

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS  
ETHIOPIA  
RAPID RESPONSE  
FLOOD  
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.

While no After Action review took place for this allocation, IOM through the ES/NFI cluster discussed this particular allocation including recommendations and lessons learnt. Additionally, the final version of the report was shared back with IOM and the Humanitarian Coordinator for endorsement.

- 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. The guidelines and components of the report and reporting process were shared with the Agency 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

The final report was shared with IOM for additional inputs and comments before official submission. This report was also reviewed and endorsed by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC).

## PART I

### Strategic Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

In 2018, Ethiopia was faced with a significant number of events ranging from drought, conflict to floods. This allocation is one of three allocation given to Ethiopia to support life-saving humanitarian efforts. This CERF allocation also however, came at an opportune time where significant funding meant of other response efforts drought, conflict was being shifted to response, disadvantaging populations that had been displaced prior to the floods. This CERF allocation ensured that close to 94,068 internally displaced persons in flood-affected areas had access to life-saving shelter and Non-Food Items(NFIs). I applaud government's efforts in ensuring coordination structures and logistical support was in place to ensure an effective response mechanism. The reactivation of the National Flood Task Force provided operational guidance, monitored the situation and disseminated early warning information to at-risk populations. Access was a challenge for many partners to enable an effective response and government ensured logistical support to deliver the much needed assistance to the hard-to-reach areas. Although the scale and magnitude of flooding may vary from season to season, it is clear that floods are predictable and there are sound early warning systems and strategies in place to determine time and location. With this predictability, there are opportunities and strategies that can be maximised by partners and government authorities with partners to undertake mitigation and preparedness measures, enhancing interventions to minimize the likely impacts of flood on lives and livelihoods.

### 1. OVERVIEW

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)	
<b>a. TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE</b>	<b>19,000,000</b>
<b>FUNDING RECEIVED BY SOURCE</b>	
CERF	5,343,942
COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUND ( <i>if applicable</i> )	US\$ \$84,667,532*
OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	US\$ 349 million**
<b>b. TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE</b>	<b>8,843,362</b>

\*EHF total allocation for 2018; \*\* - 2018 total donors' contribution towards NF requirement

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY PROJECT AND SECTOR (US\$)			
<b>Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 12/06/2018</b>			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
IOM	18-RR-IOM-018	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter	5,343,942
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>5,343,942</b>

<b>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>3,234,196</b>
- <i>Funds transferred to Government partners*</i>	
- <i>Funds transferred to International NGOs partners*</i>	2,109,745
- <i>Funds transferred to National NGOs partners*</i>	
- <i>Funds transferred to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*</i>	
<b>Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,343,942</b>

## 2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS

The weather forecasts by the National Meteorology Agency (NMA) indicated that while the rainfall benefited agricultural activities and helped water and pasture regeneration in most parts of the country, flash floods were expected to continue occurring particularly in flood-risk areas. A shift in the rainfall pattern from eastern and south-eastern Ethiopia (mainly Somali region) towards the western, central and parts of northern Ethiopia, likely affecting Afar, Amhara, Gambella, Tigray, southern Oromia and some parts of SNNP regions. Somali region however continued to be impacted due to increased rain waters coming from the surrounding highlands.

In April 2018, flood incidences left close to 350,000 IDPs and host population (108,500 girls; 63,000 women, 108,500 boys and 70,000 men) affected in various regions including Afar (Awsii), Oromia (Arsi, East Shewa, East and West Hararge zones) and Somali (7 zones) regions. Overflow of Genale and Wabi Shebelle rivers and related tributaries due to heavy rains in the Somali region and the highlands of Oromia affected more than 83 kebeles in 19 woredas (districts) of Afder, Fafan, Liben, Nogob, Siti, Shebele and warder Zones. Of this population, close to 210,000 people were displaced and in need of immediate humanitarian support. In most of the affected areas, flooding left several kebeles submerged with farmlands either flooded or washed away at flowering stage. Houses/shelters were also either washed away or destroyed, leaving people displaced and homeless. In Somali region alone, flooding affected more than 52,170 households (313,000 people), of whom 31,300 households were displaced. Approximately 12,900 hectares of farmland were submerged, with key crops such as maize, sesame and onion destroyed. About 12,500 heads of livestock were killed. In the same region, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) also reported the damage of 158 water-points, 76 health facilities, 123 schools and the destruction of over 16,500 homes. According to Round 14 of the 2019 Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 498,417 people are currently displaced as a result of drought and flooding.

