

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
19-RR-ETH-37661
ETHIOPIA
RAPID RESPONSE
DROUGHT
2019**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR	CATHERINE SOZI
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REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY	
a. Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.	7 August 2019
There was an after-action review conducted in Jijiga on 7 August 2019, with the key stakeholders OCHA, FAO and UNICEF discussing the progress of the project including achievements and challenges. The project was also visited by the ERC on as it was part of the early action initiative.	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and many other pressing priorities in Ethiopia that related with the security situation as well as the need to limit the number of agenda items for discussion given the modality of the meetings (virtual) the report was not discussed at the HCT.	
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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
The report was reviewed and shared with the applicant agencies.	

PART I

Strategic Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

Failure and poor performance of the 2019 Spring rains caused increased drought concerns in the Horn of Africa and particularly in the lowlands of Oromia and Somali regions of Ethiopia. The drought caused serious water shortages and looming adverse effects on livestock production and food security of communities in the affected areas. The drought condition emerged at a time where the humanitarian situation was struggling with disease outbreaks, conflict-induced displacements and the effects of inter-communal conflicts. This CERF early action funding was received at a critical time where resources were short, and the attention of Government and humanitarian partners was diverted to response to internal displacement. In this regard, the CERF early action contribution was instrumental in life-saving interventions particularly in provision of access to clean water, livestock feed and treatments. The current allocation has enabled the Government and humanitarian partners to reach nearly one million drought-affected people in most of Somali and parts of Oromia regions.

1. OVERVIEW

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)

a. TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	117,700,000
FUNDING RECEIVED BY SOURCE	
CERF	9,998,667
COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUND (if applicable)	3,752,918
OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	10,062,353
b. TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	23,813,938

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY PROJECT AND SECTOR (US\$)

Date of official submission: 27/06/2019			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
FAO	19-RR-FAO-024	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	6,500,000
UNICEF	19-RR-CEF-078	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	3,498,667
TOTAL			9,998,667

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	7,024,381
Funds transferred to Government partners*	2,432,163
Funds transferred to International NGOs partners*	316,336
Funds transferred to National NGOs partners*	225,788

Funds transferred to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	2,974,286
TOTAL	9,998,667

* These figures should match with totals in Annex 1.

2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS

Drought conditions caused by failure of 2019 spring rains caused serious water shortages in southeastern Ethiopia where the majority of farmers and herders are normally dependent on rain and highly vulnerable to strong climate variations. The drought affected, among others, most parts of Somali region and lowland pastoral areas of Oromia. In addition, the meteorological forecast for the Horn of Africa indicated a close to total failure of the fall rains (June to October) and that in Ethiopia the situation would affect some of the South Eastern regions (Somali and Oromia). The Regional Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) warned, at the time, that the up-coming drought conditions in the Horn of Africa will be similar to that of 2017 drought in terms of scale and resource requirement (where southern Ethiopia is amongst the areas listed where the condition would particularly be serious).

Additionally, the FEWSNET report indicated that, the rains were either late or sub-optimal in almost all rain-receiving areas, delaying crop planting as well as pasture regeneration and replenishment of water sources. In most of Somali and pastoral areas of Oromia regions the effects of the drought were already being felt. Reports of deteriorating food and nutritional security, water shortages and exacerbating livestock body conditions and livestock deaths for lack of pasture and water were increasing while concerns were rising over pipeline breaks in emergency supplies and interruption of lifesaving operations. The situation of identified communities was particularly concerning as they have been hit by past consecutive years of drought, and that some of the affected areas were hosting IDPs and returnees. This drought had already caused many poor households to deplete their food stocks earlier than normal and have stalled the recovery of livestock assets.

Furthermore, regional Climatic outlooks including IGAD's forecast warned that the situation is unlikely to significantly improve in the following June to September period with below-average rainfall predictions in the areas. Under this scenario, worsening food security and nutritional outcomes were predicted.

The Somali regional preparedness and response plan had also reported that early warning triggers were being observed including reduced milk production, crop failure, high prices of cereals and reduced prices of livestock, shortage of water, deterioration of livestock body condition, poor nutritional statuses, abnormal livestock movements and over-crowding at water sources and shift to distractive coping mechanisms. The risk of spread of infectious diseases like cholera and measles was also reported as a result of poor access to safe drinking water. The announced seasonal underperformance in the areas was expected to result in significant crop loss, increased food prices, and poor livestock body conditions and milk production, reducing poor households' access to food and water.

It was anticipated that, the communities in these areas would not be able to sufficiently resist new shocks and survive further water stress without assistance. At the moment, response to drought-affected communities was low partly because of the priority shift to internal displacement and also due to shortage of resources. The Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) had flagged that drought –affected areas including Somali, low-lands of Oromia will require early action to avoid a humanitarian crisis.

3. PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

The 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) identified that, in spite of a surge in conflict and displacement emergencies, that communities affected by drought in recent years have yet to recover and remain highly vulnerable to climate shocks, having exhausted their capacity to cope. The planning assumptions and response strategy of the HRP outlined climate hazards in relation to the probability of the below-normal performance of the March to May Spring rains. In the HRP, the Agriculture and WASH sector response strategy and priorities included drought recovery and assistance to severely affected vulnerable communities. It was believed that, the worst effects on the drought on food and nutritional security could be averted through early action in Agriculture/livestock interventions and provision of safe drinking water to affected and at-risk populations.

In line with that, the Regional Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG), in its Drought Alert, listed southern Ethiopia among the areas anticipated to be seriously affected by drought.

It was anticipated that, in Ethiopia, some 3.8 million people were estimated to be affected by food insecurity in the months to come due to adverse climatic events. The Household Economy Approach (HEA), using satellite-based analysis of crop yield reduction and modelling of livestock herd size changes estimated that more than 50 per cent of the population in these areas to be in IPC Phase 3 classification or above. Therefore, the prioritization exercise identified the 37 worst affected *woredas*/districts, in the southern (agro)-pastoral belt of the country, which were not expected to receive additional rains until October 2019, for Agricultural and WASH early action interventions.

On 5 June, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (USG/ERC), Mr. Mark Lowcock announced a US\$45 million funding envelop from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to immediately scale up food and nutrition assistance, safe water provision, livelihoods protection, and other urgent humanitarian support to drought-affected people across parts of Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya; allocations for Ethiopia amounted \$10 million. The announcement also called for urgent early action to mitigate the worst of the drought impact especially amongst the most vulnerable sections of the society.

Following the allocation announcement by the ERC, the HC proposed to the EHCT that the CERF allocation to be apportioned to Food Security – Agriculture (\$6.5 million) and water, sanitation and hygiene (\$3.5 million).

4. CERF RESULTS

CERF allocated \$9,998,667 to Ethiopia from its window for Rapid Response in Early Action intervention to meet the needs of the most vulnerable and affected populations in 34 *woredas*/districts in Somali region and 3 *woredas*/districts in the low lands of Oromia region.

