

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS  
ETHIOPIA  
RAPID RESPONSE  
DISPLACEMENT  
2018**

<b>RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR</b>	<b>Aeneas Chuma</b>
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### REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

No After-Action review took place. However, the relevant clusters (WASH and ES/NFI) took time in their meetings to discuss this particular allocation including recommendations and lessons learnt.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report on the use of CERF funds was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team.

YES  NO

Cluster focal points were part of the CERF consultation from inception through to final reporting. The guidelines and components of the report and reporting process were shared with agencies before the preparation of the report.

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES  NO

Both UNICEF and IOM participated in the drafting of the CERF report which once compiled, was circulated for additional inputs and comments before official submission. This report was also reviewed and endorsed by the HC.

## PART I

### **Strategic Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator**

*The humanitarian response system in Ethiopia has, over the last 3 years, coped with events (drought, floods, conflict) in what humanitarian partners have managed to save lives and mitigate suffering. While the frequency and impact of some events has increased (recent conflicts), as is the number of people they affect, it is through flexible and timely funding streams like this CERF allocation that life-saving interventions have been implemented targeting the most vulnerable populations. The Government has taken the lead in the response efforts and has provided life-saving food assistance to those in need. This CERF funding has complemented the Government plan enabling humanitarian partners to provide the much-needed assistance, including shelter, clean water and non-food items for those most in need among the displaced and host communities. This current allocation has enabled the government and humanitarian partners to respond to approximately 400,000 people displaced along the Oromia – Somali boundary since September 2017. While acknowledging the need to implement life-saving interventions, there is need to strengthen recovery and long-term resilience to future shocks at the same time ensuring continued peace building efforts in the affected regions.*

### **1. OVERVIEW**

<b>18-RR-ETH-28650 TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)</b>	
<b>a. TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE</b>	<b>166,800,000</b>
<b>FUNDING RECEIVED BY SOURCE</b>	
CERF	9,930,695
COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUND ( <i>if applicable</i> )	71,720,207
OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	36,000,000*
<b>b. TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE</b>	<b>117,650,902</b>

*\*Government contribution as indicated at the proposal stage*

<b>18-RR-ETH-28650 TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY PROJECT AND SECTOR (US\$)</b>			
<b>Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 02/03/2018</b>			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
IOM	18-RR-IOM-010	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter	3,499,420
UNICEF	18-RR-CEF-033	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	6,431,275
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>9,930,695</b>

<b>18-RR-ETH-28650 TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)</b>	
<b>Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods</b>	<b>7,197,276</b>
<i>- Funds transferred to Government partners*</i>	2,733,419
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,930,695</b>

\* These figures should match with totals in Annex 1.

## **2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS**

The humanitarian situation in Ethiopia continues to be exacerbated by a range of factors, natural and manmade disasters, changing livelihoods strategies, poverty and depletion of coping mechanisms available to the displaced and host communities. The drought impact that was most acute in late 2017 began to improve at the end of that year. Although precipitation was still erratic and below average until the onset of the first rainy season in March/April 2018, the situation changed dramatically, bringing significant rainfall and flooding to various parts of the country. The most affected regions were Afar, Oromia, Somali and SNNP. The Somali region in particular, bore the brunt of the flooding where close to 300,000 people were affected, with 13,000 hectares of farmland destroyed, and public services – mostly healthcare and schooling- reporting damaged infrastructure.

In addition to the drought and floods, inter-communal conflict, which began in September 2017, continued along the border between Oromia and Somalia regions, where a spike in clashes displaced up to 500,000 people in the last three months of 2017. Although the intensity of the fighting decreased in first half of 2018, another 200,000 people still fled their homes as the situation remained highly unstable and insecure. In the first half of 2018, the humanitarian situation deteriorated significantly where new conflict broke out in the two regions triggering more displacements and leaving people vulnerable and in need of life-saving assistance. Findings of various assessments including the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 9 conducted in January 2018 indicated that close to 1.2 million persons were displaced due to conflict along the Oromia-Somali regional border and were in over 470 sites. In Oromia, of the 777,665 IDPs, approximately 84 per cent (653,215 people) were displaced as a result of conflict and in 342 sites. DTM findings, estimated that of the displaced individuals, 50 percent were female and 50 per cent were male while 61 per cent were younger than 18 years and six per cent were over 60 years. In Somali region, of the 832,652 IDPs, approximately 59 per cent (488,154) were displaced as a result of conflict and were in 131 sites. DTM findings also estimated that 51 per cent of displaced individuals were female and 49 per cent were male. In addition, 63 per cent were younger than 18 years while nine per cent were over 60 years. These findings demonstrate the vulnerability of particular groups; children women and the elderly.

Most of the IDPs who fled in Oromia and Somali regions had nothing and were surviving in precarious conditions, relying on limited assistance provided by government, humanitarian organizations, or the generosity of the host community, the latter which often times are vulnerable themselves. This has over time, led to the depletion of already over-stretched resources and at times discord between the two groups (IDPs and host communities).

The deteriorating situation in 2018, saw a need to continue sustained humanitarian response focusing on life-saving activities in key areas of WASH, shelter as well as non-food items. The ES/NFI cluster conducted prioritisation exercise in February 2018 where 240,000 households (HH) were deemed to be need of either shelter and / or NFI assistance in Ethiopia. A total of 94,777 HH were identified specifically in relation to the Somali/Oromia conflict for immediate support (A combination of factors including- the continued conflict, the change of political leadership in Somali region and the upsurge in numbers of IDPs in new emergencies (Gedeo/West Guji, Benishangul-Gumuz) has meant that the ES/NFI Cluster increases efforts while at the same time adjusting some interventions (cash transfers) in order to meet immediate crisis needs.

The response to the influx of Somali-Oromia IDPs was initially very limited, mainly due to the unavailability of funds. This was against a background in which IDP sites in both Oromia and Somali regions had critically low access to water and sanitation and where according to the DTM R8, just over 37 per cent (631,000 individuals displaced by violence as well as the climate

across out of a total of out of the 1.7 million IDPs), in the country were estimated to have less than 5 l/c/d for human consumption. As a result, the demand for water trucking increased significantly in both regions. This CERF allocation was therefore used to continue immediate and time-bound life-saving water trucking interventions in IDP camps in Oromia while at the same time exploring options to reduce the cost of water trucking and focus on investing in durable solutions.

In complementing this allocation, significant needs were identified in and by other clusters and in which various critical interventions were implemented with funding from other sources:

For the **relief food** component, NDRMC distributed food rations to approximately 700,000 conflict IDPs in Oromia region; while WFP is assisted approximately 300,000 conflict IDPs in Somali region. Although food continues to be delivered to the targeted IDP sites, access challenges have been encountered in Somali region (Dawa zone) where both physical access and insecurity hindered effective delivery of food to IDPs in various sites.

