



United Nations

**CENTRAL
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

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

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Mr. Eugene Owusu

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

No after action review took place. In Ethiopia senior humanitarian actors hold a one day workshop each year to discuss the “state of play in humanitarian action” major responses during the course of the year are reviewed and learning discussed.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES NO

WFP and IOM compiled the draft report and shared with OCHA for review and clearance by the HC. The guidelines and components of reporting were shared with WFP and IOM prior to the compilation process.

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

YES NO

The final draft compiled report was shared with WFP and IOM for clearance prior to review by the HC.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: US\$ 26,946,870		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	4,209,143
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (if applicable)	368,884
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	3,570,859
	TOTAL	8,148,886

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 26-Sep-13			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
IOM	13-RR-IOM-036	Shelter and non-food items	1,000,001
WFP	13-RR-WFP-065	Food	3,209,142
TOTAL			4,209,143

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	4,194,847
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	-
Funds forwarded to government partners	14,296
TOTAL	4,209,143

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The pastoral and agro-pastoral areas in South East and Southern parts of Ethiopia are the most vulnerable areas to natural disasters. Consecutive droughts in recent years have seriously affected the lives and livelihoods of more than one million people. Over the years, frequent conflicts among the pastoralist communities in Oromia and Somali regions, and between the different clans along the borders of Ethiopia and Kenya have caused the displacement of tens of thousands of people and loss of livelihoods. In 2013, conflicts between ethnic Somalis and Oromos in Meyu and Kumbi woredas of East Hararghe zone of Oromia region and Nogob zone of Somali region displaced some 109,000 people from their homes. In addition, conflicts between Borena and Gebra clans in Northern Kenya displaced about 70,000 people bringing the total number of displaced to more than 179,530.

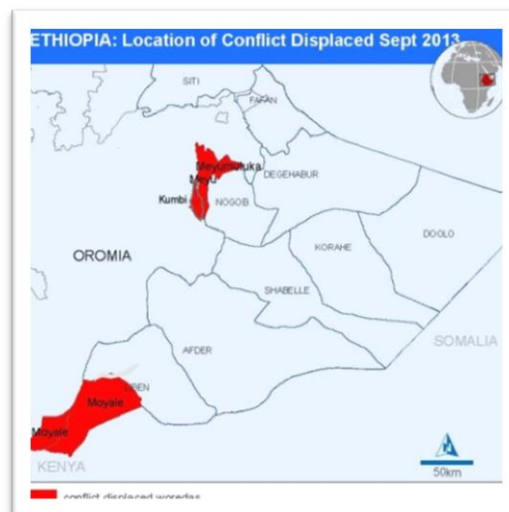
Disputed areas along the border between Somali and Oromia regions have been the sources of conflict for many years. A referendum was held in 2005 to determine the status of the disputed areas; however delineation of the territories is not finalized. As a result, pastoralists on both sides of the border claimed the territories and have been engaged in armed conflicts to occupy them since then.

Conflict and tensions between the Borena and Gabra tribes in Moyale Kenya have persisted since 2011 with increased intensity in early 2012 and renewed conflicts in August 2013. The conflict that started on 21 August 2013 had forced thousands of households from both sides to migrate to their relatives and kinships in neighbouring Ethiopia. The joint assessment conducted in Moyale between 16 and 19

September 2013 indicated that about 70,000 people have been displaced and in urgent need of assistance. Another team led by United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) verified the need in Moyale and prepared a response matrix. According to preliminary assessment results, some 24,539 people (Borenas) settled in Oromia part of Moyale, while 45,408 people (Gebras) settled in Somali region part of Moyale. Filed reports also indicated that some of the displaced people whose properties were not destroyed are reportedly returning to their original areas. [

A post conflict inter agency joint rapid assessment in Meyu and Kumbi woredas of East Hararghe zone, Oromia region conducted between 20 and 28 August 2013, confirmed that more than 50,000 people were displaced from the woredas and in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. The mission reported that the conflict that started in December 2012 and continued until July 2013 claimed the lives of 54 people and resulted in large property destructions, including schools and health centers. Livestock were looted and houses burnt in the two woredas. Large number of people fled to neighboring districts leaving all their belongings behind. Increasing trend of malnutrition and spread of communicable diseases were reported in areas where the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) settled. The priority humanitarian needs identified by the team included: four months emergency relief food assistance for 50,000 displaced people from the two woredas, emergency shelter/NFI to 8,405 households, health and nutrition assistance, water treatment and trucking (6 trucks needed) and restocking for looted livestock.