During the same time in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR), a flood and landslide assessment carried out by the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in Gurage zone in May, identified an additional 6,900 displaced individuals who reported having lost their homes and household items. Most of the displaced remained congregated in evacuation centres, while several thousands were stranded, including some 13,000 people in Kelafo and Mustahil woredas of Shabelle zone who were cut-off from the other parts of the woredas and needed rescuing and urgent humanitarian assistance (emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items [ES/NFI] and food assistance). In Oromia region, some 15,500 people were displaced along the Dawa River basin. Although government and partners dispatched emergency supplies, resources were significantly limited due to the number of emergencies and the scale of humanitarian response efforts in the country. Significant gaps were in the areas of safe drinking water and hygiene and sanitation particularly in those areas where the risk of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) outbreaks was high. At risk areas included Kelafo, Mustahil, and Ferfer woredas of Somali region, which had previously been the epicentre of recurrent AWD outbreaks.

Several flood incidences were reported in Afar, Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions since April 2018. The April 2018 Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) indicates that thirty-five displacement incidents were reported in that month alone. Flooding affected ongoing humanitarian operations, limiting access to those populations that had been displaced prior to the flooding (drought and conflict). Access also limited the ability of humanitarian organizations to conduct full and comprehensive needs assessments in the flood-affected areas resulting in lack of reliable data on the numbers affected and extent of damage. Close to 40 locations remained inaccessible due to the flood waters, requiring boat and/or air

transport facilities. In line with the recommendation given in the Flood report update (date), both government and humanitarian actors implemented emergency response activities in affected areas. Government used organised alternative transportation - five helicopters - for the delivery of essential flood response operations. Two helicopters were used to transport 21 metric ton (MT) of food (12.7MT rice, 3.5MT biscuits, 4.4MT CSB, 0.88MT oil and 0.44MT milk). The remaining three helicopters were used to transport lifesaving supplies (food, medical equipment, drugs and WaSH supplies) from Gode to the worst-affected woredas, including Mustahil and Kelafo of Shabelle zone. As of 8 May, 14 rounds of air drops were made to the affected areas.

With the number of emergencies in the country, the number of people requiring assistance due to flooding was far greater than the resources available. Ongoing response to million persons displaced due to conflict along the border areas between Oromia and Somali regions, Gedeo and West Guji zones of SNNP and Oromia regions out-stretched the resource and response capacity of the Government and ES/NFI Cluster to respond. While humanitarian partners implemented the floods response by shifting existing resources from Oromia-Somali conflict IDPs and the drought response, this also meant a reduction in assistance for those populations affected by other crises (conflict).

As Government stocks depleted, an urgent request was made to international partners to identify additional ES/NFI kits to support procurement of the essential NFIs.

As of early May, the ES/NFI Cluster faced a ES/NFI kit gap for approximately 200,000 households. The inter-communal violence along the borders of Gedeo (SNNPR) and West Guji (Oromia region) zones and the recent floods, put the ES/NFI Cluster in a critical position; a gap that was likely to increase due to limited available stock and low pipeline. This CERF allocation of \$5.3 million thus came at a critical time to ensure that some 104,500 people (19,000 households and 13,000 households in displacement), were supported with the much needed ES/NFI. An additional 3,000 households were supported with immediate repair and rehabilitation to damaged structures and 3,000 households were provided with immediate transitional shelter construction where shelters had been fully destroyed by flooding.

In line with the policy recommendation for flood response, the Regional Flood Task Forces were reactivated to work closely with regional early warning experts, to monitor river water levels, to oversee below recommended actions, coordinate multi-agency flood impact rapid assessments and to ensure that findings shared timely with relevant actors at regional and federal levels.