Although **health** partners continued to work with the woreda, zonal and federal ministry of health to provide quick impact services and supplies to displaced people and communities, the health system is overwhelmed by repeated complex emergencies and disrupted primary health care services. Health Cluster partners, including SCI and MCMDO, Mercy Corps, received medical kits/supplies to enable emergency health interventions targeting IDPs in both regions, with WHO support. In addition, maintaining NGO operations, addressing capacity gaps of Regional Health Bureaus (RHBs) rapid response teams and Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) targeting IDP-hosting areas are components that remain critical.

For the **nutrition** cluster the core components for the nutrition response package remained- provision of effective Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) through Government CMAM/ TSFP; support for nutrition screening and early case detection; counselling and promotion of optimal practices on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCFE); raised community awareness on optimal childcare, feeding practices and hygiene promotion; improved access in remote areas, as well as support for zonal coordination. Where required, MHNTs were also deployed under the guidance of RHBs. Priority locations include all Priority 1 woredas of Somali region; six zones of Oromia with high populations of IDPs (East Harerge, West Harerge, Bale, Borena, Guji and West Guji).

At least 93,000 conflict-displaced school-aged children in Oromia and Somali regions (of the 250,000 identified in DTM Round 8) had their schooling interrupted due to displacement. With the highest proportion of children unable to continue their **education** because of drought, coupled with the impact of conflict in Somali and Oromia regions, providing emergency education services for school age children remained a critical priority undertaken through the establishment of temporary learning spaces (TLCs) within IDP sites as well as the provision of learning materials and extended learning spaces in schools which are hosting displaced children. The provision of TLCs allowed monitoring of displaced children's situation and served as a platform for delivery of other essential services such as health, nutrition, social welfare.

An increase in **protection**-related incidences and risks as a result of the conflict-induced displacements, emergency protection service, such as family reunification, tracing, and GBV intervention are urgently required. More than 1,500 children in Oromia and Somali regions, are reported to be separated or unaccompanied. Most of the assessed districts affected by the conflict in Oromia and Somali regions confirmed the existence of GBV, which was mostly reported as sexual violence, psychosocial distress and domestic violence.

To improve household food security and nutrition outcomes, the **agriculture** sector highlighted the need to continue assistance for core-breeding and milking livestock; including resilience and key sustainable livelihood activities, supplementary animal feed/fodder production, animal health services and crop interventions. At the beginning of 2018, the cluster identified and supported 33,000 agro-pastoralist IDP households in Oromia region (able to cultivate cereal crops due to some access to land) and 19,000 pastoralist IDP households in Somali region. Priority interventions include provision of feed for core breeding animals, health services and emergency seeds as well as construction of fodder banks in Somali for future fodder requirement for 92,000 HH.

In general, many activities were implemented under difficult circumstances. The unrest in the Somali region and the subsequent change in the leadership of the government meant a temporary stoppage of humanitarian activities for close to one month. Due to the unrest in Somali Region and the Somali regional government transition, the Somali Microfinance Institution became non-operational meaning that cash-based distribution was no longer a viable option for assistance. In addition, another separate crisis unfolded in Gedeo and West Guji zones of Ethiopia, which displaced over 1 million people and overstretched agencies' capacities to respond.

Overall, this CERF allocation supported approximately 400,000 people from the Oromia/Somali border conflict. A total of 73,434 individuals were supported with full ES/NFI kits and 1,600 households (5,500 individuals) were assisted with shelter kits. While 402,198 people were supported with emergency WASH activities. A crucial component of this funding was the registration process and intention surveys conducted whose objective was to support progressive resolution of protracted displacement. In line with the guiding principles of internal displacement, the government put in place a plan to address the conflict displacement revolving mainly around two options: voluntary return to areas of origin and voluntary resettlement. IOM conducted a systematic household registration and validation process and assessed durable solutions and intentions for 299 sites (226 in Oromia and 73 in Somali) for over 37,000 households (204,198 individuals). Host communities were also involved in the process, an important component which ensured the participation of affected communities in better understanding absorption capacities as well as local authorities' consent for hosting IDPs.

### **3. PRIORITIZATION PROCESS**

Since conflict broke out in Oromia and Somali regions in September 2017 and although concerted efforts are being made to ensure ongoing emergency response, a significant percentage of the IDPs and the sites still remains and as highlighted in various sections of this reports, close to 1.4 million IDPs in over 1000 sites – a situation that is likely to remain unchanged in the medium to long-term.

Following the US\$10 million allocation by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) and Under-Secretary-General (USG) for Humanitarian Affairs Mark Lowcock in January 2018, The DTM Round 8, inter-agency needs assessments and the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) all highlighted the urgent needs in the WASH and in the provision of shelter and basic NFIs. Additionally, a pilot approach was also prioritised in which lifesaving interventions were to be supported by durable solutions as part of the New Way of Working (NWoW). After further discussion with NDRMC Commissioner, the HC proposed to the EHCT that the CERF allocation to be apportioned to WASH (US\$6.431 million) and ES/NFI (US\$3.5 million) noting that critical activities in other sectors will still need to be financed from other sources. This proposition was supported by all stakeholders.

Access to safe water remained a critical need particularly in the first months of displacement. As a result, and considering the high level of needs, specific interventions in the WASH response included emergency water trucking for IDPs in targeted sites who at the time required over 200 water trucks daily. Although government was already making plans to relocate some IDPs in new resettlement areas, the targeted number was less than twenty per cent of the total displaced population. To ensure a longer-term approach to water supply, a priority that was also agreed on was the expansion of existing water supply systems and development of new water sources initiated by UNICEF. This durable solution while being cost effective, will also serve as an alternative to water trucking to reach IDPs and lessen pressure on the host communities. Groundwater wells (four) were also drilled in Oromia Region, benefitting 24,230 people and eight water schemes are being expanded in Oromia and Somali regions benefitting around 84,500 people. Kindly note that some of the works have not been fully completed owing to the nature of works required to ensure implementation. It is expected that all works will be finalized by April 2019 and anticipated that this will provide IDPs with a more sustainable, efficient and effective water supply solution.

Based on the February 2018 ES/NFI Cluster prioritization exercise, about 240,000 households (HH) were estimated to be in need of Shelter/NFI assistance in Ethiopia. Out of 106,952 priority 1 HH in total across all regions, 94,777 HH were deemed conflict displaced with 63,329 HH in Oromia Region and 31,448 HH in Somali Region. An additional 8,129 HH displaced by drought in Somali Region were also categorized as priority 1.

In order to compliment this CERF allocation, the EHF in 2018, made four allocations, allotting a total of US\$ 86 million supporting 132 projects for life-saving sectors of nutrition, WASH, health, agriculture, NFI/ES, education and protection.

#### 4. CERF RESULTS

CERF allocated US\$ 9,930,695 to Ethiopia from its window for rapid response to contribute to the provision of life-saving assistance to conflict-affected IDPs in Oromia and Somali Regions in 2018. This funding enabled UN agencies and partners to provide access to safe water and appropriate sanitation support benefiting 370,000 people (270,000 IDPs and 100,000 host community); emergency shelter and non-food items for 173,800 people.