Through CERF funding, UNICEF and its government partners in Oromia and Somali regions rehabilitated 56 boreholes benefitting 284,574 people with 20 boreholes still undergoing rehabilitation works. Rehabilitation works for one river intake system in Berano, Somali region are ongoing, and will benefit an estimated 29,000 people with safe water. Additionally,

UNICEF has procured 42 steel water tanks with 45m³ capacity (25 for Somali, 17 for Oromia) and 100 10m³ vertical plastic water tanks (30 for Somali, 70 for Oromia). So far 41 plastic tanks with capacity of 10,000m³ (30 for Somali region, 11 for Oromia) have been installed and functional to store water for cholera affected IDP and host communities. This intervention is providing an estimated 20,500 people with access to safely stored water from water trucking. The remaining 42 galvanised iron tanks and 59 plastic tanks will be installed in the coming three months to safely store water from water trucking. Furthermore, staff from regional water, health and women's affairs bureaus in Somali region (65) and Oromia (10) have been trained on prevention and mitigation of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). This will help design GBV/SEA sensitive WASH responses, reduce existing GBV/SEA risks and facilitate referrals for

survivors of GBV and SEA. In Oromia the trained participants will now cascade this training to other government counterparts.

This CERF grant, through FAO helped to assist 140,405 households (702,025 people) in 33 *woredas*/districts in Oromia and Somali regions through the provision of livestock feed, animal health treatment services and transfer of \$359,600 unconditional cash transfers and 8,225 MT animal feed distribution 31,122 households (47 per cent women-headed HHs) during the project period. FAO and its partners also carried out livestock treatment interventions, with all the drugs provided utilized effectively. Moreover, the CERF funding supported treatment of a total of 576,043 Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) belonging to 140,405 households (53 per cent women-headed) against infectious diseases and internal and external parasites.

5. PEOPLE REACHED

With the \$6.5m CERF funding, livestock feed (8,225 MT of animal feed to 31,122 households) animal health treatment services (against infectious diseases and internal and external parasites) and unconditional cash (a total of \$359,600 to 4,495 of the most vulnerable households, including 67 per cent women-headed households, selected from the feed and animal health beneficiaries) was provided to 140,405 households (702,025 people) in Oromia and Somali regions.

In the WASH component, the CERF contributions of \$3.5m reached 284,574 people in Oromia and Somali regions in rehabilitation of 56 boreholes, access to safe and sustainable sources of water (8-10 liters/person/day) through procurement of 42 steel water tanks with 45m³ capacity (25 for Somali, 17 for Oromia) and 100 10m³ vertical plastic water tanks (30 for Somali, 70 for Oromia). The WASH sector also provided training to 75 government personnel in prevention and mitigation of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse.

TABLE 4: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY CATEGORY¹

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Host communities	300,586	284,574
Refugees	0	0
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0
Other affected persons	435,000	702,025
Total	735,586	986,599

¹ Best estimates of the number of people directly supported through CERF funding by category.

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SEX AND AGE²

	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Planned	197,534	192,114	175,316	170,622	735,586
Reached	258,240	264,657	228,608	235,094	986,599

² Best estimates of the number of people directly supported through CERF funding by sex and age (totals in tables 4 and 5 should be the same).

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES)³

	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Planned (Out of the total targeted)	0	0	0	0	0
Reached (Out of the total reached)	0	0	0	0	0

³ Best estimates of the number of people with disabilities directly supported through CERF funding.

TABLE 7a: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR (PLANNED)⁴

By Cluster/Sector (Planned)	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)	112,969	117,580	100,181	104,270	435,000
Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	84,565	74,534	75,135	66,352	300,586

TABLE 7b: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR (REACHED)⁴

By Cluster/Sector (Reached)	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)	182,526	189,547	161,466	168,486	702,025
Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	75,714	75,110	67,142	66,608	284,574

⁴ Best estimates of the number of people directly supported through CERF funding by sector.

6. CERF'S ADDED VALUE

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

YES ☒

PARTIALLY ☐

NO ☐

The drought situation was already being felt in the south eastern parts of the country and particularly in the prioritized districts in Somali and Oromia regions. The CERF funds received by FAO enabled the provision of critical life-saving animal feed, livestock treatment and cash disbursement to communities in need. The CERF contributions also enabled delivery and storage of safe drinking water and sustainable provision of water through rehabilitation of boreholes.

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

YES ☒

PARTIALLY ☐

NO ☐

The CERF funding was announced at the most critical time where early-response was most required to save lives and livelihoods from the worst effects of drought conditions such as livestock death, poor livestock production, shortage of safe drinking water, and outbreak of water-borne diseases such as cholera. The funding was critical to fill gaps and complement ongoing humanitarian responses including the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF) in the face of resource shortfalls.

c) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES ☒

PARTIALLY ☐

NO ☐

At the sub-national levels, coordination forums were established amongst implementing partners including the government bureaus to facilitate response. UNICEF and FAO engaged community representatives, including women groups in consultation sessions for design and implementation of the projects.

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

YES ☒

PARTIALLY ☐

NO ☐

The CERF funding enabled mobilization of resources from ECHO (Euro 2 million) to supplement the implementation of drought early response support in the prioritized 37 woredas/districts.

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

With the CERF funding, UNICEF conducted trainings to regional government bureau representatives in prevention and mitigation of GBV and SEA which will contribute in reducing existing GBV/SEA risks and to design GBV/SEA-sensitive responses. Additionally, the CERF-funded projects supported in promoting community ownership and participation in design, alteration and implementation of plans.

7. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 8: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement
Early action intervention helps better to save lives and livelihoods and better prepare to mitigate the worst impacts of disasters before they hit.	More frequent and increased early action allocations.

TABLE 9: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
As drought is a recurrent and predictable disaster, early action and mitigation efforts save more lives and livelihoods than emergency response	Availing more early action funding	CERF and other donors

8.1. Project Report 19-RR-FAO-024 - FAO

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	FAO	2. Country:	Ethiopia
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)	4. Project Code (CERF):	19-RR-FAO-024
5. Project Title:	Emergency Livestock Response to Drought Affected Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in Oromia and Somali Regions of Ethiopia		
6.a Original Start Date:	03/07/2019	6.b Original End Date:	02/01/2020
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, specify revised end date:	31/03/2020
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 14,000,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 2,175,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 6,500,000
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 671,104
	Government Partners		US\$ 128,981
International NGOs		US\$ 316,336	
National NGOs		US\$ 225,788	
Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>This CERF UFE grant has enabled the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to assist 140,405 households (702,025 people) in 33 <i>woredas</i> in the Oromia and Somali regions of Ethiopia through the provision of livestock feed, animal health treatment services and unconditional cash transfers.</p> <p>A total of 8,225 MT of animal feed was distributed to 31,122 households (47% women-headed) during the project period. FAO and its partners also successfully carried out livestock treatment interventions, with all the drugs provided utilized effectively. The following medication was distributed: (i) 272,019 vials of Oxytetracyclin 20 per cent; (ii) 102,948 vials of Ivermectin 1 per cent; (iii) 3,016,200 bolus of Albendazole 300 mg; and (iv) 815,454 bolus of Albendazole 2,500 mg. A total of 576,043 Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) belonging to 140,405 households (53 per cent women-headed) were treated against infectious diseases and internal and external parasites. FAO and its partners also supported 4,495 of the most vulnerable households (67 per cent women-headed), selected from the feed and animal health beneficiaries, with unconditional cash transfers amounting to \$359,600 (ETB 10.5 million). Each beneficiary received a total of \$ 80 (ETB 2,348). The project was implemented from July 2019 to March 2020.</p>

The project was implemented as part of the Early Action intervention funded by CERF (\$ 6.5 million) and ECHO (EUR 2 million). The programme is ongoing; although the CERF programme component concluded on 31 March 2020, the implementation of activities supported under the ECHO allocation will continue until the end of June 2020, after which the programme will come to an end.

