

**EASTERN AFRICA
RAPID RESPONSE
LOCUSTS RESPONSE
2020**

20-RR-EAF-40783

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PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

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

N/A

Post-treatment surveillance is a recurrent exercise and is implemented continuously during a desert locust control campaign. The main aim of the post-treatment surveillance is to define the efficacy of the control campaign. In the three targeted countries (Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia), FAO has summarized the results of the post-treatment surveillance assessments in reports that are produced weekly.

Furthermore, a full EiA (Environmental Impact assessment) has been conducted in Kenya and in Ethiopia. The Kenya assessment was published in October, while we expect the Ethiopia results to be published by the end of the year.

Please note that, being this a regional allocation, the below two questions do not apply to this project.

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes No

Due to the regional dimension of the project no HCT/UNCT was involved directly in the review. Both in Ethiopia and Somalia HCTs were informed and updated. At regional level regular (monthly) updates on the progresses/implementation of the DL operation have been provided to OCHA regional office and to a wide audience of stakeholders including donors, other UN agencies and NGOs.

Please confirm that the final version of this report was 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

1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

As a regional project directly implemented by FAO, no Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator was directly involved in the project. From FAO perspective, the timely funding from CERF enabled FAO to swiftly increase its support to the governments of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia as they sought to scale up ground and aerial control operations against the rapidly emerging threat of desert locusts (DL). Capable of causing up to 100 percent crop and forage losses, the upsurge posed a significant threat to food security in an already fragile region. CERF funding was released in January, at a critical moment with potential to help prevent a future food crisis; seasonal rains in March and April were expected to cause the desert locust infestations to expand in scale and reach. As part of a regional approach of anticipatory action to address the transboundary pest, the FAO project was key to urgently building a supply of assets and inputs and strengthening capacity to deploy a massive surveillance and treatment campaign against desert locusts in the three target countries, thereby saving lives and protecting livelihoods. Despite the enormous efforts from all parties (donor communities, National and sub-national governments, regional institutions, UN agencies, International and local NGOs) and the tremendous progresses made in controlling the pest and protecting livelihoods; the upsurge is still continuing in the Region, though at a much reduced scale, both in terms of areas infested and density of the infestation. As we approach the end of 2020, the region has recorded a very unusual and favourable weather conditions for DL movements and breeding, resulting in a new generation of DL that will extend in 2021 mainly across Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya. Different though to the beginning of 2020, the countries across the region are now fully equipped (knowledge, pesticides' stocks, spraying equipment, etc) to sustain the control operation and finally bring the upsurge under control, hopefully by mid-2021.

It took some time to bring the region up-to-speed in managing control operation, and this was mainly due to the very scattered knowledge, the inexistence of pesticides' stock and appropriate spraying equipment, the unfamiliarity of operators (pilots and logisticians) to similar crisis.

CERF's Added Value:

The swift allocation of CERF funding to FAO expedited the kickstart of desert locust response in the Greater Horn of Africa and Yemen, which is now 80 percent funded with a total of US\$ 184.8 million mobilized to-date (109.6 M for control operation, 62.8 M for safeguard livelihoods and 12.4 M for coordination). Centrally coordinated with all other desert locust projects in the region, the project was pivotal in quickly delivering desert locust surveillance and control in the three most affected countries of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, thereby saving lives and livelihoods from the impact of the pest. The project was launched in January, a critical moment between the detection of the massive upsurge in the region and before the seasonal rains in March and April which were expected to cause a further increase in the desert locust population and lead to their spread. FAO prioritized building capacity and a supply of assets and inputs to help prevent a future food crisis. The deployment/implementation of a regional approach was a key success in preventing major escalation of Food Insecurity and malnutrition due to DL damages. DL doesn't only have a regional dimension, but more important has a regional mobility, moving across countries; this peculiarity of the DL crisis makes regional planning and implementation of control operation the only possible strategy for success, allowing:

- Across borders' dialogue and coordination- regional management of pesticides' stock - triangulating stocks across countries following the needs;
- Flexibility in the allocation of control assets;
- Flexibility in the relocation of expert and real-time knowledge exchange across countries.

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

Yes

Partially

No

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

Throughout the programme, specific attention was provided to tailormade messaging to women and children. In this regards, FAO and Save-the-Children establish a collaboration resulting in the secondment of a child protection specialist to the programme. Thus, ensuring that all messaging delivered during the sensitization campaign, conducted by FAO, and partners, were child sensitive.