The conflict also resulted in the displacement of people on the Somali region side of the border. A joint rapid need assessment conducted in Fik, Hamaro, Kubi and Mayumuluko woredas of Nogob zone of Somali region between 3 and 10 September 2013, indicated that some 58,698 people were displaced from their homes and in need of emergency assistance. While some of the IDPs were staying with their relatives, others were living in self-made makeshifts under harsh environment. Similar to the IDPs settled in the Oromia side of the border, the joint mission identified relief food, shelter and NFIs, health, nutrition and water as priority needs for the IDPs settled in Somali region.



The profile of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) –Table I

Region	Zone	Woreda	Displacement		Affected People		
			Date	Cause	Male	Female	Total
Oromia	East Hararghe	Kumbi	22 to 23 July 2013	Conflict	8,237	8,119	16,356
Oromia	East Hararghe	Meyu	09 July 2013	Conflict	17,161	16,916	34,077
Somali	Nogob	Kubi	26 July 2013	Conflict	12,849	10,257	23,106
Somali	Nogob	Mayo Muluko	26 July 2013	Conflict	19,793	15,799	35,592
Total					58,040	51,091	109,131

Source: A joint assessments report in both Oromia and Somali side of the conflict affected areas

Moyale Influx (from Kenya to Ethiopia) - Table II

Region	Zone	Woreda	Displacement		Individuals crossed the border
			Date	Cause	
Oromia	Borena	Moyale	31-Aug-13	Conflict	24,539
Somali	Liben	Moyale	31-Aug-13	Conflict	45,860
Total					70,399

Source: Official report from Oromia and Somali regions, Moyale woredas.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

Following the assessments a gap analysis was conducted by the participating agencies, as resources were available to cover the immediate WASH, health and nutrition needs, it was agreed by the UN Country Team to approach CERF for the remaining critical areas of food and NFIs.[

The priority humanitarian needs as identified by the respective rapid assessments included relief food and nutrition, emergency shelter/NFI, water and health interventions. The relief rations provided by Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) as well as the supplementary food distributed by WFP were not enough to meet the food and nutritional requirements of the IDPs. The interagency joint rapid assessments in Meyu and Kumi Woredas of East Hararghe conducted between 20-28 August 2013, Nagob Zone, Somali Region 3-10 September in Borena, September recommended for the provision of four months relief food assistance to East Hararghe (Oromia) and Somali IDPs, and one month food assistance for the displaced in Moyale zones (Somali and Oromia regions). However, neither the Government nor WFP had the resources to assist the 179,530 displaced people in addition to those being assisted under the Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) unless new contributions were made available.

In order to provide one month relief food to the Moyale displaced population and cover four months food needs at full ration for East Hararghe (Oromia) and Somali IDPs, WFP required some US\$ 6.4 million. WFP planned to cover half of these requirements from this CERF request and approached other donors to mobilize resources for the remaining two-month relief food requirements.

The displaced people were living either with relatives or in self-made makeshifts under harsh environment requiring emergency ES/NFI assistance. IOM prioritized some 39,000 individual under this CERF request. The contribution IOM received from CERF Underfunded window (US\$ 1 million) in March 2013 was exhausted after responding to the immediate needs of flood affected beneficiaries in Amhara and conflict displaced individuals in Kumbi woredas in East Hararghe Zone of Oromia Region and in different woredas of Somali Region between March and September 2013. Donor resources were equally exhausted with no possibility of funding for emergency response for the remaining part of 2013 as resources were being directed to the humanitarian situation relating to the conflict in Syria, Somalia and Mali. Based on the trend analysis of IOM and ECHO's Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, these unforeseen sudden onset emergencies have exhausted the resources of the ES/NFI cluster, leaving a gap in terms of full ES/NFI kits needed to respond to displacement.

DRMFSS, IOM and other partners provided assistance to 12,000 individuals in the affected areas. Responses in other sectors were also provided including emergency water trucking and 128 cartoons of Bishan Gari (water treatment chemical) were distributed by UNICEF, Regional Water Bureau and IMC. Emergency medical kits were provided by UNICEF to each woreda health office to be used by health facilities in the displacement areas. NFI kits were delivered to a total of 4,700 people by IOM, IRC, IMC, Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

The Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) was utilized to cover the education gap. Generally the relationship between CERF and HRF lies in the HRF ability to prioritize and work directly with NGO's. In this case the CERF response alleviated demands on the HRF that would have had significant impact on funding available for other humanitarian situations in Ethiopia.

