutrition (RFWN); 4) women's economic justice; 5) right to health and 6) climate justice.**

#### CARE's impact area: gender equality

The framework emphasizes the significance of addressing socio-cultural norms and barriers that perpetuate gender inequality within pastoralist communities. By recognizing and challenging these norms, the framework promotes women's agency, life choices, and opportunities. Additionally, it specifically addresses the denial of ownership of assets and lack of market access for women, aiming to create a more inclusive and equitable environment, whilst also challenging harmful gender norms that drive GBV, FGM and early marriage in pastoralist communities.

#### CARE's impact area: humanitarian action

The framework advocates for proactive measures such as scenario planning and early warning systems to prepare for and respond to crises in pastoralist communities. By emphasizing community-led actions and adaptive strategies, the framework aligns with humanitarian principles, aiming not only to withstand shocks but also to enhance the overall resilience of communities. In the domain of humanitarian action, it will contribute by anticipating and adapting to crises, reinforcing absorptive capacity, and advocating for transformative development interventions.



#### CARE's impact area: right to food, water and nutrition

The framework's emphasis on rights-based resource management and livelihood strategies will intricately connect with CARE's commitment to safeguarding the right to food, water, and nutrition, thereby fortifying pastoralist communities against environmental shocks. This framework aligns with CARE's [She Feeds the World \(SfTW\) Framework](#).

#### CARE's impact area: women's economic justice

The framework recognizes the economic disparities between men and women within pastoralist communities, particularly in livestock value chains, including differing opportunities for livelihoods diversification. It aims to break the division of labor that restricts women's mobility and market engagement through inclusive strategies in market systems, such as increasing women's ownership of assets and enhancing their participation in decision making.

#### CARE's impact area: right to health

Access to basic services, including healthcare, is a critical component of the framework's inclusive governance approach. By advocating for enabling policies, regulatory frameworks, and basic services, the framework supports the right to health for pastoralist communities. It emphasizes the importance of addressing traditional norms and practices that may impact health and be harmful to health.

#### CARE's impact area: climate justice

As a significant challenge for pastoralist communities, climate justice integrates climate information services, early warning systems, and community-based adaptation planning to enhance resilience to climate-related risks. By incorporating transformative development interventions, the framework aims to influence policies, institutions, and social norms, contributing to broader climate justice goals. The framework is well aligned to the [CARE Climate Justice Strategy](#), especially its Pillar 1, increased capacities and assets.

## **6. Summary and conclusions**

Enabling resilient pastoral livelihoods will bring significant benefits to these marginalized communities, and to broader economic, trading, food security and nutrition, and biodiversity systems. CARE has a proud history in supporting pastoralist communities across East Africa and the Sahel, including the Horn of Africa, and significant experiences, skills and approaches on which to build. This framework outlines opportunities to enhance CARE's work with pastoralist communities, supporting greater innovation, risk reduction, learning and impact. It provides a roadmap for breaking the endless cycles of crises among pastoralist communities, and creating a sustainable, productive, equitable and resilient future for this way of life. And in doing so, it will enable pastoral communities to adapt, diversify and thrive.

## Annex: CARE Tools to support resilient pastoral livelihoods

**Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM)/Landscape PRM** is an approach by which community institutions and groups develop Rangeland Management Plans, which are endorsed by government services, aiming to improve the security of tenure and good governance of rangelands, creating more inclusive participation of pastoralists in decisions pertaining to their lands and improve rangeland productivity. While not an explicit aim of the approach, PRM also enhances women's empowerment as part of the participatory process. PRM can be combined with various other tools. CARE Ethiopia scaled up existing techniques into an innovative new PRM approach under its PRIME project, while World Bank integrated rangeland investment plans into the approach under its Lowland Livelihoods Resilience project. Application of PRM approaches strengthens CARE's localization agenda.

**Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA)** is a CARE tool used to gather and analyze information on community-level vulnerabilities to and capacities for climate change. It informs the identification of actions, at the community level and more broadly, that support communities in increasing their resilience to climate change. CVCA was updated in 2019 to reflect a new focus on community-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and food and nutrition security, gender, ecosystems and governance as cross-cutting issues, providing a basis for an integrated approach for programming. The modified **Gender-sensitive Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (GCVCA)** expands CVCA to include gender and examines people's livelihoods from a climate change perspective, while the **Conflict-sensitive CCVA (CCVA)** integrates conflict management and mitigation into this tool. CCVAs should include **Community Action Plans (CCVA-CAP)** to ensure the tool provides practical, actionable steps to tackle obstacles identified.

**Climate Adaptation Action Plan (CAAP)** is an approach which aims to enhance equitable ecosystems service delivery and identify priority basic services and economic infrastructure to rehabilitate, construct, or upgrade at both community and household levels, including water, rangeland, and agricultural crop land.

**Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA)** is a CARE tool that works to establish savings groups within vulnerable communities. Savings groups are self-managed, comprised of 15 to 25 individuals, and work to save money, access small loans, establish small businesses and negotiate equitable prices in the market. The VSLA model is adaptable for emergency situations, and when coupled with cash and voucher assistance, can contribute to enhanced outcomes for crisis-affected populations. VSLAs can be modified to work in tandem with various development approaches, including small-scale pasture management VSLAs.

**Social Analysis and Action (SAA)** is a facilitated CARE tool which enables individuals to examine and question the societal norms, beliefs, and practices influencing their lives and well-being, challenging restrictive norms to establish more equitable ones, while garnering support for sexual, reproductive, and maternal health and rights. SAA has been digitalized through CARE's work with Amplio Talking Books, reaching migrating pastoralist populations. The Social Analysis and Action Food and Nutrition Security (SAA-FNS) tool addresses social factors that influence agriculture practices, livelihoods, climate resilience, nutritional health.

Pastoral Field and Business School (PFBS), which builds on the **Farmer Field and Business School (FFBS)**, is a CARE approach which works to build small-scale farmers and producers' capacity, developing the skills they need to increase production, improve resilience, adapt to climate change, diversify diets, and boost nutrition, as well as enabling farmers to access markets and collaborate with one another. The model is based on adult learning principles that offer practical lessons through participatory approaches. FFBS integrates multiple components, including sustainable agriculture practices, market



engagement, gender and equity, food and nutrition security, group empowerment and monitoring and evaluation. The model is modular, with upcoming or recently rolled out modules including a Pastoral Field Business School (PFBS) pilot by CARE Ethiopia.

**Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP)** is a collaborative design and delivery approach for seasonal user-centered climate forecast information services and decision making developed by CARE, whereby communities and meteorologists come together and explore potential future changes, their associated impacts and develop a locally relevant action plan to adequately respond to the identified risks and uncertainties.

**Community Scorecards (CSC)** is a CARE tool used to foster accountability by gathering input from communities, using this input to open dialogue with authorities and the private sector on making services more relevant, efficient, and effective for marginalized youth. This has been digitalized in some contexts.

**Community-Based Adaptation (CBA)** is an approach which will be utilized to empower marginalized communities and their local governments and service providers to understand and analyze how the climate and other shocks impact on their lives, make informed and anticipatory decisions on priority adaptation actions, and constantly adjust their livelihood and risk management strategies in response to new and uncertain circumstances.

**Water Smart Agriculture (WaSA)** is CARE's approach to efficiently harvesting, storing, and channeling green water throughout the year, regardless of season. It draws on water-related interventions using well-known approaches, particularly Climate Smart Agriculture, sustainable agriculture, and conservation agriculture.

**Livestock Insurance Pilot (under Pula Project)** is a CARE tool that has been piloted in Nigeria whereby CARE operated an insurance program for pastoralists which covers livestock illness, influx of pests and other risk factors. CARE-affiliated VSLAs provide loans to cover the cost of participation for those unable to pay for insurance covering livestock illness, influx of pests and other risk factors.

**Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA)** is a CARE toolkit for determining information on the different needs, capacities and coping strategies of women, men, boys and girls in crisis situations, often serving as a starting point for humanitarian and development responses that meets the different needs of women, men, boys and girls.