FAO conducted a post-distribution monitoring assessment to investigate the contribution of the project activities to beneficiary livelihoods. The assessment found that pastoralists registered improved animal body conditions and a restoration of milk production. The report also revealed that 90 per cent of the cash provided through unconditional cash transfers was spent on non-livestock expenditure (FAO, Post Distribution Monitoring Reports, 2019).

FAO has also expanded its cooperation with a wide range of partners, including government, NGOs, input producers, quality assurance institutions and financial organizations.

3. Changes and Amendments

The project experienced deficits in the procurement of animal feed due to constraints in the production capacity of stock feed (total mixed ration [TMR] and Multi-Nutrient Blocks [MNB]) in the country. There are very few certified producers of TMR in Ethiopia and the production capacity is limited. It was, therefore, not possible to procure the planned quantities of feed within the short window available for distribution before the onset of rains. To alleviate the problem, FAO split the order across five different suppliers operating at different capacities, however, the companies only managed to produce 81 per cent of the total feed amounts required. The total amount produced was the maximum feasible under the circumstances and within the limited time frame for feed distributions and the initial project NTE.

Despite extensive negotiations, FAO was not able to reach an agreement with any potential partner for the implementation of the destocking component. All proposals received were suboptimal. This activity was consequently cancelled after consultation with OCHA.

By the end of the original project completion deadline (01/01/2020), some inputs had not been distributed due to delays encountered in production and delivery. More time was needed to meet the planned targets and complete the distributions of the remaining items. FAO requested and was granted a three-month No-Cost Extension (NCE), with a new project completion date of 31/03/2020. This allowed the project to assist additional pastoralists by distributing the remaining animal feed and procuring some (small) additional feed quantities using the remaining resources available at the time. Distributions took place in the following technical window of the NCE period, at the peak of the dry season (February 2020) and before the onset of the next rains. The extension also provided the opportunity for the animal treatment campaign to be completed.

With regards to the Cash Transfer Plan, the planned amount of cash to be distributed per household was US\$ 100, however, after conducting a market analysis and consultation with the Ethiopia Cash Working Group, FAO decided to reduce the amount to US\$ 80 in order to align with the rate distributed by other humanitarian organizations as well as the Productive Safety Net Program wage rate for the region.

4. People Reached

4.a NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (PLANNED)

Cluster/Sector	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)				
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	112,969	117,580	100,181	104,270	435,000
Total	112,969	117,580	100,181	104,270	435,000
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total)	0	0	0	0	0

number of "people planned")					
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4.b NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (REACHED)

Cluster/Sector	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)				
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	182,526	189,547	161,466	168,486	702,025
Total	182,526	189,547	161,466	168,486	702,025
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people reached")					

In case of significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people, either in the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

The beneficiary figures are higher than planned as the input to beneficiary ratio decreased during implementation. This was because the majority of the selected beneficiaries owned more small ruminants and smaller herds than what had been anticipated during the project design. For instance, while treating animals belonging to registered beneficiaries, field teams realized that the drugs administered were able to meet the needs of more households as the majority of the animals presented were smaller in size and fewer in number (per household) and thus required smaller dosages. To this end, more beneficiaries were registered to have their livestock treated. The modality of the assistance under this project was to admit all households benefiting from the other two interventions – distribution of supplementary animal feed and unconditional cash transfers – into the animal health treatment campaign.

4.c PERSONS INDIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT

- Animal feed producers:

FAO awarded animal feed supply contracts to three local companies and two cooperatives. These cooperatives were among many established and supported by FAO a few years ago, under previous projects.

The organizations benefited from capacity development during the application of technical specifications and quality control and testing processes. The technical guidance provided by FAO enabled further product development and quality improvement, which also benefits the sector as a whole. In addition, future clients (outside the confines of the project) will benefit from better quality products.

- Government and independent quality testing institutions

FAO supported the key government agency – the Veterinary Drug and Feed Administration and Control Authority (VDFACA) in the application of its quality testing protocols. During this collaboration, some of the equipment in the VDFACA's laboratories was upgraded to enhance the efficiency of the quality assessment activities, which will ultimately benefit a wide range of stakeholders. Engaging independent quality control agencies earned FAO respect among stakeholders (Government, donors, implementing partners, suppliers and beneficiaries). Additionally, the quality control mechanisms put in place contributed to building the capacity of the input producers and suppliers, through familiarization to FAO quality requirements.

- FAO also cooperated with other UN agencies such as the World Food Programme for the transportation of feed from production site to project target areas.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private transporters and casual labourers <p>FAO engaged private transport companies to transfer veterinary drugs. The activity also engaged youth for loading and off-loading, therefore creating employment opportunities for marginalized groups.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general, FAO collaborated with 19 implementing partners ranging from the Government at regional and sub-regional levels, NGOs, financial institutions, and local and international quality control agencies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As co-chair of the Disaster Risk Management – Agricultural Task Force (DRM-ATF), FAO coordinated the early action activities of the drought response. All information was shared during project inception and throughout implementation with all members, both at regional and federal platforms, on a regular basis.

5. CERF Result Framework	
Project Objective	To safeguard livelihoods of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities

Output 1	Access to livestock feed for core breeding and milking animals enhanced			
Sector	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 1.1	No of animals provided with supplementary feed disaggregated by livestock type.	72,560 (50,400 TLU)	55,430 TLU	[PDM Report]
Indicator 1.2	Quantity of Total Mixed Ration feed provided (Kgs)	976,240	6,402,300	[Monitoring data/ report]
Indicator 1.3	Quantity of Multi Nutrient Blocks feed provided (Blocks)	231,047	243,000	[Monitoring data/ report]
Indicator 1.4	No of households supported	36,000	31,122	[Monitoring data]
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>The primary livestock targeted to receive feed in the project design were two lactating cattle per household. Even with sufficient awareness, households provided their other animals with the supplementary feed – a very common and difficult behaviour to discourage – thus splitting the available resources amongst a larger number of livestock per household. Ultimately, the highest proportion of animals fed were lactating goats (60 per cent), followed by sheep (20 per cent) and cows (13 per cent). According to technical guidelines, the quantity of supplementary feed planned for one cow can adequately feed 14 sheep or goats. Consequently, with the total amount of feed availed through the project, it was possible to achieve a slightly higher outcome, when measured in Tropical Livestock Units (TLU).</p> <p>However, the overall number of households reached was lower than originally planned. This was due to a reduction in the total quantity of TMR procured, which resulted from an increase in the unit cost of the feed (calculated as a compounded sum including the price, transportation and quality testing).</p>		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Engage Service Providers	FAO engaged six NGOs, two regional government bureaus and nine <i>Woreda</i> /district Government offices, the Veterinary Drug and Feed Administration and Control		

		Authority (VDFACA), Baltic International, Somali Microfinance Institution, and WFP.
Activity 1.2	Procure supplementary animal feed	FAO
Activity 1.3	Register Beneficiaries	NGOs, Woreda/district Government offices and community-based beneficiary selection committees. The beneficiary lists were verified by FAO
Activity 1.4	Distribute supplementary feed to Kebele/village centres	WFP, feed producers and hired transporters
Activity 1.5	Distribute supplementary feed	Government, implementing partners – NGOs, Woreda Government offices and community-based beneficiary selection committees
Activity 1.6	Monitor implementation of activities (including quality and utilisation of feed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO, Government and implementing NGOs for utilisation of feed VDFACA and Baltic Control managed quality assurance

