

**ETHIOPIA
RAPID RESPONSE
DROUGHT
2021**

21-RR-ETH-50321

Catherine Sozi

Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

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

14/09/2022

The AAR meeting was organized on 14 September 2022. The meeting was attended by several technical officers involved in the implementation of the projects, as well as cluster coordinators.

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

The report has been shared with technical experts and CERF focal points representing their respective agencies/members of the HCT.

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:

The timeliness of this CERF allocation was fundamental in allowing the WASH and Agriculture sectors to respond earlier, preventing further deterioration of the drought situation and averted in the areas of focus a worsening of the situation. At the time this allocation was approved, very little financial resources had been destined to the drought response, and with forecasts sounding the alarm of other failed rains in the near future, the time-critical interventions under these projects enabled humanitarian partners to start addressing the most life-saving interventions for more than 300,000 vulnerable people while they continued to advocate for additional resources to complement CERF activities. The results achieved by both FAO and UNICEF show that the CERF resources made a decisive difference in the trajectory of the crisis and gave the humanitarian community and affected populations the means to mitigate the impacts of the drought where it was most needed – preventing further loss of lives and livelihoods. Thanks to the flexibility received from CERF, the implementing agencies were also able to adapt the implementation to changes on the ground, expanding the area of coverage based on the rapidly expanding drought, as well as reprogramming activities to ensure the maximum impact and positive results in the lives of those affected.

CERF's Added Value:

During the After-Action Review (AAR) discussions, participants were unanimous in noting that the timeliness of this allocation was fundamental for the drought response. In fact, they noted that at the time the allocation was approved, the drought was already causing severe damage to affected-communities food and nutrition security as well as livelihoods, but almost no resources had been mobilized for the response. The availability of funding for key WASH and Agriculture interventions allowed both FAO and UNICEF to mobilize partners, coordinate priorities and start implementing the most-critical interventions. CERF support to the response enabled the sectors to understand and prioritize needs, which ended up serving as a “blueprint” for the entire drought response that would follow. The plans and lessons from the CERF implementation helped both FAO and UNICEF to expand and adapt activities that would be funded by completing projects.

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

Yes

Partially

No

All participants agreed during the AAR that this allocation injected funding where none was available at the time and helped kickstart life-saving activities in drought-affected areas. Thanks to the timeliness of this CERF, FAO and UNICEF were able to immediately start critical interventions that enabled them to prevent further deterioration of the situation and avoid irreversible consequences to affected communities' lives and livelihoods.

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

As mentioned above, CER funds were fundamental in supporting humanitarian partners to address time-critical interventions before the full effects of the drought could materialize to irreversible situations. For instance, during the AAR, FAO mentioned that thanks to the timely funding available to address the causes leading to the high mortality rate of animals, they observed a clear change in the animal health indicators and overall number of deaths once the CERF-funded activities were underway.

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

During the AAR discussions, participants confirmed that this allocation had an important role in the overall coordination of the drought response. FAO and UNICEF were coordinating closely since their projects' inception, also in collaboration with the clusters, to optimize complementarity. In addition, the projects under this allocation also supported local-level coordination with partners and relevant government entities operating in the targeted areas, for instance through regular coordination meetings.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes Partially No

Both FAO and UNICEF noted that the CERF resources served their catalytic role in providing funding that helped trigger additional contributions for the drought response from other donors such as USAID and ECHO. The projects under this allocation helped highlight the needs and gaps of the response, which in turn supported advocacy and resource mobilization efforts.

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

Both projects under this allocation paid special attention to protection outcomes, women's inclusions and empowerment and people living with disabilities. For instance, FAO ensured female representation in all community structures and platforms formed during implementation of activities. To ensure safety of women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, beneficiaries, FAO assessed protection issues and ensured that all their entitlements were delivered to their safe proximities where women and children could freely move. On UNICEF's side, distribution of WASH NFIs was done in consultation with women and girls to mitigate potential GBV risks and water was trucked and delivered closer to the affected populations to avoid women and girls traveling long distance in search of water which could subject them to potential risks. People with disabilities were prioritized in the targeting criteria and their special needs accounted for during the implementation of activities. Considering the limited scope of this allocation, it was not possible to dedicate a specific envelope to focus on any of the ERC's underfunded priorities.

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response (Drought Response Plan)	1,660,000,000
CERF	4,987,750
Previous CERF drought allocation - 21-RR-ETH-47847	4,978,585
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	17,000,000
Other (bilateral/multilateral-Drought Response Plan)	830,533,665
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (funds received through this Plan)	857,500,000

Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
FAO	21-RR-FAO-026	Food Security - Agriculture	2,500,000
UNICEF	21-RR-CEF-055	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2,487,750
Total			4,987,750

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

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	3,588,372
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	854,744
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	249,225

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](#).

Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	295,409
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	1,399,378
Total	4,987,750

* 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:

In Ethiopia, many southern and southeastern pastoral areas experienced consecutive poor rainy seasons in late 2020 and early 2021, resulting in water shortages, below-average crop production, poor rangeland conditions, and rising cereal prices across affected areas. That contributed to worsening food insecurity in a region already struggling with multiple other shocks (conflict, insecurity, macroeconomic challenges including the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, and desert locusts). Needs were particularly severe in Borena zone of Oromia region where, according to a June assessment by the regional Disaster Risk Management Office, some 426,000 people were in need of emergency food support, and Dawa zone in Somali region where water shortages resulted in over 330,000 people already depending on water trucking. Looking forward, the situation was already expected to deteriorate even further. All major global and regional forecasts agreed at the time that there was an increased probability of a third below-average rainy season between October and December 2021. Furthermore, initial ENSO-related forecasts indicate elevated chances of a fourth consecutive below-average rainy season between March-May 2022. Both forecasts turned out to be correct and the drought situation deteriorated as it expanded to more regions and affected more and more people.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

In response to the drought and projected needs based on forecasts that the situation would deteriorate, the Emergency Relief Coordinator on 15 November allocated \$5 million from CERF's Rapid Response window for early response and anticipatory action activities. Funding from CERF was planned to enable UN agencies to provide life-saving assistance to approx. 257,217 people, including 43,166 persons with disabilities in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and agriculture sectors. For their respective CERF projects, UNICEF and FAO prioritized activities that can simultaneously address existing needs and mitigate projected stresses in line with two priorities: (i) to increase access to potable water to communities to prevent waterborne diseases and mitigate risk of cholera outbreaks; (ii) to save core breeding animals and protect livelihoods of pastoral communities in Dawa and Borena. During implantation, the geographical targeting of the allocation expanded to more zones in Somali region in order to address the increasing needs across the entire region. This change, allied to strategic reprogramming of some of the planned activities to appropriately address needs on the ground as the situation progressed, ensured that the CERF resources could reach a total of 317,201 people with life-saving interventions. The projects under this allocation were planned and implemented in a well-coordinated manner, which ensured maximum complementarity across partners to achieve the most impact.

People Directly Reached:

Considering the common geographical targeting across the two projects and the fact that both agencies targeted only one population group (host communities), the total number of direct beneficiaries under this CERF allocation was reached by adding the highest number under each age/gender. The higher number of people directly reached than what was planned is due to the reprogramming of activities, which enabled the agencies to assist more people in the drought-affected areas.

People Indirectly Reached:

FAO reported that the non-targeted households in the targeted communities benefited from successful prevention of outbreaks of major transboundary animal diseases, of the spread of endo and ecto-parasites, as the risk of disease spread to their animals were mitigated. In addition, the essential extension-support and livestock production trainings were not limited to registered beneficiaries but to the entire communities to improve pastoral practices. Similarly, the capacity of local suppliers was also enhanced, and community-based animal health workers (CAHW) benefited from the trainings on animal health services. Several transport companies and rural-based youth benefited from the required logistics support. Under UNICEF, approximately 10,000 people indirectly benefited from through hygiene promotion messages in the adjoining communities to the project areas.

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	65,691	63,258	58,392	55,959	243,300	83,773	80,670	74,464	71,362	310,269
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	38,684	36,648	65,152	63,116	203,600	46,070	43,645	77,591	75,167	242,473

* 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 people	0	0
Host communities	257,217	317,201
Other affected people	0	0
Total	257,217	317,201

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	65,691	83,773	11,736	14,966
Men	63,258	80,670	11,301	14,411
Girls	65,152	77,591	10,133	8,935
Boys	63,116	75,167	9,996	12,747
Total	257,217	317,201	43,166	51,059

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 21-RR-FAO-026

1. Project Information			
Agency:	FAO	Country:	Ethiopia
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Agriculture	CERF project code:	21-RR-FAO-026
Project title:	Drought Rapid Response in Oromia and Somali Regions		
Start date:	08/12/2021	End date:	07/08/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 15,000,000 53,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 33,013,093
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 2,500,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 449,181
	Government Partners		US\$ 169,905
	International NGOs		US\$ 249,225
National NGOs		US\$ 30,050	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The main objective of the project was to protect the livelihood assets of the most vulnerable populations in drought-affected areas of Oromia and Somali regions. This was to be achieved through improving access to livestock feed and water for core breeding and milking animals, access to animal health services and unconditional cash transfers to drought affected pastoral and agro pastoral households. Through this CERF grant, FAO and its partners reached 47,054 households (235,269 people) with livestock health services (treatment and vaccination), 11,000 households (55,000 people) with supplementary animal feeding and unconditional cash transfers, 4,000 households (20,000 people) with feed only, and rehabilitated four water points.