Internally Displaced People (IDPs) displaced due to seasonal flash flood in four regions (Afar, Somali, SNNP and Oromia) were targeted under this intervention. Targeting and prioritization was based on the ES/NFI cluster priorities with a total of 94,068 reached beneficiaries including 16,932 women, 18,814 men and 58,322 children.

### **3. PRIORITIZATION PROCESS**

This CERF allocation was prioritised to ensure that critical life-saving activities were carried out for those households whose shelter was either damaged or completely destroyed. For those households whose shelter was completely damaged, assistance was provided in their current location of displacement. Shelter repair, rehabilitation and transitional shelter interventions support was provided for flood affected households who were returning to their homes and communities. Therefore, CERF funds were utilised to focus on the basic and immediate life-saving needs of displaced households in flood affected regions. Ensuring complementarity with CERF funds, the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF) provided close to \$3M through various projects to respond to flood and drought affected populations in parts of the country in 2018. Moreover, EHF's prioritization system of focusing on the most critical, life-saving, cluster-prioritized activities and the most affected population (out of the total affected population and recommended responses) was used in support of prioritising the CERF funds.

This CERF funds were used to support 94,068 internally displaced persons in flood affected regions of Somali, Gambella and Afar. This allocation prioritised ES/NFI while ensuring close collaboration and coordination with other clusters. Food,

Health and WASH clusters also supported the response to maximize the benefits of the ES/NFI response and minimize the likelihood of disease (malaria and AWD) outbreaks and increased levels of malnutrition. The CERF grant was used to kick-start the provision of life-saving assistance in the absence of other immediate donor funding.

Priorities for response activities were proposed by the ES/NFI cluster and later discussed with the inter-cluster coordination group (ICCG) and the Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT). The agreed priorities were coherent with the Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD), which formalized priority humanitarian issues as agreed with Government and reflect the evidence (from different humanitarian field team reports), of escalation in flood related needs, primarily the provision of ES/NFI kits, food, WASH and health interventions.

To tailor activities and plan assistance based on gender and age considerations, needs assessment findings on gender roles, power dynamics and vulnerability status of IDPs was considered. Lessons learnt and recommendations from similar projects were also taken into consideration. Community consultations on distribution process, location, timing and entitlements was conducted prior to distribution to get input and participation from communities. Traditional gender roles, practices and attitudes around ES/NFI, as well as coping community mechanisms were taken into account. Beneficiaries were consulted regarding needs and best response modalities, getting involved from the design to implementation of projects. A gender-balanced, meaningful and representative engagement of all community sub-groups was ensured, focusing on youth and gender equality. Services were tailored to the gender dynamics of the target population, and special attention was given to vulnerable populations such as women, children and the elderly. This included consultations with men, women, boys, girls and persons with disabilities and consider timing of distributions and locations to ensure the safety and security of beneficiaries. Through the community committees, special needs were identified and distribution mechanisms and systems adapted accordingly (for instance, if a beneficiary is unable to collect the items from the distribution sites, IDP committees will identify community volunteers to deliver to the beneficiary). Moreover, gender disaggregated data was also captured during registration, verification and provision of assistance. Beneficiary lists were created from the registration and targeting forms and were used during distribution to verify beneficiaries and monitor the assistance reached actual beneficiaries. Additionally, IOM's Shelter and NFI teams consist of both male and female staff members, which enabled the organization to better communicate and coordinate with beneficiaries from both genders.

Furthermore, a beneficiary feedback and complaint handling mechanism was implemented in all of the distribution sites in addition to inclusion of accountability questions in Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDMs) interviews. The department of women's affairs was present to receive any complaints and together with the committees and IOM representatives, ensured solutions to the complaints and feedback to the complainants.

#### **4. CERF RESULTS**

This CERF allocated \$5.3 million to Ethiopia from its Rapid Response window to provide life-saving shelter and NFI support to flood affected households who lost most, if not all, of their physical possessions. The project's aim was to directly support flood-affected populations in their current area of displacement and to enable safe and rapid return to areas of origin (ES/NFI) thus alleviating conditions in evacuation sites. While supporting households with immediate ES/NFIs, the project, in line with the stated objectives, also assisted to 'build back better' through immediate repair and rehabilitation and transitional shelter construction

This funding enabled IOM and its partners to provide in-kind Emergency Shelter assistance to 13,000 households, in-kind Non-Food Item (ES/NFI) assistance to 6,500 households, cash-based NFI assistance to 5,149 households, shelter repair and rehabilitation assistance to 6,000 households, with Building Back Better trainings and information, education and communication (IEC) materials given to 500 households.