III. CERF PROCESS

Following the joint monitoring missions, OCHA organized a meeting on 2 September 2013 to discuss and coordinate response activities. In the meeting government representatives (DRMFSS), major humanitarian donors including ECHO, USAID and, IRC and GOAL (OFDA sub-grantees) and HRF, and implementing partners deliberated response plans and pledged resources. Needs in emergency WaSH, health and nutrition were agreed to be covered with in country donor funding resources, while requirements in emergency food and NFIs/ES were recommended for CERF support (Rapid Response window), considering the critical in-country resource shortages.

The issue was presented to the Cluster Leads and was recommended for decision to the EHCT. The EHCT on its meeting of 19 September 2013 supported the strategy and recommended OCHA to lead the process. The CERF process followed a similar coordination structure as the HRF and was able to benefit from the existing mechanism and experiences in country, albeit in an adapted way.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 179,530				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Shelter and non-food items	18,258	20,742	39,000
	Food	58,560	61,440	120,000

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

The beneficiary estimation for the response was derived from various multi-agency assessments conducted in the affected areas of Oromia and Somali Regions between August and September 2013. The compiled findings of the assessment and verification mission reported that a total 179,530 people required emergency assistance.

The foundation of estimation of beneficiary numbers lies in beneficiary lists and/or overall population data dependant on the types of activities. Actual distribution is conducted by local government staff and (generally) observed by UN field monitors. The figures are based on quantities provided/against ration sizes, reported numbers by Government Office and triangulation with conversations with community members/elders etc.

Since the beneficiaries for the shelter/NFI sector overlap with the food sector, in an effort to avoid double-counting, the total estimated reached number was based on the higher total number among the two sectors, which is 117,550.

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING		
	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	76,818	57,600
Male	82,182	59,950
Total individuals (Female and male)	159,001	117,550
Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	28,447	17,094

CERF RESULTS

Food sector:

At the time of submission of the application to CERF, WFP's relief pipeline was already experiencing shortfalls, and would not be able to provide assistance to the displaced people with the available and projected resources at the time. The CERF contribution enabled WFP to urgently distribute relief rations for three months, which gave WFP the time to mobilize other resources and cover the remaining shortfall.

With the CERF fund, WFP managed to purchase the commodities from Forward Purchase Facility. The use of the FPF significantly reduced the lead time (duration of purchase and arrival of commodities) for WFP to less than a month compared to international purchase which would take up to five months.

The findings of the multi-agency assessments conducted in East Hararghe, Nogob and Moyale all indicated that the nutrition situation of the affected population is getting worse and recommended for urgent food and nutrition intervention. Without this CERF contribution, the affected people will not be able to receive any assistance which will complicate the already alarming rate of malnutrition among the displaced putting their lives at risk.

The CERF contribution enabled WFP to provide full ration relief assistance to the targeted 117,550 people, out of whom almost 50 per cent (57,600) were female and the remaining 50 per cent (59,950) were male. Children under five represented 14 per cent (17,094) of the total population.

Hence, the CERF contribution enabled WFP to timely procure and distribute food to the beneficiaries. This has helped achieve the project's main objective of saving lives and improving the food security and nutritional situation of the people assisted. Without CERF funding, WFP would have to cut rations, provide assistance with incomplete food baskets or skip distributions altogether, which would put the lives and livelihoods of the beneficiaries in great danger.

Shelter and Non Food Items:

In partnership with Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items (ES/NFIs) cluster members, IOM addressed the critical humanitarian needs of individuals displaced by conflict with the CERF funding. IOM distributed 7,500 standard kits comprised of plastic sheets, blankets and sleeping mats for thermal comfort and protection from harsh weather, jerry cans for water collection and storage, kitchen sets for food preparation and consumption and mosquito nets to protect against vector borne diseases to 44,666 individuals in 7,500 households together with the ERCS. The plan was to reach 6,500 households or 39,000 individuals; however, with continuous negotiation with the suppliers, IOM was able to sign long-term agreements, allowing for the procurement of 1,000 additional kits which reached approximately an additional 5,665 individuals, exceeding the target by 14.5 per cent.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF funding was instrumental for fast delivery of assistance as IOM was able to provide Emergency Shelter and 16 different Non-food items to 22,763 in East Hararghe and Guji zones within less than a week from the official request by the Government. Additionally, approval of the funding to WFP was secured from the CERF in a short period of time after the submission of the final application. This allowed WFP to use its internal Forward Purchase Facility which reduced the time to procure and make food available in country by more than 100 days. WFP was able to access and distribute CERF-funded commodities in a relatively short period of time enabling it to stabilize the nutritional situation of the people assisted.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs¹?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The findings of the multi-agency assessments conducted in East Hararghe, Nogob and Moyale indicated that the nutrition situation of the affected population was getting worse and recommended for urgent food and nutrition interventions amongst others. Without the CERF contribution, the affected people would have not received relief food assistance and the situation could have further developed into severe malnutrition, which is more expensive and difficult to tackle and likely to lead into loss of lives, particularly among children under

¹ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

five. which could have further affected the already alarming rate of malnutrition among the displaced putting their lives at risk. Additionally, the ES/NFI assistance protected 44,665 displaced individuals from harsh weather, vector and water borne diseases.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF contribution to this emergency response was complemented by a grant from the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF). 2013 saw a high number of internal displacements in Ethiopia caused by both conflict and natural disasters. The CERF funding was instrumental to mobilize funding for other regions, which were not covered by CERF. Additionally, CERF funding assisted in enhancing WFP's resource mobilization efforts in two ways: CERF funding under the underfunded window assisted in elevating the profile of certain emergencies, providing due recognition to the humanitarian situation and boosting donor response. With this CERF funding which addressed the large number of conflict displacements, IOM was able to negotiate with other donors such as ECHO, to fund response to naturally induced internal displacement.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF funding contributed significantly to strengthen the ES/NFI cluster. The ES/NFI cluster conducted nine regular and four extraordinary meetings in Addis Ababa during 2013. At regional level, the CERF funding allowed IOM to be involved in the response to major conflict displacements and in turn improved the coordination for the Oromia and the Somali regions. IOM was secretary of the Incident Command Post in Moyale, Negele Borena and Jijiga, which was led by the Federal Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS). These forums were instrumental for the coordinated response for displaced people in Oromia and Somali regions and in Moyale, Ethiopia displaced from Kenya.

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

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Requirements for detailed budget breakdown can delay the submission of the final proposal	Simplifying the budget breakdown requirements (the CERF budgetary requirements may have appeared more complex due to various inputs from different staff members. Improved coordination of CERF review of the budget would mitigate this)	CERF Secretariat/OCHA
Better clarity and understanding needed in preparing the budget section of CERF applications to avoid unnecessary delays	WFP budget lines are not consistent with the format presented in the budget section often leading to misunderstandings and repeated back and forth. CERF should communicate clearly to the agencies (through brief messages or trainings) consistent ways of preparing the budget section	CERF Secretariat and partners
The timely release of fund as per prioritized need enabled to minimize morbidity and mortality through availing required support to affected population	Maintain the responsiveness to the country and to affected population's need	CERF Secretariat

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Delay in the release of Humanitarian Response Document (HRD) affected timely resource mobilization and response	Advocate with Government for timely release of assessment results to assist agencies can plan their response for an effective result	OCHA, WFP/Agencies, Government
Relations with woreda level Women's Affairs Bureaus strengthened by integrating gender and HIV/AIDS awareness-raising activities during NFI distribution due to the bureaus being able to reach wider audience.	Gender and HIV/AIDS awareness raising should continue to be mainstreamed in all future NFI distributions.	IOM
Unreliable transporters – In order to meet the ISAC standard and respond to an emergency within 72 hours the logistical capacity needs to be strengthened. One of the identified problems during the implementation of the project was that transporters often refused to go to remote areas. In fact in some cases, transporters refused to transport NFI kits after initially transporting kits half way. IOM was able to mobilize resources and procured one truck and two rub-halls for storage in addition to the central warehouse in Addis Ababa. The two additional rub-halls – one installed in Jijiga, Somali region, where the majority of protracted IDPs are residing and the other installed in Gambella Region because of the recurrent natural and conflict displacement caseload.	Maintain the strengthened logistical capacity.	IOM
As IOM's capacity and geographical coverage is limited, involvement of different implementing partners in assessing the displacement situation and distribution on behalf of IOM was instrumental. For instance, during the Nogob conflict, IOM was not able to access IDP sites due to security restrictions, hence IOM partnered with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society who deployed volunteers and conducted the distribution.	Coordination and use of implementing partners is essential to reach beneficiaries and strengthen community based organizations.	ES/NFI cluster