FAO supported the targeted vulnerable pastoral and agro pastoral households to maintain milk production for daily consumption for the optimal nutritional status of children under five as well as women of reproductive age. Hence, as a rapid response to minimize the impacts of drought, 30,000 cattle belonging to 15,000 households received supplementary feed (Multi nutrient blocks (MNB), Total Mixed Rations (TMR) and Grass Hay). The feed supplied through this project was enough to feed two core-breeding cattle for a period of 30-90days, depending on the quantity received, before the start of the rainy season (Gu/Genna).

Overall, assistance had a positive impact on the lives and livelihoods of the assisted people. The support enabled beneficiaries to preserve their livestock assets from worsening drought conditions and to meet their immediate household needs through the unconditional cash transfer as well as to avert the possible adoption of negative coping mechanisms. Moreover, through the provision of livestock health services including vaccination and treatment of animals, the assistance decreased the susceptibility of the livestock to common diseases.

Activities that lead to the successful achievement of these results included stakeholder inception workshops, community mobilization and sensitization, beneficiary selection and registration, verification, and extension advice prior to the distribution of the inputs.

3. Changes and Amendments

The project was originally designed to reach 3,000 households with emergency feed supply and water trucking, 2,000 households with forage seed supply and water points rehabilitation. As a cash plus intervention, the 5,000 were also to receive unconditional cash transfer by end of June 2022. However, planned activities were about to largely be affected due to the short rain predicted during the start of the project. After consultation with CERF, it was seen necessary to reprogramme the activities and extend the support to more households given a forecasted improvement in the short rain amount which would provide some relief to the pastoralists.

FAO was granted two months No- cost extension pushing the project NTE from 31st June 2022 to 30 August 2022. This enabled the reprogrammed activities to be implemented and additional households to be assisted. During this time, project monitoring was also done to ensure that all proposed deliverables were fully met as per the revised plan. The project was able to assist more beneficiaries, saving the lives of animals and improved the livelihoods in the targeted woredas.

The following changes were made to the activities and beneficiary targets:

Emergency feed assistance and cash were extended to reach 11,000 households from the original 3,000. The increase of 8,000 is due to reprogramming of funding originally intended for forage, and water trucking activities given the improvements in rain amounts and challenges in procuring some of the inputs. In addition, the number of water points for rehabilitation was reduced to 4 and the saved resources were similarly used to supplement feed and unconditional cash provision to additional beneficiaries.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding* 2

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture									
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 people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	65,691	63,258	58,392	55,959	243,300	83,773	80,670	74,464	71,362	310,269
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	65,691	63,258	58,392	55,959	243,300	83,773	80,670	74,464	71,362	310,269
People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total										
	11,736	11,301	10,133	9,996	43,166	14,966	14,411	8,935	12,747	51,059

² The targeted people estimates included here are those submitted by FAO as part of their initial proposal. They do not reflect target changes resulting from the project revision request that was approved by CERF on 13 May 2022. Given the nature of the revisions, particularly the decision to provide fewer inputs to a larger caseload, the revised targets are expected to be larger than what is represented here.

* 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

In general, the intervention also indirectly benefited both of the two regions through increased feed availability, cash transfer, animal vaccination and treatments. The non-targeted households in the targeted communities benefited from successful prevention of outbreaks of major transboundary animal diseases, of the spread of endo and ecto-parasites, as the risk of disease spread to their animals were mitigated. In addition, the essential extension-support and livestock production trainings were not limited to registered beneficiaries but to the entire communities to improve pastoral practices. Similarly, the capacity of local suppliers was also enhanced, and community-based animal health workers (CAHW) benefited from the trainings on animal health services. Several transport companies and rural-based youth benefited from the required logistics support.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	To improve food security and ensure protection of livelihoods of populations at risk of extreme food insecurity due to drought in Southern Ethiopia.			
Output 1	Access to livestock feed and water for core breeding and milking animals in drought affected areas of Oromia and Somali regions enhanced.			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1 ³	Ag.3 Number of people benefiting from livestock inputs (supplementary feeds) (60% men and 40% women) from 15000 households.	15,000 55,750,000	75,000 ⁴	Monitoring data/Reports
Indicator 1.2 ⁵	Ag.1 Number of people benefiting from agricultural inputs (forage seeds for fodder production) (60% men and 40% women) from 2,000 households.	10,000	N/A	N/A
Indicator 1.3 ⁶	Number of households and people supported through water trucking to the livestock feeding camps. (60% men and 40% women) from 3,000 households.	15,000	N/A	N/A
Indicator 1.4	Number of water points rehabilitated through cash for work.	6 water ponds	4 water ponds	Monitoring data/Reports
Indicator 1.5	Number of animals supported through supplementary feeding and water trucking	6,000 30,000 breeding cattle	22,000-30,000	Monitoring data/Reports

³ As part of their revision request, FAO proposed two changes that have a direct effect on the targeted people estimation for this indicator: (1) the agency proposed to cancel activities related to the distribution of fodder seeds and to instead provide the targeted 10,000 people with livestock inputs (see footnote below); and (2) instead of providing 15,000 people with feed for 90 days, the agency proposed to only provide feed for 30 days, which, according to the agency, would allow FAO to reach an additional 30,000 people (6,000 households). Accordingly, the targeted people estimation increases to 55,000 [15,000 + 10,000 + 30,000 = 55,000]. Households received 90Kg of MNB supplementary animal feed were assisted prior to the reprogramming mentioned above which belong to 4,000 households (20,000 people). Thus, the total beneficiaries increase to 15,000 households or 75,000 people (15,000+10,000+30,000+20,000 = 75,000).