For the WASH component approximately 250,000 people in Oromia region benefitted from the water emergency trucking component where UNICEF procured 20 water purification machines with a capacity of 12,000 litres/hour, 100 pool tester kits, 100 chlorine test tablet packs and 305 drums of Calcium Hypochlorite (HTH) and estimates that the Calcium Hypochlorite is sufficient to provide clean water for around 400,000 people for five months. With the longer-term approach adopted by UNICEF, the expansion of existing water supply systems, and the development of new water sources, as an alternative to water trucking is expected benefit close to 108,730 IDPs. Four groundwater wells were drilled in Oromia Region, benefitting 24,230 people and eight water schemes are being expanded in Oromia and Somali regions expecting to benefit around 84,500 people. Once all civil works are completed (by April 2019) it is expected that the project will be providing a durable solution for over 108,730 IDPs and host communities in Oromia and Somali regions of Ethiopia. By their nature, the construction works for this component took longer than the duration of the project. The current completion of projects is: Lega-Hida expansion (35 per cent), Dekashuftu expansion (30 per cent), Hudet expansion (20 per cent), Moyale (90 per cent), Medega Tola (25 per cent), Medega Tola Town (20 per cent), Melkay (5 per cent) and Yabelo-Sarite (85 per cent).

For the ES-NFIs component, this allocation enabled the timely provision of shelter kits and NFIs. A total of 15,000 ES/NFI items, containing WASH needs (jug, basin: jerry cans, Soap); emergency shelter needs (plastic sheeting, mosquito net, sleeping mat, blanket rope), kitchen sets (plate, cup, cooking pot, ladle and hessian bag) were procured and distributed. Materials were procured and transported to field distribution sites in East Wollega and East Harrege Zones of the Oromia Region and Fafan, Jarar, Korehay, Shebelle, and Doolo Zones of the Somali Region and Gedeo in SNNPR region as prioritized through the ES/NFI Cluster for distribution by the partners. The ES/NFI response was a collaborated and coordinated effort among various partners including NRC, SCI, CRS, GOAL and ERCS. Through this allocation, 1,600 shelter repair kits were procured by IOM and distributions were coordinated between IOM (753), (CRS) (800) and Save the children (47). This component was complemented by a Building Back Safer Training of trainers (TOT) training which was conducted to shelter partners (I/NGOs, UN government counter parts focusing on shelter typologies and building techniques. For the IDP profiling, the allocation enabled IOM to carry out household intention survey in 299 conflict induced IDP sites (226 in Oromia and 73 in Somali regions). Targeted households were profiled in order to provide evidence-based delivery of short to long term assistance in the two regions. IOM conducted 36 focus group discussions (20 with IDP communities and 16 with host communities) and village assessment with both the host and IDP communities and local authorities in 20 sites located in different zones of Oromia and Somali regions. While the discussions with IDPs were undertaken to gain deeper understanding of drivers of displacement and rationales behind IDPs' decisions for a durable solutions option, those with host communities were to assess absorption capacity as well as the level of their and local authorities' consent for hosting IDPs.

Overall, CERF funding allowed for the rapid procurement of life saving non-food items and mapping of potential durable solution options. However, security issues in areas of implementation, transition of Somali regional government as well as the Somali Microfinance Institution becoming non-operational hampered delivery of results. Although these factors created delays, results were generally achieved as planned.

## 5. PEOPLE REACHED

With the allocated funding, the WASH and ES/NFI interventions were able to reach 402,189 people more than the plan of 370,000 beneficiaries. Of the total figure reached, 209,143 were females (121,303 girls and 87,840 women while 193,055 were males (111,972 boys and 81,083 men).

For the WASH component, approximately 250,000 people in Oromia region benefitted from water emergency trucking. The water purification machines pool tester kits, chlorine test tablet packs and Calcium Hypochlorite (HTH) procured is estimated to provide clean water for around 400,000 people for five months. A total of 108,730 108,730 IDPs and host communities in Oromia and Somali regions are also expected to benefit from the four groundwater wells were drilled in Oromia Region (benefitting 24,230 people) and eight water schemes that are being expanded in Oromia and Somali regions (expecting to benefit around 84,500 people).

For the ES/NFI component a total of 286,431 people were reached with the following activities:

- 73,434 displaced individuals in Somali region (34,698 individuals), Oromia region (33,236 individuals) and Southern Nations Nationalities People (SNNP) region (5,500 individuals) received in-kind ES/NFIs.
- A total of 1,600 IDP households representing 8,800 individuals (4,400 individuals in Dire Dawa and Deder), (259 individuals in Degahabour and Kebridehar) and (2,750 in West Guji and 1,391 in Somali region) in conflict affected areas of Oromia and Somali regions were assisted through the distribution of shelter repair kits.
- 37,127 households (204,198 individuals)- both IDPs and host communities in 299 sites for were assessed for durable solution intention and household registration. Due to actual household sampling method used and actual composition of family size, IOM was able to profile more than the proposed number of 15,000 HH (82,500 individuals).

**18-RR-ETH-28650 TABLE 4: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR<sup>1</sup>**

Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Shelter - Shelter	26,150	98,222	<b>124,372</b>	26,215	135,844	<b>162,059</b>	52,365	243,066	<b>286,431</b>
WASH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	121,303	87,840	<b>209,143</b>	111,972	81,083	<b>193,055</b>	322,275	168,923	<b>402,198</b>

<sup>1</sup> Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

**18-RR-ETH-28650 TABLE 5: TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING<sup>2</sup>**

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
<b>Planned</b>	111,592	80,808	<b>192,400</b>	103,008	74,592	<b>177,600</b>	214,600	155,400	<b>370,000</b>
<b>Reached</b>	121,303	87,840	<b>209,143</b>	111,972	81,083	<b>193,055</b>	322,275	168,923	<b>402,198</b>

<sup>2</sup> Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.



**18-RR-ETH-28650 TABLE 6: PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY CATEGORY**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Number of people (Planned)</b>	<b>Number of people (Reached)</b>
<i>IDPs</i>	270,000	293,496
<i>Host population</i>	100,000	108,702
<b>Total (same as in table 5)</b>	<b>370,000</b>	<b>402,198</b>

**6. CERF's ADDED VALUE**

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

People displaced as a result of the conflicts in Oromia and Somali regions at the time required critical life-saving interventions. The NFIs and water supply ensured that people had access to safe water as well as essential items required for their dignified survival. The value addition of this allocation was also in its ability to ensure a rapid response for affected populations allowing the rapid procurement and timely provision of life saving assistance to displaced populations. This is in addition to the mapping of potential interests of the affected populations for progressive resolution of displacement for vulnerable displaced populations severely affected by conflict in Oromia and Somali regions. Access to safe water remained a critical need and as the situation continued deteriorating, these funds served to cover needs before additional risks (such as the AWD experienced between end of 2017 and beginning of 2018) materialized. Although it is generally acknowledged that water-trucking is a highly expensive and unsustainable measure, this component was the only feasible resort to ensure access to clean water. The fund also provided the much-needed shelter necessary for personal safety and protection, and to promote resistance to ill-health and disease. CERF funds therefore filled the gap during the critical initial period as there were very few other resources available for emergency response.

a) Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

At the time of displacement, most people fled their homes with very little to nothing at all and time was clearly of the essence in mitigating the impact of the conflict particularly among women and children. Thus the time critical needs in this case were to deliver WASH and ES/NFI supplies to conflict affected displaced individuals in as short a time as possible in order for the assistance to be effective.

b) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

The CERF allocation was used to fill in critical gaps in WASH and ES-NFI having there been conducted various assessments that helped to identify these gaps. Strong humanitarian coordination is already in place in Ethiopia and in support of the IDP response and coordination including to improve information sharing between partners at all levels, an Inter-Cluster Coordination Group + IDP Working Group (ICCG+IDPWG) forum was established whose membership includes cluster coordinators and operational partners. Two standing agenda items of operational presence and response update (focus on constraints) facilitate information flows and enable a stronger engagement keeping the HC and the EHCT abreast of the overall implementation including activities funded through the CERF grant. The ICCG+IDPWG, chaired by OCHA Head of Office or Access/IDP focal point, meets every two weeks and has already rolled out a site level mapping tool which aims to enhance zonal coordination and improve the response. When necessary, this group escalates issues to the EHCT. As cluster lead, both UNICEF (WASH) and IOM (ES/NFI) provided regular updates in the Inter-Cluster Coordination Meetings (ICCM) as well as in the EHCT meetings. At the agency level, IOM partnered with Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Save the Children (SCI), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) for effective and timely response. This partnership improved response to the affected population and also strengthened coordination among humanitarian partners.

**c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?**

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

The funds provided by CERF highlighted the need for continued life-saving support to conflict affected IDPs particularly in affected regions. The successful implementation of the CERF and the positive results attained continued to attract funding from other donors and although this helped reduce the funding gap, needs in the sectors remain largely underfunded. This was mainly due to the fact that there were other conflicts that took place increasing the need of displaced populations. Concerted efforts continue to be made to also mobilise resources for these emerging conflicts.

**d) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response**

The CERF added significant value in re-thinking of some strategies which although not fully implemented, have the potential for durable and longer-lasting solutions for humanitarian response in the future. The use of the EWMTs if well-implemented could be a durable solution which will ensure that communities in the hard to reach areas have access to safe water through repair, rehabilitation and maintenance of existing water sources. Again the expansion of the water supply systems, while being a life-saving activity, is also a sustainable approach which will ensure availability and access of safe water not only of the DP population, but also the host communities, most of who are affected by the depletion and sharing of already meagre resources.

## 7. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>	
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement
Timely response	The CERF funds came in timely for an early response which ensured that affected populations were supported with critical and priority life-saving interventions.

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Timeliness of humanitarian interventions as some interventions are time sensitive.	There is need to undertake resource mobilisation and initiate the CERF application process early as to allow for timely implementation of field activities.	Clusters
Capacity of partners in the field	Considering the duration of CERF funds (limited to 6 months), there is need for Agencies to ensure that partners in the field have adequate capacity to support the implementation of short-term projects to avoid poor and under delivery of projects and ensure quality implementation of activities.	Clusters and Agencies
Timing of project activities.	Agencies need to ensure appropriate and realistic timing of project activities so that project deliverables are implemented within the proposed time. Where this is beyond the control of the agency, there is need to be proactive and possibly consider requesting for a NCE. Delay in implementation will defeat the life-saving criteria of proposed interventions.	Clusters and Agencies
Registration of beneficiaries	Registration of beneficiaries for ES/NFI distributions was done through papers which was time consuming and inefficient. IOM is now exploring different technologies for efficient registration of beneficiaries and will start piloting the use of tablets in the coming distributions.	Agencies
Targeting	The project targeted (IDPs) only; but it was learnt during the distributions that a good percentage of host community households were also in dire needs of ES/NFI though they were not targeted in the response. This was a good lesson to consider and include a percentage of vulnerable households from the host community in future programming which will also contribute to the peaceful coexistence of IDPs and host communities.	Clusters
Physical access constraints to locations	Physical access constraints to locations of intervention; due to the ever increasing inter communal conflict in the country, mainly in the project target areas, ultimately leading to restricted access to beneficiaries. Localized pre-positioning	Clusters

	<p>of materials especially in areas prone to security incidence is a good lesson to consider in order to allow for timely assistance to affected population</p> <p>Engage more local NGOs that have a presence locally and can access remote/UN restricted locations</p>	
Housing land and property related issues that affect decision making regarding settlement of affected populations.	Capacity building to the local authorities and agencies	Clusters
With local integration being the most preferred option in both Oromia and the Somali regional state; consulted host communities and IDPs emphasized lack of availability of resources, services, and livelihood.	Enhance coordination between humanitarian and development actors to create enabling environment for possible livelihood opportunities, functional basic services and employment opportunities to ensure peaceful co-existence.	Clusters and Agencies

## PART II

### 8. PROJECT REPORTS

#### 8.1. Project Report 18-RR-IOM-010 – IOM

1. Project information			
<b>1. Agency:</b>	IOM	<b>2. Country:</b>	Ethiopia
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter	<b>4. Project code (CERF):</b>	18-RR-IOM-010
<b>5. Project title:</b>	Emergency and Recovery Support to Internally Displaced Persons in Oromia and Somali Ethiopia		
<b>6.a Original Start date:</b>	05/04/2018	<b>6.b Original End date</b>	04/10/2018
<b>6.c No-cost Extension</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	
<b>6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date</b> (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)	
<b>7. Funding</b>	<b>a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		US\$ 12,600,000
	<b>b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		US\$ 3,499,420
	<b>c. Amount received from CERF:</b>		US\$ 3,499,420
	<b>d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners</b> of which to:		<b>US\$ 0</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Government Partners</i></li> <li>▪ <i>International NGOs</i></li> <li>▪ <i>National NGOs</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i></li> </ul>			

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

CERF funds enabled the timely provision of life saving assistance as well as mapping of durable solution options of displaced and receiving host communities through intention survey, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Village Assessment (VAS) for affected populations by conflict in Oromia and Somali regions through;

- provision of in-Kind ES/NFI assistance to 73,434 displaced individuals in Somali region (34,698 individuals), Oromia region (33,236 individuals) and Southern Nations Nationalities People (SNNP) region (5,500 individuals);
- Distribution of shelter kits to 1,600 HHs representing 8,800 individuals.
- assessed durable solution intention and household registration data and analysis of conflict induced IDPs and receiving host communities in 299 sites for 37,127 households representing 204,198 individuals.