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

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CERF project information			
1. Agency:	WFP	5. CERF grant period:	01/10/2013-31/03/2014
2. CERF project code:	13-RR-WFP-065	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Food Assistance to conflicted affected people in Oromia and Somali regions		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget: US\$ 6,780,001		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 6,153,289	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$ N/A
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$3,209,142	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 14,296
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	58,560	57,600	Actual needs were slightly lower than the planned figure.
b. Male	61,440	59,950	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	120,000	117,550	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	18,720	17,094	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Save lives, protect livelihood in emergencies and reduce under-nutrition. Improve food consumption over assistance period for targeted conflict affected households through food distributions. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Outcome:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted emergency affected households: 			
Outcome Indicators:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household Food Consumption Score, Target: % of households with at least borderline food consumption score: 90%; Coping Strategies Index, Target: Coping Strategies Index Scores are lower than the mean/average for 80% of beneficiary households 			
Note: The outcome results will be for relief beneficiaries nationally and/or regionally and not disaggregated for this specific beneficiary group.			
Output 1:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of relief food in sufficient quantity for displaced people in Oromia and Somali regions. 			
Output Indicator:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of targeted women, men, girls and boys receiving food as a percentage of planned, Target: 100%; Tonnage of food distributed, by commodity type, as a percentage of planned, Target: 100% 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			

<p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted emergency affected households: <p>Outcome Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household Food Consumption Score, Target: % of households with at least borderline food consumption score: 90%; <p>Outcome (Note: The outcome results will be for relief beneficiaries nationally and/or regionally and not disaggregated for this specific beneficiary group): 93%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coping Strategies Index, Target: Coping Strategies Index Scores are lower than the mean/average for 80% of beneficiary households <p>Outcome (Note: The outcome results will be for relief beneficiaries nationally and/or regionally and not disaggregated for this specific beneficiary group): 54%</p> <p>Output 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of relief food in sufficient quantity for displaced people in Oromia and Somali regions. <p>Output Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of targeted women, men, girls and boys receiving food as a percentage of planned, Target: 100%; Planned: Total 120,000 (women 58,560, men 61,440, children under age 5: 18,720) Actual: Total 117,550 (women 57,600, men 59,950, children under age 5: 17,094) Actual as % of planned: Total 98% Tonnage of food distributed, by commodity type, as a percentage of planned, Target: 100% <p>Planned: WPF was to distributed about 3,600 MT of wheat, 360 MT of pulse, 108 MT of oil and 378 MT of CSB. Actual: WPF distributed 3,387 MT of Wheat, 400 MT of Pulse and 500 MT Of oil and 350 Mt CSB+. (For wheat. 94% of the target, for pulses, 111% of the target, for oil, 462% of the target. For CSB, 93% of the target.)</p>	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
<p>The average Coping Strategies Index (CSI) for Relief beneficiaries was increased in 2013 from what it was in 2012, indicating that the beneficiary households practiced negative coping mechanisms more frequently for withstanding the acute food shortage that beneficiary households faced. The increased average CSI score for reflecting practice of negative coping mechanism can be attributed to the delay in release of Belg humanitarian requirement, pipeline break due to port congestion and unavailability of trucks and delay on delivery of food to FDPs due to heavy rain which hampered off-road transportation.</p>	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): Fill in If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): WFP ensures high representation of females in Food Distribution Committees, implements gender awareness raising activities including mobilizing local authorities on gender mainstreaming, building their capacity to undertake their own institutional gender assessments in order to create an understanding of the necessity to report on the numbers and status of both male and female beneficiaries rather than just by head of household. Plans are under way to develop programmes that will mitigate sexual a gender-based violence.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>A copy of the full evaluation report is downloadable from WFP's public website through the below link: https://www.wfp.org/content/ethiopia-prro-200290-responding-humanitarian-crises-and-enhancing-resilience-food-insecurity</p> <p>The independent evaluation of the PRRO, commissioned by the WFP Office of Evaluation, took place in January 2014 with the objectives of assessing the appropriateness (relevance</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