⁴ The total number of livestock beneficiaries reached is 15000 (households). Out of this, 11,000 households received 30 kg of MNB while the remaining 4000 households received 90 Kg of MNB each. Households that received 90Kg of feed were assisted prior to the reprogramming mentioned above.

⁵ Following prolonged procurement challenges, FAO submitted a revision request in which the agency proposed to cancel activities related to the distribution of fodder seeds and to instead provide the targeted 10,000 people with livestock inputs. The request was approved by CERF on 13 May 2022.

⁶ According to FAO, rainfall in some targeted areas during the implementation period improved water availability. In line with these developments, FAO submitted a revision request in which the agency proposed to cancel water trucking activities. The request was approved by CERF on 13 May 2022.

Indicator 1.6 ⁷	Quantity of fodder produced from fodder seeds	18,000 tonnes	{Fill in}	{Fill in}
Indicator 1.7	Ag.5 Quantity of animal feed distributed	MNB (189 549MT) Grass hay (1008.8MT) TMR (705 MT)	MNB (549MT) Grass hay (771.395MT) TMR (705MT)	Monitoring data/Reports
Indicator 1.8 ⁸	Cash.2a Number of people benefitting from sector-specific unconditional cash transfer. 30,000 people (60% men and 40% women) from 6,000 households.	30,000 55,000	55,000	Monitoring data/Reports
Indicator 1.9	Cash.2b Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD	486,000 440,000	413,666 440,000	Monitoring data/Reports
Indicator 1.10	Cash.3a Number of people benefitting from conditional cash transfers. 3,000 people (60% men and 40% women) from 600 households.	3,000	{Fill in}	{Fill in}
Indicator 1.11	Cash.3b Total value of conditional cash transfers distributed in USD	54,000	{Fill in}	{Fill in}

Explanation of output and indicators variance:

³ As part of their revision request, FAO proposed two changes that have a direct effect on the targeted people estimation for this indicator: (1) the agency proposed to cancel activities related to the distribution of fodder seeds and to instead provide the targeted 10,000 people with livestock inputs (see footnote below); and (2) instead of providing 15,000 people with feed for 90 days, the agency proposed to only provide feed for 30 days, which, according to the agency, would allow FAO to reach an additional 30,000 people (6,000 households). Accordingly, the targeted people estimation increases to 55,000 [15,000 + 10,000 + 30,000 = 55,000]. Households received 90Kg of MNB supplementary animal feed were assisted prior to the reprogramming mentioned above which belong to 4,000 households (20,000 people). Thus, the total beneficiaries increase to 15,000 households or 75,000 people (15,000+10,000+30,000+20,000 = 75,000).

⁴The total number of livestock beneficiaries reached is 15000 (households). Out of this, 11,000 households received 30 kg of MNB while the remaining 4000 households received 90 Kg of MNB each. Households that received 90Kg of feed were assisted prior to the reprogramming mentioned above.

⁵ Following prolonged procurement challenges, FAO submitted a revision request in which the agency proposed to cancel activities related to the distribution of fodder seeds and to instead provide the targeted 10,000 people with livestock inputs. The request was approved by CERF on 13 May 2022.

⁶ According to FAO, rainfall in some targeted areas during the implementation period improved water availability. In line with these developments, FAO submitted a revision request in which the agency proposed to cancel water trucking activities. The request was approved by CERF on 13 May

⁷ Following prolonged procurement challenges, FAO submitted a revision request in which the agency proposed to cancel activities related to the distribution of fodder seeds and to instead provide the targeted 10,000 people with livestock inputs. The request was approved by CERF on 13 May 2022.

⁸ As part of their revision request, FAO proposed to decrease the transfer amount per person (from initially \$81 to \$40) to reach 25,000 additional people. Accordingly, the people targeted estimate for this indicator increases to 55,000.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
------------	-------------	----------------

⁷ Following prolonged procurement challenges, FAO submitted a revision request in which the agency proposed to cancel activities related to the distribution of fodder seeds and to instead provide the targeted 10,000 people with livestock inputs. The request was approved by CERF on 13 May 2022.

⁸ As part of their revision request, FAO proposed to decrease the transfer amount per person to reach 25,000 additional people. Accordingly, the people targeted estimate for this indicator increases to 55,000.