In the area of **in-kind ES/NFI** assistance, CERF funds made possible the procurement of 15,000 ES/NFI items, containing WASH needs: Jug, Basin; Jerry Cans, Soap; Emergency Shelter needs: Plastic sheeting, Mosquito net, sleeping mat, Blanket rope; Kitchen sets: Plate, cup, cooking pot, ladle and hessian bag. This Project was designed in coordination with Shelter/NFI Cluster focusing ES/NFI distribution on conflict displaced households. Response under this project was a coordinated effort between NRC, SCI, CRS, GOAL and ERCS. IOM procured and transported ES/NFI materials to field distribution sites in East Wollega and East Harrege Zones of the Oromia Region and Fafan, Jarar, Korehe, Shebelle, and Doolo Zones of the Somali Region and Gedeo in SNNPR region as prioritized through the ES/NFI Cluster for distribution by the partners. Community consultations on distribution process, location, timing and entitlements were conducted prior to distribution to get input and participation from communities. This included consultations with men, women, boys, girls and persons with disabilities to inform timing of distributions and locations to ensure the safety and security of beneficiaries. Through the community committees and consultations, special needs of the most vulnerable households were identified, and distribution mechanisms and systems were adapted accordingly.

During the project period, due to recent unrest in Somali Region and the Somali regional government transition, the Somali Microfinance Institution became non-operational and cash-based distribution was no longer a viable option for assistance. IOM therefore requested to shift ES/NFI assistance modality for the proposed 5,000 cash-recipient households (27,500 indiv.) to in-kind NFI assistance. The approval by CERF on the change of modality from Cash to in-kind, allowed IOM to provide urgently required assistance to 73,434 internally displaced persons (41,229 female & 32,204 male) through distribution of emergency shelter and non-food items (ES/NFI) in Oromia (33,236 individuals), Somali (34,698 individuals) and SNNP region (5,500 individuals).

In terms of **Shelter repair kit** assistance, CERF funds enabled the procurement and distribution of shelter repair kits (**Please refer Annex 1 Shelter Repair Kits**) enabling beneficiaries to rebuild resilient shelters through supply of disaster-resistant materials and facilitating training of communities to rebuild using these materials. The materials were locally procured and were based on local building culture as well as building back safer techniques. The rehabilitation process followed an owner driven approach where beneficiaries reconstructed/rehabilitated their own shelters and were provided with direct technical support and capacity building through locally recruited skilled labourers. Beneficiaries living with host communities and/or living in partially damaged/destroyed shelters were targeted for the shelter rehabilitation assistance. Beneficiary selection was conducted in coordination with local authorities (kebele officials) and community members comprising IDP and host community representatives. In addition, household level beneficiary verification was conducted together with the IDP/host committee members and local authorities.

Through this grant, 1,600 shelter repair kits were procured by IOM and distributions were coordinated between IOM (753), (CRS) (800) and Save the children (47). A total of 1,600 IDP households representing 8,800 individuals (4,400 individuals in Dire Dawa and Deder), (259 individuals in Degahabour and Kebridehar) and (2,750 in West Guji and 1,391 in Somali region) in conflict affected areas of Oromia and Somali regions were assisted through the distribution of shelter repair kits.

Moreover, Building Back Safer TOT training was conducted to shelter partners including I/NGOs, UN government counter parts focusing on shelter typologies and building techniques. The training was conducted in Jijiga in Somali region involving 20 participants. Please refer to the following link for the training presentation; <https://drive.google.com/open?id=17fY14gzu2UUMXwEPZ4kRUUw47ehTcimg>

In terms of **IDP profiling**, CERF funds supported IOM to carry out household intention survey in 299 conflict induced IDP sites (226 in Oromia and 73 in Somali regions). 37,127 HHs representing 204,198 individuals were profiled in order to provide evidence-based delivery of short to long term assistance in the two regions. Due to actual household sampling method used and actual composition of family size, IOM was able to profile more than the proposed number of beneficiaries. Household intention survey and village assessment survey (VAS) tools were developed in consultation with the Durable Solution Working Group (DSWG) including the regional government. As part of VAS, IOM conducted 36 focus group discussions (20 with IDP communities and 16 with host communities) and village assessment with both the host and IDP communities and local authorities in 20 sites located in different zones of Oromia and Somali regions. While the discussions with IDPs were undertaken to gain deeper understanding of drivers of displacement and rationales behind IDPs' decisions for a durable solutions option, those with host communities were to assess absorption capacity as well as the level of their and local authorities' consent for hosting IDPs.

Findings from the intention survey in Somalia and Oromia region indicate that majority of IDPs opted for local integration as the most preferred durable solutions option. In Oromia region, approximately 38% of the surveyed IDP households preferred to locally integrate followed by return (34%) and relocation/resettlement (26%). In Somali region, the vast majority of the surveyed IDP households (99%) expressed preference for local integration. (**Please refer: Annex 2 Site Profile Oromia Region (E.Harerge Zone) and Annex 3 Site Profile Somali region (Nogob Zone)**) Ethnic ties and similar religious background with the host community and availability of basic services (e.g Education) and infrastructure, even though limited, being the main reason for local integration. Security and safety conditions

in current locations of displacement was another major factor. In terms of availability of basic services in displacement areas and surrounding kebele, the IDPs' reported having limited access to food supply, NFIs, infrastructures and community services and heavily depended on host communities in terms of access to resources and services.

Since IDPs and host communities oftentimes belong to the same ethnic group, host communities in most cases demonstrated consent for living with IDPs. However, the results of household intention survey and VAS indicate that both host communities and IDPs urgently require expansion of community services and resources, as well as livelihood support, to facilitate local integration and foster conditions conducive to peaceful and sustainable co-existence.

Overall, CERF funding allowed for the rapid procurement of life saving non-food items and mapping of potential durable solution options. However, security issues in areas of implementation, transition of Somali regional government as well as the Somali Microfinance Institution becoming non-operational hampered delivery of results. Although these factors created delays, results were generally achieved as planned.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

Due to recent unrest in Somali Region, cash-based assistance was no longer assessed to be a feasible modality for ES/NFI assistance at this location. IOM therefore requested to shift ES/NFI assistance modality for the proposed 5,000 cash-recipient households (27,500 individuals.) to in-kind NFI assistance.

Specifically, the financial service provider contracted by IOM and the majority of humanitarian agencies in the region – Somali Microfinance Institution (SMFI) – is not currently functional. The planned distributions through SMFI were unable to proceed following the change of Somali Regional State administration and resulting unrest in the region starting from the beginning of August 2018. SMFI has yet to resume operations to date despite on-going pledges to do so. IOM proposed to convert cash intervention budget lines to in kind assistance for the same number of beneficiary households.

### 4. People Reached

#### 4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
<b>Planned</b>	53,652	31,510	<b>85,162</b>	54,069	34,569	<b>88,638</b>	107,721	66,079	<b>173,800</b>
<b>Reached</b>	26,150	98,222	<b>124,372</b>	26,215	135,844	<b>162,059</b>	52,365	234,066	<b>286,431</b>

#### 4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
IDPs	173,800	286,431
<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>	<b>173,800</b>	<b>286,431</b>

*In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or*

Under output 3, due to actual household sampling method used and actual composition of family size, IOM was able to profile more than the proposed number of beneficiaries. 37,127 HHs representing 204,198 individuals.

category distribution, please describe reasons:	
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## 5. CERF Result Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Provide basic life-saving emergency and recovery support to internally displaced households in in Oromia and Somali regions and inform the coordinated response.
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<b>Output 1</b>	52,250 displaced individuals in Ethiopia have access to ES/NFI assistance
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Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	# of individuals, disaggregated by age and sex, provided with in-kind Emergency shelter and Non-Food Items	55,000 individuals	73,434 individuals	distribution reports, field visits (internal / donor) and project progress reports.