The implementation of the project was guided by IOM's Institutional Framework for Addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Crises, along with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) GBV Guidelines and relevant Shelter/NFI guidelines that seek to minimize the risk of GBV and address the needs of women and girls. Through coordination and consultations with local

community grounds, including womens' groups, IOM ensured that the needs of women and girls were incorporated into program design and planning. This was seen in Afar, where the distribution especially reached women and girls, as many males were seasonally away from home areas. Additionally, IOM's Shelter and NFI teams consist of both male and female staff members, which enables the organization to better communicate and coordinate with both beneficiaries from both genders.

## 5. PEOPLE REACHED

This CERF allocation was used in flood affected areas of the country requiring immediate life-saving interventions for vulnerable households, particularly the 94,068 displaced persons who lost most, if not all, of their physical possessions. The project's aim was to directly support flood-affected populations in their current area of displacement and to enable safe and rapid return to areas of origin (ES/NFI) thus alleviating conditions in evacuation sites. While supporting households with immediate ES/NFIs, the project, in line with the stated objectives, also assisted to 'build back better' through immediate repair and rehabilitation and transitional shelter construction. With the CERF funding, the following benefitted from the assistance provided - distributed Shelter/NFI Cluster standard ES/NFI materials to

- 62,560 individuals in a situation of displacement due to flooding received in-kind Emergency Shelter.
- 26,810 individuals received in-kind NFI assistance
- 28,320 individuals received cash and/or voucher NFI assistance

IOM also supported 31,508 individuals through in-kind and cash for NFI for shelter repair, rehabilitation and transitional shelter interventions targeting returning flood-affected households:

- 16,328 individuals were supported with immediate repair and rehabilitation to damaged structures
- 15,180 individuals supported with transitional shelter construction

**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 - Non-Food Items	19,394	11,260	<b>30,654</b>	19,394	12,512	<b>31,906</b>	38,787	23,773	<b>62,560</b>
Shelter - Shelter	9767	5672	<b>15,439</b>	9767	6302	<b>16,069</b>	19,535	11,973	<b>31,508</b>

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

**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>	32,395	18,810	<b>51,205</b>	32,395	20,900	<b>53,295</b>	64,790	39,710	<b>104,500</b>
<b>Reached</b>	29,161	16,932	<b>46,093</b>	29,161	18,814	<b>47,975</b>	58,322	35,746	<b>94,068</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.

**TABLE 6: PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY CATEGORY**

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees		
IDPs	104,500	94,068
Host population		
Affected people (none of the above)		
<b>Total (same as in table 5)</b>	<b>104,500</b>	<b>94,068</b>

**6. CERF’s ADDED VALUE**

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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

In May, the ES/NFI Cluster was facing a shelter and NFI gap for approximately 200,000 households. The inter-communal violence along the borders of Gedeo (SNNPR) and West Guji (Oromia region) zones and the recent floods, put cluster in position in which the gap was likely to increase due to limited available stock and low pipeline. This allocation was therefore critical in ensuring rapid delivery of assistance to the flood affected households had access to life-saving shelter and NFIs. This CERF funds enabled for the effective procurement and provision of ES/NFI items and shelter repair kits to 94,068 internally displaced individuals affected by flood.

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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

Most of the displaced populations had received very little to no support and were extremely vulnerable. With the damage or complete destruction of shelter, affected populations were living in the open, and with no basic utensils for cooking. This CERF allocation was therefore time-critical, it addressed the basic shelter and NFI needs of the IDPs taking into account the fact that most of the affected populations had their household goods, personal belongings and shelter damaged or completely destroyed. This allocation enabled the populations to have a sense of normalcy and dignity. In general, this allocation was utilized for life-saving measures including the provision of in-kind ES/NFI items, cash assistance for NFIs and shelter repair kits and greatly assisted flooded affected populations in three regions.