Output 2	Access to animal health services improved.			
Sector	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 2.1	No of animals treated	781,000 (546,700 TLU)	[576,043 TLU]	[Monitoring Data/Report]
Indicator 2.2	No of households supported	87 000	[140,405]	[Monitoring Data/Report]
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>The number of livestock (measured in TLU) treated is slightly higher (5% more) than planned. The planned animal health treatment and quantity of veterinary drugs exclusively targeted cattle, but in practice, beneficiaries presented more small ruminants for treatment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Targeted households also owned small ruminants, and some families owned only small ruminants and no cattle. Therefore, their inclusion in the treatment campaign resulted in a variation in the number of livestock treated as cattle and small ruminants have different dosage requirements. 2. Cattle in the target areas are of a lower weight due to genetic and environmental factors, and because they were facing drought, most of the animals were weak. Moreover, age is another factor that influences an animal's weight. During the project, animals of different age groups received treatment and thus varied dosages were administered to animals of the same species. Health professionals were required to make dosage adjustments while treating the animals in light of these realities in the field. 3. The project was able to reach a higher number of households than planned. The drug – oxytetracylin – was to be strictly administered only to sick animals showing symptoms. During the treatment campaign, the original beneficiaries presented very few sick animals. In order to utilize the drugs, the technicians treated animals belonging to other households from the same target communities. Furthermore, the majority of the originally selected households did not own up to ten animals as anticipated. As a result, more households from the targeted communities 		

		were admitted to the campaign on the condition that they were all in need of support.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Engage Service Providers	FAO
Activity 2.2	Procure and distribute animal drugs to government warehouses at Woreda level	FAO
Activity 2.3	Register Beneficiaries	NGOs, Woreda Government offices and community-based beneficiary selection committees. The verification of the beneficiaries was undertaken by FAO
Activity 2.4	Treat animals at village level	Woreda office livestock health workers, supported by community animal health workers, NGOs and the regional government livestock development offices
Activity 2.5	Monitor implementation of activities (including quality of drugs and treatment of animals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO, Government and implementing NGOs for utilization VDFACA and Baltic Control managed quality assurance

Output 3	Households are supported to sell marketable animals.			
Sector	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 3.1	No of traders participating in marketing arrangements arranged by the project	20	0	N/A
Indicator 3.2	Number of animals sold through arrangements established by the project	43 000	0	N/A
Indicator 3.3	Number of households selling livestock through arrangements established by the project	14 000	0	N/A
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Despite extensive negotiations, FAO was not able to reach an agreement with any potential partner for the implementation of the destocking component. All proposals received were suboptimal. This activity was consequently cancelled after consultation with OCHA.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Engage Service Providers	Cancelled activity		
Activity 3.2	Identify and sensitize traders, livestock marketing cooperatives and other stakeholders	Cancelled activity		
Activity 3.3	Mobilise and Register beneficiaries	Cancelled activity		
Activity 3.4	Mobilise communities to participate in livestock marketing events organised by the project	Cancelled activity		
Activity 3.5	Identify marketing sites (existing or temporary)	Cancelled activity		
Activity 3.6	Facilitate marketing of livestock through (provision of on-site feed, water, animal treatment, and vaccinations, bringing traders and livestock keepers together)	Cancelled activity		
Activity 3.7	Monitor implementation of all activities listed above	Cancelled activity		

Output 4	Target Households received timely cash transfer			
Sector	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 4.1	No. of people reached with cash transfer, disaggregated by sex	4,500	4,495	Cash transfer instructions, Post-distribution Monitoring reports
Indicator 4.2	Total amount of cash disbursed (USD)	450,000	359,600	Cash transfer instructions, Post-distribution Monitoring reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>Beneficiaries: Five beneficiary households did not collect their entitlement due to absence at the time of disbursement.</p> <p>Amount: The planned amount of cash to be distributed per household was US\$ 100. However, after conducting a market analysis, FAO decided to reduce the amount to US\$ 80 in order to align with the rate distributed by other humanitarian organizations as well as the Productive Safety Net Program wage rate for the region. The remaining amount of money from the cash allocation (US\$ 90,400) was paid as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. cash transfer service fees to the Somali Microfinance Institution; and b. a community mobilization and cash distribution monitoring contract for Save the Children International – the NGO implementation partner. 		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 4.1	Engage Service Providers	FAO		
Activity 4.2	Sensitize Stakeholders (communities, local authorities, and local market actors)	FAO, Save the Children International, respective government offices, Somali Microfinance Institution		
Activity 4.3	Register Beneficiaries	Somali regional government, Save the Children International, and verification undertaken by FAO		
Activity 4.4	Transfer cash to beneficiaries	Somali Microfinance Institution		
Activity 4.5	Monitor implementation of activities (beneficiary selection, cash disbursements, and utilization)	FAO, Save the Children International, and respective government offices		

6. Accountability to Affected People
6.a IASC AAP Commitment 2 – Participation and Partnership
How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?

Crisis-affected people were consulted at the project design stage to ascertain the livelihood challenges and priority needs emerging on the ground from the drought. They were also involved in the rapid food security assessment exercise. The selected interventions were in line with the top three priorities identified by the affected communities, with the unconditional cash transfer activity included to cater to the needs of non-pastoralist households as identified by the affected population.

FAO used local government extension and advisory services to ensure that the awareness and input needs of the targeted populations were adequately met. In collaboration with respective government offices and implementing partners, FAO also sensitized beneficiary farmers on relevant guidelines, input technical specifications, handling, and the feeding regime for stock feed. The Government, where possible, worked closely with an established network of Community Animal Health Workers who provided basic animal husbandry services and advice to livestock keepers. Beneficiaries were also consulted during the post-distribution monitoring assessment.

Were existing local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response? If the national/local mechanisms did not adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised groups, what alternative mechanisms have you used to reach these?

The affected population (through selection committees) were involved in the selection of beneficiaries, although FAO was responsible for the final verification and confirmation of potential beneficiaries. FAO and the implementing partners ensured that this was a participatory and community-based process and that the views of women, girls and marginalized groups were adequately represented.

6.b IASC AAP Commitment 3 – Information, Feedback and Action

How were affected people provided with relevant information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave, and what programme it intends to deliver?

FAO organized inception workshops prior to programme implementation in all the target regions. Key resource persons, decision makers and representatives of the crisis-affected population attended the workshops. During the workshops, FAO and its implementing partners explained the beneficiary selection criteria and facilitated the identification of beneficiary selection committees. Awareness was also created at the village level where farmers were informed of the veterinary drugs that would be used to treat their animals. FAO and the implementing partners also disseminated information about the programme deliverables, service dates and quantity/amount of entitlements to each of the selected households using materials such as posters, and village notice boards as well as fliers and brochures. The information materials were developed in the local languages.

Did you implement a complaint mechanism (e.g. complaint box, hotline, other)? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the complaints.