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	231,640,000
CERF	10,000,000
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	174,900,000
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source)	184,900,000

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

AGENCY	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
FAO	20-RR-FAO-004	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	10,000,000
TOTAL			10,000,000

¹ In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	8,449,618
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	1,163,151
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	268,017
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	119,214
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	1,550,382
Total	10,000,000

* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

The exceptionally abundant rainfall during the October-December 2019 period, along with Cyclone Pawan, provided favorable conditions for the breeding of desert locusts in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and other countries in the region. In early January 2020, desert locust swarms were present across more than 2,350 km² in Ethiopia, 2,400 km² in Kenya and 700 km² in Somalia. Soil moisture, winds and vegetation conditions also increased the risk of further spread until June 2020 in these three countries but also in Djibouti, Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. There was therefore a major threat on the forthcoming cropping season starting in March and on pasture for livestock. In February 2020 FAO/WFP and GSU estimated three possible scenarios, with potential impact on the lives and livelihoods of up to 5 Million people in the worst-case scenario. Below the table with the three scenarios.

Scenario	# Affected people
Best-case	0.1 to 0.49 million
Mid-case	1.0 to 2.49 million
Worst-case	2.5 to 4.9 million

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

Through this CERF grant, FAO and its partners kick-started efforts to curb the spread of desert locust at the beginning of the upsurge in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.

Desert locust surveillance, monitoring and control interventions supported by FAO protected the livelihoods and food security of entire communities of crop farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in affected areas. A total of 143,101 hectares were treated in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, benefiting 2,504,275 people and saving 286,203 tonnes of crops from desert locust damage (worth an approximate US\$ 85.8 million).

Through the funds availed from the CERF, FAO managed to immediately procure pesticides, contract aircrafts and procure a number of other very urgent items as detailed in the other sections of this report, to timely launch the control campaign in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia. Furthermore, the funds were instrumental to support the governments and other partners through immediate operations support actions which included the training of experts in the three countries on surveillance methods, reporting, management, and the safe handling, use and storage of pesticides. The project further supported the gathering of critical data which will be used to build capacity and improve the preparedness of the communities and Government ministries in management and effective response to future desert locust invasions in the region.

People Directly Reached:

Early control interventions can prevent further spread of desert locust, prevent production losses, protect livelihoods and save financial resources. A study of the 2003-2005 locust outbreak in West Africa estimated that if control efforts had been employed in a timely and coordinated manner, reducing desert locust losses by 10 percent, an estimated US\$ 226 million worth of production could have been saved (Source: Belayneh).

With CERF funding, FAO and governments treated an estimated 143,101 ha (101,492 in Ethiopia, 33,108 in Kenya and 8,502 in Somalia). Each hectare controlled results in the following impacts: 2 tonnes of crop loss averted; crop value of US\$ 600 saved; 13 people able to meet their annual cereal needs; and 4.5 tropical livestock units (TLU) fed (calculation method and assumptions in annex2)

Therefore, in controlling over 143,101 ha through this action, crop losses were averted, saving an estimated 286,203 tonnes of cereals with a commercial value of about US\$ 85.8 million - sufficient to cover the cereal requirements of 1.86 million people for one year. In addition, the action protected pasture sufficient to feed nearly 0.3 million TLU belonging to about 128,791 households (643,956 people).

Consequently, CERF funding directly supported a total of 2,504,275 people. FAO's regional control programme has (by August 2020) benefited about 16 million people. These families' livelihood was protected and losses to their productive assets averted through a timely and effective control campaign.

The original project proposal was submitted with a typo mistake. The planned number of people to benefit from this action was 1 Million and not 10 Million as reported in the project document.

People Indirectly Reached:

As the pest is highly mobile and can multiply quickly and exponentially, it is clear that the benefits of supporting control operations are significant and go beyond the original target. Desert locust surveillance, monitoring and control interventions protected the livelihoods and food security of entire communities of crop farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in the affected areas and beyond. With harvests safeguarded, people who rely on markets for their food supply have benefited, as well as those whose livelihoods span across the food value chain.