**c) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

With the amount of response that was ongoing due increased number of crises, humanitarian partners continued to work closely to respond to affected populations. Response under the CERF funding required a coordinated effort between ES/NFI cluster partners. IOM partnered with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS), Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Save the Children (SCI), and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) for effective response. This partnership improved response to the affected population while strengthening coordination among humanitarian partners.

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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

Although government and partners dispatched emergency supplies to the flood affected areas, resources were significantly limited due to the number of emergencies and the scale of humanitarian response efforts in the country. The funds provided by CERF highlighted within the donor community the need for continued life-saving support to flood affected IDPs. The available CERF complemented funds from other donors; such as ECHO, OFDA, and the EHF.



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

This was the second of three CERF allocations in 2018. These floods took place against a background of on-going emergencies including conflicts and drought which put a strain on both humanitarian agencies and the affected populations- some of whom had also been affected by the conflict and the drought. This allocation therefore helped in ensuring that support was not shifted or re-allocated from one group to another – (conflict to flood or drought to floods) as there were communities and people that remained vulnerable.

**7. LESSONS LEARNED**

**TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement

**TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Pre-positioning of supplies	Considering the predictable nature of floods, the cluster and country team could consider developing a pre-positioning strategy for supplies particularly in the hard-to reach areas to ensure provision of timely assistance.	The S/NFI cluster strategic objective for 2019 is to preposition S/NFI items for assistance to natural and man-made disasters. Prepositioning of items for flood, will be considered in the future based on needs and resource availability.
Registration of beneficiaries for ES/NFI distributions was carried out using paper, which was time consuming.	IOM is now exploring different technologies for more efficient registration of beneficiaries and may begin piloting tablets in upcoming distributions.	IOM
The project targeted Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) only; though during implementation it was observed that many host community households were also in need of ES/NFI support though they were not targeted in the response.	Potential future inclusion of a percentage of vulnerable households from the host community in future programming which will also contribute to the social cohesion of IDPs and host communities.	IOM/CERF

## PART II

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-018
<b>5. Project title:</b>	Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items for Flood-Affected Internally Displaced Persons		
<b>6.a Original Start date:</b>	20/06/2018	<b>6.b Original End date</b>	19/12/2018
<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\$ 19,000,000
	<b>b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		US\$ 7,343,942
	<b>c. Amount received from CERF:</b>		US\$ 5,343,942
	<b>d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners</b> of which to:		<b>US\$ 2,109,746.52</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Government Partners</i> <span style="float: right;">US\$ 0</span></li> <li>▪ <i>International NGOs</i> <span style="float: right;">US\$ 2,109,746.52</span></li> <li>▪ <i>National NGOs</i> <span style="float: right;">US\$ 0</span></li> <li>▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i> <span style="float: right;">US\$ 0</span></li> </ul>		

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>Through this CERF RR grant, IOM and its partners provided in-kind Emergency Shelter assistance to 13,000 households, in-kind Non-Food Item (ES/NFI) assistance to 6,500 households, cash-based NFI assistance to 5,149 households, shelter repair and rehabilitation assistance to 6,000 households, with Building Back Better trainings and information, education and communication (IEC) materials given to 500 households.</p> <p>In total the project assisted 94,068 internally displaced persons in flood-affected areas of Ethiopia, ensuring dignified shelter solutions and critical NFIs through both emergency and rehabilitation support.</p> <p>The project was carried out in Shabelle, Korehey, Afder zones of Ethiopia's Somali region, Itang special and Nuer zone of Gambella region, and One, Three, Four, Five zone of Afar region. Areas of implementation were heavily affected by 2018 flooding, and through community-driven programming the project was able to support the most vulnerable and positively impact internally displaced communities.</p>

### 3. Changes and Amendments

The primary change in the project was that the number of households targeted for cash-based NFI assistance had to be adjusted from the original 6,500 to 5,149. This was due to unexpected changes in cost per beneficiary for the cash assistance, as well as increased transportation costs for emergency shelter due to increased insecurity in areas of implementation. Specifically, the original cash assistance target of 6,500 households (HH) was calculated based 7% transfer service charge, while the actual service charge end up being 7.5%. Therefore, the total cash assistance that could delivered with project budget was for 5,149 HH.