Activity 1.1	Procurement and prepositioning of inputs (feeds and seeds)	FAO
Activity 1.2	Identification, contracting and training of implementing partners/service provider	NGOs (Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse and Action against hunger and Pastoralist concern), Somali and Oromia Regional Government Bureaus in partnership with FAO
Activity 1.3	Beneficiary selection and registration	NGOs (Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse and Action against hunger and Pastoralist concern), Somali and Oromia Regional Government Bureaus in partnership with FAO
Activity 1.4	Distribution of inputs (feeds and seeds)	NGOs (Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse and Action against hunger and Pastoralist concern), Somali and Oromia Regional Government Bureaus in partnership with FAO
Activity 1.5	Provision of water at livestock feeding camps	{Fill in}
Activity 1.6	Provision of extension/advisory services and refresher trainings	NGOs (Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse and Action against hunger and Padstoralist concern), Somali and oromia Regional Government Bureaus
Activity 1.7	Unconditional Cash transfer to supplementary feed beneficiaries.	Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE), NGOs (Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse and Action against hunger and Pastoralist concern), Somali and Oromia Regional Government Bureaus in partnership with FAO
Activity 1.8	Rehabilitation of strategic water ponds through cash for work.	SORDU
Activity 1.9	Follow up and post distribution assessments	FAO, Government offices and NGOs (Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse and Action against hunger and Padstoralist concern)

Output 2 Access to animal health services improved.

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

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Ag.2 Number of animals vaccinated, dewormed and/or treated (treated with anthelmintic, trypanocidal and multivitamins drugs) 400,000 small ruminants and 200 000 cattle	600,000	400 000 SR 200 000 cattle	Monitoring data/Reports
Indicator 2.2	Number of people supported through animal health treatment campaign (60% men and 40% women) from 20,000 households	100,000	180 000 people	Monitoring data/Reports
Indicator 2.3	Ag.2 Number of animals vaccinated, dewormed and/or treated (vaccinated against selected Transboundary Animal Diseases	2,000,000 (1,500,000 SRs and 500,000 cattle)	1 282 947 cattle 3 472 039 SRs 344 178 camel	Monitoring data/Reports

	(TADs) 1.5 million small-ruminants and 500,000 cattle.			
Indicator 2.4	Number of people benefiting from the vaccination campaigns (60% men and 40% women) from 26,000 households	130,000	235 269	Monitoring data/Reports
Indicator 2.5	Number of people benefiting from the refresher trainings	300	436	Monitoring data/Reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The vaccinations were performed based on disease surveillance and disease risk mapping. The results of the disease surveillance showed that there were more diseases with high risk than originally planned (PPR and SGP in SRs and LSD in cattle) and unanticipated camel pox disease were identified. In addition, the service providers (SPs) focused on the vaccination campaigns where animals migrate from different areas in search of feed and water and hence the number of vaccinated animals and beneficiary households were greater than the original plan.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Procurement and prepositioning of veterinary supplies and equipment	FAO		
Activity 2.2	Identification, contracting and training of implementing partners/service provider	FAO		
Activity 2.3	Provision of refresher trainings to CAHWs and Woreda animal health staff	FAO		
Activity 2.4	Provision of Animal health treatment services	NGOs (Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse and Action against hunger and Pastoralist concern), Somali and Oromia Regional Government Bureaus in partnership with FAO		
Activity 2.5	Provision of Animal vaccination services	NGOs (Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse and Action against hunger and Pastoralist concern), Somali and Oromia Regional Government Bureaus in partnership with FAO		

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 areas⁹ 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 addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

⁹ 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](#).

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) ¹⁰:

Engagement of the affected people started at the design of the actions. The design of the implemented anticipatory actions was based on the inputs and feedback from the targeted communities and vulnerable groups collected as part of past assessments.

During implementation, the communities, (through their representatives) were engaged in selection and targeting of the most destitute people based on their specific needs. Target and vulnerable groups' opinions were heard at all steps of this action by FAO and implementing partners. The communities were also engaged in validation of the beneficiary selection criteria (that were considered in identification of beneficiaries) before the selections took place. Community participation was further enhanced through formed committees who were involved in the identification of the proposed agriculture input, animal feed, areas of animal treatment campaigns and overall monitoring of the activities. FAO also adopted the existing Monitoring and Evaluation systems, which are designed in a way that encourages community participation and feedback, e.g. the participatory post distribution monitoring, community consultations and complaint response mechanisms.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

FAO established a complaints and feedback mechanism anchored within the community, FAO field offices and among implementing partners. Complaints committees were established within target communities and unanimously appointed by community members. The committee was composed of representatives of women, youth and elderly-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.

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

Though FAO had put in place frameworks to address issues of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), no related complaint was received. All staff and stakeholders were reminded of the FAO's policy of Zero tolerance to Sexual Harassment, Exploitation and Abuse. In addition, specific PSEA clauses were inserted in all contractual documents including Letters of Agreement (LoA) with the implementing partners.