<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>	<p>Due to recent unrest in one of the proposed areas of response – Somali Region – cash-based assistance was no longer assessed to be a feasible modality for ES/NFI assistance at this location. IOM therefore requested to shift ES/NFI assistance modality for the proposed 5,000 cash-recipient households (27,500 individuals) to in-kind NFI assistance.</p> <p>Hence a total of 73,434 individuals were assisted through in-kind ES/NFI assistance.</p>
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
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Activity 1.1	Procure ES/NFI kits in line with respective ES/NFI Cluster guidelines and agency procurement policy and procedures	The procurement of ES/NFI has been completed in line with respective ES/NFI cluster guidelines and IOM procurement policy and procedures.
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Activity 1.2	Conduct joint assessment in sites of reported displacements	<p>IOM continued to engage in joint assessment missions in multiple locations throughout the project period. Joint assessments are conducted jointly with OCHA, Zonal Authorities, UN, I/NGOs. Some of the joint assessments were;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- June 2018 - National multiagency and multisector mid-year needs assessment</li> <li>- July 2018 – Gedeo and W.Guji joint market assessment report</li> <li>- July – September 2018 – inter agency rapid needs assessment.</li> <li>- November 2018 – National multi agency and Multi sectoral seasonal (Dyer) assessment in Somali region.</li> </ul>
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Activity 1.3	Transport ES/NFI to distribution sites in coordination with ES/NFI recipient agencies	IOM procured and transported ES/NFI materials to field distribution sites in Somali, Oromia and SNNPR regions
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Activity 1.4	Support in humanitarian seasonal assessments and conducting Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM).	IOM supported the countrywide humanitarian seasonal needs assessment that is conducted on a bi-yearly basis. IOM participated in four of the regional states' assessment, namely Afar, Gambella, Somali and Oromia regional states. IOM's engagement was essential to ensure that displacement related indicators were applied as well as participation in the assessments facilitated the correct capturing of IDPs humanitarian needs thereby generating
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		information critical for planning and coordination of humanitarian response to IDP needs by government and wider humanitarian response. Access restrictions, due to insecurity, continued to be a persistent challenge throughout the project which hindered conducting of PDM in the project sites. However, through IOM/partner key informants at the various sites IOM was able to ensure any complaints regarding the distribution was communicated.
Activity 1.5	Actively participate in Government and humanitarian agencies coordination forums	IOM continued to participate in periodic humanitarian coordination forums at national and regional levels which are led by the Government counterparts, National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and Disaster Prevention Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) whereby all clusters representing the various sectors meet periodically. During the meetings IOM provided updates on existing ES/NFI stocks and cluster response capacity. Additionally, IOM DTM data increasingly informed Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group (DRMTWG) and other humanitarian coordination forums with the nationwide roll-out of DTM.

<b>Output 2</b>	30,250 displaced individuals representing 5,500 households in Ethiopia are assisted with shelter kits and cash assistance			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	# of individuals, disaggregated by age and sex assisted with shelter kits	5,500 individuals	8,800 individuals	distribution reports, field visits (internal / donor) and project progress reports.
Indicator 2.2	# of individuals, disaggregated by age and sex assisted with cash	24,750 individuals		
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Indicator 2.2 - Due to recent unrest in one of the proposed areas of response – Somali Region – cash-based assistance was no longer assessed to be a feasible modality for ES/NFI assistance at this location. IOM therefore requested to shift ES/NFI assistance modality for the proposed 5,000 cash-recipient households (27,500 individuals.) to in-kind NFI assistance.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Procurement and distribution of Shelter repair kits	The procurement and distribution of shelter has been completed in line with respective Shelter/NFI cluster guidelines and IOM policy and procedures.		
Activity 2.2	Conduct Building Back Safer training to beneficiaries at distribution sites and provide Information, Education, Communication (IEC) materials on shelter construction technique during distributions	Building Back Safer TOT training was conducted to shelter partners including I/NGOs, UN, government counter parts focusing on shelter typologies and building techniques. The training was conducted in Jijiga in Somali region involving 20 participants. Training of beneficiaries including distribution of IEC materials is planned to be conducted in January utilizing CERF funds.		
Activity 2.3	Participate in inter-agency and seasonal humanitarian assessments.	IOM supported the countrywide humanitarian seasonal needs assessment that is conducted on a bi-yearly basis. IOM participated in four of the regional states' assessment, namely Afar, Gambella, Somali and Oromia regional states. IOM's engagement was essential to ensure that displacement related indicators were applied as well as		

		participation in the assessments facilitated the correct capturing of IDPs humanitarian needs thereby generating information critical for planning and coordination of humanitarian response to IDP needs by government and wider humanitarian response
Activity 2.4	Conduct post-distribution monitoring	Not Applicable. Reason provided above
Activity 2.5	Conduct market assessments prior to cash-based & voucher assistance.	Not Applicable. Reason provided above
Activity 2.6	Distribution of NFI cash assistance through financial service provider including beneficiary selection and registration with establishment of complaints mechanism	Not Applicable. Reason provided above

<b>Output 3</b>	Durable solution intention and household registration data and analysis of conflict induced IDPs in 330 sites are assessed and reported to humanitarian partners and government			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 3.1	% of IDP households with age and sex disaggregated data profiled	80% (264)	91% (299)	intention survey, VAS, FGDS data and analysis report
Indicator 3.2	% of IDP households whose intention for durable solutions identified and documented	70% (231)	91% (299)	intention survey, VAS, FGDS data and analysis report
Indicator 3.3	# of conflict induced sites in Oromia and Somali regional states covered with HH registration and intention surveys	330	(299)	intention survey, VAS, FGDS data and analysis report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Due to actual household sampling method used and actual composition of family size, IOM was able to profile more than the proposed number of beneficiaries		
<b>Activity 3.1</b>	<b>Staff recruitment</b>	<b>[Fill in]</b>		
Activity 3.2	Procurement of registration and survey kits	20 tablets, 19 laptops and accessories, 2 desktops and 2 external hard disks were procured.		
Activity 3.3	Registration and survey tool development and endorsement	11page intention survey tools, 20- page village mapping survey tool and 2 focus group discussion checklists were developed in consultation with the Durable Solution Working Group (DSWG) including the regional government.		
Activity 3.4	Village assessment in areas of intended settlement	20 VAS were conducted with the host communities and 16 with the IDPs.		
Activity 3.5	Household registration and intentions survey conducted	Household intention survey was conducted in 299 sites.		
Activity 3.6	Community consultation and dialogue with receiving and host communities	Community consultations were conducted in 12 sites, six in Oromia and six in Somali region		
Activity 3.7	Intention survey report produced and disseminated to stakeholders	Two workshops were conducted to present findings of the assessment; First workshop was conducted for Government officials and experts from various government sector office including health, justice, education, agriculture. Findings were also presented to the Federal Resilience Solutions Working Group. The final analysis report is yet to be published.		