Yes ☒ No ☐

FAO established a complaints and feedback mechanism anchored within the community, FAO field offices and among implementing partners. A complaints committee was established within target communities and unanimously appointed by community members. The committee was composed of representatives of women, youth and elderly pastoralist-headed households. Beneficiaries were required to report their grievances at the community level or to the village complaints committee. In the instance that a resolution could not be reached, the grievance would be addressed by the implementing partner and eventually at the FAO field offices. It should be noted that during the implementation of the project, minimal complaints were received from beneficiaries and in most cases, these were resolved locally, at the village level. This experience was easily explained as being highly influenced by the cultural cohesion and religious norms and practices of the people in the target regions. It should also be noted however, that this outcome does not reflect the level of success of the complaint mechanism established by FAO and partners during the implementation of this Early Action.

Did you establish a mechanism specifically for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the SEA-related complaints.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Any other comments (optional):

None

7. Cash Transfer Programming

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Transfer Programmings (CTP)?								
Planned			Achieved					
Yes, CTP is a component of the CERF project			Yes, CTP is a component of the CERF project					
7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CTP 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.								
CTP Modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Cluster/Sector	c. Conditionality	d. Restriction			
Multi purpose cash transfer	US\$ 359,600	Multi-purpose cash	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)	Unconditional	Unrestricted			
Supplementary information (optional):								
<p>Cash transfer</p> <p>The unconditional cash transfer intervention was implemented to provide beneficiaries with the means to cover other non-livestock expenditures and meet essential household needs such as medicines, clothing, debt repayment and investment. This modality eased the burden for households that were at a high risk of losing their livelihood due to the severe drought. Households were free to use the money to meet their most pressing needs.</p> <p>The physical disbursement of cash was undertaken by the Somali Microfinance Institution under the framework of a service contract signed with FAO. A total of 4,495 households (out of a planned 4,500) received \$359,600 (ETB 10.5 million), with each beneficiary receiving \$80 (ETB 2,348) in two rounds (\$40 or ETB 1,174 per round).</p> <p>FAO launched a call for Expressions of Interest inviting experienced NGOs to collaborate in the implementation of the cash transfer intervention. Save the Children International was selected for the management of the socio-economic aspects of the cash process and beneficiaries, while the Somali Microfinance Institution was selected to undertake cash distribution to beneficiaries as it has experience in undertaking similar activities in the region. Save the Children International together with the Government carried out community mobilization in identified target kebeles/villages, clarifying the purpose and process of unconditional cash transfers and ultimately producing a list of 4,500 beneficiary households that were verified by FAO. Save the Children International also conducted a market assessment before cash transfers were undertaken and organized and facilitated post-cash transfer monitoring with support from FAO. Specific activities performed by Save the Children International included: organizing community sensitization events, establishing beneficiary selection committees, identifying beneficiaries, addressing grievances, submitting the final list of beneficiaries to FAO and conducting post-distribution monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>According to the cash distribution component of the Post Distribution Monitoring Report, cash transfers were carried out in locations where it was deemed safe for both beneficiaries and Somali Microfinance Institution staff. Up to 88 per cent of the beneficiaries were completely satisfied with the location and timing of the cash distribution.</p> <p>Regarding means of travel, all the respondents were able to reach the cash distribution centres on foot. However, the time spent on travel and the distance they travelled varied (not significantly) among the respondents. About 66 per cent of the households spent less than one hour in transit while 11 per cent spent between 2.5 to 3 hours travelling to the cash distribution venue. Up to 95 per cent of the respondents feel that the time they spent travelling was acceptable.</p> <p>Summary of project target areas and interventions</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>N</td> <td>Region/Woreda</td> <td>Interventions</td> </tr> </table>						N	Region/Woreda	Interventions
N	Region/Woreda	Interventions						

I	Oromia region			
1	Legehida/Oromia	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
2	Guradhamole	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
3	Seweyna	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
4	Rayitu	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
5	Moyale	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
II	Somali region			
1	Degehabur	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	Cash Transfer
2	Yoale	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	Cash Transfer
3	Daror	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	Cash Transfer
4	Hararey	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
5	Lasdenkere	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
6	Garbo	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
7	Kohle	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
8	Godgod	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
9	Barrey	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
10	Danan	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
11	Hudet	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
12	Moyale	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
13	Harshin	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
14	Abakoraw	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
15	Elele	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
16	Legahida	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
17	Salahad	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
18	Raso	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
19	Doloado	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
20	Gurabakaksa	Livestock feed (TMR)	Animal treatment	
21	Jarati	Livestock feed (MNB)	Animal treatment	
22	Doloby	Livestock feed (MNB)	Animal treatment	
23	Doboweyn	Livestock feed (MNB)	Animal treatment	
24	Elweyene	Livestock feed (MNB)	Animal treatment	
25	Godey	Livestock feed (MNB)	Animal treatment	
26	Berano	Livestock feed (MNB)	Animal treatment	
27	East Imey	Livestock feed (MNB)	Animal treatment	
28	Adadle	Livestock feed (MNB)	Animal treatment	
Total number of woredas/districts supported = 33				

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	
<p>The project was implemented as part of the Early Action intervention funded by the CERF (\$6.5 million) and ECHO (EUR 2 million). The programme is ongoing and will come to an end in June 2020. In November 2019, FAO and partners conducted an assessment of the Early Action programme to assess the outcomes of the interventions and inform the implementation of the remaining activities.</p> <p>The main findings of the assessment at that time were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each beneficiary household realized benefits of \$187 from the Early Action 	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

<p>intervention compared to non-beneficiaries;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The benefits were a result of avoided losses due to reduced livestock mortality, reduced distress livestock sales, as well as the benefits of better livestock market prices due to improved animal body conditions and milk production; • Children in 52 per cent of beneficiary households consumed three or more meals compared to 43 per cent in non-beneficiary households; • Fifty-five percent of beneficiary households consumed an acceptable diet compared to 46 per cent of non-beneficiaries; and • A total of 88 per cent of beneficiary households reported that the support was provided early or on time. <p>The Early Action was particularly relevant, with communities supported before they reached the peak of vulnerability and affected households were helped in keeping their animals healthy, reproducing, and producing milk.</p> <p>The FAO Ethiopia Monitoring and Evaluation Team will conduct an end-of-programme assessment, similar to the one carried out in November 2019, focusing on the impact of the activities funded by the CERF and ECHO. This (COVID-19 permitting) will be done in June 2020.</p> <p>The FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) will conduct an evaluation of FAO's global work on Early Warning and Early Action, including CERF-funded activities. FAO Ethiopia has requested to be a part of the evaluation.</p>	
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8.2. Project Report 19-RR-CEF-078 - UNICEF

9. Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Ethiopia
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4. Project Code (CERF):	19-RR-CEF-078
5. Project Title:	First emergency response for drought relief in Somali and Oromia regions		
6.a Original Start Date:	03/07/2019	6.b Original End Date:	02/01/2020
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, specify revised end date:	
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 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 110,000,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 7,887,353
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 3,498,667
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 2,303,182
	Government Partners		US\$ 2,303,182
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
National NGOs		US\$ 0	
Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0	

10. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance	
<p>Through CERF funding, UNICEF and its government partners in Oromia and Somali regions rehabilitated 56 boreholes benefitting 284,574 people with 20 boreholes still undergoing rehabilitation works. Rehabilitation works for one river intake system in Berano, Somali region are ongoing, expected to benefit an estimated 29,000 people with safe water.</p> <p>UNICEF has procured 42 steel water tanks with 45m3 capacity (25 for Somali, 17 for Oromia) and 100 10m3 vertical plastic water tanks (30 for Somali, 70 for Oromia). So far 41 plastic water tanks - 10,000m3 (30 for Somali and, 11 Oromia) have been installed and became functional to store water for cholera-affected IDP and host communities – this includes 12 tanks in Degahbur, 6 tanks in Godey, 6 tanks in Moyale, 6 tanks in Shinile and 11 tanks in Rayitu <i>woredas</i>/districts. This intervention is providing an estimated 20,500 people with access to safely stored water from water trucking. The remaining 42 galvanised iron tanks and 59 plastic tanks will be installed in the coming three months to safely store water from water trucking.</p> <p>Seventy-five staff from regional water, health and women's affairs bureaus in Somali region (65) and Oromia (10) have been trained on prevention and mitigation of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). This will help to design GBV/SEA sensitive WASH responses, reduce existing GBV/SEA risks and facilitate referrals for survivors of GBV and SEA. In Oromia, these 10</p>	

trained participants will cascade the training to other government counterparts.