Access restrictions due to insecurity also caused initial delays in original target locations. For example: In Somali region the change of Regional Government meant agreements needed to be re-negotiated with new leadership. In Afar, due to sudden conflict, movements were restricted.

To adapt to challenges presented by insecurity, NRC relocated some activities to Gambella, as original target areas were not accessible due to conflict. Gambella authorities had submitted a letter of request for support to flood-affected communities in the region, so the relocation maintained the aim of the project to assist internally displaced persons in flood affected areas of Ethiopia. Gambella has been a severely flood affected region of Ethiopia and was included in initial assessments. Relocated activities were minimal, totalling less than 15% of the overall activities.

### 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>	32,395	18,810	<b>51,205</b>	32,395	20,900	<b>53,295</b>	64,790	39,710	<b>104,500</b>
<b>Reached</b>	29,161	16,932	<b>46,093</b>	29,161	18,814	<b>47,975</b>	58,322	35,746	<b>94,068</b>

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

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees		
IDPs	104,500	94,068
Host population		
Affected people (none of the above)		
<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>	<b>104,500</b>	<b>94,068</b>

*In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:*

The actual beneficiaries reached through the project was lower than the proposed target amount because the target amount was based on an assumption of 5.5 individuals per household (the standard national average). Variance above and below this average is common, as household sizes fluctuate by location, context, and season. In this case, distributions carried out in Afar region during dry season saw lower than average household

	sizes at time of distribution – likely due to the fact that pastoralist men in this area often travel away from family at this time of year for water, work, or other resources.
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5. CERF Result Framework	
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<b>Project objective</b>	Provide life-saving emergency shelter and non-food items to internally displaced persons in flood-affected areas of Ethiopia.

<b>Output 1</b>	71,500 displaced individuals/13,000 households have access to ES/NFI assistance			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	# of individuals, disaggregated by sex and age, provided with in-kind Emergency Shelter (13,000 HH)	71,500	62,560	distribution reports, and project progress reports.
Indicator 1.2	# of individuals, disaggregated by sex and age, provided with in-kind Non-Food Items (6,500 HH)	35,750	26,810	distribution reports and project progress reports.
Indicator 1.3	# of individuals, disaggregated by sex and age, provided with Non-Food Items cash assistance (6,500 HH)	35,750	28,320	distribution reports and project progress reports.
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		1.3 - As explained in Section 3, cash target was reduced by 1,351 HH due to costing changes. 1.1 – ES/NFI kits which used cash for NFI were reduced to the adjusted cash target (5,149 HH), therefore in-kind Emergency Shelters total was also reduced by 1,351 HH.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Procure ES/NFI kits.	IOM		
Activity 1.2	Conduct assessments in sites of reported displacements.	IOM, SCI, ERCS, MIH Youth and Charity Organisation (MIH)		
Activity 1.3	Transport ES/NFI kits to distribution sites.	IOM		
Activity 1.4	Distribute ES/NFI kits.	IOM, SCI, ERCS, MIH		
Activity 1.5	Conduct market assessments prior to cash-based or voucher assistance.	IOM, SCI		
Activity 1.6	Beneficiary selection and registration for NFI cash assistance, establishment of complaints mechanism.	IOM, ERCS, SCI, MIH		
Activity 1.7	Distribution of NFI cash assistance through financial service provider.	IOM, SCI		
Activity 1.8	Conduct Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM).	IOM		

<b>Output 2</b>	33,000 individuals/6,000 households supported with shelter repair assistance			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>

