



SUPPORT TO LIVELIHOODS OF DROUGHT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND RESILIENCE BUILDING OF VULNERABLE GROUPS IN WARDER AND KEBREDAHAR WOREDAS OF ETHIOPIA'S SOMALI REGION

**PROGRESS REPORT
1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2018**

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| <p>Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Support to Livelihoods of Drought Affected Households and Resilience Building of Vulnerable Groups in Warder and Kebredahar Woredas of Ethiopia's Somali Region UNDP Project ID Number: 0107106 MPTF Office Project Reference Number:² 00111261 ADA Project number: 2824-00-2017 | <p>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results¹</p> <p><i>(if applicable)</i> <i>Country/Region: Warder and Kebredahar Woredas of Ethiopia's Somali Region</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i> <i>Accelerating economic growth and poverty reduction</i></p> <p>Climate change and resilience-building</p> |
| <p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme <p>UNDP, FAO</p> <p>* UNICEF is a collaborating partner specifically to provide data on water point in the project area</p> | <p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations: <p>Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BOFED), Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB), Bureau of Water (BOW), Bureau of Agriculture (BOA), Pastoral Livestock Development Bureau (PLDB)</p> |
| <p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: USD 3,884,320.00</p> <p>MPTF /JP Contribution³:US\$ 3,703,704</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by Agency <i>(if applicable)</i> | <p>Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration <i>(months)</i>: 24 Months</p> |

¹ Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

² The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

³ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

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| Agency Contribution • UNDP (US\$ 200,000) • FAO (US\$ 200,000) | Start Date ⁴ 01 Feb 2018 |
| Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i> | Original End Date ⁵ 29 Feb 2020 <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> |
| Other Contributions (donors) ADA : | Current End date ⁶ <i>29 Feb 2020 (but discussions initiated with donor about NCE, awaiting discussion and approval of the PSC)</i> |
| TOTAL: | Report Submitted By |
| Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i> ; Non-applicable Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i> Non-applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Name: Ambrose R.B Mugisha <input type="checkbox"/> Title: Programme Co-ordinator <input type="checkbox"/> Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> Email address: ambrose.mugisha@undp.org |

⁴ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁶ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Community livelihoods improvement and resilience building require consultation and participation of local communities as the key beneficiaries. Because of this, the project focused on community participatory planning to ensure that community priority needs are considered. Further, the project focuses on building on traditional management systems rooted in community indigenous knowledge that they have used to manage natural ecosystems as a basis for their livelihoods and survival. The role of indigenous knowledge was emphasized by the communities as instrumental for their livelihoods and resilience because it formed a foundation for their coping and adaptation during severe weather conditions. The livelihoods and economic recovery needs assessment was a very important process to providing very useful insights about the insights of the community socio-economic dynamics including gender aspects and hence provided clarity on targeting gendered project interventions especially focusing on women and youth beneficiary groups. The project also made baseline assessment on livestock delivery systems and wet and dry season grazing distribution and situation. The baseline assessment studies (livelihoods and recovery needs assessment as well as the GIS guided ecosystem level assessment) reaffirmed that food, water, animal health and fodder are the most important livelihoods stabilization and long-term community resilience building needs. Hence, the project embarked on interventions that will ensure long term food sources diversification (such as climate smart agriculture through small scale irrigation), provision of water for human and livestock and rangelands rehabilitation as well as institutional capacity support for local government in critical sectors such as disaster risk management, provision of animal veterinary health services as well as provision of supplementary animal feeds and veterinary drugs as immediate measures to save livestock.

I. Purpose

With a UNDP gender marker GEN2 as per the signed PRODOC page 2, the project contributes to the UNDAF / CPD Outcome: By 2020, an increased number of Ethiopian people particularly in disaster prone areas are more resilient; have diversified sources of income and are able to better prepare, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters. The UNDP GEN 2 (out of the GEN marker range of GEN0 – GEN3⁷) is assigned to the project based on the assessment that the project has a significant objective focus on gender equality and in particular women. For example, the Theory of Change (ToC) section (on page 5 of the PRODOC) places emphasis on women, men, boys and girls, as well as people with disabilities access to livelihoods assets as a means to reduce their vulnerabilities to shocks. Moreover, the approach for Pillar 1 implementation (on page 7 of PRODOC) emphasizes focus on stabilization of different social groups as a foundation for long-term resilience building. For example, emergency feed under output 1.1 is expected to enhance milk production and hence increasing milk to children and other vulnerable community members such as pregnant / nursing sick or disabled persons. Activity 1.1.2 specifically targets feed storage facilities preferably owned and managed by youths and women groups. Similarly, output 2.2 activities 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4, 2.2.7 and 2.2.8 specifically focusing on women and youth. The gender focus is further emphasized in the project beneficiaries section on page 12 indicating clearly a focus on women and other special categories.

⁷ The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women's empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principle objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality)

The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to reduce impact of droughts and climate risks in Warder and Kebredahar Woredas of Ethiopia's Somali Region. The project aspires to achieve this through two main outcome (pillar) areas namely:

A: Stabilisation of livelihoods most threatened by the current drought. Under this Pillar, it is expected that the livelihoods of different social groups in the target areas that are threatened by the ongoing drought will be stabilised, which will create the foundation for long-term resilience building.

B: Enhancement of resilience for pastoral and agro-pastoralists against disasters and climate variability. Building on Pillar I, this Pillar II focus on long-term resilience building at the household, institutional, and ecology (landscape / ecosystem) levels that communities and their livelihoods depend on.

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

Outcome level progress description:

The Outcome to which the project contributes is: *“By 2020, an increased number of Ethiopian people particularly in disaster prone areas are more resilient; have diversified sources of income and are able to better prepare, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters”*.

Food, water and fodder shortage and poor animal health delivery remain key priority areas of attention to meet the livelihoods and long-term resilience building of the communities in Warder and Kebredahar woredas (districts) in particular and Somali region in general. To this end, the project interventions in the reporting focused on the initial stages to livelihood stabilization, securing water sources such as rehabilitation of damaged water dams, providing feed and animal health treatment as well as steps to explore ways to diversify other non-livestock food sources such as crop production through introduction of climate smart agriculture. Because of the drought affecting the availability and quality of rangeland, an institutional arrangement such as the provision of livestock supplementary feeds was initiated (using vouchers) to distribute feeds to beneficiary households especially with a focus on breeding stock including lactating ones to ensure sustainable livestock.

Further, the project focused on start-up interventions to enhance rangelands capacity to support livestock as the main hitherto main source of livelihoods for the pastoral communities. Identification of potential rangeland production sites in consultation with community beneficiaries as well as local government officials is an important step towards a more institutionalized and sustainable model to community and ecosystems resilience building for long term livelihoods.

Because community resilience building requires consultation and participation of local community beneficiaries, the project focused on community participatory planning to ensure their priority needs are taken into account and build on their traditional management systems rooted in their indigenous knowledge of how natural ecosystems function and provide services for their livelihood and survival. To this end, the need to preserve and promote indigenous knowledge as well as traditional management systems have been put at the centre of participatory community action planning aimed at promoting community owned and driven initiatives as part of the community capacity enhancement. The assessment of and focus on community indigenous knowledge and traditional management systems is a step towards enhancing communities coping capacity to better prepare, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters. The livelihoods and economic recovery needs assessment⁸ as well as the GIS guided needs assessment for

⁸ Annex 1: Livelihoods and Economic Recovery Needs Assessment in Warder and Kebredahar, Ethiopia's Somali Region

example form an important step in understanding the status quo of the community needs and dynamics and guide interventions for livelihoods and ecosystem landscapes enhancement as a means to fostering long-term resilience building and development outcomes. The assessments enabled identification of gaps and priority needs of the communities. Based, this, we understand locations where, what and how to intervene. The findings are guiding the community action planning process for the livelihoods interventions.

Outputs level progress:

- **Output 1.1: Feed security and capacity of 1 500 livestock-dependent households to withstand current drought-induced livestock feed shortages are enhanced**

Indicator 1.1.1 No. of animals receiving supplementary feed

In 2018, the project target was to provide supplementary feed for 2000 core breeding stock belonging to drought affected poor households to maintain milk production and sustain reproduction In order to achieve this activity; beneficiaries were identified in participatory manner. Following the selection, the project started procurement of feed (identified the vendor, established the technical specifications [Total Mixed Ratio-TMR type of supplementary feed and evaluated the vendor offer letters) . Despite the target is to support 2000 households, the project reduced the target to 1500 because of the livestock feed shortage observed during procurement process. The project initiated the process to provide livestock supplementary feed but due to long period security problem in the region the achievement is in the overall process is 50%. The collection, transport and distribution of the TMR feed will be done in subsequent project period 2019. However, the progress on the indicator is zero. The baseline is 0.

To guide proper targeting for this activity, GIS guided needs assessment was conducted⁹ and target kebeles/communities identified for the different activities. Forage production sites were also identified and selected in consultation with district-based stakeholders and the communities based on the availability of irrigation resources and land suitable for cultivation. A total of six kebeles (villages) have identified namely: Walwal, Garlagube, Waafdhuug [in Warder], Karinbi'inle, Eelhaar, Malka-afwayn (Buundada) in Kebredahar (Fig. 1)

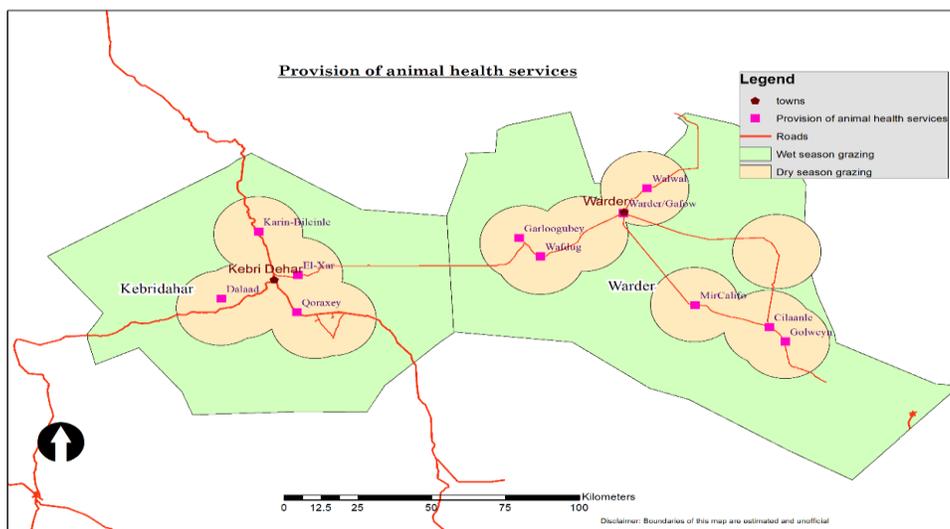


Fig 1. Map of Kebeles selected for project interventions (both FAO and UNDP Components [adopted from the FAO GIS mapping, 2018 & UNDP Socio-economic Recovery Needs Assessment Report, 2019]

⁹ Annex 2: GIS aided activity location maps in targeted kebeles

As part of the process to achieve the indicator 1.1.1, number of beneficiaries / households benefiting from these activities in the 6 kebeles will be highlighted and specified subsequently in third quarter 2019 once the animals have been distributed to the beneficiary households.

Revised Indicator 1.1.2 No. of hay shades and concrete molasses storage structures put in place (originally indicator 1.1.3)

There was no target planned under this indicator for 2018. Two sites were selected for the construction of two concrete molasses tanks and two hay shades with full involvement of the community and woreda level experts.

Revised Indicator 1.1.3: No. of extension agents and community members receiving hands-on practical feed management and utilization training (originally indicator 1.1.5)

Not done. This is however one of the priority activities planned for during 2019.

Revised Indicator 1.1.4: No of efficient feed utilization good practices introduced (was originally indicator 1.1.2)

Not done. Planned for 2019.

Indicator 1.1.5: Area of land planted to cultivated forage crops (ha)

The 2018 planned target under this indicator was to enhance production and efficient utilization of 5 ha of cultivated forage crops to increase the availability and access of feed within the community. Forage production sites have been identified and selected in consultation with district-based stakeholders and the community based on the availability of irrigation resources and land suitable for cultivation. Because of the security problem, only few activities were undertaken, including identification of site, identification of forage seed type, procurement process (technical specification, tendering and evaluation of the tender proposals) and the overall achievement towards this indicator is around 10%. The baseline is 40 ha.

The existing fodder production activities are not community managed and are undertaken and managed by the government. The project plans to support forage production activities at community level whereby the community will actively participate in implementation and management of the forage production sites. Based on the assessment and community preference and suitability of the area, the specific grass forage varieties identified include Rhodes grass, Sudan grass, Buffel grass guinea grass.

Indicator 1.1.6: No. of watering troughs constructed

The planned 2018 target was construction of 05 cattle troughs to improve water use efficiency and sanitary conditions of water. Five suitable site locations for the construction of 05 cattle troughs were identified in the selected six project communities / kebeles. The sites were assessed for feasibility in preparation for physical construction to commence. Achievement is not more than 10%. The baseline is 40.

Indicator 1.1.7: No of beneficiaries from reclamation and economic utilization of prosopis

Not done.

Because of insecurity access to communities was not possible. However, areas where prosopis is located was delineated activity planned for 2019

Output 1.2: Capacity for improved animal health service delivery system for the target woredas, zones and the region enhanced

Revised Indicator 1.2.1 No of animals receiving preventive and curative health treatment (originally indicator 1.2.4)

Planned 2018 target was to improve the health of 30,000 animals in drought affected households to improve their productivity. The treatment was to focus on internal and external parasites and common infectious diseases prevalent in the area. Beneficiary identification and voucher distribution has been completed and procurement of veterinary drugs and equipment for the delivery of treatment services is underway. The drugs to be purchased include Ivermectin 1% W/V, Oxytetracycline 20% LA, Penstrep, Albendazole 300mg, Albendazole 2500mg, Diminazine Aceturate, Sulfadimidine. The equipment includes reusable syringes 10 and 20 mm, treatment needles 14G, 16G, 18G; semi-automatic vaccination syringes 10&30mL, vaccination needles for large animals and small ruminants, spare glass barrel for vaccination syringes 10 and 30 mL. Vouchers and team for delivery of veterinary drugs and equipment for animal treatment were finalized and ready to embark on massive treatment of animals will commence upon delivery of the that are now being procured. Further, a baseline study was conducted focusing on the regional and woreda animal health services delivery systems. A baseline survey report¹⁰ was produced and highlights major problems and gaps including high prevalence of livestock morbidity due to infectious diseases, shortage of veterinary drug supply, weak linkage between Community Animal Health Workers and government veterinary services, lack of cold chain, poor reporting system and absence or weak animal disease surveillance system. Arrangement was made for the region and woreda level experts to undertake the treatment once the drug and equipment provided. Overall achievement on the process is 50%. Baseline is 0.

Indicator 1.2.2 No. HHs receiving improved young stock management package

Not done due security. This activity is planned for to be done in 2019 through the procurement of the young stock to be delivered to the households including the female headed households

Indicator 1.2.3 No. of Public-private animal health – CAHWs linkages strengthened and made functional

The target for 2018 to create one linkage of the identifies 31 CAHWs with 01 private pharmacy or Government Animal Health Office in order to enhance the efficiency and quality of animal health services delivery and facilitate disease surveillance and reporting. Feasibility and capacity of the existing pharmacies in the woredas were assessed. Three pharmacies that have capacity and interest were identified. Arrangement for initiating linkage process were postponed until training is provided for the 31 CAHWs. However, the trainings were postponed due to security problem in the region in 2018. The overall process achievement of this indicator is 20%. Baseline is 0.

¹⁰ Annex 3: Report of Baseline Survey for UNDP-FAO Resilience Project Conducted in Kebridahar and Warder woredas, Somali Region

Indicator 1.2.4 No. of CAHWs, public health posts/laboratories and private pharmacies whose capacity strengthened

Planned 2018 target was training of 20 CAHWs. The progress is that 20 CAHWs were identified in line with the National CAH guidelines criteria. Trainers were identified and agreed to use the pervious training materials. Over all 20% of the process was achieved. The training was postponed due to security problem in 2018 in the region. Baseline is 31.

In addition, training of 20 CAHWs targeted for 2018. 20 CAHWs have been identified in line with the National CAH guidelines criteria. Trainers were identified and agreed to use the pervious training materials. Over all 20% achieved. The training was postponed due to security problem in 2018 in the region. Baseline is 31.

Output 2.1: Improved natural resources management and agricultural productivity on 20 000 ha through introduction of climate smart technologies:

Revised Indicator 2.1.1: Complete Mapping of water points to facilitate sustainable use of water.

In 2018, the project planned to complete mapping of water points and other sources to guide decision making. The plan was to base on the UNICEF waterpoints mapping report.

As part of the process to undertake the mapping of the water points, the project team accessed and analyzed data from the Regional Bureau of Water to ascertain the available water facilities in Kebridahar and Warder. The data obtained, although old data, dated 2014/15, provide a rough idea of the available water sources and their status (see table.1).

| Kebridahar | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|----|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| | | | No HHs using | | No HHs using | |
| Protected Water Source | | 16 | 6374 | Un protected | 26 | 38367 |
| | Functional | 12 | 5186 | functional | 21 | 37467 |
| | unfunctional | 4 | 1190 | unfunctional | 5 | 900 |
| Warder | | | | | | |
| | | | No HHs using | | No HHs using | |
| Protected Water Source | | 12 | 58830 | Un protected | 34 | 2149 |
| | Functional | 8 | 57120 | functional | 32 | 2119 |
| | unfunctional | 4 | 1710 | unfunctional | 2 | 30 |

Table 1: Status of water points in Kebridahar and Warder woredas, Somali Region (Source: Somali Bureau of Water)

The data indicates a total of 88 water points including 28 protected waterpoints in both Kebredahar (16) and Warder (12) as well as 60 Unprotected water points; 26 in Kebredahar and 34 in Warder. Of these, 73 water points are functional while 15 are unfunctional. It should however be noted that unprotected waterpoints does not mean unfunctional but rather not just well managed. However, the project plans to enhance the protection and community management of the unprotected but functioning wells. The project will also undertake social and environmental assessments going forward to safeguard against any un intended negative social and environmental consequences.

The project team was able to access some preliminary data from the Somali Bureau of Water (BoW) but which is unfortunately fairly old; dating some 5 years. This data may not be reliable since it is old but provides some insights about the water access situations in the region and could help in designing interventions to improve the efficiency of the available water points in the project area.

However, it should be noted that the above data is currently being updated under the new national WASH programme supported by UNICEF. UNICEF has promised to provide the data once they access to from government database under the national WASH programme after government has fully updated the data.

Indicator 2.1.2: Number of people accessing potable water from hand dug deep wells and rehabilitated water dams

Not done.

However, two dams for rehabilitation were identified in Warder and Kebredahar woredas. Rehabilitation of wells and dams is on-going in 2019 and expected to be completed by third quarter of 2019. Two water dams to be rehabilitated were identified and assessed. For example, one dam, Ubatale dam in Warder woreda, once rehabilitated has the potential to benefit approximately 5,600 people including 840 internal displaced people in all community groups for different purpose like Livestock, Crop irrigation/production household domestic use.

Indicator 2.1.3 No. of extension workers trained in rangelands resources management

The target to train 50 of extension workers in rangelands resources management in 2018. This was not achieved because of changes in local government including the technical staff, resulting into staff instability, making it difficult to target the staff because of the staff turn over. However, this is planned for in 2019 with the improvement of the security and stabilisation of the staffing. This will be part of the other rangeland improvement management activities.

Indicator 2.1.4. No. of people aware of climate smart agricultural technologies

The project targeted training of 1000 people from the community in use of climate smart agriculture (CSA) technologies in 2018

The activity commenced with selection and assessment of potential sites and communities for CSA during the livelihoods and economic needs recovery survey and the subsequent community dialogues about the feasibility of climate crop farming. Three potential sites (two in Kebredahar and One in Warder) were identified. In order to pilot the CSA technology transfer, a total of 60 community members were identified and will be training in the 2019. The trained community members will be technically supported with the required technology, tools and equipment to ensure that the community members trained will be practically engaged in CSA farming activities.

The project team plans to engage with Somali TV station and other local radio stations in the region to undertake TV / radio based community awareness programme about the climate smart agricultural technologies.

Indicator 2.1.5 Area of degraded rangelands rehabilitated (ha)

In 2018, the project targeted to rehabilitate and restore 10,000 ha degraded rangelands through community participation.

In 2018, the project target was to support rehabilitation 10,000 ha of degraded land using various Soil and water conservation (SWC) methods. Among others, enclosure, reseeding, crust breaking, and spate irrigation were planned to be undertaken. In order to achieve this, survey was conducted to understand the ground situation and assess to identify the appropriate SWC activities with community participation. Site selection was done with full involvement of beneficiaries.

To this end, sites for undertaking restoration activities of the 5,965 ha degraded rangelands were selected with participation of communities and key actors. The restoration activities were agreed, and these include range reseeding, introduction of spate irrigation and area enclosures. Activities for rehabilitation and restoration of the earmarked area are underway and 2019 report will provide details of the progress supported by GIS maps showing specific delineated areas where restoration interventions such as area enclosure are being undertaken.

Indicator 2.1.6 No. of community members receiving hands-on practical feed management and utilization training disaggregated by gender

Not done . Planned for and under implementation in 2019

Output 2.2: Increased food security and income of 1 500 Women and Youth members through diversification of improved livelihoods

Indicator 2.2.1 No. of women and youth group members with new alternative livelihoods

In 2018, the project targeted training of 500 women and 250 youth members and support them to undertake alternative livelihood activities such as growing fruits and vegetables using with small scale drip irrigation. The livelihoods and economic recovery needs assessment report, among others, highlights that the 2017/8 drought resulted in mass asset losses mainly among pastoralists with 45% of the households who used to run small businesses (76% of whom were women) had lost their primary income source and were struggling to find alternative livelihoods due to a lack of start-up capital. This underscores community constraints on access to credit and financial institutions. The report further highlighted that 32% of households are economically inactive, with most of whom are youths. The report alternative livelihood options such as fast maturing crops (small and medium enterprise (SMEs) The report provides recommendations to guide interventions to enable women and youth foster their livelihood options and incomes towards future food security and incomes through enterprises development. Some of the recommendations include: i) Increase availability of and access to water through the rehabilitation of shallow wells and creation of income generating opportunities for communities, ii) facilitate action planning at local level, iii) harnessing rainwater for pasture development and small scale irrigation for CSA iv) manage the *Prosopis juliflora* plant including adding value for use such as turning it into animal feed, v) facilitate rural-based savings and credit systems and vi) increase business creation through training in business and financial management and marketing in addition to the provision of start-up capital for group enterprises targeting female women and youths

The findings and recommendations have been used to inform and guide the community engagement dialogues as part of the participatory community action planning process to prioritize livelihoods and income generation interventions. Further, the report findings together with community actions will inform

the Woreda action planning process to consolidate and institutionalize the plans from communities' priorities and ensure community needs are addressed, enhance community ownership and sustainability. The recommendations of the assessment reports will be addressed through various indicators such as indicator 2.1.2 for access to water, indicator 2.2.2 for community dialogues and awareness, indicator 2.1.4 water for climate smart agriculture (CSA), indicator 2.2.3 & 2.2.4 on utilizing Prosopis under cash for work (C4W) as well as business enterprises for women and youths and linking commodities to market systems.

Indicator 2.2.2, No. of people with enhanced awareness of and linked to sustainable market outlets for their products

During the reporting period, 100 people were involved in community consultations and dialogue meetings and focus group discussions (FGDs) involving 40 women in the two woredas of warder and Kebredahar, an exercise that also created awareness about the various nature-based products such as natural incense gum, natural honey and value addition to prosopis and the potential linkage to markets in twons such as Kebredahar and Jigijga. In addition, viability and importance of alternative livelihood options such as crop farming (through small scale irrigation) were also discussed and agreed to include in their community priorities and action plans.

Indicator 2.2.3: No. of people benefiting from cash for work programme

Not done.

However, Implementation of activities under this indicator will be guided by the information from the sites selection and assessment of the area for undertaking restoration and rehabilitation activities done under indicator 2.1.5 in terms of linking cash for work to the removal of the Prosopis plant as part of the rehabilitation of the rangelands. The activity will also be linked to the to be carried out under the now indicator 1.1.7 (originally indicator 1.1.6) related to providing incentives to community members to participate and benefit from reclamation and economic utilization of Prosopis as part of the integrated management of the rangelands.

Indicator 2.2.4: No. of commodity-based systems identified and linked with market systems involving pastoral women and youth

Through community dialogues and consultations, three nature-based products have been identified as potential commodities for linking to markets. These include natural incense gum, wild honey and a local plant, *Cordeauxia edulis* that is used for food and animal feed during drought. Commonly known by its local name *Yeheb* bush or *Yi'ib (Yicib)* in Somali language, *Cordeauxia edulis* is traditionally used for food and fodder during drought seasons. It is one of the most economically important wild plants in the project area and documented by IUCN as endemic to the Horn of Africa. Milk from camel was also discussed as a potential product for linkage to the market systems in the context of milk processing and value addition into other milk product with a specific focus on the engagement of women and youth in the value chain. Following the identification of the commodities, the next step is to work out modalities and how the commodities can be harvested, processed (including packaging) and linking to the market systems.

Output 2.3 – The capacity of regional and woreda institutions for climate and disaster risk reduction, adaptation, preparedness and response is enhanced

Indicator 2.3.1 : No of community vulnerability and needs assessment report produced

In 2018, the project targeted to undertake one livelihoods and economic recovery needs assessment study undertaken for warder & kebedahar woredas (districts)

The livelihoods and economic recovery needs assessment study provides useful information and recommendation for woreda support to institute pro-community mitigation and adaptation measures to ensure long-term community resilience building initiatives. The project initiated discussions with NDRMC to initiate the development of the Woreda DRR Mitigation and adaptation plan for Warder Woreda following the completion of the DRR Mitigation and adaptation plan for Kebedahar¹¹, one of the project woredas (districts). The community action planning process will contribute to the implementation of the Kebedahar Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation plan and the development of the Warder Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation plan.

Indicator 2.3.2: No. of Woreda DRM and Adaptation Strategies in place

The project planned to support implementation of one Woreda Disaster Risks Mitigation (DRM) and adaptation plans for Kebedahar in 2018.

This activity was initiated and in progress. One Woreda (Kebedahar) has the DRM and adaptation plan. During the reporting period, the project focussed on supporting the Kebedahar Woreda to implement its DRM and adaptation plan. The project did this through supporting community level dialogues and awareness creation about the need for community preparedness strategies and other coping mechanisms including community resource mapping.

2.3.3, No. of Woredas that have drought and climate resilience monitoring and evaluation plan

The drought and climate resilient monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of the Woreda DRM and adaptation plan. Hence, there is one for the Kebedahar Woreda.

Indicators 2.3.4 No. of times/year weather forecasting and early warning data is disseminated to relevant institutions and target communities to facilitate early action Not done

However, plans are underway to link the WoredaNet Services developed by the National Disaster Reduction and Management Centre (NDRMC) as well as the OCHA generated information on flash updates, Humanitarian Bulletin and situational reports to the Regional and Woreda level taskforces to provide weathercast related information as well as facilitate dissemination of this information to communities as part of the early warning mechanism to enable early action planning by the communities. This will also be linked to the community action planning process. Further, this early warning information will be linked to the community action planning and dialogues to enable and facilitate their early action and response. To facilitate dissemination of the information to communities, the project will explore partnerships with the Somali TV as well as other radio stations operating in Somali to use them as channels for disseminating weather forecasting information.

¹¹ Annex 4: Disaster Risk Mitigation / Adaptation Plan for Kebedahar Woreda, Somali Region

2.3.5: No. of times a year that woreda and relevant Regional Bureaus convene humanitarian and development partner coordination meeting

In order to strengthen co-ordination in livelihoods and resilience building efforts to deliver regional and zonal resilience goals, the project team engaged in discussions and meetings to create linkages and partnerships with various institutions and on-going initiatives in Somali region and the project area to increase synergies and complementarities through exchanging lessons learnt and best practices to enhance efficiencies and effectiveness of the project interventions.

At regional level, the project team held discussions and meetings with UN OCHA Somali Regional office about co-ordination mechanisms with humanitarian agencies in the region to ensure emergency relief support to the vulnerable communities at risks in Somali region as a result of severe drought. This has been done in the context of enhancing collaboration with UN agencies in the region / in the field as a reflection of the national level collaboration / partnership under the UN New Way of Working (NWOW). Further, the project held meetings with the Humanitarian Advisor to the Regional President Office on the institutional capacity support for co-ordination of humanitarian and development interventions in the region. The project team attended and contributed to the meetings of the Somali Durable Solutions group in which co-ordination efforts and mechanisms especially in support of IDPs were discussed and as part of the development of the Durable Solutions Operational Framework for Somali region which, among others, provides a mechanism for co-ordination of humanitarian and development actors in support of the long-term resilience building and development investments.

In the spirit of furthering the concept of the New Ways of Working, the project further initiated collaboration and partnerships with the Universities of Jijiga and Kebredahar on research agenda aspects including research on indigenous knowledge and traditional management systems to strengthen communities for resilience capacity, Save the Children International in Warder woreda on community livelihoods interventions as well as OXFAM implementing similar livelihoods + Resilience interventions with communities in Warder woreda.

2.3.6: Climatic and early warning database established, operational, and accessible for decision making

No target for 2018. Planned for 2019.

2.3.7: Number of indigenous knowledge and modern mechanism that facilitate access to climate information

In order to strengthen traditional community management systems, the project focused on understanding the indigenous knowledge and how it underpins community management systems. To this end, the project initiated discussions with Universities Jigjiga and Kebridahar on collaborative action research to provide research information to guide effective and timely design and implementation indigenous knowledge based community resilience building and long term development. The arrangement will aim at capturing, documenting and dissemination of indigenous knowledge as means to address the eroding indigenous knowledge due to generational gap and to foster resilience and management systems and coping strategies building on the existence mechanisms.

In particular, the collaborative research focuses on use of indigenous knowledge to manage natural resources such as Yi'ib plant for livelihoods and resilience Locally known by its common name *Yeheb* bush or *Yi'ib (Yicib)* in Somali language, *Cordeauxia edulis* is a locally available plant and believed to be endemic to Somali region which has traditionally been used for food and fodder during drought seasons. It is one of the economically most important wild plant at the Horn of Africa. The plant is IUCN Red Listed as

threatened Species (endangered category A2a) <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/30386/128447611> and requires urgent conservation including research and documentation. In this context, the project finalise collaborative research with the Universities to undertake studies to monitor use of this plant as well as undertake education and awareness programme to increase local communities' awareness and their knowledge of the rarity and importance of this plant and to encourage sustainable use.

The project aims at researching on and documenting the indigenous knowledge to help disseminate to avert the erosion of the indigenous knowledge which has hitherto been enabling community in their traditional coping mechanisms grounded within this indigenous knowledge. The communities have been relying on the indigenous knowledge and traditional management systems to survive in harsh natural and climate induced disasters and shocks including drought, flash floods. Unfortunately, these indigenous knowledge and traditional management systems have been eroded because of the generational gap between the old and young generations.

To this end, the project has initiated discussions with universities of Jijiga and Kebredahar to undertake collaborative action research about the local *Yi'ib* plant and generate information that will be used to foster its contribution community livelihoods and resilience through provision of food and fodder during drought seasons as highlighted by the communities during the community dialogue meetings.

Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:

Delays and Challenges:

The project was faced a number of challenges that caused delays. Major constraints and challenges included:

- The political turmoil and violence that happened in Ethiopia and in Somali regional State for much of the 2018. This hampered project implementation because the project teams could not access the communities
- A prolonged process of regional government reestablishment that involved changing and restructuring of government leadership throughout the different levels (from regional, woreda and kebele levels). This transition process creates a vacuum within the woreda/districts administration systems. So far the government has placed woreda officials in place and normal official business going on and generally appear to be stable. However, the project will keep monitoring the situation as part of the risk assessment.
- Potential inter-clan conflicts and disputes: as a result of the political changes in the Regional set up, new administration particularly at zonal and woreda level administrations faced some level of mistrust from the different clans and tribes in the zones which created some level political uncertainty and potential inter-clan conflicts and disputes over power sharing within the government structures in the zones and woredas/districts. The processes to settle the political question consumed much of the time of the Regional and Woreda official with limited time to concentrate on development planning and service delivery and hence affected project implementation because project funds could not be transferred to the local government at regional and Woreda levels.
- Inadequate technical capacity at woreda local government to plan and implement activities during and after the conflict and restructuring. As a result of government restructuring, the new government staff recruited do not have adequate experience in public administration and management. This slowed down effective implementation of the project activities since, under the national Implementation Modality (NIM) in Ethiopia, the government takes a leading role in the planning and implementation of the project activities.

Action taken include engaging the new woreda official in woreda level planning process to improve their comprehension of the project planning and implementation principles. To respond to the challenge of inaccessibility of the project site due to insecurity, the project maintained communication through emails and telephones to maintain contact and discussions about the project. All the planned project staff were recruited and deployed at national, regional level and Woreda levels. These include the International Programme Co-ordinator situated at UNDP, National Project Manager situated at Regional level as well as two Field Officers each based in each of the two Woreda. In FAO designated two staff to provide direct project management and technical support to the project implementation. These include the Livelihoods and Resilient Team Leader at FAO Country Office and the Head of the Somali region sub-office.

Lessons learnt

The less learnt is very key to engage, consult and dialogue with local communities because it helped us to understand the indigenous knowledge and traditional management systems. For example, the project staff would not have known about the *Yi'ib* plant if the project team had not proactively engaged with the communities.

Update on the Risks

During the project implementation in the reporting period, most of the risks identified during the project design materialized and affected the project implementation.

For example, the risks identified during project design include inter-ethnic/inter-regional conflict, deterioration of the drought and capacity of relevant local Government departments. Conflict between ethnic Somalis and Oromos had been increasing over the past months preceding the project formulation, primarily in the areas bordering Somali and Oromia Regional States.

During the period under review (2018) Somali region experienced considerable conflict and insecurity. Because of the security threat, UNDSS categorized Somali region and in particular the project sites at threat category threat 4 meaning restricted movement. This affected movement and access to the target communities by project staff and government counterpart staff. This caused delays in project implementation for much of 2018.

The second risk that had been identified related to the inadequate capacity of local Government counterparts which would hinder the smooth implementation of some project activities. Indeed, during the reporting period, there were a number of changes within the staffing at Regional and Woreda levels which slowed down activity implementation. The project team response included having the Field Officers work with the newly recruited government staff to bring them (government staff) to speed in terms of planning and implementing the project activities. Having project Field Officers based within Woreda offices helps to provide Institutions capacity support to the Woredas in view of the capacity gaps at the local government levels. The Field Officers support Woredas in planning, implementation and monitoring including community consultations on service delivery in the context of community livelihoods and resilience building. Approach using placing experts within government counterpart institutional. Further, the formation of the Regional Technical Committee as well as the Woreda level taskforce provided an opportunity for the new staff to learn from the existing staff in terms of co-ordination, planning and implementation of project activities.

The unavailability of livestock feed on the local market in the Somali region continued to be a constraint to project implementation. In response FAO resorted to procurement of feed from neighboring regions, from feed cooperatives in the highland areas; hence taking time and resulting in delays.

New risks were identified

The new risk identified is the inability to secure enough land (up to the targeted 20,000ha as envisaged under output 2.2) to undertake climate smart agriculture technologies. Securing 20,000ha is not feasible because of the land tenure and land use regime in the project area. Being predominantly pastoral communities, land is communally owned mainly for livestock grazing; yet climate smart agriculture requires securing plots of land owned and managed by individual households for food crop production. The pastoral nature and free-range livestock grazing makes this intervention difficult; hence the target acreage for CSA technology earlier targeted under output 2.1 has been reduced to 5,965 ha as per the assessment studies that identified this as possible suitable area size.

Pastoral land ownership pattern is complex with the whole clan members having equal rights over a given rangeland. Enclosing or earmarking large piece of land for climate smart agriculture (CSA) in a particular area may increase the likelihood of conflict between sub clans as the free land available for livestock grazing shrinks. There is a need to leave part of that land for free grazing while implementing rangeland rehabilitation and climate smart agriculture interventions progressively since this is a new practice to the mainly pastoral communities which require time to change their mind set and behaviours.

In some areas where more different clans reside, obtaining consensus cooperation of all clans in that segment of land takes time and prove to be very difficult especially when the intervention involves land and considering that the communities are recovering from the recent past inter-clan conflict. It should also be noted that areas close to communal villages that are potentially suitable for the planned climate smart agriculture activities are limited. Moreover, whenever there is water, the pastoral communities give priority to livestock instead of growing crops.

- **Qualitative assessment:**

Overall, the project progress in the first year is rated fair especially in the context of the enormous insecurity challenges and risks that the project experienced in much of the year up to the last quarter of the year. The project launch and stakeholders buy-in (as demonstrated by the good turn up during the project launch as well as the Project Steering Committee meeting) were a demonstration partners stakeholders' interest and ownership of the project. The community action planning processes and dialogues have gone a long way in ensuring participation in identifying the community needs and priorities as well as ownership of both the process and the eventual results. The governance mechanisms including the Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings, the Regional Technical Committee (RTC) Meetings as well as the Woreda Level Taskforce meetings were instrumental in ensuring transparency and accountability.

Key partnerships include:

- Partnership with private sector (e.g Balton and Soil & More) to explore adaptive and appropriate technologies for innovations to provide communities with additional livelihoods options
- Partnering with research institutions and universities such as University of Jigjig and University of Kebredahar as well as research institutions (such the Somali Region Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Research Institute (SoRPARI) to provide research information to guide effective and timely implementation and monitoring; Partnering with Universities to research on indigenous knowledge for resilience building.
- Partnering and collaboration with other NGOs operating in the project areas promoting livelihoods and resilience. These include OXFAM, Save the Children International (SCI). For example, the Livelihoods and Economic recovery assessment report contributed to SCI's formulation of a food security and livelihood programme

that will target Korehie zone including one of the project target woreda- Kabredahar hence enhancing chances of scale up.

- Discussions initiated with a local NGO Organization for Welfare and Development in Action (OWDA) on innovation to change manual water pumping to solar pumping which will enhance water production and time efficiency.
-

The as part of the NWOW towards collective outcome, the project teams undertook co-ordination meetings between among the participating UN Agencies (PUNAs) namely UNDP, FAO, UNICEF as well as consultation with other sister agencies namely UN OCHA and WFP in the “*Delivering as One*” spirit and to demonstrate the New Way of Working (NWOW). Further, joint planning and monitoring of field level interventions between UNDP and FAO was emphasized to ensure a coordinated approach to delivering results works, a clear demonstration that NWOW actually works once nurtured and deliberately emphasized. For example, the Field Officers hired by UNDP are tasked to co-ordinate implementation of all the project components in support of the Woredas and communities. The consultations with the UNICEF Regional Office in Somali provided useful information about the water situation in the project area and was useful in guiding selection of areas for project intervention in the water sector.

In the context of the national level collective outcomes work in Ethiopia, consensus has been reached within the UN family under the leadership of the RCO that there is a need to develop a Multi-Year Plan (MYP) to foster the humanitarian-development nexus agenda within the One UN family framework. The H-D Nexus puts community resilience building at the centre. In this regard, this project will contribute lessons, experiences and success case studies to the H-D nexus discussions aimed at taking the NWOW agenda, which this project is part of, forward as part of the scaling up. This will be important in sense that the project will contribute inputs to the MYP which will in turn inform the forthcoming UNDAF process to operationalize strategies of the UN agencies in support of Government of Ethiopia towards the attainment of the collective outcome.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

| | <u>Achieved</u> versus 2018 Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|---|---|--|-------------------------------|
| Outcome 1¹² Indicator: Baseline: Planned Target | | | |
| Output 1.1 <i>Feed security and capacity of 1 500 livestock dependent households to withstand current drought induced livestock feed shocks are enhanced</i> | | | |
| Indicator 1.1.1 <i>No. of animals receiving supplementary feed</i> Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3,000 | <u>Planned 2018 Target:</u> 2000 livestock receiving livestock supplementary feed In progress Vouchers for supplementary livestock feed for 1,500 core breeding stock including lactating animals are being distributed to 1,500 beneficiary HHs that have been selected in the two districts. | Despite the target is to support 2000 households, the project reduced the target to 1500 because of the livestock feed shortage observed during procurement process. | |

¹² Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

| | <u>Achieved</u> versus 2018 Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------|
| <p><i>Revised Indicator 1.1.2: No. of hay shades and concrete molasses storage structures put in place (originally indicator 1.1.3)</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0 Overall project target: 02</p> | <p><u>Target for 2018: 0;</u> <u>There was no target planned for 2018</u></p> | <p>Rather, both hay shades are planned for in second year (2019)</p> | |
| <p><i>Indicator 1.1.3 (originally 1.1.5): No. of extension agents and community members receiving hands-on practical feed management and utilization training</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Overall project target: 100 (Extension agents) and 500 community members</p> | <p><u>Planned target for 2018: 100 extension workers and 150 community members</u></p> <p><u>Note done</u></p> | <p>This is planned for 2019</p> | |
| <p><i>Indicator 1.1.4: (originally 1.1.2) : No. of efficient feed utilization good practices introduced and up scaled</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Overall target: 03</p> | <p><u>Planned 2018 target: 01</u></p> <p>Not done</p> | <p>This activity is planned for and currently being implemented in 2019</p> | |
| <p><i>Indicator 1.1.5 (originally 1.1.4): Area of land planted to cultivated forage crops (ha)</i></p> <p>Baseline: 40 Overall project planned Target: 50</p> | <p><u>Planned 2018 target:</u> Production and efficient utilization of 5 ha of cultivated forage crops</p> <p><u>On-going progress</u></p> <p>25 ha of potential forage production sites (25ha) were identified and selected in consultation with district-based</p> | <p>Because of the security problem, only few activities were undertaken, including identification of site, identification of forage seed type, procurement process (technical specification, tendering and evaluation of the tender proposals) and</p> | |

| | <u>Achieved</u> versus 2018 Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| | stakeholders and the community based on the availability of irrigation resources and land suitable for cultivation. The overall process progress towards this indicator is around 10%. | | |
| <p>Indicator 1.1.6: No. of watering troughs constructed (was originally 1.1.7)</p> <p>Baseline: 40 Overall Planned Target: 10</p> | <p><u>Planned 2018 target:</u> 05 cattle troughs constructed in order to improve water use efficiency and sanitary conditions of water.</p> <p><i>In progress</i></p> <p>Five suitable site locations for the construction of 05 cattle troughs were identified in the selected six project communities / kebeles. The sites were assessed for feasibility in preparation for physical construction to commence. Process achievement is approximately 10%. The baseline is 40</p> | The troughs will be constructed in 2019 | |
| <p>Indicator 1.1.7: No of beneficiaries from reclamation and economic utilization of prosopis</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Overall Planned Target: 2,000 (including 600 female beneficiaries)</p> | <p>Target for 2018: 500 (150 female) beneficiaries</p> <p>Not done</p> | Because of insecurity access to communities was not possible. However, areas where prosopis is located was delineated | The GIS guided assessment reports |
| | | | |

| | <u>Achieved</u> versus 2018 Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Output 1.2 Capacity for improved animal health service delivery system for the target woredas, zones and the region are enhanced | | | |
| <p>Indicator 1.2.1 (originally 1.2.4): <i>No of animals receiving preventive and curative health treatment</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0 Overall project Planned Target: 60,000</p> | <p>Planned 2018 target: 30,000 animals receiving preventive and curative health treatment</p> <p><u>On-going:</u></p> <p>About 50% progress; beneficiary identification and voucher distribution was completed and procurement of veterinary drugs and equipment for the delivery of treatment services is underway</p> | <p>This activity delayed partly because of unavailability of the required drugs on the market in Ethiopia and had to arrange to import the drugs which takes time.</p> <p>Once delivered, the procured drugs will be distributed to the beneficiaries in 2019</p> | |
| <p>Indicator 1.2.2: No. HHs receiving improved young stock management package</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Overall project target: 500</p> | <p>Target for 2018: 300 (including 150 females)</p> <p>Not done</p> | <p>Not done due security.</p> <p>This activity is planned for to be done in 2019 through the procurement of the young stock to be delivered to the households including the female headed households</p> | |

| | <u>Achieved</u> versus 2018 Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| (including 250 females) | | | |
| <p><i>Indicator 1.2.3: No of linkages of CAHWs with public and /or private animal health service providers</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Overall project target: 03</p> | <p>Target for 2018: 01 linkage</p> <p>In progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 31 CAHWs and 03 private pharmacy that have capacity and interest were identified - | <p>Arrangement for initiating linkage process were postponed pending training for the 31 CAHWs.</p> | |
| <p><i>Indicator 1.2.4: No. of CAHWs, public health posts/laboratories and private pharmacies whose capacity strengthened</i></p> <p>Baseline: 31</p> <p>Planned Target: 55</p> | <p>Planned 2018 target: 31 CAHWs, public health posts/laboratories and 03 private pharmacies trained for capacity development</p> <p>On-going: 20 CAHWS and 03 private pharmacies to be trained were identified. Preparatory work has been completed for the training</p> | <p>However, the trainings were postponed due to security problem in the region in 2018.</p> | |
| <p><i>Output 2.1: Improved natural resources management and agricultural productivity on 20-000 5,965 ha through introduction of climate smart technologies**</i></p> | | | |

| | <u>Achieved</u> versus 2018 Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Indicator 2.1.1: Complete mapping of water point to facilitate sustainable use of water</p> <p>Baseline: Data from UNICEF Overall project Planned Target: Complete mapping of the Water points</p> | <p>Target for 2018: complete mapping of the water points</p> <p>On-going: Preliminary data obtained from the Bureau of water indicating the status of the water points in Kebredahar and Warder woredas</p> | <p>UNICEF has indicated that there is an on-going process to update the data by government under the new national WASH programme and that government will only be able to release the data once it fully updated</p> <p>However, the project team was able to access some preliminary data from the Somali Bureau of Water (BoW) but which is unfortunately fairly old; dating some 5 years. This data may not be reliable since it is old but provides some insights about the water access situations in the region.</p> | <p>Reports from the Regional and Woreda Water Bureaus</p> |
| <p>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of people accessing potable water from hand dug deep wells and water dams</p> <p>Baseline: 500</p> <p>Overall project target: 2,000</p> | <p>Target for 2018: 500</p> <p>Not done.</p> <p>However, two dams for rehabilitation were identified and plans to rehabilitate planned to be finalized in third quarter of 2019.</p> <p>Once rehabilitated, Ubatale dam in Warder woreda, has the potential to benefit approximately 5,600 people including 840 internal displaced people</p> | | <p>A report: “Rapid Assessment of Water dam for Provision of water for communities in Ubatale Kebele of Warder District on water development and pilot for smart agriculture intervention”.</p> |
| <p>Indicator 2.1.3 No. of extension workers trained in rangelands resources management</p> | <p>Planned 2018 Target: 50 (30 males, 20 females) of extension workers trained in rangelands resources management</p> | <p>The change in local government including the technical staff delayed possible training of the extension staff because of the uncertainties within the</p> | |

| | <u>Achieved</u> versus 2018 Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 150 | not achieved | employees at regional and woreda level. | |
| <i>Indicator 2.1.4. No. of people aware of climate smart agricultural (CSA) technologies</i> Baseline: 0 Overall project Planned Target: 5,000 people | Planned 2018 Target: 1,000 (50:50 males : females) people from the community aware of climate smart agricultural technologies Initiated and On-going. The activity commenced with selection and assessment of potential sites and communities for CSA during the livelihoods and economic needs recovery survey and the subsequent community dialogues about the feasibility of climate crop farming. Three potential sites (two in Kebredahar and One in Warder) were identified. The project team plans to engage with Somali TV station and other local radio stations in the region to undertake TV / radio based community awareness programme about the climate smart agricultural technologies. In order to pilot the CSA technology transfer, a total of 60 (40 males; 20 females) community members were identified and will be training in the 2019. | Insecurity situation hindered accessibility to communities to initiate the activity | |
| <i>Indicator 2.1.5 : Area of degraded rangelands rehabilitated (ha)**</i> Baseline: 60 | Planned 2018 Target: 2,982 ha degraded rangelands degraded rangeland restored through community participation. | Insecurity in the area affected implementation of this activity | |

| | <u>Achieved</u> versus 2018 Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|---|---|---|--|
| Overall project Planned Target: 5,965 ha | Site selection was undertaken for the eventual restoration of 5,965 ha of degraded rangelands with participation of communities and key actors through range reseeding, introduction of spate irrigation and area enclosures. | | |
| Indicator 2.1.6: No. communities members receiving hands-on practical feed management and utilization training disaggregated by gender Baseline: 0 Overall project target: 500 | Target for 2018: 500 Not done | Planned for in 2019 | |
| Output 2.2: Increased food security and income of 1 500 Women and Youth Groups members through diversification of improved livelihoods | | | |
| Indicator 2.2.1: No. of women and youths members with new alternative livelihoods Baseline: 0 Overall Planned Target: 1,500 | Planned 2018 Target: 750 (500 women and 250 youth trained and supported to engage in alternative livelihoods such as fruits and vegetables growing using with small scale drip irrigation | There was a need to do assessment of status quo in terms of how youth and women are engaged in alternative livelihoods and economic undertakings. The findings will provide an impetus to training women and youth in appropriate skills for enterprises development including fruits and vegetables. | Livelihoods and recovery needs assessment study indicates that 32% of the households mainly youth and women are economically inactive. The report alternative livelihood options such as fast maturing crops (small and medium enterprise (SMEs) |

| | <u>Achieved</u> versus 2018 Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | |
| <p><i>Indicator 2.2.2: No. of people with enhanced awareness of and linked to sustainable market outlets for their products</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0 Overall Planned Target: 500</p> | <p>Planned 2018 Target: 300 people with enhanced awareness on natural products as new livelihood alternatives</p> <p>Partly done:</p> <p>100 people involved in community consultations and dialogue meetings in the two woredas of warder and Kebredahar aimed at creating awareness about the key nature-based products such as incense gums, natural honey etc,..as well as climate smart agriculture for increasing livelihood options</p> | <p>The pastoral communities are highly conservative cultural orientation towards dependency on livestock as the main source of their livelihoods. This means they pay limited attention to other livelihood sources other than livestock. However, the prevailing climate related vulnerability realities is slowly endearing them to other livelihood options. Cultural and behavioural change takes time though.</p> | <p>Livelihood recovery and assessment Report highlighting the challenges related to inadequate non-livestock economic activities.</p> |
| <p><i>Indicator 2.2.3: No. of people benefiting from cash for work programme</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0 Overall Project target: 300</p> | <p>Target for 2018: 150</p> <p>Not done</p> <p>However, this activity will be done in conjunction with activities under indicator 2.1.5 undertaking restoration and rehabilitation in terms of linking cash for work to the removal of the Prosopis plant as part of the rehabilitation of the rangelands.</p> | <p>This activity was to be preceded by the assessments of the areas in which communities would be involved in cash for work in removing Prosopis plant. Delayed completion of the assessment delayed this activity. However, this activity is now on track in 2019 based on the GIS guided hotspot identification report.</p> | |
| <p><i>Indicator 2.2.4 : No. of commodity based systems identified and linked with marketing systems with involving pastoral women and youth groups</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> | <p>Target for 2018: 01 commodity based system identified and linked to market systems</p> <p>On-course</p> | | <p>Community consultation reports</p> |

| | <u>Achieved</u> versus 2018 Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|--|---|--|---|
| Overall project target: 3 | Three nature-based products namely: natural incense gum, wild honey and a local plant, <i>Cordeauxia edulis</i> that is used for livelihoods and coping during drought were identified. | | |
| Output 2.3: The capacity of regional and woreda institutions for climate and disaster risk reduction, adaptation, preparedness and response is enhanced | | | |
| Indicator 2.3.1: No of community vulnerability and needs assessment reports produced Baseline: 0 Overall project Planned Target 2 | Planned 2018 target: 01 Done: One report on livelihoods and economic recovery needs assessment study undertaken for warder & kebedahar woredas (districts) | | Livelihoods and economic recovery needs assessment report |
| Indicator 2.3.2: No. of Woreda DRM and Adaptation Strategies in place and implemented Baseline: 01 Planned Target: 02 | Planned 2018 target: 01; Support implementation of plans for one Woreda DRM Mitigation and adaptation plan Progressing: Following the finalisation of the DRM Mitigation and adaptation plan for Kebredahar, the project supported the woreda to start its | | |

| | <u>Achieved</u> versus 2018 Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|--|--|--|--|
| | implementation | | |
| <p><i>Indicator 2.3.3: No. of Woredas that have Drought and climate resilience monitoring and evaluation plan</i></p> <p>Baseline: 01</p> <p>Overall target: 02</p> | <p>Target for 2018: 0</p> <p>Because there is a component on monitoring and updating of drought and climate variability information component as an integral part of the Woreda DRM and adaptation plan. Hence, there is one for the Kebredahar Woreda.</p> | <p>The other one is targeted when developing the DRM and adaptation plan for warder Woreda planned for in 2019</p> | <p>The Kebridahar Woreda DRM and adaptation plan</p> |
| <p><i>Indicator 2.3.4: No. of times/year weather forecasting and early warning data is disseminated to relevant institutions and target communities to facilitate early action</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Overall project target: 3</p> | <p>Target for 2018: once a year</p> <p>Not done</p> | <p>However, planning to link WoredaNet Services of National Disaster Reduction and Management Centre (NDRMC) as well as the OCHA generated information on flash updates, Humanitarian Bulletin and situational reports to the Regional and Woreda level taskforces to facilitate early action planning by the communities. Also exploring partnerships with the Somali TV local radio stations to disseminate weather forecasting information.</p> | |
| <p><i>Indicator 2.3.5: No of times a year that woreda and relevant Regional Bureaus convene humanitarian and development partner coordination meeting</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Overall Target: 6</p> | <p>Target for 2018: Two humanitarian and development co-ordination meetings held by woreda and regional Bureaus</p> <p><u>In progress:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-ordination meeting held with UN OCHA Somali | | |

| | <u>Achieved</u> versus 2018 Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | <p>Regional office about co-ordination mechanisms with humanitarian agencies in the region to ensure emergency relief support to the vulnerable communities at risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Humanitarian Advisor to the Regional President Office on the institutional capacity support for co-ordination of humanitarian and development interventions in the region - Project team attended meetings of the Somali Durable Solutions group in which co-ordination efforts and mechanisms especially in support of IDPs were discussed and as part of the development of the Durable Solutions Operational Framework for Somali region which, among others, provides a mechanism for co-ordination of humanitarian and development actors in support of the long term resilience building and development investments | | |
| <i>Indicator 2.3.6: Climatic and early warning database established,</i> | Target for 2018: 0 | Planned for 2019 | |

| | <u>Achieved</u> versus 2018 Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| <p><i>operational, and accessible for decision making</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Overall project target: 01</p> | <p>Nothing was targeted for 2018. Planned for 2019</p> | | |
| <p><i>Indicator 2.3.7: Number of indigenous knowledge and modern mechanisms that facilitate access to climate information</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Overall target: 02</p> | <p>Target for 2018: 01 indigenous knowledge mechanism initiated</p> <p>In progress</p> <p>Discussion on collaborative research with Universities of Jigijiga and Keberdahar on use of indigenous knowledge to manage natural resources such as Yi'ib plant for livelihoods and resilience building. Locally known by its common name <i>Yeheb</i> bush or <i>Yi'ib (Yicib)</i> in Somali language, <i>Cordeauxia edulis</i> has been traditionally used by the locals for food and feed in droughts. But the indigenous knowledge is slowly degrading, hence need to research on documented to be preserved and passed on to next generations.</p> | | |

iii) A Specific Story (Optional)

Problem / Challenge faced: Describe the specific problem or challenge faced by the subject of your story (this could be a problem experienced by an individual, community or government).

Eroding indigenous knowledge affecting communities' coping and resilience capacity

In line with UNDP signature solutions to promoting nature-based solutions for development, the project explored the role of indigenous knowledge in promoting community resilience building. However, a key challenge remains; the indigenous knowledge and traditional management systems have been eroded over time.

Pastoral community in Somali region has been living in harsh climate conditions that are prone to different disasters and shocks including drought, flash floods and some endemic disease outbreaks that affects both human and livestock. However, the communities have been surviving for a long time using their traditional management systems based on their indigenous knowledge. As mentioned during one of the community dialogue meetings:

“.....drought and natural calamities and shocks are not new phenomena to us, we have been living with these phenomena for centuries and we have been coping effectively using our traditional knowledge and coping capacity without any external intervention/support. We have been living with nature and natural resources, managing them in a way that they would assist us and our livestock during hard times like drought, shortage of food and water. For example, a plant locally known as Yi'ib would provide us with food and fodder for livestock. But unfortunately, the indigenous knowledge and our traditional management systems are eroded and the young people no longer value the importance of our traditional systems.....”

A quote by an elder during a community dialogue meeting at Galugube Kebele/Village in Warder woreda, Somali region

According to the community, during the recent years the coping capacity of the community has been weakened and faded due to incapability of younger generations to adopt, inherit and use the potential traditional knowledge and systems from forefathers which as a result reduces the coping capacity of the pastoral community to disasters and increases their vulnerability. From the dialogue meetings, communities requested for comprehensive research on the indigenous knowledge

Programme Interventions: How was the problem or challenged addressed through the Programme interventions?

The project initiated discussions with the Universities of Jigjiga and Kebredahar (both situated in Somali region project area – Somali region) for collaboration to undertake action research to generate and disseminate information about the Yi'ib plant to inform community conservation of this and other important plants locally used for food and fodder during drought seasons. This is in line with IUCN suggested conservation action to undertake studies to monitor use of this species in the region as well as undertake education and awareness programme to increase local communities' awareness and increase the knowledge of the rarity of this plant and to encourage its sustainable harvesting and use.

Result (if applicable): Describe the observable *change* that occurred so far as a result of the Programme interventions. For example, how did community lives change or how was the government better able to deal with the initial problem?

The noticeable change within the community and local government authorities is the appreciation that there is a need to undertake research to understand the role of indigenous knowledge and use such information to guide longer term strategic development planning that bases on community participatory and engagement as the key custodians and beneficiaries for long term livelihoods and resilience. The role of academia and research institutions is equally being emphasized to undertake collaborative action research for resilience building.

Lessons Learned: What did you (and/or other partners) learn from this situation that has helped inform and/or improve Programme (or other) interventions?

The key lesson learn is that understanding indigenous knowledge and how it has been applied as part of the local solution systems for is important for enhancing community driven resilience building. This is important because successful resilience building should aspire to build on the existing coping mechanisms with a view to make them better.



Plate 1: Community resources mapping exercise as part of community action planning



Plate 2; Yi'ib (Yicib) plant (*Cordeauxia edulis*) relatively greener (foreground)

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

Reports of different studies and assessments undertaken are attached as annexes 1,2&3. Annex 1: Livelihoods and Economic Recovery Needs Assessment in Warder and Kebredahar, Ethiopia's Somali Region, annex 2: GIS aided activity location maps in targeted kebeles, annex 3: Report of Baseline Survey for UNDP-FAO Resilience Project Conducted in Kebridahar and Warder woredas, Somali Region

IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

Programmatic changes are reflected in the revised PRODOC attached.

Key highlights of the changes in PRODOC include:

| Sr. No. | Section / page no. of PRODOC | Proposed changes / Improvements | Justification / Remark |
|---------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | |

| | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | Cover page | Proposed End date: end date March 2021 instead of December 2019 | Project delayed to start by whole year in 2018 due to insecurity. PSC meeting approved extension to march 2021 to compensate for the lost one year as well as enable smooth project close down. |
| 2. | Cover age | A footnote to clarify that “UNICEF is only a collaborating partner specifically to provide data on water point in the project area; | UNICEF does not get funds from this project to implement activities but rather its involvement is provision of technical support specifically on water points they originally supported in the project area |
| 3. | On Page 9. Output 2.1 | A reduction of the target acreage from 20,000ha to 5,965 ha area for climate smart agriculture | 20,000ha is not feasible considering the context of the land use in pastoral communities where land is communally owned mainly for grazing and hence earmarking land exclusively for CSA technologies is not possible because CSA areas require to be enclosed of which might cause conflict between clans as well as livestock owners against crop farmers. Moreover, with scarce water, pastoralists always give priority access to water to livestock as their main livelihoods sources hence little water left for crop irrigation. |
| 4 | On page 12: section on inception phase | Changed the phrase “community vulnerability and capacity needs assessment” to “community vulnerability and recovery needs assessment” also in line with the revised indicator 2.3.1 | The change necessitated by the emphasis placed on the need for understanding the vulnerabilities facing the communities and the recovery needs as part of the livelihoods and resilience building |
| 5 | On page 13-section on Project beneficiaries and their participation | Included a phrase: In liaison with ADA implemented Bridging the Gap (BTG) programme, the project will place emphasis on disability inclusion in the project planning and implementation process. This will entail identification, and inclusion of people with disability in the community action planning process as well as targeting for different project activities to ensure they; people with disabilities, are not left behind | This to put emphasis on the need to include people with disabilities because they have largely been left out. |
| 6. | Section III: Results Framework (pp17-23) | Updated baseline values in the revised indicator matrix ¹³ as of 2018 | Based on the realities on the ground and the assessments done |
| | | Included additional indicator 2.3.7 on indigenous knowledge | Based on community dialogue and consultations, communities highlighted the importance of indigenous knowledge to the communities coping and resilience mechanisms. |
| | | Refined and rearranged indicators | To ensure consistence and logical flow of indicators |
| 7. | Section IV Monitoring and Evaluation (Pg 23) | Included the Regional Technical Committee and Woreda Taskforce | Need for increased sub-national oversight and technical support to project implementation |
| | | | |

¹³ Results Framework with revised indicators and baseline values

Changes in baselines and targets are reflected in the detailed revised indicator matrix attached as an appendix to the report. The following are key highlight changes in outputs, targets and indicators as discussed

i) Indicator alignment

Under output 1.1

- Output 1.1 statement – agreed to change food security to **feed** security
- Indicator 1.1.2 would be changed to be indicator 1.1.4 and delete the last part of the of the indicator**and upscaled** ..this is because it would be difficult to upscale in the project life time
- Indicator 1.1.3 would be changed to indicator 1.1.2,
- Indicator 1.1.4 would become indicator 1.1.5
- **Indicator 1.1.5 would become indicator 1.1.3, and also improve on the wording to disaggregate between extension workers and community members**
- Indicator 1.1.6 would be changed to indicator 1.1.7
- Indicator 1.1.7 to become indicator 1.1.6

Under out put 1.2

- Indicator 1.2.1 be changed to 1.2.4
- Indicator 1.2.4 be changed to indicator 1.2.1

Under output 2.1

- In the output 2.1 statement, agreed to change the targeted hectare from 20,000 ha to 5,965 ha based on the strong justification that the 20,000ha is not feasible considering the context of the land use and ownership in pastoral communities where land is communally owned mainly for grazing and hence earmarking land exclusively for CSA technologies may cause inter-clan conflicts***
- Indicator 2.1.2 agreed to change the wording of the indicator instead of "**Increase in percentages**. **Change** to "**Number of**" this because measuring percentage is not feasible in absence of the percentage based baseline
- Indicator 2.1.4 agreed to improve the wording by replacing the phrase "**in using**" with "**aware of**"
- Indicator 2.1.5 ..agreed to change the total target from 30,000 ha to 5,965 ha based on justification that the this is the acreage identified as feasible during the GIS assessment
- Indicator 2.1.6 improve the wording by including the word members i.e. instead of No. of communities ...it should be No. of community **members** since it is not feasible to count communities

Under output 2.2

- In the output 2.2 statement, include the word "members" i.e instead of **women and youth groups** it should be **women and youth members**
- Indicator 2.2.1 should hence be **No. of women and youth members** instead of **No. of women and youth groups** . also meeting noted the need to put more emphasis on women during targeting to atleast 50:50
- Indicator 2.2.4 the indicator should focus on commodities based market systems. Note was made that the commodities to be targeted could include Incense gum, honey, Prosopis and milk

Under output 2.3

- Indicator 2.3.1 should be Number of community vulnerability and need assessment reports produced
- Indicator 2.3.3 should be improved on the wording to start with.." **No. of woreda that have drought and climate resilience monitoring and evaluation plan**"
- Under indicator 2.3.6, the meeting noted that the project needs to co-ordinate with OCHA data on early warning systems information and link / avail this information to the Regional and woreda taskforce to guide decision and facility awareness to enable early action by the community.

***** Justification for revision the area of degraded rangelands to be rehabilitated and area for climate smart agricultural technologies from 30,000 ha to 5,965 ha (Output 2.1; indicator 2.1.5)**

- Pastoral land ownership pattern is complex with the whole clan members having equal rights over a given rangeland. Enclosing or earmarking large piece of land for climate smart agriculture (CSA) in a particular area may increase the likelihood of conflict between sub clans as the free land available for livestock grazing shrinks. There is a need to leave part of that land for free grazing while implementing rangeland rehabilitation and climate smart agriculture interventions progressively since this is a new practice to the mainly pastoral communities which require time to change their mind set and behaviours.
- In some areas where more different clans reside, obtaining consensus cooperation of all clans in that segment of land takes time and prove to be very difficult especially when the intervention involves land and considering that the communities are recovering from the recent past inter-clan conflict.
- It should also be noted that areas close to communal villages that are potentially suitable for the planned climate smart agriculture activities are limited. Moreover, whenever there is water, the pastoral communities give priority to livestock instead of growing crops.
- The capacity of the community to implement the large area is limited due to lack of experience in rangeland management and hence requires small scale testing on smaller areas and progressively expand over a period of time.

V. Resources (Optional)

Linkage with Save the Children International: The project provided the livelihoods and economic needs recovery report to SCI for use to their formulation of a food security and livelihood programme that will target Korahe zone that include one of our project targeted woredas- Kabredahar hence enhancing chances of scale up and synergies.

Financial Expenditure

During the year 2018, of the total funds received (US\$ 1,788,000), the project expenditure was US\$ 149,532 leaving a balance of US\$ 1,620,588. This will be programmed for use during the requested no cost extension up to March 2021 as approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting that sat on May 17, 2019.