The project assisted a total of 284,574 people living in drought-affected regions to access safe and sustainable water sources with 8-10 litres per person, per day, and was implemented from July 2019 to January 2020.

11. Changes and Amendments

As reported and approved by OCHA in September 2019, the initial 34 woredas in Somali proposed by UNICEF for CERF response (based on OCHA's list of proposed woredas) were selected before the results of the post Gu¹ rain assessment. However, the post Gu rain assessment, conducted with OCHA and the WASH cluster, enabled the identification of woredas in most need. As a result, some project target woredas were changed with new woredas added and others deprioritized. The Somali response is now targeting river intake systems, borehole rehabilitations and roto tank installation in 42 rather than 34 woredas. The following woredas were deprioritized from the original list of woredas proposed: Daror, Degehamedo, Dig, Fik, Gashamo, Gode, Gunagado, Harsin, Kelafo, Marsin, Mustahil, Odo, Qubi, Raso, Shekosh, West Imey, and Qarsadula. The following woredas were newly added for response activities based on the assessment result: Abakorow, Adadle, Ayshia, Boqolmay, Danan, Danbal, Dhadmane, Duhun, Dolobay, Garbo, Godgod, Hadhiagle, Hargelle, Hudet, Jarati, K Bayah, Kadaduma, Kohle, Moyale, Mubarak, Salahad, Sheykosh, Shilabo, Shinile, and Tiliguled. These changes were discussed and agreed with OCHA.

In December 2019, UNICEF got permission from OCHA for an activity variation to rehabilitate one river intake system instead of four, given the higher costs (more than anticipated) as earlier assessments did not show the full extent of disrepair. The budget line for this activity remained the same.

12. People Reached

4.a NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (PLANNED)

Cluster/Sector	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	84,565	74,534	75,135	66,352	300,586
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	0	0	0	0	0
Total	84,565	74,534	75,135	66,352	300,586
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	0	0	0	0	0

4.b NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (REACHED)

Cluster/Sector	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total

¹ This is a rainy season in Somali region from late March to June

Host communities	75,714	75,110	67,142	66,608	284,574
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	0	0	0	0	0
Total	75,714	75,110	67,142	66,608	284,574
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people reached")					

In case of significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people, either in the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:	Beneficiary numbers are slightly lower than anticipated given that the river intake system is not yet complete. Once the river intake system is complete the beneficiaries are estimated to be 313,574.
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4.c. PERSONS INDIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT

UNICEF is tracking only direct beneficiaries.

5. CERF Result Framework

Project Objective	To provide safe and reliable water supply for an estimated 331,757 people affected by drought in 37 woredas in Somali and Oromia regions
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Output 1	Improved access to safe and reliable water for 226,757 people through rehabilitation of water points				
Sector	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification	
Indicator 1.1	Number of people receiving safe drinking water from rehabilitated/maintained water points	185,586	284,574	Based on verification of rehabilitated water points, UNICEF uses existing population data from the government and other reputable sources to calculate the number of people benefiting from rehabilitated schemes	
Indicator 1.2	Number of non-functional water points rehabilitated	75	56	Monthly government report submitted to UNICEF field staff confirmed the number of rehabilitated water points are 56. UNICEF staff have also undertaken monitoring and spot checks to confirm.	
Indicator 1.3	Quantity of safe drinking water supplied per person per day	5L/per person/ per day	8-10	In addition to reports from government counterparts, WASH Committee observational reports confirmed that on average two 20L jerry cans were collected per household, per day at water points. Household litres per day are then divided by 5 to gain an estimate of per person, per day.	
Indicator 1.4	Number of people trained on gender-based violence and PSEA risk mitigation	16	65	Participant training lists	
Explanation of output and indicators		A greater number of people than initially planned were reached through increased number of			

variance:		<p>borehole rehabilitations than initially anticipated and larger borehole serving populations. This is partly due to the woreda changes in Somali region in late 2019 as communicated by OCHA which resulted in an increase in beneficiaries in Somali region from 180,601 to 241,999 people due to the rehabilitation of boreholes serving more people, especially in rural towns. UNICEF will also meet more people than planned as UNICEF will complete one borehole more than initially anticipated (76 rather than the planned 75).</p> <p>Average water produced per person, per day varies between systems but on average people are receiving 10 litres per person, per day with a minimum of 4 litres per person, per day in some sites and up to 16 litres per person, per day in other sites.</p> <p>UNICEF exceeded the target of people trained in GBV mitigation due to UNICEF's continuous advocacy effort and increased interest from Somali regional government who were able to be included at no additional cost. 65 regional water and health bureau staff in Somali region were trained on prevention and mitigation of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). This will help them to design GBV/SEA sensitive WASH responses, reduce existing GBV/SEA risks and facilitate referrals for survivors of GBV and SEA. In Oromia, 10 government staff were trained.</p>
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Assess borehole rehabilitation needs and procure parts including pump, generators, solar panels and other borehole rehabilitation equipment from overseas using established UNICEF channels	UNICEF and the regional water bureaus in Somali and Oromia regions assessed rehabilitation need. This resulted in the reduction of river intake schemes from four to one as approved by OCHA. UNICEF undertook the procurement of 35 submersible pumps (20 Somali, 15 Oromia) and 31 generators (16 Oromia, 15 Somali region). Twelve submersible pumps have been installed, with three pending installation. This delay is due to mechanical problems with the service rig which are currently being addressed. 12 generators have been disbursed to Oromia region and will be installed shortly with 4 pending distribution which are awaiting customs clearance. All 15 generators have been delivered and installed in Somali region while the 16 generators for Oromia region are awaiting customs clearance.
Activity 1.2	Rehabilitate non-functional boreholes and water supply systems. Rehabilitation of non-functional boreholes will include repairing/replacing generators and other defective parts; fishing of lost/ fallen pumps and replacement, developing and cleaning; rewinding, repairing or replacing water pumps; and replacing and repairing solar panels and charge controllers where applicable.	<p>In Oromia, the regional government mobile maintenance team rehabilitated 10 water supply schemes (3 in Laga Hidha woreda, 4 in Sawena woreda, and 3 in Rayitu woreda) giving 42,575 people access to safe water.</p> <p>Sixteen boreholes have undergone well flushing processes to prepare for the installation of new pumps and eight new submersible pumps have been installed with two pending installation. These have been delayed due to mechanical problems with the service rig which are currently being addressed. Sixteen generators have been procured and will be installed on these boreholes swiftly once they clear customs to provide communities with safe water.</p> <p>Eleven water supply schemes (7 overlap with the above boreholes receiving new pumps and generators) are currently undergoing civil works including construction and rehabilitation of water points, building cattle troughs and</p>