TABLE 4: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR/CLUSTER*

SECTOR/CLUSTER	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Food security - Agriculture	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	10,000,000	626,069	626,068	626,070	626,068	2,504,275
TOTAL	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	10,000,000	626,069	626,068	626,070	626,068	2,504,275

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category*

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	0	0
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0
Host communities	0	0
Other affected persons	10,000,000	2,504,275
Total	10,000,000	2,504,275

Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sex & Age	Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*		Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	2,500,000	626,069	375,000	93,910
Men	2,500,000	626,068	375,000	93,910
Girls	2,500,000	626,070	375,000	93,911
Boys	2,500,000	626,068	375,000	93,910
Total	10,000,000	2,504,275	1,500,000	375,641

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 20-RR-FAO-004

1. Project Information			
Agency:	FAO	Country:	Eastern Africa
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	CERF project code:	20-RR-FAO-004
Project title:	Desert Locust control operations in the Horn of Africa to combat the outbreaks and prevent the impact of widespread crop and pasture losses on food security and protect rural livelihoods		
Start date:	06/02/2020	End date:	05/08/2020
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 231,640,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 184,900,000
	Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 10,000,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	US\$ 1,550,382
	Government Partners	US\$ 1,163,151
	International NGOs	US\$ 268,017
	National NGOs	US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 119,214	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, FAO and its partners launched efforts to curb the spread of desert locust at the beginning of the upsurge in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.

Ground survey teams conducted surveys over 500,000 of ha, recording observations on the presence or absence, life stage and behaviour of desert locusts using eLocust3. Data was then transmitted via satellite to the Desert Locust Information System at FAO Headquarters (FAO-DLIS). The information gathered by FAO, in collaboration with Government Ministries, through survey and control activities funded by CERF, will be used to build capacity and improve the preparedness of the communities and Government ministries in management and effective response to future desert locust invasions in the region.

Desert locust surveillance, monitoring and control interventions protect the livelihoods and food security of entire communities of crop farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in affected areas. A total of 143,101 hectares were treated, benefiting 2,504,275 people and saving 286,203 tonnes of crops from desert locust damage (worth an approximate US\$ 85.8 million). The project supported the training

of 2,220 experts in the three countries on surveillance methods, reporting, management, and the safe handling, use and storage of pesticides.

Specifically, the project supported the procurement of 230,000 litres of pesticides and 61 ULV knapsack sprayers, and enabled the hiring of one aircraft (420 hours) for surveillance and control activities in Ethiopia. In Kenya, 100 Garmin inReach explorer gadgets were procured to record locust sightings to the eLocust3m server and the control team (14,873 reports uploaded), in addition to 63,030 litres of chemical pesticide (Deltamethrin and Fenitrothion), 400 kg of biopesticide and 375 PPE kits. In Somalia, CERF funding enabled control operations over 35,983 ha of breeding land in Northern Somalia using biopesticides. Spray teams were provided with 20 vehicle mounted spray equipment and personal protection equipment.

The desert locust campaign was conducted with contributions from other projects supported by different resource partners. This report provides results from the areas directly supported by CERF funding.

3. Changes and Amendments

Desert locust are constantly migrating and have spread far beyond the regions originally targeted during project design. Survey operations have expanded to cover this wider area. In Kenya, there was over-achievement in the number of quality eLocust3 data collected and shared with relevant stakeholders through the FAO website and hectares physically surveyed for desert locust due to the capacity building and sensitization of youths and community personnel on surveillance, sighting and reporting of desert locust supported by project-funded Letter of Agreements (LoAs) during the implementation period. Throughout the target countries, control interventions have depended upon targets identified for the spray teams which determined the overall area to be sprayed. In Somalia, staff trainings on a larger scale were postponed due to travel restrictions and limits on gatherings put in place due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In Ethiopia, control operations were originally planned based on assurances from the Government that the Ministry of Agriculture would manage the production and supply of pesticides with established chemical production facilities within the country; however, soon after the project launch FAO was informed by the Ministry that the capacity of the local sources would not sufficiently and efficiently address the requirement of pesticides. The procurement plan was then reprogrammed to support the importation of pesticides from outside of the country. Less people benefited from the action than indicated in the proposal due to a calculation error made at formulation stage. It was clearly a typo mistake during the finalization of the proposal, the original target was meant to be 1 000 000 people.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/Cluster	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	10,000,000	626,069	626,068	626,070	626,068	2,504,275
Total	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	10,000,000	626,069	626,068	626,070	626,068	2,504,275
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	1,500,000	93,910	93,910	93,911	93,910	375,641

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

As the pest is highly mobile and can multiply quickly and exponentially, it is clear that the benefits of supporting control operations are significant and go beyond the original target. Desert locust surveillance, monitoring and control interventions protected the livelihoods and food security of entire communities of crop farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in the affected areas and beyond. With harvests safeguarded, people who rely on markets for their food supply have benefited, as well as those whose livelihoods span across the food value chain.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project Objective To safeguard the livelihoods of farmers and herders in areas affected by Desert Locust.