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

FAO ensured that the vulnerabilities such as age, gender, origin or social status, were taken into consideration and vulnerable individuals had equal access to assistance and services as other members of the community. FAO ensured targeting of female beneficiaries; 51 percent of the people reached with support were women. FAO also ensured female representation in all community structures and or platforms formed during implementation of activities. To ensure safety of women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, beneficiaries, FAO assessed protection issues and ensured that all their entitlements were delivered to their safe proximities where women and children can freely move. Moreover, all distribution/treatment sessions were concluded early enough to not only enable them get home before dusk but also to spare them time for other household chores.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

Households and or People with disabilities (PwD) who met the selection criteria were prioritized for the assistance. For their safety (especially for women and girls with disabilities), the supports (including agricultural inputs, animal feeds) were delivered to their safe proximities.

f. Protection:

¹⁰ 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](#).

FAO engaged partners who were not only accepted by local communities, but also aware of conflict sensitivity. Identification of beneficiaries was conducted in partnership with local communities. FAO also ensured that all planned assistances were balanced and not directed only to one specific group. Through provision of inputs and unconditional cash, the vulnerable households were able to meet their immediate family needs hence the risks of reverting to negative coping mechanisms and major protection threats like child labor, risks of gender-based violence etc. was mitigated. Supplementary feeding also mitigated the common communal tension/conflict over pastures; no related conflict was reported for the entire duration of the project.

g. Education:

Essential extension support and crop production trainings were conducted to enhance crop yields and minimize post-harvest food losses. Customized trainings were also provided to livestock-keeping households to improve milk production and livestock body conditions following good use of the supplementary feed. These were however not limited to registered beneficiaries but extended to the entire communities to improve crop farming and pastoral practices. Similarly, the project also enhanced the technical capacity of local suppliers; community-based animal health workers (CAHW) benefited from the trainings on animal health services.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	55,000

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.

FAO promoted the use of Cash+ as a flexible tool for promoting resilience and social protection. By providing cash transfers plus agricultural inputs, the beneficiaries were able to address their immediate needs (such as medicines, clothing, debt repayment and investment, etc.) while supporting their livelihoods and productive capacity, hence mitigate the risk of resorting to negative coping strategies during the lean period. A total of 11,000 households were reached with unconditional cash. Each beneficiary household received unconditional cash assistance of USD 40. (The physical disbursement of the cash was undertaken by the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia supported by the NGOs (Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse, Action against hunger and Pastoralist Concern)

The cash transfer was preceded by a market assessment to determine feasibility and appropriate modality. The cash distributions were carried out in locations where it was deemed safe for both beneficiaries and financial institution staff.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Multi-purpose cash transfer	55,000	US\$ 440,000	Food Security - Agriculture	Unrestricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
UN CERF funds FAO project to mitigate the impact of forecasted drought in Ethiopia	https://www.fao.org/ethiopia/news/detail-events/en/c/1393199/

Twitter publications: Acting before disaster strikes!

New Anticipatory Action to mitigate the impact of projected drought on agricultural livelihoods in Ethiopia

<https://www.fao.org/3/cb4073en/cb4073en.pdf>

3.2 Project Report 21-RR-CEF-055

1. Project Information

Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	Ethiopia
Sector/cluster:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CERF project code:	21-RR-CEF-055
Project title:	Provision of life saving WASH Services to drought affected population in Somali and Oromia regions of Ethiopia		
Start date:	06/12/2021	End date:	05/08/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 47,683,002
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 22,570,096
	Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,487,750
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	US\$ 950,198
	Government Partners	US\$ 684,839
	International NGOs	US\$ 0
National NGOs	US\$ 265,359	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF allocation, UNICEF with its partners provided life-saving WASH services to 242,473 drought-affected people, including children displaced due to drought in Oromia and Somali Regions. Major activities were water supply through rehabilitation of non-functional water systems, water supply through emergency water trucking and distribution of life-saving WASH NFIs and hygiene promotion. Accordingly, in Oromia, 67,513 people received emergency water rationing and 84,760 people have accessed potable water supply through rehabilitation and extension of 15 non-functional water schemes directly since May 2022 in six woredas including Taltele, Elwaye, Miyo, Dubuluk and Dire. The water rationing operation using trucks was undertaken by government in seven woredas including Dubluk, Moyale, Dire, Dilo, Miyo Wachile and Dhas under Borena zone of Oromia region.

In Somali, water trucking was provided to affected populations in Dawa Zone reaching 45,000 people in 4 woredas of Moyale, Hudet, Mubarak and Kadaduma. In Somali, rehabilitation of 12 water schemes benefiting 45,200 people in 9 Zones of Dawa, Jarar, Fafan, Korehay, Liban, Afder, Ngob, Siti and Dollo covering 11 woredas including Dhagahbur, Awbare, Harshin, Shekoosh, Dekasoftu, Moayale, Mukarak, Baray, Horshagah, Afdem and Warder.