		<p>constructing reservoirs.</p> <p>In Somali, twelve boreholes requiring major rehabilitation have been rehabilitated in Higlo, Birkot town, Garbo, Quruxle, Dhure, Shinile town, El-yabo, Yocale, Sariir Garaad and Wachi benefitting 40,070 emergency-affected people.</p> <p>All spare parts for the minor maintenance of boreholes, including 15 generators, 6 de-watering pumps, 2 service pumps and 12 submersible pumps have been procured and delivered. As a result, 26 boreholes have been rehabilitated benefitting 154,803 people in Qordir, Badow, Elqalu, Dukiso, Worder town, Miqran, Gobyarey, Edeshale, Dungoroyo, Goljano, Haljid, Galadid, Degahbur, Daror, Lasole, Jiracle, Sabe, Koyo, Biki, Danlahelay, Dhidinle Bokh, Karan-Bilcile, Qudhacle, Samakaab and Guradamole.</p> <p>All eight targeted non-functional solar boreholes in Barey town, Dolobay town, Garawo, Gosololay, Shaykosh and Qoloji, Buroyar and Qore) have been repaired providing 47,126 emergency-affected people with safe water.</p> <p>In total, UNICEF rehabilitated 56 boreholes benefitting 284,574 people exceeding the target of 185,586 which was based on estimated population figures from the regional water bureaus. Communities are on average receiving 8-12 litres per person, per day in Oromia region and 10 litres per person, per day in Somali region from these boreholes, exceeding the initial target of 5 litres per person, per day. Twenty boreholes are undergoing rehabilitation in Oromia region.</p>
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Output 2	Improved access to safe and reliable water for 40,000 people through rehabilitation of river water intake supply systems in Somali region			
Sector	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of river water intake systems rehabilitated	4	0	Monthly government reports and monitoring and spot checks by UNICEF are used to confirm the implementation status of the river intake system
Indicator 2.2	Number of people receiving safe drinking water from rehabilitated river intake system	40,000	0	Based on verification of the completion of the river intake system UNICEF will use existing population data from the government to calculate the number of people benefiting.
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		As approved by OCHA in December 2019, UNICEF reduced the number of river systems rehabilitated from four to one and the number of people receiving water from 40,000 to 29,000. As a result, the number of achieved river intake systems and number of people reached through river intake systems is lower. This will be confirmed once the system rehabilitation is completed.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Assess needs of river water intake systems and procure	The Regional Water Bureau (RWB) completed a thorough		

	new/spare parts using established UNICEF channels	<p>technical assessment of the four river intake systems initially proposed and deemed that the funds allocated for the rehabilitation of the four intake systems would only enable the government to undertake partial rehabilitation works which will not enable the systems to operate at full capacity.</p> <p>As a result, the Regional Water Bureau submitted an official request to UNICEF to consider a reprogramming of the activities whereby all the allocated funds plus a matching fund of ETB 5 million from the government be dedicated for the full rehabilitation of one river intake system - Berano river intake system – rather than four systems at a total cost of approximately ETB 16 million. This would ensure sustained access of safe water for about 29,000 persons in the Berano town and two neighbouring satellite villages.</p> <p>In December 2019 UNICEF gained approval from OCHA for this proposed change and began mobilising maintenance crews and supplies.</p>
Activity 2.2	Rehabilitate 11 river water intake systems	<p>This activity shows 11 river water intake systems. This was an error in the proposal where it should have read four. These four river systems were then revised down to one by UNICEF with approval from OCHA in December 2019 given the unforeseen costs and time that it would take to repair four systems. Instead UNICEF opted to fully rehabilitate one system. Rehabilitation works for the river intake system in Berano including rehabilitation of the treatment chamber, generator and operator houses, are currently 90 per cent complete with system testing ongoing. It is providing an average 10 litres of safe water per person, per day to estimated 29,000 people. This activity is undertaken by Somali regional water bureau.</p>

Output 3	To provide storage water tanks to support government-led water trucking operations			
Sector	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of water tanks installed (Roto-tanks (PE or fiberglass and OXFAM galvanized steel tanks))	150	41	Rehabilitation and installation records from government counterparts. Verified through UNICEF spot checks.
Indicator 3.2	Number of people accessing water from installed water storage tanks	75000	20,500	Population estimated based on an average of 500 people per water tank.
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		While all 142 water tanks have been disbursed (8 fewer water tanks were procured than planned due to slightly higher than anticipated costs) 41 have so far been installed in project areas (11 in Oromia and 30 in Somali) to meet safe water storage needs of IDP and host communities. The remaining 101		

		water tanks will be installed over the coming three months. Given the slight reduction in tank numbers there may also be a slight reduction in beneficiary numbers which will be known once all tanks are installed.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Identify sites for installation of water storage tanks	Sites were identified by UNICEF, government and WASH cluster staff to complement water trucking initiatives in Degahbur, Godey woreda, Moyale and Shinile woredas in Somali region and Rayitu, Lagahidha and Sawena woredas in Oromia region.
Activity 3.2	Procure 150 water storage tanks	UNICEF completed the procurement process of 42 steel water tanks with 45m3 capacity from offshore (25 for Somali, 17 for Oromia) and 100 vertical water tanks (10m3) local (30 for Somali, 70 for Oromia). Eight fewer water tanks were procured than planned due to slightly higher costs than anticipate.
Activity 3.3	Install 150 Roto tanks and reticulated, galvanized iron tanks to store and disburse water supplied through government-led water trucking.	<p>UNICEF delivered all water tanks to Somali region with 30 plastic tanks - 10,000m3 installed to store water for cholera-affected IDP and host communities – this includes 12 tanks in Degahbur woreda, 6 tanks in Godey woreda, 6 tanks in Moyale and 6 tanks in Shinile woreda. This is providing an estimated 15,000 people with access to safely stored water from water trucking. The remaining 25 galvanised iron tanks will be installed in the coming three months to safely store water from water trucking.</p> <p>Of the 70 plastic roto water tanks procured for Oromia, 46 have been disbursed to Oromia region (20 to Rayitu woreda, 18 to Lagahidha woreda and 8 to Sawena woreda). Out of these 46 tanks, 11 tanks have been distributed and installed in 5 sites in Rayitu woreda providing safely stored water to an estimated 5,500 people. The remaining 24 plastic 10,000m3 tanks and 17 galvanised water tanks will be delivered and installed in the next three months to store and distribute water for water trucking.</p> <p>In both regions instalment of the water tanks is done by Somali and Oromia Regional Water Bureaus respectively.</p>

1. Accountability to Affected People
6.a IASC AAP Commitment 2 – Participation and Partnership
<p>How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?</p> <p>UNICEF implemented this project through the Somali and Oromia regional water bureaus. Both water bureaus consulted extensively with zonal water authorities, woreda water offices, kebele administrators, local water committees, community elders, women's groups and the community at large through community meetings. In these consultations, community groups were asked for specific problems that caused water schemes to fail and communities reported a variety of reasons including overuse, negligence, non-existent preventive maintenance works resulting in the non-functionality of schemes. Communities were also asked about the quality of water from</p>

boreholes and whether to go ahead with the rehabilitation of selected boreholes. In Somali, some communities asked not to proceed with the rehabilitation of initially selected boreholes as the water was salty and hard. This community opinion has enriched the technical assessment which in turn has led to a change in the final agreed borehole for rehabilitation. In Oromia, communities were consulted on the design of the water works where they requested additional water points, cattle troughs and reservoirs to be constructed. As a result, UNICEF and the Regional Water Bureau added additional civil works into the plan to respond to these requests.