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### A) Project design and planning phase:

This Project was designed in coordination with Shelter/NFI Cluster focusing on ES/NFI distribution on conflict displaced households and followed the site level prioritization tool (introduced by the ES/NFI cluster in 2017) for the identification of household vulnerabilities to contribute to beneficiary selection.

Community consultations on distribution process, location, timing and entitlements were conducted prior to distribution to get input and participation from communities. This included consultations with men, women, boys, girls and persons with disabilities to inform timing of distributions and locations to ensure the safety and security of beneficiaries. Through the community committees and consultations, special needs of the most vulnerable households were identified, and distribution mechanisms and systems were adapted accordingly.

### B) Project implementation phase:

Registration and targeting for response is conducted in coordination with government authorities, IDP committees and ES/NFI cluster partners. Beneficiary list is created from the registration and targeting forms and is used during distribution to verify beneficiaries and monitor distributions. IDP community committee/representatives are engaged and actively participate during registration, targeting and distribution. The distribution list is signed by the committee members and stamped by local government officials to ensure equal access of women, men, boys and girls.

### C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

An effective communication strategy was put in place to ensure displaced communities receive adequate and timely information about the planned intervention including entitlements and timings of distributions. The strategy included as a minimum:

- Community representatives were involved in beneficiary selection, verification of beneficiary lists and monitoring of activities where feasible (incorporating gender and age diversity)
- A beneficiary feedback and complaint handling mechanism was implemented in all of the distribution sites and inclusion of accountability questions in Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDMs) interviews

## 7. Cash-Based Interventions

### 7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project

**7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used.** If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.

Due to recent unrest in one of the proposed areas of response – Somali Region – cash-based assistance was no longer assessed to be a feasible modality for ES/NFI assistance at this location. IOM therefore requested to shift ES/NFI assistance modality for the proposed 5,000 cash-recipient households (27,500 individuals) to in-kind NFI assistance.

Specifically, the financial service provider contracted by IOM and the majority of humanitarian agencies in the region – Somali Microfinance Institution (SMFI) – is not currently functional. The planned distributions through SMFI were unable to proceed following the change of Somali Regional State administration and resulting unrest in the region starting from the beginning of August 2018. SMFI has yet to resume operations to date despite on-going pledges to do so. IOM proposed to convert cash intervention budget lines to in-kind assistance for the same number of beneficiary households.

**8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

No evaluation is planned. However, continued monitoring by IOM staff and partners was conducted throughout the project. This includes: periodic coordination meetings at cluster level, bilateral meeting with implementing partners and government counterparts; talking to key informants on ground to ensure complaints regarding distribution was communicated and addressed ; analysing distribution reports and beneficiary list,  
Monitoring is analysed and used by IOM and its partners to ensure effective programme implementation and address gaps regarding access and quality of services/distributions.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

## 8.2. Project Report 18-RR-CEF-033 – UNICEF

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Ethiopia
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-CEF-033
5. Project title:	First emergency response to IDPs and host communities in Oromia and Somali Regions		
6.a Original Start date:	28/03/2018	6.b Original End date	27/09/2018
6.c No-cost Extension	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	27/11/2018
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 12,000,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 950,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 6,431,275
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		<b>US\$ 2,733,419</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Government Partners</li> <li>▪ International NGOs</li> <li>▪ National NGOs</li> <li>▪ Red Cross/Crescent</li> </ul>		US\$ 2,733,419	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>Through this CERF grant, UNICEF and its partners have improved access to equitable WASH services for children and their families in IDP sites and host communities. UNICEF has provided water trucking to approximately 250,000 people in Oromia region as an immediate emergency response. UNICEF has also procured the following supplies: 20 water purification machines (capacity of 12,000 litres/hour), 100 pool tester kits, 100 chlorine test tablet packs and 305 drums of Calcium Hypochlorite (HTH) of 45kg each (pending delivery by supplier). UNICEF estimates that the Calcium Hypochlorite is sufficient to provide clean water around 400,000 people for five months, based on assumptions of 25% of HTH used for drinking water, and 2mg/l being added to chlorinate water.</p> <p>UNICEF has also taken a longer-term approach through supporting the expansion of existing water supply systems, and the development of new water sources, as an alternative to water trucking to reach IDPs through a durable solution. Four new groundwater wells have been drilled in Oromia Region, benefitting 24,230 people. Eight water schemes have been/are being expanded in Oromia and Somali regions benefitting around 84,500 people.</p> <p>Once all civil works are completed (by April 2019) the project will be providing a durable solution for over 108,730 IDPs and host communities in Oromia and Somali regions of Ethiopia. By their nature, these construction projects are longer than the timescale of this proposal. The current completion of projects is: Lega-Hida expansion (35 per cent), Dekashuftu expansion</p>

(30%), Hudet expansion (20 per cent), Moyale (90 per cent), Medega Tola (25 per cent), Medega Tola Town (20 per cent), Melkay (5 per cent) and Yabelo-Sarite (85 per cent). It should be noted that the completion of these projects was not envisaged within the 6-month project timescale.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

This project took place under difficult circumstances, which include: the change in the leadership of the Somali government -which caused unrest and put government-led activities on stand-by for more than one month-; in addition to this another separate crisis unfolded in Gedeo and West Guji zones of Ethiopia, which displaced over 1 million people and overstretched the organisation's capacities. The country is currently facing severe restrictions in the access of hard currency, and this affected UNICEF and government' suppliers, who were hindered in importing equipment for the rehabilitations of the systems or supplies such as HTH.

The project envisaged piloting the deployment of Emergency WASH Mobile Teams (EWMTs) through a private contractor to complement the government's response. These were to be deployed for rapid response in IDP sites and eventually in AWD-affected areas, and consisted of a driver, a water technician (hardware expert) and a hygiene promoter (software expert). UNICEF recruited a company to deploy 20 EWMTs in both Oromia and Somali regions, but the teams did not perform as expected, and the regional bureaus complained of the poor value for money offered by those teams. For that reason, UNICEF took the decision to demobilise the teams and terminate the contract.

As an alternative to the private contractor deploying EWMTs, UNICEF mobilised government staff to continue the work initiated by the mobile teams. Those teams completed maintenance and C4D activities as well as installing EmWat kits where needed. This approach also builds local capacity in areas with IDPs and represents a more sustainable contribution to the emergency response.

Unfortunately, because of the short nature of this grant, the C4D activities for hygiene and sanitation promotion could not take place at the level envisaged in the original proposal. The Somali regional health bureau was unable to process payments due to the collapse of the regional government and the Oromia regional health bureau was fully committed to existing emergency activities. This money was instead reprioritised to water supply activities such as water trucking and durable WASH solutions.