Indicator 2.1	# of individuals supported with immediate repair and retrofitting shelter assistance (3,000 HH)	16,500	16,328	distribution reports and project progress reports.
Indicator 2.2	# of individuals supported with transitional shelter reconstruction assistance (3,000 HH)	16,500	15,180	distribution reports and project progress reports.
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The variance in achieved vs. target beneficiaries is due to variation in household size. The target was set based on average household size 5.5, while <i>achieved</i> is based on beneficiary lists and actual household sizes.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Sign implementing partner agreements with IPs.	IOM		
Activity 2.2	Provide technical guidance to IPs on shelter repair, retrofitting and reconstruction design and 'build back better' trainings. The activity is technical support (budgeted consultancy) to all IPs throughout the design & implementation phases.	IOM		
Activity 2.3	Conduct "Build Back Better" Trainings for 500 HHs	IOM, NRC, CRS SCI		
Activity 2.4	Regularly monitor field activities of IPs to ensure delivery, adherence to Cluster standards.	IOM, NRC, CRS, SCI		
Activity 2.5	Conduct Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM).	IOM, NRC, CRS, SCI		

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### A) Project design and planning phase:

Each implementing partner carried out a detailed field-level assessment prior to engaging with authorities and communities. Challenges arose due to ongoing conflict in some of the proposed locations. However, in locations where partners had existing working relationships with communities and authorities, access and acceptance was maintained. SCI, for example, had other ongoing programs in Mustahil (FerFer), which allowed them to maintain dialogue with local communities and ensured they were able to work with community members (particularly the elders) to identify the most vulnerable households for distributions.

IOM and partners also ensured affected populations were included in the design and planning phases by using local community committees to discuss project planning, identifying most vulnerable households, and support verification efforts. While local authorities were engaged regarding vulnerability criteria, distribution lists were verified at community level to ensure the most vulnerable benefited.

### B) Project implementation phase:

IOM and partners ensured that beneficiaries were aware of selection criteria during distribution, and households could appeal to be reassessed for inclusion on the distribution lists. When feedback was received from community members wishing to also be included, the respective household was assessed for appropriateness of inclusion based on selection criteria.

In Somali Region, the Bureau of Women and Children Affairs (BOWCA) was also engaged to support with additional complaints and feedback issues when case appropriate.

AAP was built into project implementation of shelter repair and rehabilitation activities, as IOM and partners employed a participatory, community-driven, approach through Building Back Better trainings. After working with the community to identify the most appropriate local materials and construction designs from shelters, IOM and partners procured local materials and trained local community members on sustainable building practices. This ensured shelter rehabilitation initiatives are appropriate for local contexts, driven and designed by local community members alongside IOM and partners' technical experts.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

IOM and partners engaged in MEAL activities throughout implementation, including post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises which collect beneficiary and community opinions and feedback on implemented distributions.

**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.

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
Cash Distribution	US\$ 552,499.99	Sector-specific	Unconditional	Unrestricted

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

<p>No evaluation was planned. However, continued monitoring by IOM staff and partners was conducted throughout the project. This included: coordination meetings at cluster level, bilateral meetings with implementing partners and government counterparts; key informant discussion on ground to ensure complaints regarding distribution were communicated and addressed; analysing distribution reports and beneficiary list, and conducting post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises.</p> <p>Monitoring is analysed and used by IOM and its partners throughout the programme to ensure effective programme implementation and address gaps regarding access and quality of services/distributions in timely manner,</p>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
18-RR-IOM-018	Shelter & NFI	IOM	INGO	\$750,403
18-RR-IOM-018	Shelter & NFI	IOM	INGO	\$659,242
18-RR-IOM-018	Shelter & NFI	IOM	INGO	\$700,100

## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

<b>AAP</b>	Accountability to Affected People
<b>AWD</b>	Acute Watery Diarehea
<b>CBI</b>	Cash Based Intervention
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Service
<b>DPPB</b>	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Burerau
<b>DTM</b>	Displacement Tracking Matrix
<b>EHCT</b>	Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team
<b>EHF</b>	Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund
<b>ERCS</b>	Ethiopian Red Cross Society
<b>ES/NFI</b>	Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items
<b>HC</b>	Humanitarian Coordinator
<b>HH</b>	Households
<b>HRD</b>	Humanitarian Requirements Document
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
<b>ICCG</b>	Inter-cluster coordination group
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced People
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration of the United Nations
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>NMA</b>	National Meteorology Agency
<b>NRC</b>	Norwegian Refugee Council
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office of Humaniraian Affaires
<b>OFDA</b>	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
<b>SCI</b>	Save the Children
<b>SNNPR</b>	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region
<b>UN</b>	United Nations