Output 1 Spread of the Desert Locust curbed in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster				
Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of quality eLocust3 data collected and shared with relevant stakeholders through FAO website and any other relevant mean of transmission serving all affected countries	300	16 109	eLocust3 and eLocust3m data
Indicator 1.2	Number of quality Desert Locust monthly bulletins produced and shared with relevant stakeholders through FAO website and any other relevant mean of transmission	6	6	FAO online dashboard, monthly reports from Emergency Centre for Locust Operations (ECLO), FAO in Ethiopia
Indicator 1.3	Hectares treated (ha)	100,000	143,101	Daily and monthly reports from the Ethiopia Ministry of Agriculture, reports from the Government of Kenya, eLocust3 data from Novacom-Geoflex and eLocust3m data from Plant Village
Indicator 1.4	Number of people trained (Kenya 1,400 pp; Somalia 2,000 pp; Ethiopia 136 pp)	3,536	2,220	LoA performance reports from the Ethiopia Ministry of Agriculture, Somalia government reports, Mpesa payment slips and Back to Office Reports
Indicator 1.5	Hectares physically surveyed for Desert Locust (cumulative ha)	100,000	Over 500,000	Ethiopia Ministry of Agriculture daily and

				monthly reports, eLocust3 and eLocust3m data
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Desert locust are constantly migrating and have spread far beyond the regions originally targeted. Survey operations have had to cover a wider area. The number of eLocust3m data reports was high due to the project-funded LoAs that supported surveillance activities. Control interventions depended upon the targets identified for the spray teams which determined the overall area to be treated. In Somalia, staff training was put on hold due to travel restrictions put in place because of the Covid-19 pandemic.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Support ground and aerial control operations: Procurement of pesticides	FAO		
Activity 1.2	Support ground and aerial control operations: Subcontracting of vehicles (aircrafts, cars, etc)	FAO		
Activity 1.3	Support ground and aerial control operations: Establishing LoAs with partners	FAO		
Activity 1.4	Support ground and aerial control operations: Training activities	FAO; Government partners; Implementing partners		
Activity 1.5	Support ground and aerial control operations: Conduct control actions	FAO; Government partners; Implementing partners		
Activity 1.6	Support ground surveillance and continued assessment: Establishing LoAs with partners	FAO		
Activity 1.7	Support ground surveillance and continued assessment: Conduct training activities	FAO; Government partners; Implementing partners		
Activity 1.8	Support ground surveillance and continued assessment: Conduct surveillance and monitoring	FAO; Government partners; Implementing partners		

7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas² often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been integrated and given due consideration.**

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)³:

Project design considers past feedback from communities that benefitted from similar projects, collected through M&E and other feedback mechanisms. For example, in Somalia, FAO's Call Centre verifies that beneficiaries, council members and elders were involved in the planning and decision making (e.g. village targeting and beneficiary selection process). FAO takes feedback into account and takes corrective measures as necessary. Project activities can be adapted during implementation, while providing lessons learned for future programming.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Accountability to Affected Populations is mainstreamed throughout the FAO project cycle – during the initial phases of the DL community sensitization and later-on during the control campaign, communities were encouraged to report issues especially related to Human and animal health, as well as any kind of noticeable environmental impact.

This kind of feedback mechanism has been particularly instrumental to quickly/immediately address any issue emerging from the use of chemical pesticides.

To ensure wide understanding and reporting of emerging issues, FAO and OCHA established a sensitization core group (involving several stakeholders – UN agencies, local and international NGOs) and used radio campaigns as well as other communication materials through field monitors and government staff involved in the response.

Post distribution monitoring and ad-hoc assessment also focused on feedback approach from communities to implementers. All FAO and partner staff are trained in AAP and receive guidance to ensure compliance on AAP commitments.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)²:

No specific actions were possible due to the nature of this action. However, FAO ensured that implementing partnership agreements include clauses on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), beneficiary selection (including participation of female-headed households) and monitoring and verification guidelines. Through a collaboration with Save-the-Children messages delivered to communities, were tailored to promote child-protection

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

Community-led desert locust surveillance was promoted by FAO as an integral component of the response. Community scouts, including men, women, girls and boys, were trained to report sightings of locusts to government authorities and identify their life cycle stage (e.g. laying of eggs, hatching of hoppers, fledging, etc.) to help inform response needs while enhancing surveillance coverage. In Somalia, women comprise around one-quarter of the Government's Desert Locust team. Tailored child-protection messaging was promoted throughout the campaign.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