Over 52,590 people were provided with WASH NFIs in the two regions of Oromia and Somali, In Oromia, 32, 590 people were reached in Borena zone in Dubluk, Moyale, Dire, Dilo, Miyo, Wachile and Dhas whereas 20,000 people benefited in Somali in Moyale, Hudet, Mubarak, and Kadaduma woredas

3. Changes and Amendments

Due to increasing needs for WASH as a consequence of the drought, UNICEF requested an amendment of sites (no activity/budget changes) in January 2022 for Somali region. UNICEF initially submitted a proposal to CERF in December 2021. However, many other sites (zones) were equally severely affected by drought in Somali Region. These sites include Doollo zone: Danood, Bookh woredas, Jarrar zone: Dhagahbur woreda, Korahay zone: Shaygosh woreda, Liban zone: Dekasoftu woreda, Siti zone: Afdem woreda, Nogob zone: Horshagax woreda, Afdheer zone: Baray woreda, and Erer zone: Hamaro woreda.

On the other hand, due to severe drought, the WASH cluster decided to lower the minimum SPHERE standard for emergency water supply to 5 l/c/d to reach more affected population considering the scarcity of resources and the need to address more people with critical needs. This has, in turn, resulted in increasing the number of people reached through water trucking (112,513 people) compared to the initial target of 55,600 people.

Due to challenges associated with delayed procurement of electromechanical items, a no-cost extension request was submitted in May 2022 to extend the implementation period from June 5th to August 5th, 2022.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
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 people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	38,684	36,648	65,152	63,116	203,600	46,070	43,645	77,591	75,167	242,473
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38,684	36,648	65,152	63,116	203,600	46,070	43,645	77,591	75,167	242,473
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	4,255	4,031	6,943	7,167	22,396	5,068	4,801	8,535	8,535	26,672

* 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

Approximately 10,000 people indirectly benefited from the project through hygiene promotion messages in the adjoining communities to the project areas.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Improving WASH services among drought affected population in Oromia and Somali regions				
Output 1	Rehabilitation of non-functioning water schemes for rapid response and extension, including water piping and boreholes maintenance for anticipatory action.				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 1.1	Number of rehabilitated water schemes [24 water schemes by project end; 10 water schemes by March, 14 water schemes by June 2022]	24	27 (15 Oromia and 12 Somali)	Partners' reports and Field monitoring reports	
Indicator 1.2	WS.6 Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water as per agreed sector/cluster coordination standards and norms [96,000 people in total; 48,000 people by Jan; 48,000 people by Feb 2022]	96,000	129,960 (Oromia 84,780 and Somali 45,200)	Partners' reports and Field monitoring reports	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Because of the additional rehabilitated three water systems, it increased the number of water systems to 27, hence increasing number of beneficiaries. More people were reached due to rationing of water trucking with an average 7.5litres/person/day depending on the higher needs.			
Activities	Description	Implemented by			
Activity 1.1	Detail needs and technical assessment to identify specification of necessary equipment and items for rehabilitation work.	Somali Regional Water Bureau and Oromia Regional Water Bureau with UNICEF Filed teams			
Activity 1.2	Procurement of equipment based on the findings of technical assessment on water scheme functionality	Somali Regional Water Bureau and UNICEF for Oromia Region			
Activity 1.3	Rehabilitation work- rehabilitation of boreholes, shallow wells and water pipes	Somali Regional Water Bureau and Oromia Regional Water Bureau			

Output 2	Emergency water supply through water trucks as last resort in the absence of an alternative solution				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	

Indicator 2.1	Number of people reached with emergency water services in vulnerable settlements and communities.	55,600	112,513	Partners' reports and Field monitoring reports
Indicator 2.2	WS.8b Number of people who have received water treatment supplies and can demonstrate appropriate utilisation	52,000	52,590	Partners' reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Due to the severity of the drought, the WASH cluster decided to lower the minimum SPHERE standard for emergency water supply to 5 l/c/d to reach more affected population considering the scarcity of resources and the need to address more people with critical needs. This has, in turn, resulted in increasing the number of people reached through water trucking (112,513 people) compared to the initial target of 55,600 people.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Need assessment	Somali Regional Water Bureau and Oromia Regional Water Bureau with UNICEF Field teams		
Activity 2.2	Identification of water vendors	Regional Water Bureau and Organization for Welfare and Development in Action (OWDA) in Somali		
Activity 2.3	Daily trucking of water to the affected population	Regional Water Bureau and Organization for Welfare and Development in Action (OWDA) in Somali		