and coherence), results of the operation (efficiency and effectiveness in achieving outcomes and objectives) as well as internal and external factors affecting the results. The evaluation team found the PRRO to be relevant to the needs of food insecure and emergency-affected households in target areas, particularly the Somali and Afar regions. Relief operations are appropriate to emergency food needs; however, the relevance to needs during the hungry season in lowland areas is hindered due to unaligned timing of the Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD). The report indicated that in the face of recurrent drought, low crop and livestock production, climate shocks, and conflict, WFP successfully aided millions of households through the provision of food or cash. Women actively participate in all three parts of the programme. Outputs related to overall numbers of beneficiaries reached appear to be high; however, the quantity of food distributed and the total cash value of transfers distributed are low. With regard to outcomes, the report stated that the PRRO has significantly contributed to WFP objectives in Ethiopia, reduced hunger in some of the most difficult contexts, and has a strategic role in higher-level development programmes. Some key outcomes have been achieved for all components. Relief rations have enabled households to overcome major food shortages; however, the gain is tenuous as coping strategies have increased since baseline. The report recommended the need for WFP to design a capacity-development strategy with a results-based framework. This needs to be supported by a systematic capacity-building needs assessment at all levels, and development of related performance outcome indicators. The report also recommended WFP's role in further strengthening capacity for emergency response. This involves a number of specific measures, most importantly that WFP strengthen its own monitoring systems at all levels, increase the field staff it needs to adequately monitor and report on a timely basis, and rely on NGO partners for more monitoring support.

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CERF project information			
1. Agency:	IOM	5. CERF grant period:	01/10/2013-31/03/2014
2. CERF project code:	13-RR-IOM-036	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter and non-food items		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Lifesaving Emergency Shelter /NFI Rapid Response to Conflict Displaced Individuals in Ethiopia		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	\$ 3,830,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	\$1,000,001	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0 ²
	c. Amount received from CERF:	\$1,000,001	▪ Government Partners: US\$ N/A
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	18,258	27,416	IOM planned to procure and distribute 6,500 ES/NFI kits to 39,000 individuals; however with Long Term Procurement agreements and negotiations IOM was able to procure 7,500 ES/NFI kits, and assisted 44,666 individuals, which is 14.5per cent increase. Among 44,666 individuals, 61per cent were Female.
b. Male	20,742	17,250	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	39,000	44,666	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	9,727	11,139	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To contribute to saving the lives of the most vulnerable displaced individuals in Oromia and Somali regions through provision of emergency shelter and non-food items.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saving the lives of the most vulnerable displaced individuals in Oromia and Somali regions through provision of emergency shelter and non-food items. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 39,000 most vulnerable individuals received standard ES/NFI kits, ○ 80per cent of beneficiaries retain ES/NFI items • Standard ES/NFI kits distributed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 6,500 ES/NFIs distributed to 39,000 most vulnerable individuals • Displaced people participated in mass awareness-raising activities on gender and HIV/AIDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 80per cent of targeted households attend mass awareness-raising activities on Gender and HIV/AIDS 			

² IOM though planned to provided 15,000 USD to ERCS, due to overlap of partnership agreement with other funding, IOM did not release the fund to ERCS. However ERCS agreed to continue the partnership with the previous funding. In this grant ERCS played crucial role in the distribution of NFIs in all the targeted woredas.

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
<p>1) Saving the lives of the most vulnerable displaced individuals in Oromia and Somali regions through provision of emergency shelter and non-food items.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 44,665 most vulnerable individuals received standard ES/NFI kits, ○ End use monitoring was conducted in – Kumbi woreda, Oromia Region. The study revealed that 83.5per cent have retained the full kit, while 16.5per cent have retained some of the items. The IDPs either lost their items, given them to relatives or sold for cash to purchase items such as food and medicine. The planned target was 80per cent but in general 83.5per cent have retained, which is in line with the expected result. <p>2) Standard ES/NFI kits distributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7,500 ES/NFIs were distributed to 44,665 most vulnerable individuals in Oromia and Somali regions. The distributions were carried out in partnership with ERCS, and woreda level government officials. Government officials from the regional/woreda offices, and IDP representative communities monitored the distribution to ensure transparency. <p>3) Displaced people participated in mass awareness-raising activities on gender and HIV/AIDS</p> <p>In partnership with Women’s Affair Offices and HAPCO (HIV/AIDS Prevention and Coordination Office) at each woreda, 5,347 house hold heads were reached. The plan was to reach 80per cent of 6,500 heads of households; however IOM reached 5,347 heads of households, 82per cent of the planned figure. The awareness-raising sessions were conducted at all distribution sites, except Nogob zone, Somali region due to security problems, where the distribution was carried out only by Ethiopian Red Cross Society staff. Information, education & communication (IEC) materials on gender based violence (GBV) and HIV/AIDS) were also distributed. The forum created the opportunity for the Women Affair Offices to reach a greater number of beneficiaries as the community, who came together in mass to receive assistance, is normally scattered in different kebeles. In addition to the mass awareness-raising activities, IOM provided one day training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse to distribution clerks to safeguard targeted beneficiaries from abuse. Furthermore, the ES/NFI distributions were carried out by gender balanced teams to ensure different needs of women, men, girls and boys are addressed equally.</p>	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
N/A	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): 1

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Please describe how gender equality is mainstreamed in project design and implementation

Men, women, girls, and boys have benefited from this project. IOM planned to reach 39,000 individuals, however IOM reached 44,666. The disaggregated data indicates that more women and girls (27,416) were reached compared to men, and boys (17,250).

During the project period IOM has collected sex and age disaggregated data of conflict affected communities. During implementation IOM has used gender balanced team during registration and distribution of ES/NFI's including gender balanced IDP's committee teams with the mandate to monitor the activities. In consultation with concerned partners IOM has made sure the distribution sites to be at good proximity for the beneficiaries and information on the entitlements of assistance for each household were communicated ahead of distribution at each distribution sites. IOM followed IASC vulnerability criteria to identify the most vulnerable beneficiaries, in consultation with IDP committees, and local government authorities.

Orientations on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse were conducted for ERCS volunteers participating during distribution of ES/NFI in Oromia and Somali regions.

IOM has organized training for partners engaged in emergency response activities on basic concepts of gender based violence for three days, including IASC GBV guidelines on prevention and response mechanism. In coordination with Woreda Women Affair Offices, IOM has also organized awareness-raising campaigns on Gender and HIV/AIDS issues at distribution sites. IEC materials on GBV and HIV/AIDS were also distributed. The forum created the opportunity for the Women Affair Offices to reach a greater number of beneficiaries as the community, who came together in mass to receive assistance, from different kebeles. During this project period, 5,347 individuals have been reached and the planned target was reached. In Nogob Zone and parts of Kumbi woreda, the distribution was carried out by the Ethiopian Red Cross Society due to security restrictions, hence the mass awareness-raising sessions werenot conducted.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
IOM in collaboration with Government and IDP representatives monitored all distributions, and produced progress reports. In addition IOM conducted a quick beneficiary satisfaction survey three months after distribution in East Hararghe Zone to ensure the quality and effectiveness of assistance provided. Except for regular monitoring and quick assessment of beneficiary satisfaction or end use monitoring survey, a rigorous evaluation was not conducted because of the short period of the project.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
The end use survey indicated that 82 per cent of the beneficiaries possess all of the items distributed, and the remaining 18 per cent have either lost or some of the items, such as plastic sheeting, jerry cans, and jug did not last long due to substandard qualities. In general the beneficiaries were satisfied with the assistance. Based on this finding IOM in consultation with ES/NFI cluster revised some items specifications for example all plates, cups, and jugs are now changed to aluminium products, and are working to address other products specification.	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Partner	Comments/Remarks
13-RR-WFP-065	Food Assistance	WFP	DRMFSS	Yes	GOV	\$14,296	31-Jan-14	1-Oct-13

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhea
Belg	Short rainy season from March to May (in highland and mid-land areas)
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
DRMFSS	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector
ECHO	European Commission for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
ERCS	Ethiopian Red Cross Society
ES/NFI	Emergency Shelter/Non Food Items
FDPs	Food Distribution Points
FPF	Forward Purchasing Facility
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
Gu	Main rainy season from March to June (in Somali Region)
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HRD	Humanitarian Requirements Document
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JEOP	Joint Emergency Operation Partners
Meher/Kiremt	Long and heavy rain season June- September (in highland and mid-land areas)
MT	Metric Tonnes
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organisations
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian
UN	United Nations