² These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

³ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

By working with partners to desert locust populations in the most affected countries of the Greater Horn of Africa, interventions benefited all sections of the population by mitigating desert locust impacts on food security and livelihoods. No other specific actions were implemented due to the nature of the intervention.

f. Protection:

Response activities to curb the spread of desert locust have benefited all sections of the population by mitigating impacts on food security and livelihoods. The secondment of a child-protection specialist from Save-the-Children ensured that through tailormade messaging this dimension was included throughout the community sensitization campaign

g. Education:

Not applicable due to the nature of the project

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	N/A

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

Cash transfer programming has not been included in this project as does not suit the interventions planned for rapid response desert locust control, monitoring and surveillance.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
UN releases USD10 million in rapid support for Desert Locust campaign in East Africa	http://www.fao.org/resilience/news-events/detail/en/c/1258586/
FAO leases helicopters to boost Desert Locust surveillance in Ethiopia	http://www.fao.org/ethiopia/news/detail-events/en/c/1274208/
FAO leases aircraft and procures equipment to boost Desert Locust control operations in Ethiopia	http://www.fao.org/ethiopia/news/detail-events/en/c/1265523/
Ethiopia Fighting off desert locusts	http://www.fao.org/resilience/multimedia/videos/video-detail/en/c/1307003/
Press release - Somalia and FAO strengthen cooperation to curb the spread of desert locust	http://www.fao.org/emergencies/fao-in-action/stories/stories-detail/en/c/1271751/

Tweet on the press release acknowledging UNCERF funding	https://twitter.com/FAOSomalia/status/1252196767380189184
Tweet (2) on the press release acknowledging UNCERF funding	https://twitter.com/FAOemergencies/status/1252961102192709633
Tweet acknowledging overall funding from UNCERF	https://twitter.com/FAOSomalia/status/1222082666486476800
Tweet acknowledging overall funding from UNCERF	https://twitter.com/FAOSomalia/status/1247808264533762048
Tweet acknowledging specific funding from UNCERF	https://twitter.com/FAOSomalia/status/1262352837457174530
Video - Fighting desert locust in Somalia: helicopter operations led by FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7aCZdoMXn60&feature=emb_logo
Story - Their office in the air: Helicopter pilots fighting Desert Locusts	http://www.fao.org/fao-stories/article/en/c/1296523/
National Youth Service undergoing training on DL surveillance, reporting, and control	http://www.fao.org/africa/news/detail-news/en/c/1262575/
Available assets and inputs for the control of DL in Kenya (1)	https://twitter.com/FAOKenya/status/1237665213291409410?s=20
Available assets and inputs for the control of DL in Kenya (2)	https://twitter.com/FAOKenya/status/1238043547800154112?s=20
Available assets and inputs for the control of DL in Kenya (3)	https://twitter.com/FAOKenya/status/1238046379748057088?s=20
National Leadership Forum Food Security in Kenya	https://youtu.be/Zv_C7rA9fZc

ANNEX1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	CERF Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner in USD
20-RR-FAO-004	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$492,294
20-RR-FAO-004	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$85,467
20-RR-FAO-004	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$92,964
20-RR-FAO-004	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$93,639
20-RR-FAO-004	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$81,414
20-RR-FAO-004	Agriculture	FAO	RedC	\$119,214
20-RR-FAO-004	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$178,310
20-RR-FAO-004	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$170,090
20-RR-FAO-004	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$98,600
20-RR-FAO-004	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$138,390

ANNEX 2: CALCULATION OF OUTCOME OF CONTROL ACTIONS

With the understanding that the FAO response plan is an anticipatory action mechanism, the analysis of the outcome of control interventions is expressed in term of averted livelihoods impact.