Communities have also shown sense of ownership through supporting rehabilitation and maintenance crews by clearing bushes and constructing diversion ditches during wet season. They have also occasionally reported the progress of work in their areas to the regional water bureaus for monitoring purposes.

Were existing local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response? If the national/local mechanisms did not adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised groups, what alternative mechanisms have you used to reach these?

UNICEF, in partnership with the regional water bureaus, used a variety of existing local mechanism and groups to engage the community. Both regional water bureaus consulted extensively with woreda water offices, kebele administrators, local water and sanitation committees (WASHCOs), community elders, women's groups and the community at large through community meetings. This ensured that key duty bearers were consulted and that older members of the community and women had their voices heard.

6.b IASC AAP Commitment 3 – Information, Feedback and Action

How were affected people provided with relevant information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave, and what programme it intends to deliver?

The regional water bureaus, zonal water bureaus, woreda water offices and kebele administrators worked closely with communities to raise awareness about the project and UNICEF's principles and standards of work. UNICEF and the water bureaus organised gender-balanced water, sanitation, and hygiene committees (WASHCOs) where these didn't already exist to provide an additional liaison point for the community to provide feedback and communication on project activities.

Did you implement a complaint mechanism (e.g. complaint box, hotline, other)? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the complaints. Yes ☒ No ☐

UNICEF has three means of reporting complaints – face to face discussions during field monitoring visits, email to the relevant project officers and anonymous complaints over a phone hotline. Complaints could also be made through existing local mechanisms such as WASHCOs, kebele administrators and woreda water office who are in regular contact with UNICEF staff. UNICEF has so far not received any complaints from the community regarding the CERF project but has procedures in place to respond if complaints do arise.

Did you establish a mechanism specifically for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the SEA-related complaints. Yes ☒ No ☐

UNICEF has trained prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) focal persons (one male, one female) in each of the field offices and at national level who can provide assistance on cases of PSEA. There are also PSEA 'hotlines' which are mobile numbers held by the PSEA focal points who are able to speak the local language of beneficiaries within the communities. Under this project, UNICEF did not receive any complaints.

All UNICEF field office staff including in Oromia and Somali regions received internal training on prevention and mitigation of PSEA and gender-based violence (GBV) in June and July 2019. This training focused on SEA basics, Code of Conduct (CoC), SEA reporting and complaint handling mechanisms within UNICEF, and survivor protection and response. Participants who completed the training also signed the training attendance records and CoC. UNICEF has trained PSEA focal persons (one male, one female) in each of the field offices and at the national level who can provide assistance on cases of PSEA. UNICEF supports the inter-agency community-based complaint mechanisms (CBCM) and has undertaken capacity assessment training of UNICEF's partners on PSEA requirements and procedures in line with UNICEF's revised Civil Society Organizations (CSO) guidelines on PSEA and is supporting partners to establish PSEA coordination at the field level.

Under this project SEA and GBV mitigation trainings were held with 65 government counterparts in Somali region from the regional, zonal and woreda level health and water offices to help design GBV/SEA sensitive WASH responses, reduce existing GBV/SEA risks, encourage community reporting and facilitate referrals for survivors of GBV and SEA.

Any other comments (optional):

None

7. Cash Transfer Programming

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Transfer Programmings (CTP)?

Planned	Achieved
No	No

7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CTP 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.

CTP Modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Cluster/Sector	c. Conditionality	d. Restriction
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Supplementary information (optional): N/A

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

No evaluation is planned for this CERF project as there was no budget allocated to fulfil this requirement in the original proposal.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$33,954
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$5,000
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$28,621
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$105,726
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$123,737
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$64,361
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$12,213
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$55,382
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$10,159
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$9,284
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$10,704
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$7,232
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$5,512
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$9,402
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$9,574
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$6,647
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$9,300
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$146,248
19-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$18,048
19-RR-CEF-078	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$576,896
19-RR-CEF-078	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$1,726,286

ANNEX 2: Success Stories

Project : 19-RR-FAO-024

Title: Emergency Livestock Response to Drought Affected Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in Oromia and Somali Regions of Ethiopia

Approximately 9 million people needed humanitarian assistance due to the below-average Belg rainfall in February to May 2019 and the impact of consecutive droughts in the previous years, as well as conflict induced internal displacements. The below average rains have resulted in deteriorating animal body conditions, increased disease outbreaks, poor livestock market value, livestock death, reduced milk yields, ultimately causing increased households' food insecurity, and loss of assets. FAO intervened to safeguard the livelihoods of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities through the provision of animal concentrate feed, animal health (treatment) services, commercial destocking, and unconditional cash transfers.

With the assistance from CERF, this project has:

- supported 702,405 people;
- distributed 8,225 MT of animal feed to 31,122 households (47% female headed);
- treated 2,617,225 animals belonging to 140,405 households; and
- transferred unconditional cash to 4,595 of the most vulnerable households (67% female headed).

Beneficiary success story: *How access to supplementary animal feed improves livestock productivity*

Madin Hassan of Kebtinak village in Somali region

As the sun rises, so do Madin Hassan's four grandchildren, all under 12 years of age. They sit around her on a mat in their small courtyard to have breakfast before they go to school. She serves milk tea and bread. "We have milk again," she says, with a beaming smile.

The milk from her goats is a key source of food and nutrients for her grandchildren and herself. However, the goats grew weaker and produced less milk as this year's drought raged on. Eventually, Madin stopped milking them. Without a stable income, Madin was forced to reduce her family's daily meals from three to two. Her village, Kebtinak, like the rest of the Somali region of Ethiopia, is experiencing drought that has left riverbeds dry and driven many pastoralists away in search of pasture and water. The remaining vegetation is withered and brown. Madin says her village received rains for only two weeks during the first season, as opposed to the expected three months. Drought is not new to Madin. She says in the past, there was a drought every three years, and pastoralists always moved their herds to find water and fresh pasture. However, the situation has changed. In the last five years, drought has become more frequent and intense leaving pastoralists struggling to cope.

Madin's and other vulnerable households Ratio (TMR) - supplementary livestock feed.

©FAO; Madin milking her goats.

received 600 kg of Total Mixed The ration is enough to feed

two core breeding and milking cows or 14 goats and sheep for three months.

The feed is nutrient-balanced and contains forages, grains, protein feeds, minerals, and vitamins. It is prepared by using agriculture wastes, crop residues, dry grasses, and by-products like oilseed cakes, brans, and molasses. Besides improving the overall physical body conditions, TMR enhances milk production and reproductive capacity of the livestock.

Website link:

<http://www.fao.org/emergencies/resources/documents/resources-detail/en/c/1254800/>

ANNEX 3: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

CBCM	Community Based Complaint Mechanisms
CSO	Charities, Societies and Organizations
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IDP	Internally Displaced People
NGO	Non- Governmental Organizations
RWB	Regional Water Bureau
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASHCOs	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Committees