Output 3	Preposition and distribution of WASH NFIs for cholera/AWD and COVID-19 prevention			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of people reached with WASH NFIs [52,000 people (9,454HH) in total; 52,000 people by end of June]	52,000	52,590	Partners' reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		More people have been reached due to non-uniformity of the household sizes.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Needs assessment for WASH NFI needs in target areas including institutions to mitigate the impact of drought and improve hygiene practice	Regional Water Bureau and Organization for Welfare and Development in Action (OWDA) in Somali and Regional Health Bureau in Oromia		
Activity 3.2	Procurement of WASH NFIs and transfer to partner warehouses	UNICEF		
Activity 3.3	Distribution of NFIs to the beneficiaries	Regional Water Bureau and Organization for Welfare and Development in Action (OWDA) in Somali and Regional Health Bureau in Oromia		
Activity 3.4	Post distribution monitoring (PDM) to monitor response to targeted population	Organization for Welfare and Development in Action (OWDA) in Somali		

Output 4	Key hygiene practices, including handwashing with soap, are improved, reinforced, and sustained among people affected by drought in the target regions.			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	WS.11 Number of people demonstrating safe hygiene practices that have received hygiene promotion and/or distribution of hygiene items/materials (in vulnerable settlements and communities with a specific focus on disease transmission and prevention).	52,000	52,590	Partners' reports and Field monitoring reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		More people have been reached due to non-uniformity of the household sizes.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 4.1	Identification of key and appropriate messages in line with communities socio-cultural and local languages as well as appropriate channels to reach beneficiaries. This will help to design appropriate tools to mainstream messages.	Regional Water Bureau and Organization for Welfare and Development in Action (OWDA) in Somali and Regional Health Bureau in Oromia		
Activity 4.2	Conduct key hygiene and sanitation promotion activities through existing/established platforms including mass mobilization, through religious leaders, community volunteers, health extension workers and other community groups as well as using local media platforms.	Regional Water Bureau and Organization for Welfare and Development in Action (OWDA) in Somali and Regional Health Bureau in Oromia		

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 areas¹¹ 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 addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)¹²:

¹¹ 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](#).

¹² 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](#).

Assessment and prioritization of non-functional water schemes and water trucking needs was done in close collaboration with woreda, zonal and regional authorities, and communities were consulted about the works being undertaken, considering gender, age and host community/IDP dynamics. Quality control of rehabilitation of water schemes was ensured through frequent and ongoing monitoring by UNICEF field staff and regional water bureau.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Focus group discussions and meetings with community stakeholders in joint Programme Visits. Results from this feedback sessions have been used to refine programme responses, e.g selection of zones/sites for rehabilitation in Somali.

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

UNICEF conducted training of partners on PSEA to ensure accessible, safe, confidential reporting channels. PSEA messages were integrated into outreach activities (hygiene promotion) to increase communities' awareness on SEA prevention and reporting.

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

Distribution of WASH NFIs was done through consultation with women and girls to mitigate potential GBV risks during distribution in all the project locations.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

People with disabilities were prioritized in distribution of WASH NFIs in during implementation of the project in the two regions.

f. Protection:

Water was trucked and delivered closer to the affected population to avoid women and girls traveling long distance in search of water which could subjects them to potential risks.

g. Education:

Water was delivered to 10 learning centres across the two regions through water trucking.

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.

No cash/voucher assistance has been planned for this initiative. According to preliminary information, price escalation of key commodities was reported due to interrupted business activities and market in locality. Detail market assessment is pre-condition to assess feasibility of cash transfer. Therefore, for this short period, UNICEF did not consider CVA

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
--	---------------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------

N/A

N/A

US\$ [insert amount]

Choose an item.

Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
N/A	N/A

ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name		Sub-grant made under pre-existing partnership agreement	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
			Extended Name	Acronym			
21-RR-FAO-026	Agriculture	FAO	BORENA ZONE AGRICULTURE OFFICE	BZAO	No	GOV	\$87,129
21-RR-FAO-026	Agriculture	FAO	SOUTHERN RANGELANDS DEVELOPMENT UNIT (SORDU)	SORDU	No	GOV	\$69,503
21-RR-FAO-026	Agriculture	FAO	PASTORALIST CONCERN	PC	No	NNGO	\$30,050
21-RR-FAO-026	Agriculture	FAO	VETERINAIRES SANS FRONTIERES GERMANY (VSF GERMANY)	VSF Germany	No	INGO	\$34,296
21-RR-FAO-026	Agriculture	FAO	VETERINAIRES SANS FRONTIERES SUISSE (VSF SWITZERLAND EA)	VSF SWITZERLAND Vsf		INGO	\$135,194
21-RR-FAO-026	Agriculture	FAO	ACTION AGAINST HUNGER	AGAINST Action	No	INGO	\$79,735
21-RR-FAO-026	Agriculture	FAO	ETHIOPIAN SOMALI REGION AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BUREAU	DEVELOPMENT Resources	No	GOV	\$13,273
21-RR-CEF-055	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	Oromia Regional Water Bureau	RWB	Yes	GOV	\$344,447
21-RR-CEF-055	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	Somali Regional Water Bureau	RWB	Yes	GOV	\$340,392
21-RR-CEF-055	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	Organization for Welfare and Development in Action	OWDA	Yes	NNGO	\$265,359