The methodology used and assumptions applied are detailed below:

Desert Locust food requirements:

- 1 adult consumption (lifetime) = 60gr of green matter/vegetation
- 1 hopper consumption (lifetime) = 3.7gr of green matter/vegetation

Considering swarms and bands' average density as per Desert Locust Forecasting Manual and FAO Desert Locust Guidelines I Biology and Behavior, it is estimated that the consumption requirements per Ha are:

- Swarm consumption (lifetime)/Ha = 36Mt of green matter/vegetation
- Hopper bands consumption (lifetime)/Ha = 4Mt of green matter/vegetation

Control operation profile:

Reports from the field provided details about the nature of the control operation (air/ground) as well as the ratio hoppers/swarms. Weekly reports indicated that some 80% of hectares treated were infested with immature and mature Desert Locust, while some 20% of areas treated were infested with hoppers at various stages (from instar 1 to 5). However, it is understood that for the second breeding generation (June to September) and based on increased surveillance and early detection capacity, a much larger proportion of hopper bands were controlled in June and July, especially in Kenya (Turkana and Marsabit counties).

Based on the above, every time we treat one hectare, there are around 30 Mt of green matter/vegetation that is not consumed by Desert Locust (protected).

Desert Locust consumption habit:

In order to derive the productive livelihoods (farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists) direct averted losses/impacts, we need to introduce (adopt) the concept of productive green matter/vegetation. We considered productive vegetation any palatable species (for animals) in the rangeland and/or farms and any species directly used as food (for Humans).

Assumption 1: It is estimated that during their lifetime DL will derive only 50% of diet requirements from productive green matter/vegetation, the remaining half will be acquired by consuming leaves of not palatable nor food producing species.

Assumption 2: Looking at the land cover averages in the areas where DL have been most present during the current upsurge, it is estimated that of the total productive green matter/vegetation consumed, 70% is derived from rangeland and 30% from farmland.

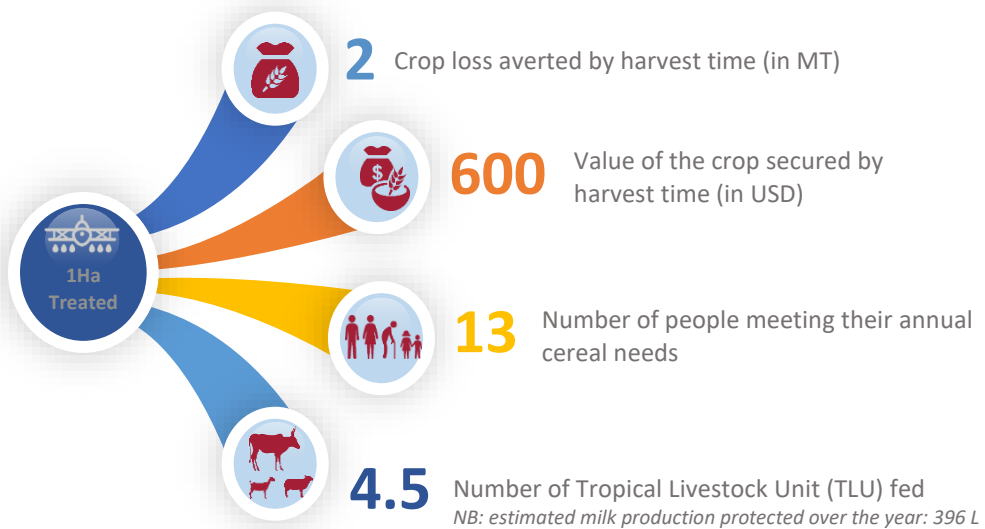
From desert locust consumption to rangeland and crop losses:

Following the above assumptions and the below considerations we are able to calculate how much one hectare of Desert Locust (hoppers and swarms) can devastate over their life-cycle (i.e. reflecting mobility) in rangeland and farmland.

Consideration 1: Average productivity value for rangeland, E Africa (T/ha) -<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/ece3.5786>

Consideration 2: Cropland protected in the Horn of Africa, applying 3Mt/ha as average green forage yield ratio - D.P. Chaudhary, Ashwani Kumar, Sapna S. Mandhania, P. Srivastava and R. S. Kumar and considering a ratio leaf/stalks of 0.49 Journal of agriculture and environment for international development, Vol.97, No3/4, 2003 S.Innocente, Mmanzelli, A. Pardini, V. Vecchio)

- Consideration 3: Average production of cereals (major crops in ASAL areas): 1.3 MT - <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.YLD.CREL.KG> and an estimated 50% reduction in yield due to DL
- Consideration 4: 1 TLU/Ha carrying capacity of rangeland and an estimated 60% in reduction of carrying capacity due to DL
- Consideration 5: 4.5 TLUs / HH is used as an average in the region
- Consideration 6: 300 USD is used as an average price per Mt of cereal
- Consideration 7: 150kg is used as average cereals requirement per person/year



Infographic 1: Outcome of control intervention per hectare treated