### 4. People Reached

#### 4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
<b>Planned</b>	111,592	80,808	<b>192,400</b>	103,008	74,592	<b>177,600</b>	214,600	155,400	<b>370,000</b>
<b>Reached</b>	121,303	87,840	209,143	111,972	81,083	193,055	233,275	168,923	402,198

#### 4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
<i>IDPs</i>	270,000	293,496
<i>Host population</i>	100,000	108,702

<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>	<b>370,000</b>	<b>402,198</b>
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## 5. CERF Result Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	To contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality associated with acute malnutrition and provide safe and reliable water supply for 370,000 people in the Somalia and Oromia Regions over the next six months
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<b>Output 1</b>	Improved access to safe and reliable water for 170,000 IDPs and members of the host community through emergency water trucking			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Quantity of safe drinking water supplied per person per day	5 l/p/day	5 l/p/day	Weekly reports (log books) from water trucking monitors
Indicator 1.2	Faecal coliform (FC) count/100ml in water at point of use	0 FC/100ml	0 FC/100ml	Weekly reports (log books) from water trucking monitors
Indicator 1.3	Weekly reports (log books) provided by Water Trucking Monitors	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly reports (log books) from water trucking monitors
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		None		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Water trucking to IDPs and host communities in Oromia region (The initial objective is to secure water supply through water trucking to 170k people (30 trucks) for 5 months)	Private contractors. Initially through a contractor (Adiyamat), which was replaced by a second contractor (Wagwago) following a competitive tendering process. Water supply was provided to an estimated 254,320 people. This is based on a calculation of the number of trucks which were used. Instead of 30 trucks for 5 months, 46 trucks were funded for 5 months, with an additional 17 trucks provided for a 2-month critical emergency period.		
Activity 1.2	Monitoring and submission of reports by Water Trucking Monitors	5 Water trucking monitors (hired through LonAdd consultancy).		

<b>Output 2</b>	Emergency WASH mobile teams supporting the provision of water sanitation and hygiene services to 270,000 IDPs, host communities and AWD-affected areas			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of functional Emergency WASH mobile teams with comprehensive emergency WASH skills deployed	20	20 private EWMT mobilised but only for 5 weeks, after which the approach shifted to government-led response.	Monitoring visits by UNICEF staff.  EWMT reports
Indicator 2.2	Number of people reached with emergency water supply activities	70,000	33,800	EWMT reports.
Indicator 2.3	Number of people reached with emergency sanitation and hygiene activities	270,000	5,348	EWMT reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		As described elsewhere in this report, the EWMTs contract was terminated following poor performance by the contractor. Part of the emergency water		

	<p>supply activities were taken on by the regional water bureaus of Oromia and Somali regions. UNICEF has taken a conservative approach to reporting beneficiaries by the contractor and has decided not to include all the beneficiaries from the EWMT reported interventions due to some concerns about the quality of reporting received.</p> <p>Unfortunately, because of the short nature of this grant, the C4D activities for hygiene and sanitation promotion could not take place to the level envisaged in the proposal. Government partners were not able to fill the gap left by the contractor of the EWMTs and the activities were not implemented as planned. The Somali regional health bureau was unable to process payments due to the collapse of the regional government and the Oromia regional health bureau was fully committed to existing emergency activities in West Guji and was thus not able to mobilise teams. This money was instead reprioritised to water supply activities such as water trucking and durable WASH solutions.</p>	
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	C4D/hygiene promotion activities (community mobilization, training of Health Extension Workers, religious leaders and other community influencers)	EWMTs by contractor Variety.
Activity 2.2	Provision of safe water supply (chlorine monitoring, EMWAT kits, etc.)	EWMT contractor (Variety) for first weeks, later replaced by Regional and Zonal Water Bureaus in Oromia and Somali region.
Activity 2.3	Improving basic emergency water and sanitation services (i.e. conducting assessments, supporting construction of emergency latrines, etc.) through Emergency WASH Mobile Teams	EWMTs by contractor (Variety)
Activity 2.4	Coordination and monitoring of the deployment of Emergency WASH Mobile Teams	UNICEF field staff

<b>Output 3</b>	Improved access to safe and reliable water for 100,000 IDPs and host community members through rehabilitation/expansion of existing water points			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	# of IDPs and host community members who have access to safe and reliable water	100,000	108,730	UNICEF monitoring
Indicator 3.2	# of IDP sites with expanded water supply points	32	11	UNICEF monitoring
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		This target was exceeded for numbers of IDPs and host community members. A decision was made to focus on IDP populations, many of whom are living in and around host communities and are not in specific IDP sites. Larger IDP sites were prioritised. Therefore, a smaller number of IDP sites were provided with expanded water supply points.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Expansion of permanent/semi-permanent water supply systems for IDPs and host communities (first emergency response to IDP sites)	Multiple contractors hired by RWB.		
Activity 3.2	Rehabilitation of water supply systems damaged by the conflict, or rehabilitation of non-functional water points for service provision to IDPs and host communities.	Multiple contractors hired by RWB.		
Activity 3.3	Monitoring and technical supervision	UNICEF field staff		



## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### A) Project design and planning phase:

Projects were designed following consultation with WASH committees, who are the relevant groups representing users in the community. IDP representatives were also consulted where schemes were providing water to IDP camps.

### B) Project implementation phase:

UNICEF adjusted its approach based on poor performance of the contractor responsible for the EWMTs. This was in part evidenced by feedback from community groups such as WASHCOs, as well as local government officials. After five weeks of deployment of the contractor, the water component was taken over by the local woreda water officials who have better links into the local community and could better prioritise their needs.

### C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

Construction and drilling activities were monitored by UNICEF project officers. Water trucking monitors sought feedback from community groups on the quality and quantity of water delivered. Poor delivery of one contractor for water trucking (in part evidenced by community feedback) led to a non-renewal of the contract, and the awarding of the water trucking operations to another company through a competitive process.

## 7. Cash-Based Interventions

### 7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
No	No

## 8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

No evaluation was carried out. The project has utilised standard approaches to providing WASH services which are based on evidence and best practice in the Ethiopian context. UNICEF will evaluate its overall country programme and therefore it was not felt to be necessary to evaluate this individual project.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
18-RR-CEF-033	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	GOV	\$1,247,922
18-RR-CEF-033	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	GOV	\$1,485,497

## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
CRS	Catholic relieve Services
DTM	Displacement Tracking matrix
ECRS	Ethiopia Red Cross Society
EHCT	Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team
ERC	Emergency Response Coordinator
ES/NFI	Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items
EWMT	Emergency WASH Mobile Teams
HC/RC	Humanitarian Coordinator / Resident Coordinator
HH	Household
HTH	Calcium Hypochlorite
ICCG	Inter-cluster Coordination Group
ICCG+IDPWG	Inter-cluster Coordination Group+Internally Displacement Persons Working Group
ICCM	Inter-Cluster Coordination Meeting
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IDPWG	Internally Displacement Persons Working Group
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCMDO	Mother and Child Multi-Sectoral Development Organisation
MHNT	Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams
NCE	No-Cost Extension
NFI	Non Food Items
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NWOW	New Way of Working
RHB	Regional Health Bureau
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SCI	Save the Children International
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region
TLCs	Temporary Learning Spaces
TOTS	Training of Trainers
TSFP	Targeted Supplementary Feeding
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USG	Under-Secretary General
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation