

FUND TRANSFER REQUEST FORM TO MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND OFFICE, UNDP

To:	Jemifer Topping, Executive Coordinator MPTF Office	From:	Resident Coordinator
Cc:	Andrei Dementiev Fund Portfolio Analyst MPTF Office	Telephone:	
		Email:	

Country:	Ethiopia
Joint Programme Title :	Support To Livelihoods of Drought Affected Households and Resilient Building of Vulnerable Groups in Warder and Kebridhar Woredas of Ethiopia Somali Region
Joint Programme No:	
Atlas Award No (in GLBU "MDTF1"):	106305
Atlas Project No (in GLBU "MDTF1"):	107106

Participating Organization	Amount in USD				Remaining Balance after <u>current request</u>
	Total Approved Amount (entire period)	1st Tranche	2nd Tranche	3rd Tranche	
UNDP	A 1,742,160	B 885,060	C 0	D 0	E 857,100
FAO	1,742,160	885,060			857,100
Grand Total:	3,484,320	1,770,120	0	0	1,714,200

I hereby confirm that the funds requested to be transferred are calculated in accordance with the attached Annual Work Plan, Joint Programme Document, Budget, and Steering Committee minutes (if applicable). I certify that Indirect Support Costs do not exceed 7% of the Total Programme Costs, as specified in the MOU.

I certify that the copy transmitted to the MPTF is a true copy of the original Transfer Request Form which is secured by the RC office.

Approved by
Chair of JP/SC:



Signature:
Date:

Approved by
Resident Coordinator:



Signature:
Date:

STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING -MINUTES

Date: 22 June 2018

Venue: Elilly International Hotel

Time: 10:00 -11:45am

In attendance:

Abera Kassa	Director, Directorate for Disaster Risk Reduction, National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) Chair
Astrid Wein	Counsellor, Head of office, Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC)
Habtamu Shewalemma	Senior Expert, UN, CRGE Facility & Regional Economic Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Finance & Economic Cooperation (MoFEC)
Gizachew Sisay	Team Leader, Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development Unit, UNDP-Ethiopia, Secretariat
Amare Mengiste	Team leader, Natural resources and Resilience, FAO Ethiopia
Joaquin Sacher Cuadrado	Operations officer, FAO Ethiopia
Berhanu Alemu	M&E and Reporting Specialist, UNDP country office
Dereje Kebede	Austrian Development Cooperation
Bisrat Kurabachew	Resource Planning and Management Associate, UNDP country office
Wubua Mekonnen	Programme specialist, GCF, UNDP country office
Solomon M. Kenea	Technical advisor, UNDP country office
Zealbowosen Asfaw	Program associate, UNDP country office

Absentees

Kebredahar University	Observer
Jijiga University	Observer

Subject: first steering committee meeting of the Support to

Agenda:

1. Introduction and communication from the chair about the purpose of the meeting
2. Presentation of duties and responsibilities of project SC and endorsement of TOR
3. Presentation of project overview, objectives and budget
4. Share of project fund among agencies (UNDP and FAO)
5. Tranches of project fund transfer

Agenda 1. Introduction and communication from the chair about purpose of the meeting:

The chair of the steering committee (SC), Mr. Abera Kassa, welcomed members of the SC to the 1st SC meeting of the "Support to livelihoods of drought affected households and resilience building of vulnerable groups in Warder and Kebredahar woredas of Ethiopia's Somali region" project funded by government of Austria. He began the meeting with highlights of the objectives of the meeting and encouraged members of the SC and participants to actively participate.

Agenda 2. Presentation of duties and responsibilities of SC and endorsement of TOR:

The draft TOR for the SC prepared by UNDP(/FAO?) which outlines the duties and responsibilities of SC was shared with all SC members before the actual date of the first SC meeting. In this meeting the SC members provided comments and suggestion for improvement, and included:

- The responsibility of the SC as a whole and particularly section of the TOR should be improved and clearly state its roles and responsibilities and shall not include statements of principle. The main responsibilities of the SC are indicated in the first page of the draft TOR under the section "The primary objective of the steering committee" An adjusted draft of TOR will be shared with the SC members for approval.
- ADC has mentioned that it appreciates the inclusion of UNICEF to members of the steering committee as the role that UNICEF plays in the project where water is an entry point for resilience building and success of the project is crucial.
- The SC agreed to have regular meeting bi-annually, and ad hoc meetings in case it is deemed necessary.
- UNDP was assigned with the secretary role in the steering committee.

It is also suggested to have at least one regional representative in the SC and in this case BoFED is suggested to be member. It was also suggested and agreed for the need to have regional level project management committee which will meet periodically (every quarter) to discuss on the status of the project.

Steering committee decision

Decision Topic	SC Recommendation	Decision
Endorsement of SC Terms of Reference(TOR)	-Regional BOFED to be included to SC -UNICEF to be included as member of SC	TOR endorsed/approved with amendment

- Revised ToR of the SC is attached for reference.

Agenda 3. Presentation of the project overview, objectives and results:

A brief presentation that highlighted the context in which the project was designed, its overall objectives and expected results was presented during the meeting. In addition, relevance of the project to agenda 2030, SDGs, and alignment of the project to development priorities of the country was highlighted.

After the presentation, SC committees have raised and discussed number of issues that the project needs to consider going forward, among others,

- Outcome of the inception phase is expected to inform and guide the implementation and as a result some change in planned activities may occur accordingly. It was suggested that the assessment need to emphasize on issues such as gender analysis, livelihoods and economic potential; which are crucial for the project.
- Synergy and coordination with other recovery and resilience building initiatives at the region and national level such as EU funded RESET programme, and the new World Bank/DFID led, government requested development of a strategic resilience building document for the low lands that need to be established and strengthened (e.g. share TOR for assessments with the WB/DIFID team for inputs)

It was mentioned that depending on the results and recommendations of the respective assessments of field studies (to be conducted in the inception phase of the project) expected project outputs and activities may need to be revised to align with and better respond to households/community needs and more effective resilience interventions.

Therefore, the SC suggested that there is a need to hold a steering committee meeting after the completion of the inception phase to review planned project activities/outputs and if necessary to provide guidance for reviewing and improvement of the project interventions.

ADC also emphasized the opportunity of the role UNDP and FAO should play to show case the NWOW for the national and international Nexus debate and also encourages to make use of the resilience coordination platforms to be established by FAO through EU funding.

It was indicated to have one project coordinator to have holistic and one project approach. The project is considered as pilot and the learnings need to be captured well. It was also emphasized this project is expected to do something different than the conventional; such as focus on drop-out pastoralists.

Agenda 4. Share of project fund among agencies (UNDP and FAO):

In general, this project is one and shouldn't be taken as two projects to be implemented by FAO and UNDP.

As per the signed Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) for Joint Programming (JP) of the Project, the SC also discussed at length the issue related to share of project fund between UNDP and FAO. The SC has agreed that breakdown of fund must be based on budget submitted earlier together with the project proposal and approved by ADA.

Thus, the SC acknowledges that – as is stated in the signed contract document that the distribution of fund from ADA contribution is:

Implementers	Total contribution of ADA	Year 1 distribution/allocation* (to be presented for approval of the SC)
UNDP	USD 1,742,160 (1,500,000.00 EUR)	885,060
FAO	USD 1,742,160 (1,500,000.00 EUR)	885,060
Total		1,770,120

*Based on the comments of UNDP MPTFO

However, at the SC meeting, it was also acknowledged that budget may changes based on the findings of assessment carried out in the inception phase. (see above, need for a SC meeting to approve inception report and potential changes of project activities.

Agenda 5. Tranches of project fund transfer:

During the meeting the SC also discussed issue related to tranches for fund transfer from MPTF to agencies (UNDP and FAO). After the discussion, the SC unanimously agreed to an arraignment of two tranches for the entire project period, i.e a transfer of fund to agencies on annual basis. For the time being on received funds 50 % would go to UNDP and FAO

Steering Committee decision

Decision Topic	SC Recommendation	Decision
Number of tranches for fund transfer	Annual transfer of fund	Approved
UNDP	885,060	
FAO	885,060	

Agenda 6. Other issue raised:

UNDP and FAO to engage with UNICEF in order to bring them onboard and play crucial role in the NWOW and increase commitment towards resilience building initiate under delivering as one.

The session was adjourned at 11:45am.



PROJECT DOCUMENT
ETHIOPIA

PROJECT TITLE:

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

Joint Programme Number:

UNDP Project Number: 0107106 (UNDP ATLAS NUMBER)
FAO Programme Number:.....ref from ERP

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANISATIONS :

UNDP
FAO

Implementing Partners:

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)

Start Date: 1st February 2018 End Date: January 2020 PAC Meeting date: June 2018

Brief Description

<p>As of August 2017, the overall number of people requiring emergency food assistance in Ethiopia totalled 8.5 million, of which 1.7 million reside in Somali Region. This widespread food insecurity was triggered by protracted drought. In the pastoral lowlands of southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, including Somali Region, conditions are expected to continue to deteriorate until October/December 2017, when the main <i>deyr/hagaya</i> rains are expected to commence. The drought has resulted in a critical shortage of feed and water for livestock, along with food insecurity among the pastoral and agro-pastoral population.</p>

<p>The vulnerability of the local population to the climate-induced natural disasters is further exacerbated by pervasive natural resource degradation, limited livelihood opportunities, poor access to basic services, and the weakening of the traditional institutions. The magnitude of this vulnerability is much higher for pastoral women and those households with limited resources.</p>
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<p>Cognizant of such complicated challenges, FAO, UNDP and UNICEF are partnering to jointly implement this project which incorporates emergency response and development assistance. The Project, aims to improve the livelihoods and food security of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in two of the most severely drought-affected zones in the southern part of Somali Region: Dollo and Korahe. Warder and Kebredahar <i>woredas</i> (districts) located in Dollo and Korahe Zones respectively have been selected for intervention. The Project incorporates interconnected and complementary interventions to enhance the preparedness and resilience of women, youth and other vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities. Project activities are organized under five complimentary outputs which address gaps in drought-preparedness, service delivery, natural resource management, and livelihood and income diversification.</p>
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<p>As part of the United Nations "Delivering as One" approach, the goal of the project is, therefore, to support the</p>
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Government of Ethiopia's Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II) and the UNDAF Pillar II: Resilience and Green Economy, and aims to achieve the following 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".

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD): 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 Indicative Output(s) with gender marker ² : GEN2	Total resources required:	USD 3,884,320.00	
	Funded through Joint Programme	USD 3,484,320.00 or (Euro 3,000,000.00) (Initially funded by Austria)	
	Funded through Other Sources	UNDP Regular Resources	200,000.00USD
		FAO Regular Resources	200,000.00 USD

Agreed by (signatures)¹:

UN Organizations	National Counterparts and Implementing Entities
UNDP Louise Chamberlain Country Director Signature Date, Seal and Place	MOFEC Ato Admasu Nebebe State Minister Signature Date, Seal and Place
FAO Fatouma Seid Representative Signature Date, Seal and Place	BOFED Signature Date, Seal and Place

¹Note: Adjust signatures as needed

² 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)

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE - CONTEXT

The Project target zones, Dollo and Korahe, are situated in south-eastern Ethiopia. Like many parts of the region, these areas experience an arid and semi-arid climate characterized by high temperatures and low and erratic rainfall. Livestock production is the principal livelihood for most of the resident population, while a small proportion of households practice crop farming during favourable seasons. The livestock (camel, cattle and small ruminants) reared in these areas have adapted to climate extremes and periodic feed, water and disease stresses and are highly preferred by local and export markets. As in many parts of Somali Region, Dollo and Korahe Zones have been repeatedly hit by climate-induced shocks, most notably recurrent droughts. Over the years, the drought cycles have become shorter with a corresponding increase in severity. In the recent protracted drought, which spanned three consecutive years (2015, 2016 and parts of 2017), Dollo and Korahe zones were severely affected and designated top priority hotspot areas for humanitarian response.

The two targeted *woredas*, Warder (in Dollo Zone) and Kebredahar (in Korahe Zone) were selected for several reasons. Firstly, these *woredas* are among the most severely affected by the current drought, while also being frequently affected by recurrent drought over recent years. Secondly, the population concentration in these two districts is comparatively high, increasing the potential impact of the interventions. Thirdly, FAO, UNDP and UNICEF all have experience implementing projects in these *woredas*. Therefore, key relationships with stakeholders have already been established and can be further enhanced. Finally, while other agencies and NGOs are active in these areas, significant emergency and development gaps exist, which FAO, UNDP, and UNICEF are well-positioned to fill.

The Resilience Challenge

As a result of protracted drought, which has led to scarcity of feed and water for livestock, Dollo, Korahe and the adjoining zones in the Somali Region have lost over two million heads of livestock (over 10 percent of the livestock population in the region). The share of this loss is greater for grazers (cattle and sheep) than browsers (camels and goats). According to the multi-agency *gu* season assessment, undertaken in May/June 2017, some 20 777 households in ten *woredas* in Dollo and Korahe Zones have lost 50 to 70 percent of their small ruminants and 65 to 90 percent of their cattle and now reside in IDP camps. With a total population of just over one million for both Dollo and Korahe Zones combined, this is not an insignificant figure. It would cost approximately USD 715 to replace just 15 small ruminants, an astronomical amount for an average family in this region. Feed and water for livestock remain scarce or unaffordable, unless provided by the government or a humanitarian agency. The surviving animals are emaciated and unable to produce meat or milk. These animals are likely to further deteriorate given the poor rainfall forecasts for October to December 2017, which are unlikely to improve pastures or recharge water points. In the market, livestock are currently worth half or less of what they were at the same time last year due to their poor quality and the proliferation of distress sales by families in an attempt to cope with the drought. It is projected that recovery in this sector will take at least two years. If half a herd of cattle was lost, the struggle to recover can last beyond four years.

Agro-pastoral households who normally supplement livestock feed with home-grown cereals have not been able to harvest any crops due to the extended drought. This has led to the depletion of livelihood assets and extreme food insecurity resulting in internal displacement and a sharp increase in the population requiring humanitarian assistance. Poorer households in these zones are projected to experience catastrophic (IPC Phase 5) outcomes without timely humanitarian assistance. Indeed, admission rates for malnutrition are over three times higher than the seven-year average in Somali Region. Furthermore, high mortality rates have been reported among children, with the deaths of 67 children in the month of June 2017 alone. At the same time, staple foods and dairy products are becoming increasingly expensive. The cost of cereals has reached record levels nationally, with maize prices surging by 70 percent between January and July. Milk prices are 60 percent higher than at the same time last year. With few remaining heads of livestock, families cannot buy what they used to. With limited resources, nutritious food is out of reach for most affected pastoralists.

The ongoing drought has so far caused the displacement of 253 000 pastoralists and the creation of new IDP sites. The crisis in Dollo has caused large-scale displacement, with around 90 000 people residing in 35 Internally Displaced Person (IDP) camps.² These IDPs are ethnic Somalis who have been affected by the protracted drought in the area.

²Ethiopia food insecurity and malnutrition in Somali region

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20170804_acaps_briefing_note_ethiopia_food_security_and_nutrition.pdf

In the bid to protect the livelihoods and productive community assets of the most vulnerable households in Dollo and Korahe Zones, the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian agencies have provided emergency relief assistance during the present drought. However, this support is limited in scope and falls short of building the resilience of communities to current and future shocks. If nothing is done to restore the resilience of local communities to climatic risks, shocks will increase in frequency with far-reaching consequences: increasing and intensifying conflict over resources (pasture and water), heightening food and nutrition insecurity, increasing dependence on relief aid, and forcing the desperate migration of people (particularly youth) to urban centres within Ethiopia and beyond regional and national borders

Other Factors Exacerbating the Drought Crisis

While previous and ongoing livelihood and humanitarian crises were triggered by recurrent drought, a host of other interconnected factors are diminishing the ability of communities to absorb shocks and are further amplifying the magnitude their losses:

Land degradation: The scarcity of livestock feed and water is a chronic problem associated with the degradation of pasture. The main contributing factors to the crisis include the weakening of the traditional system of natural resources administration, years of mismanagement, the rapid spread of invasive woody plant species (especially *Prosopis*), and the absence of capacity at the grassroots level to contain periodic feed deficits. Likewise, morbidity and mortality of livestock in the drought-affected areas have soared due to weak animal health delivery systems, which are vital for effective disease prevention and control, and the lack of innovative arrangements that marshal existing public and private animal health capacities.

Lack of alternative livelihoods: The affected population's capacity to absorb and recover from disasters in Dollo and Korahe Zones in particular, and the Somali Region in general, is greatly compromised by limited livelihood opportunities. A wide array of locally relevant livelihood opportunities (e.g. livestock and livestock products-based business alternatives) which create jobs and provide income to vulnerable households - most notably to pastoral women and youth - remain untapped due to lack of appropriate skills, technological and organizational gaps, and poor access to markets for non-traditional products. For pastoralists, the household's wellbeing rests solely on livestock. For agro-pastoralists, meagre crop harvests compliment whatever is obtained from livestock. Neither of these narrowly-based livelihood categories can withstand current and future drought shocks.

Limited early warning forecasting: The climate change vulnerability of the target population has also increased due to the limited capacity to forecast looming crises and prepare and implement contingency plans to minimize climate change impacts. Limitations in timely and tailored early warning messages and the lack of preventive action have contributed to the huge economic losses, which could have been mitigated through, for example, timely destocking (sale) of the non-breeding livestock which perished in the latter part of the drought.

Poor coordination in response: Though limited in coverage and scope, many humanitarian and development actors are involved in lifesaving and livelihood support interventions. Unfortunately, the actions of these actors are largely uncoordinated and interventions are intermittent at zonal and *woreda* levels.

To begin addressing some of the key factors contributing to vulnerability in the current drought situation, and protect against future shocks, UNDP, UNICEF and FAO will work together to link humanitarian assistance in the region with long-term, resilience-oriented solutions through the Project 'Support to livelihoods of drought affected households and resilience building of vulnerable groups in Warder and Kebredahar Woredas of Ethiopia's Somali Region'.

II. PROJECT EXPECTED RESULTS, APPROACHES, AND STRATEGY

Theory of Change (TOC)

The complex challenges detailed above require urgent intervention to address immediate needs, but further require an integrated approach (with medium to long-term development results) to support the livelihoods of drought-affected households and strengthen their resilience to future drought-induced shocks. The theory of change proposed in this project stands on the premise that if pastoralist communities, comprised of different social groups (women, men, boys and girls, people living with disabilities, IDPs etc.), in Dollo and Korahe zones had:

- (i) sustainable access to water for livestock, crop production, and household use;

- (ii) access to sustainably managed resources (including graze lands) for animal feed, crop production in addition to animal health services;
- (iii) access to early warning information that facilitates decision-making, planning and responding to impending shocks;
- (iv) alternative livelihoods and income generating opportunities that reduce dependence on rain-fed agriculture;
- (v) access to local government institutions and development partners that have capacity to predict, plan for and respond to disaster-related shocks, as well as long-term resilient planning for the communities;

Then, their vulnerability to future climatic shocks would be reduced, because they would have the necessary resources and systems to adapt to climate change and climate variability while building their resilience to future disasters and climate change.

The Theory of Change demonstrates a logical change pathway for this Project to achieve desired results. It is based on causal analysis that explains how planned activities and outputs contribute to a broader UNDAF Outcome³ which can be used to provide a clear framework for action, communicate Project results, and clarify roles and responsibilities of stakeholders. Nevertheless, this theory of change is largely based on analysis through the humanitarian lens. It is critical that prior to investment in the areas specified above, a contextual analysis and capacity assessment is undertaken to determine cross-cutting needs including governance structures for coordination, assessment and analysis, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction. The assessment will also help clarify the nature of vulnerability to climatic and disaster risks, post-drought, long-term recovery needs and capacity, as well as the social and gender norms which exacerbate the vulnerability of women and people with disabilities in the face of shocks. Furthermore, the analysis will include a mapping of current donor and government activities in the region for stronger partnership and coherence. It is envisioned that this assessment will guide the interventions under this project as well as the development of a long-term resilience strategy that will respond to long-term adaptation needs in the target *woredas*. Consequently, the assessment will be undertaken during the inception phase of the project.

Relevance and Alignment with National and Sectoral Policies

The proposed Project is aligned with the main pillars of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD), UNICEF Ethiopia's Country Programme and FAO's Ethiopia Country Programming Framework (CPF), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and is set in the overall context of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The proposed Project is also aligned with the national frameworks for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, rapid recovery from shocks and long-term development goals for Ethiopia. These include:

- *Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE)*: This is an initiative that aims to protect the country from the adverse effects of climate change and build a green economy to help realize its ambition of reaching middle-income status before 2025.
- Linked to the CRGE is the *Ethiopian Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to climate change*, in which Ethiopia intends to undertake adaptation initiatives to reduce the vulnerability of its population, environment and economy to the adverse effects of climate change.
- The recent *Ethiopian National Adaptation Plan (National Adaptation Plan - NAP-ETH)*: the main objective of the NAP is to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience.
- *Disaster Risk Management-Strategic Policy and Investment Framework (DRM-SPIF)*: SPIF provides a strategic framework for the prioritization and planning of investments that will drive Ethiopia's agricultural growth and development. It is designed to operationalize the CAADP Compact signed by the Government and development partners.
- *Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II)*: GTP-II, like its predecessor GTP-I, intends to improve the lives of the rural people and reduce inequalities in all dimensions of wellbeing including consumption, education, and health among other areas. There are several large programs and projects within the general framework of the GTP including the Agricultural Growth Program (AGP), the Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP), the Food Security Program (FSP), the East African Agricultural Productivity Project (EAAPP) and the Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP).
- *Social Protection Policy*: The policy reflects a major shift from the approach and programs implemented thus far, and provide a comprehensive framework for the coordination and provision of social services in Ethiopia,

³See the UNDAF Outcome under the Results Framework

including for the coordination and provision of social protection services focusing on protective, preventive, and transformative actions necessary to progressively fulfil the constitutional requirement of social protection in Ethiopia

- *Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy and Strategic Programme and Investment Programme (SPIF)*: The overall objective of this policy is to reduce risks and minimize the impacts of disasters through the establishment of a comprehensive and integrated disaster risk management system within the context of sustainable development.
- *Draft Somali Region durable solutions strategy*: The overall objective of the strategy is to assist Somali region IDPs, including drop-out pastoralists, in finding durable solutions to their displacement.

The proposed actions under this Project are also in line with second round of Ethiopia's 2017 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) and its 2017 midyear review, endorsed by Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team following the mid-year, Government-led, multiagency *gu/belg* assessment findings. The allocation strategy prioritizes actions that are responsive to the sectoral plans which include a "short list" of prioritized activities and to the highest levels of geographical prioritization identified in the Government's "hotspot *woreda*" classifications. The Project is also aligned with strategic objectives 1 and 2 of the HRD "Save lives and reduce morbidity due to drought and acute food insecurity" and "Protect and restore livelihoods".

Project Expected Results

The main aim of the Project is to increase the resilience of affected communities by addressing priority gaps identified by community representatives, the Regional government and actors operating in the area. Five complimentary outputs have been identified by the Project and will be jointly implemented by FAO and UNDP, based on their comparative advantages, and complimented by UNICEF and the Bureau of Water (BoW) on the ground.

PROJECT OVERALL OBJECTIVE: 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 Kebreddehar *woredas* of Ethiopia's Somali region. This project is grounded in the overarching UNDAF/country programme 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.** To achieve this, the project will adopt a two-pronged approach:

- I. 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 and,
- II. Enhancement of resilience for pastoral and agro-pastoralists against disasters and climate variability. Building on pillar one, output under this pillar will focus on long-term resilience building at the household level, institutional level and ecology that communities and their livelihoods depend on.

1. Pillar One- Stabilisation of Livelihoods

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

This Output will be led by FAO. It is not possible to build long-term resilience without first addressing the immediate needs of the affected communities. In this case, supplementary water and feed mitigate further loss of livestock until the drought situation abates, complemented by health services support for sick livestock weakened by the prolonged drought. The Output is intended to bridge the immediate feed deficit and protect livestock assets until the feed situation stabilizes. The Output will therefore represent a continuation of support to the *woredas* undertaken by various implementing partners during the protracted drought.

To guarantee cost-effectiveness and sustainability, supplementary feed will be sourced locally (where possible) from fodder produced under irrigation, nutrient dense blocks, or total mixed rations obtained from nearby agro-industries. In order to mitigate market disruptions, these activities will be undertaken through market-oriented forage producers, feed manufacturing cooperatives and local traders as needed. Locally procured feed ingredients will be formulated and distributed at pre-established feed distribution centres near integrated resource delivery centres, around water points, and along migratory routes with a preference given to the most productive and core-breeding livestock. Emergency supplementary feed will be provided to the most vulnerable households through a voucher system to help sustain the most vulnerable core breeding stock (e.g. cattle) until the next rains. Emergency feed will also facilitate the resumption of livestock milk production and increase the availability of milk to children and other vulnerable community members (pregnant/nursing)

, sick or disabled persons).

The Project will build upon ongoing UNICEF water initiatives including deep water drilling and rehabilitation of water points, which provide relief for both people and livestock. The Output activities are expected to continue during critical feed shortages throughout drought periods. The following activities will be undertaken to achieve this Output:

- 1.1.1 Provide supplementary livestock feed for 3 000 core breeding stock including lactating animals;
- 1.1.2 Support the prepositioning of feed reserves for periods of feed crises through the construction of storage structures (e.g. concrete molasses tanks and hay shades), which are preferably owned and managed by pastoral youth or women groups as an income generating activity. This activity will help even-out the seasonal fluctuation or drought time feed deficit and feed insecurity;
- 1.1.3 Train a total of 600 community members and extension agents on feed resources management and utilization;
- 1.1.4 Enhance the efficient utilization of locally available feed sources through collection and processing of crop residues, browse pods including that of *Prosopis juliflora*;
- 1.1.5 Promote the production and efficient utilization of 50 ha of cultivated forage crops;
- 1.1.6 Improve water use efficiency and sanitary conditions of water through construction of 10 water troughs suiting different livestock species and age classes, and through increased beneficiary community awareness creation and training programs on their subsequent management.

OUTPUT 1.2: CAPACITY FOR IMPROVED ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR THE TARGET WOREDAS, ZONES AND THE REGION ENHANCED

This Output will be led by FAO. It contributes to the short-term stabilisation of livelihoods under Pillar 1, as well as the long-term resilience under Pillar 2. As in other parts of the region, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists experience great difficulty accessing reliable and cost-effective animal health services. The demand for such services peaks during droughts because of increased stresses including heat, dehydration and starvation which weaken the immune systems of livestock. Threats of trans-boundary diseases are also heightened during periods of drought. Rapid recovery of stressed animals requires disease control treatments and resistance-building health support.

This Output will focus on the immediate need to improve the animal health services delivery system, as well as long-term capacity development for improved and timely livestock disease surveillance and reporting. To overcome the current deterioration of the physical condition of livestock, and to mitigate likely outbreaks of diseases, animal treatments, curative and prophylactic, against internal and external parasites and other infectious diseases will be provided. This will be undertaken in consultation and cooperation with local veterinarians and community-based animal health systems. As is the case with emergency animal feed, the treatment of sick animals is undertaken through a voucher system. Furthermore, because of the demonstrated success in effective delivery of animal health services by community animal health workers (CAHWs), the Project will support the revitalization of CAHWs and enhance linkages with Animal Health Offices at various levels, including private pharmacies.

In recognition of the need to have a sustained, effective and functional animal health services delivery system that supports disease surveillance, response and monitoring, particularly in the context of climate change and variability, the Project will conduct a comprehensive capacity gap analysis in this sector. The assessment will guide the development of appropriate actions to strengthen the local capacity for disease surveillance and reporting, as well as improve the overall animal health services delivery system. The following activities will be undertaken to achieve this Output:

- 1.2.1 Provide animal health services to 60 000 animals;
- 1.2.2 Support the provision of appropriate young stock management good practices to 500 households to address the mortality and morbidity of young stock, which serves as nucleus for future scale-up;
- 1.2.3 Assess the capacity gaps of Somali Region Livestock and Pastoralist Bureau and target *woredas* to be addressed during the life-time of the project;
- 1.2.4 Improve animal health services delivery by strengthening the community animal health workers (CAHWs) and enhance linkages with private pharmacies and Government Animal Health Offices;
- 1.2.5 Build the capacity of 55 CAHWs and Government Animal Health Offices for effective disease surveillance and Reporting.

1 PILLAR TWO- RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE BUILDING

BUILDING ON ACTIVITIES UNDER PILLAR ONE, PILLAR TWO WILL FOCUS ON BUILDING LONG-TERM RESILIENCE OF THE AFFECTED COMMUNITIES BY ADDRESSING SOME OF THE UNDERLYING ISSUES THAT AFFECT VULNERABILITY SUCH AS POVERTY, LACK OF EDUCATION AND SKILLS FOR ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS, LACK OF AWARENESS OF CLIMATE RISKS, BUT ALSO MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES THAT SUSTAIN THE LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS OF THE AFFECTED COMMUNITIES. WITH REGARD TO LONG-TERM RESILIENCE BUILDING, IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT RESTORING THE FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS FOR PASTORALISTS WHOSE GRAZING LAND HAS DETERIORATED AS A RESULT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IS A LONG-TERM PROCESS THAT CANNOT BE ACHIEVED UNDER A 2-3 YEAR PROJECT CYCLE. THE OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES PROPOSED UNDER THIS PILLAR THEREFORE ARE FOUNDATIONAL AND WILL BE LINKED WITH LONGER-TERM DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS TO REALISE THE EXPECTED PROJECT OUTCOME. IN THIS REGARD, PILLAR TWO WILL FOCUS ON DELIVERING THE FOLLOWING OUTPUTS:

OUTPUT 2.1: IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY ON 20 000 HA THROUGH INTRODUCTION OF CLIMATE SMART TECHNOLOGIES:

UNDP will lead this Output in coordination with UNICEF, especially in linking the irrigation and water resources management activities with UNICEF's on-going work on developing and rehabilitating water points. FAO will support implementation of the activities related to rehabilitation of rangelands. Under this Output, the project will strengthen existing community-level natural resource management systems. Communities will be engaged in watershed management practices through efficient soil and water conservation activities and agro-forestry for increased agricultural productivity. Sustainable water management systems will further foster longer-term restoration of biodiversity. Communities' awareness on the linkage between integrated watershed management, protection of natural resources and drought cycle management will be addressed.

Water is among the most critical and useful ecological resources in Dollo and Korahe Zones for people, crops and livestock. More than 80 percent of available water resources worldwide is currently being utilized for irrigation purposes to alleviate the challenges of erratic rainfall, enhance crop productivity and improve food security. However, in Ethiopia, irrigation potential is underutilized and the average water use efficiency of irrigation projects is estimated to be only 40 percent. Therefore, this Output will focus on utilizing innovative and efficient water resource management initiatives to mitigate drought and increase food security. UNICEF and the Region's Water Bureau have been working closely to determine the distribution of surface and under-ground water sources and rehabilitate and develop irrigation infrastructure and water points. The Project will build upon water points and infrastructure already developed by UNICEF through expansion for irrigation and livestock watering which will contribute not only to sustaining livestock, but also to improving food security and nutritional status for vulnerable communities. Furthermore, these interventions are also expected to alleviate the burden of work for women and girls who spend long periods of time fetching household water. UNDP will play a key role on water governance to ensure sustainable management of these resources in the long term. Activities that address the knowledge and attitudinal gaps in the management of these infrastructures will be critical. The Project plans to hold a series of community awareness creation meetings and trainings to help build a sense of community ownership and strengthen organization of resources. UNDP will work with the Somali Regional State Water Resource Development Bureau, Community Water Associations and communities in water resource management.

Improving access to water will be combined with climate-smart agriculture aimed at improved soil fertility and micro climate techniques. Introduction of drought-resistant and early maturing crop varieties, diversified vegetable gardening and fruit production will further support water resource management. The Project will use improved farm sites to demonstrate these techniques to farmers and agro-pastoralists living outside the woredas to support replication of these innovative practices on their own plots.

To sustain adaption and build resilience, restoration of productive natural grasses on which livestock depend will be critical. The Project will work with communities in watershed management and rehabilitation of degraded rangelands. This involves support to complimentary rangeland rehabilitation works (use of spate irrigation, integrated *Prosopis* management, group rangeland enclosures, irrigated fodder production and range-reseeding) through cash for work incentives, community mobilization, and the strengthening of customary institutions. The cash for work-based rangeland restoration, *Prosopis* management and irrigated forage production schemes will not only improve the local availability of livestock feed, but also complement the initiatives aimed at increasing livelihood opportunities and natural resource management interventions detailed under Outputs 1.1 and 2.2. The feed development-related cash for work program, which targets the most vulnerable households, is intended to minimize economic hardships,

support the building of assets and, ultimately, provide sustainable livelihood alternatives. The following activities will be undertaken to achieve the Output:

- 2.1.1 Map of potential water points (including boreholes drilled by UNICEF) that can support sustainable livelihoods intervention, which will be done during the Inception Phase;
- 2.1.2 Establish sustainable water sources and facilities (e.g. development and rehabilitation shallow well, hand-dug wells, and deep well and introducing spate irrigation schemes) capitalizing water-points and water infrastructures already developed by UNICEF;
- 2.1.3 Awareness raising and training of local communities on how to rehabilitate, manage, and maintain these schemes in order to achieve sustainable use of these resources;
- 2.1.4 Improve crop production through introduction of climate smart agriculture such as drought resistant and early maturing crop varieties, provision of farm tools/equipment and training on crop husbandry for quick wins in micro-niches suited to crop production;
- 2.1.5 Create incentives for the pastoral communities to actively engage in natural resources restoration schemes (e.g. cash for work program)
- 2.1.6 Empower the traditional institutions and strengthen the traditional system of natural resource management, and soil and water conservation
- 2.1.7 Support the restoration of 30 000 ha of degraded rangelands that identified with participation of communities and key actors through range reseeding, introduction of spate irrigation and area enclosures;
- 2.1.8 Control and check the spread of *Prosopis juliflora* through an integrated management strategy as identified in the 'National Prosopis Management Plan of Action' with involvement of all relevant actors including the local communities;

OUTPUT 2.2: INCREASED FOOD SECURITY AND INCOME OF 1 500 WOMEN AND YOUTH GROUPS THROUGH DIVERSIFICATION OF IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS:

To tackle the root causes of poverty and food insecurity, but also to reduce pressure and dependence on natural resources, this Output will focus on addressing formidable challenges the community has faced regarding limited livelihoods opportunities through diversification of livelihoods and provision of training for women and youth groups on sustainable and improved livelihoods skills. The Project will consult stakeholders in the target area and conduct a thorough assessment of social-economic challenges, local capacities, and potential for diversification of livelihoods to inform interventions. UNDP will lead this Output by mobilising women and youth in income generating activities. Some of the Output 2.2 activities link with Output 2.1, especially in rehabilitation of rangeland, which will be incentivised through income generation. For example, the marketing of fodder produced under irrigation to ease the pressure on rangelands. The Output will help beneficiaries engage in wide array of income generating activities to increase food security and household income, and foster longer term economic recovery.

Besides training on livelihoods skills, groups of women and youth will also be trained in technical, managerial and financial skills to help them establish cooperatives and acquire saving behaviours for sustained economic recovery. Trained groups of women and youth will also be supported to start viable businesses along available value chains. These groups will eventually be linked with functioning marketing opportunities. The specifics of the livelihood interventions, as well as the marketability of these options, will be refined further following the inception phase. The following activities will be undertaken to achieve the Output:

- 2.2.1 Conduct a needs assessment and identify alternative livelihoods through standard methodologies (Including a thorough community consultation). This assessment will also explore the potential for innovative, low-cost (small scale) Rural Energy Technologies (RETs) through use of solar lights cooking stoves and solar pumps for agricultural activities. It will also assess constraints on access to credit and financial institutions. This assessment will be part of the larger capacity and vulnerability needs assessment done in the Inception Phase;
- 2.2.2 Assist women and/or youth groups to grow fruits and vegetables using small scale (drip) irrigation;
- 2.2.3 Provide support to women and youth to link to market opportunities;
- 2.2.4 Support the women and/or youth groups collect and market range products such as incense gum, Arabic honey and *Prosopis juliflora* pods for feed;
- 2.2.5 Income generated through cash for work program, and the marketing of *Prosopis* pod or fodder-produced under irrigation for most vulnerable households;
- 2.2.6 Support alternatives non-livestock livelihoods through provision of employment opportunities and job

- creation activities (petty businesses, beekeeping, bakery, grinding mills etc.);
- 2.2.7 Build the technical, managerial and organizational skills of the women and youth groups' participants in project initiated various alternative livelihoods;
- 2.2.8 Support to drought-affected women headed households through provision of breeding stock.

OUTPUT 2.3 – THE CAPACITY OF REGIONAL AND WOREDA INSTITUTIONS FOR CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, ADAPTATION, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE IS ENHANCED

The proposed actions under this Output aim to strengthen institutional capacity in risk-informed planning and implementation of disaster risk reduction through, inter alia, identification and prioritization of risks, selection of contextually appropriate early warning indicators that will guide preparedness, coordination for effective emergency response, rehabilitation and long-term resilience building actions across relevant sectors such as agriculture, water and livestock.

The proposed Project recognizes the leadership role of the Government in coordination, as well as the vital contribution by partners in ensuring cohesive and effective contingency planning. The Project further recognizes the role of the local level disaster risk management committee in strengthening emergency operation centres at *woreda* level for early action, coordinated response, and recovery in support of affected populations. Resilience building in Somali Region at the *woreda*, zonal, and federal levels, will require improved planning, information sharing and coordination among all stakeholders to facilitate implementation of remedial actions, but also to coordinate efforts in strengthening effective monitoring within communities. In this regard, activities under this Output will bring together different sectors including disaster risk management, agriculture, water and sanitation, emergency services and other professionals and development experts to ensure coherence of resilience building efforts.

Under this Output, the Project improves the platforms which bring together all relevant humanitarian and development actors at various levels. These platforms will be vital to facilitate joint-planning and monitoring and information and experience sharing, which ultimately help avoid duplication of efforts and improve implementation of interventions by government and non-government actors.

In order to fully understand the capacities and gaps, and to enable the development of appropriate measures to strengthen community, zonal and regional capacities in risk reduction and resilience building, profiles on capacities will be developed through a vulnerability and capacity needs assessment during the Inception Phase. UNDP will co-lead the implementation of the Output activities jointly with FAO. The following activities will be undertaken to achieve this Output:

- 2.3.1 Undertake a rapid recovery needs assessment (NDA) to identify coordinated sectoral recovery action plans and long-term community resilience building initiatives;
- 2.3.2 Development and update of *woreda* disaster and climate risk profiles, prepare actionable contingency and disaster risk reduction plan;
- 2.3.3 Conduct a climate vulnerability and capacity needs assessment that provide an analysis of:
 - Context analysis, including risks, vulnerabilities, and capacities analysis at community level that informs interventions and resilience building programming
 - Socio-economic analysis that analyzes risks and capacities from a social dimension including factors such as gender equality, disability, age, internal displacement, poverty, among others and potential strategies that redress these underlying inequalities
 - Institutional capacities and gaps at the zonal level to address the issues identified above
 - political economy analysis to reveal the underlying interests, incentives and factors that enable or hinder change;
- 2.3.4 Coordination of actions of humanitarian and development actors from different sectors and enhance the harmonization of approaches towards drought management plan and resilience building strategy;
- 2.3.5 Identify and prioritize evidence based holistic and effective and integrated early warning, preparedness and recovery interventions in the selected *woredas*;
- 2.3.6 Establishment and strengthening regional, zonal and *woreda* level coordination for effective disaster risk management with a special focus on drought forecasting and warning (locally appropriate EW messaging and timely dissemination);
- 2.3.7 Translation and dissemination of climate and weather early warning information from the national level to

- the regional institutions and at-risk communities;
- 2.3.8 Establishing traditional knowledge and modern mechanism that facilitate access to climate information and risks by government institutions, development organisations and communities in order to be able to make informed adaptation choices;
 - 2.3.9 Strengthen information and knowledge management systems of the two zones and *woredas* selected;
 - 2.3.10 Rolling out and implementation of national disaster risk management strategy to the two selected *woredas*;
 - 2.3.11 Systematic documentation and dissemination of lessons learned and best practices for scaling up the project within and beyond the region.

Inception Phase

The Project strategy includes a four-month inception phase (between December 2017 and March 2018), during which the Project will contextualize the theory of change within the target *woredas*. Information generated during the inception phase will also provide the baseline against which progress will be tracked and monitored. The Project recognizes that most of the ongoing interventions in the target area are based on the Ethiopian Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) which largely address immediate and urgent needs. Therefore, a climate vulnerability and capacity needs assessment is required to reveal the systemic challenges hindering community resilience to droughts. The results of the assessment will shape the longer-term interventions proposed in the Project, as well as guide zonal Resilience Strategies, which in turn will guide other partners and the planning and implementation of development objectives for the regional government. The inception phase will also facilitate further elaboration of work plans, define the mechanism/modalities to be adopted to implement the planned interventions, and clarify the roles and responsibilities of key actors.

Furthermore, the inception phase will provide the opportunity to understand the socio-economic challenges faced by different social groups in the target area, especially the gender, age and disability dimensions of climate vulnerability. It will also offer the opportunity to consult with marginalized groups and incorporate their priorities into the Project. The inception phase will validate resilience priorities identified in this Project, verify regional and zonal resilience goals, and identify additional zonal resilience initiatives which may have synergies with this Project. For example, coherence and linkages will be sought with projects and activities currently being undertaken in the region by RESET 2, Bridging the Gap (BTG), other ADA co-funded projects and partnerships to build on lessons learnt and best practices gained through these interventions. Additional partners that may prove critical to the implementation and sustainability of the Project will be identified. At the end of the inception phase, a detailed assessment report, consultation reports, and an updated version of the proposal will be presented to the donor, together with necessary documentation of activities undertaken during this phase. Completed work plans, a sequencing of activities to be carried out by various UN agencies, and a project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan will also be presented.

Geographic Focus

The Project aims to improve the livelihoods and food security of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in two of the most severely drought-affected zones in the southern part of Somali Region: Dollo and Korahe. Warder and Kebredahar *woredas* (districts) located in Dollo and Korahe Zones respectively have been selected for intervention

Project Beneficiaries and their Participation

The Project will benefit a total of 125 400 (20 900 households) individuals in two of the worst drought-affected *woredas* of Somali Region. Of these households, 15 percent will be single female-headed. Project beneficiaries include vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral households, individuals and groups who lost all or most of their herd, and/or are engaged in petty trade, produce and sale of charcoal, or those who rely on relief food aid for survival. In the planned Project interventions, great effort will be made to target vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral households, jobless individuals and IDPs. Restoration of livelihoods and food security will also directly benefit vulnerable persons, such as the sick, disabled individuals, elderly, pregnant and lactating mothers and children. Improved access to water will benefit women and girls who often have to walk long distances to obtain water for their households, leaving them little time for income generating activities, skills learning or education.

The project inception phase (detailed above) will also provide the opportunity to identify and address the varied needs vulnerable social groups, for example displaced IDPs in camps. During the inception phase, a clear definition of the different degrees of vulnerability will be elaborated and presented as part of the project document with clear indicators on what constitutes vulnerability. Beneficiaries of Project interventions will be selected based on agreed

upon criteria which include, among others, gender, possession of lactating animals, and loss of assets to consecutive droughts. The transparency of beneficiary identification and the relevance of the livestock feed related capacity building activities, including skill enhancement trainings (e.g. drought period feeding strategies and efficient use of local feed resources, participatory rangeland restoration, forage production husbandry, etc.), will be ensured through close consultation with local communities and key stakeholders. Important actors include the leaders of Pastoral Associations (PAs), village elders, pastoral women, youth representatives, and development agents. In addition to the selection of beneficiaries, the beneficiary selection committee will also be engaged in the planning and monitoring of project interventions.

Implementation Strategy

Joint Implementation

The project adopts a collaboration strategy by bringing together different partners together in order to jointly and effectively deliver a mutually valued outcome of achieving equitable disaster and climate change resilience in Somali Region. The project combines a unique blend of technical strengths on humanitarian action, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, agriculture and water resources from a variety of national and regional partners to ensure that the Project addresses the specific need of these zones while achieving a broader impact. As such, the project will be implemented through a joint UN programming approach between FAO and UNDP; and in close collaboration and coordination with UNICEF. UNDP, FAO and UNICEF will bring their separate expertise on response, resilience building, and climate change adaptation in the agricultural sector, together with WASH expertise and thus complement each other and bring a holistic approach to the overall Project. Furthermore, this project builds on the past and current initiatives that these UN Agencies are undertaking in the target areas, at the national level but also takes into consideration lessons from the Africa region.

Within the UN System **UNDP** is a global lead on disaster risk reduction and resilience-building and will be bringing this complementary technical expertise to the Project. In addition, the proposed project builds upon UNDP's ongoing DRR programme, which already aims at contributing towards the achievement of the broader resilience building objective. UNDP through its existing field-presence and a coordination office based in Jijiga in Somali Region, has established strong partnership with line ministries through implementation of recovery and resilience building initiatives. As part of the response to current crisis and long-term resilience building of the community, UNDP has been implementing the DRM and early recovery project through

- supporting community DRR/early warning actions, and professionalization of DRM work force through further skills training and education
- establishment of women and youth income generating cooperatives on new viable business opportunities
- Improvement of rangeland and animal feed availability and supporting rangeland resilience partners' platform, DRM coordination and TWG
- Livestock (small ruminants restocking) and distribution of agricultural inputs (seeds, and farm tools)
- Establishment of animal feed and forage producer cooperatives and providing initial grants
- Organizing bi-annual regional level review meetings on the progress, lessons and achievements including way forward to the DRM program.
- Rehabilitation of critical communal assets through CFW scheme (water facilities).

Similarly, the project is also well aligned with the current **FAO** Programmes in Ethiopia, which has the global mandate of improving food security. The proposed project therefore builds upon the experiences and lessons learnt from completed and on-going projects in Somali Region and neighbouring regions. To date, FAO, with its Government partners, has successfully implemented seven similar emergency response projects in Somali Region focusing on emergency livestock feeding, livestock destocking, animal health support (treatment and vaccination), peste des petit ruminants (PPR) control and zoonotic disease management. This experience ensures FAO is well-placed to implement similar interventions in the future. Furthermore, it also builds upon achievements made, lessons learned, as well as feedback from Government and partners. FAO's success stories such as the improvement of the animal health delivery system through strengthening the functional link among CAHWs, private pharmacies and government animal health offices; the engaging of Afar pastoral women in milk collection, processing and marketing as well as forage seed production and marketing as viable livelihood alternatives; and the organizing and capacitating Afar and Somali ex-pastoralists to manufacture and market multi-nutrients blocks, just to mention few, would have much practical lessons to offer for the present project. Furthermore, FAO Ethiopia boasts a considerable field presence. With a regional office located in Jijiga (capital of Ethiopia's Somali Region) and a sub-regional office in Gode (southern Somali Region) FAO field staff are on hand to support implementation, provide technical backstopping and monitoring support.

Similar lessons have been learnt from initiatives endeavouring for increased coordination of actions and partners linkages, which will also inform this Project. A survey conducted by FAO in 2016 confirmed the usefulness but also suggested the following key points to improve coordination, which have been duly considered in the planning of this intervention:

- Improved strategic planning, agenda-setting and time management of the coordination meetings;
- Increased engagement in technical support and progress tracking;
- Clarity in structure and linkages, and enhanced collaboration between federal, regional and zonal levels;
- More engagement with the National Meteorology Agency to provide updated climate, weather and early warning information;
- Streamlining the reporting system for emergency / resilience working groups;
- Improved and diversified participation, including by donors, at all levels and improved information sharing; and
- Increased focus on resilience-building.

The Project interventions also fit clearly within UNICEF's OneWASH National Programme (OWNP), the Rural WASH category of UNICEF's Country Programme 2016-2020 that is tailored to contribute to the WASH component of the GTP-II. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the GTP-II of Ethiopia prioritise the provision of universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. This translates into the need to invest in lowland areas affected by recurrent droughts and where access to water is extremely difficult. UNICEF is extremely active in Ethiopia's Somali Region, having supported the drilling of boreholes across many zones. UNICEF's data and mapping on water sources will be utilised throughout the course of the project, as will UNICEF's technical skills and experience in water-related projects in Somali Region.

During the project activities planning and implementation, UNICEF, FAO and UNDP will pursue the emergency-recovery-resilience building nexus approach adopted by many humanitarian and development partners to bridge the humanitarian-development divide. UNICEF's water development schemes in the two project sites will function as entry points for this joint project. The roles and responsibilities of the three UN agencies in the Project are also complementary. FAO will take the lead in implementing activities under outputs 1.1 and 1.1, along with a number of activities under output 2.1, and 2.3. UNDP will focus on the remaining activities under 2.1, all of output 2.2 activities, while sharing output 2.3 with FAO. For sequencing of activities, please see Annex 2: Time Schedule-ADA.

Partnership for Resilience

In addition to developing their capacity, project activities will be implemented in partnership with the relevant regional bureaus. As this project is rationalised based on national development commitments and priorities to tackle climate change and disasters impacts and build resilience, the objectives of the project cannot be achieved without the involvement of government institutions. These will include; the Somali Regional State Water Resource Development Bureau (WRDB), Somali Regional State Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB), and the Somali Regional State Livestock, Crop and Rural Development Bureau (LCRDB) at regional level. The participation of these institutions is critical to the successful implementation of the project. Furthermore, strengthening of these institutions and their involvement in the implementation of the activities will enable them to integrate successful interventions into their planning processes and long-term development goals to ensure sustainability.

The Project will also partner with Jijiga and Kebredehar Universities and with other stakeholders at *woreda* level, in line with the policies and procedures which are outlined in the agreement of the project. There will be consultations and information sharing before and during the project implementation phase to ensure effective programmatic coordination and clear delineation of areas of support and responsibilities between the project and other actors. The three UN agencies will build the technical capacity of the implementing partners, listed above. Many organisations such as International Rescue Committee (IRC), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Veterinarios Sans Frontiers-Suisse (VSF-S), Organisation for Welfare Development in Action (OWDA), Save the Children and Action Against Hunger (AAH), etc, are also operating in the selected zones. In this regards, FAO, UNDP and UNICEF will strive to secure the active involvement of all relevant actors, including national and local level NGOs, community-based organizations such as water associations, and others in the project area and tap into their experience and promote sustainability of the proposed Project activities. The roles and responsibilities of project implementing and collaborating partners will be clearly spelled out in the Letters of Agreement (LoAs) signed with the relevant Government Bureaus mentioned above, among others.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

In line with the principle of 'leave no-one behind' the Project will ensure that the resilience needs and priorities of various marginalised social groups are addressed. During the inception phase, the climate vulnerability and capacity needs assessment will be designed to capture sex, age and disability disaggregated data to ensure that the different needs, views and perspectives of all groups present in the target communities are considered in phases of the program cycle, including planning, implementation and monitoring. These will also be considered in the *woreda* Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Strategies and through the action of other partners. Efforts will also be made to consult with a range of social groups, such as IDPs. The project will ensure gender mainstreaming is achieved by creating gender and social inclusion awareness of Government counterparts, and communities within target areas. Furthermore, the Project will make itself accountable to different social groups of the target population by conducting focus group discussions with youth, women, the elderly, and other groups to capture their voices, but also to provide an opportunity for them to share feedback on the progress and impact of the proposed Project activities.

The Project will ensure participatory methods, rights based, community needs driven approaches and all-inclusive stakeholders' consultation are utilised to refine the program interventions with the clear aim of benefiting men, women, youth and people living with disabilities. The Project has also been designed to accommodate the urgent needs of IDPs residing in the project area, and will work together with IDPs towards long-term durable solutions. Furthermore, the Results Framework includes gender and social inclusion related target indicators to ensure that the project also monitors the impact on the social aspects of the Project.

Risks and Assumptions

The project risk management aims not to eliminate risk, but to help managers and staff to respond more effectively to uncertainty. Several risks have been identified by the three participating agencies. While the risks associated with the implementation of the initiative are expected to be manageable, a project risk analysis has been developed which highlights the main risks identified and proposed mitigation strategies. Please see Annex 1: Project Risk Analysis.

The main risks identified are surrounding inter-ethnic/inter-regional conflict, deterioration of the drought and capacity of relevant local Government departments.

Conflict between ethnic Somalis and Oromos has been increasing over the past months, primarily in the areas bordering Somali and Oromia Regional States. While tensions have recently flared in towns located a considerable distance from the proposed project sites, FAO, UNDP and UNICEF are cognizant that the situation may change, thus affecting both the implementation of project activities and the potential safety and security of staff. The three agencies will continue closely monitoring the situation, and will adhere to United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) advice at all times.

The capacity of local Government counterparts also presents a risk to the smooth implementation of some project activities. To address this risk, the UN agencies will ensure a strong emphasis is placed on capacity building. Furthermore, Output 2.3 primarily focuses on improving coordination, which will assist the regional Government in improving a wide range of skills.

The availability of livestock feed is also a concern for the agencies. Should FAO and partners be unable to access animal feed facilities in the region, they will source their feed from neighbouring regions, from feed cooperatives in the highlands or from elsewhere in the country.

Project Visibility

To enhance project visibility, a variety of channels shall be employed. Among others, this will include the use of the donor's (Austrian Government), MOA, MoLF, FAO and UNDP logos on sign posts fixed in project intervention sites, publications, vehicles and offices. FAO and UNDP will also acknowledge the Austrian Government for financing the planned interventions at every opportunity including occasions such as field days, meetings, workshops and other events related to the project. FAO and UNDP will also prepare communication products at regular intervals to share updates of the Project with a wide audience – both in print and online.

The Project will also undertake regular consultation workshops and documentation of lessons, challenges and best practices that guides learning, knowledge generation and future scale up of the project.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project's outputs and activities which sequentially support emergency relief, recovery and resilience building are designed in an up-scalable and replicable model within and outside the region. The project will have a systematic approach towards achieving sustainability. A strong consultative approach will be maintained closely aligned with the existing initiatives and platforms on national disaster risk management policy, programmes and strategic priorities of key government institutions and key development partners dealing with drought, and food insecurity. To ensure sustainability and ownership, the Project will make provisions for capacity building of local partners and joint planning, implementation and monitoring of Project progress. This will ensure that Project outputs are well institutionalized and mainstreamed in national and state policies and programmes intended to deal with the issue of drought and food insecurity, resilience building initiative and achievement of sustainable development goals.

Crosscutting Issues

The concept of bridging humanitarian-development nexus and strengthening resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities is multi-sectoral in nature and covers a wide array of development challenges ranging from disaster risk management to agricultural productivity, natural resources management, diversification of livelihoods and provision of basic services such as water for domestic and animal use, and introduction of efficient and accessible green technologies for betterment of quality of life in rural areas as part of the endeavor to achieve sustainable development goals through a full participation of local communities, authorities and various actors. This approach addresses the challenges associated with gender equality, youth unemployment, environmental degradation and the impacts of recurrent drought that the targeted regions experience year after year.

The project will focus on the active participation of men, women, boys and girls throughout the design, implementation activities and monitoring of the project outputs towards successful achievement of the stated objectives. Creation of alternative livelihood opportunities and economic empowerment of women and youth groups are at the heart of the project. Therefore, the project intervention logic has taken in to consideration the challenges faced by women and the youth, and sought opportunities for means of establishing sustainable livelihoods through diversification of existing livelihoods and provision of training on improved livelihood skills. Women and youth groups shall also have their capacity built through technical, managerial, financial and organizational skills training so that they gain leadership and decision-making roles in the cooperatives, petty businesses and at village/community level. The project will specifically aim to address the needs of women and youth through actions such as promoting economic empowerment with the cash for work employment opportunities, micro and small enterprises, and marketing of value added local products and opportunities to start up financial services. The exact proportion of female beneficiaries will be decided upon by the target communities and local authorities. It is anticipated that approximately 50 percent of beneficiaries will be vulnerable women who are expected to receive livelihood support from the projects intervention.

The project intervention, while mainly focused to address the effects of drought by building community resilience to recurrent weather induced shocks, also tackles challenges related to degradation of natural resources and climate change. This will be achieved through watershed management based water and soil conservation measures. In addition, the project aims to combat hydrological water stresses, and accordingly improves the ecological services, environment and biodiversity through various natural resource management measures and climate change adaptation technologies.

Accountability to affected population

UN accountability to the affected people is based on human rights-based approach to food security. The perspective of the right to food and good governance will be fully integrated into this project. The human right based approach recognizes that the right to adequate food is a human right of every woman, man and child. As a matter of human rights and meaningful programming, UN defines accountability to affected populations as "an active commitment by humanitarian actors and organizations to use power responsibly by taking account of, giving account to and being held to account by the people they seek to assist".

The project will address the livelihood needs of the drought-affected livestock population and target beneficiary households through a beneficiary selection criteria (BSC). As many of the committee members are community members themselves, the community will have direct representation in beneficiary selection and an avenue through which to express concerns. The inclusive design of the BSC will ensure that all groups in society including women, men, boys and girls will be engaged in project activities.

III. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The results framework contributes to the achievement of global targets and indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Specifically, the project will contribute to the following SDG Goals:

1. **Goal 1: End Poverty in All Forms Everywhere;**

Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Indicator 1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

2. **Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts:**

Target Indicator 13.1: By 2030 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Indicator 13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RES PO NSI BLE PAR TY	Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount/ USD	Amount/ Euro
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4					
		PLANNED BUDGET								
PIA 1										
Output 1.1: Feed security and capacity to withstand climate change induced livestock feed shocks for 1, 500 livestock keeping households enhanced - FAO activities										
	1.1.1 Human resources	30,455.14	30,455.14				ADA	Includes salary and benefits for staff supporting the Project including a livestock feed and rangeland management expert, finance and administrative support, and drivers. (1 operation, and 1 finance officer for 3 months support, 1 local livestock feed and rangeland management expert for 24 months)	60,910.28	52,443.75
	1.1.2 Human resources	12,195.12	12,195.12				FAO	Provides further staffing support to the Project. (Field level animal feed support expert)	24,390.24	21,000.00
	Gender marker:									-
	1.1.3 Travel	6,533.10	6,533.10				ADA	Supports the monthly travel of key staff to field sites.	13,066.20	11,250.00
	1.1.4 Fuel and general operating expense	16,501.93	16,501.93				ADA	Fuel will be required for vehicles in transit between field sites.	33,003.86	28,416.32
	1.1.5 Vehicle rental	12,775.84	12,775.84				FAO	Supports field vehicle rental.	25,551.68	22,000.00

1.1.6	Provide supplementary livestock feed for 3 000 core breeding stock including lactating animals;	266,562.02	266,562.02	266,562.02	ADA	Lump sum for feed calculated based on 3 000 animals, maximum 3 core breeding animals per household. This includes transportation.	533,124.04	459,019.80
1.1.2	Letter of Agreement	60,975.61	60,975.61		ADA	Letter of Agreement with service provider.	60,975.61	52,500.00
1.1.7	Train and workshop	11,587.46	11,587.46		ADA	Trainings will be undertaken for a total of 600 community members divided between the 2 target woredas.	11,587.46	9,976.80
	MONITORING/Technical Support/ Evaluation	4,486.36	4,486.36		ADA	Monitoring for this Outcome will require regular reporting by field staff and occasional visits by Addis-based staff.	8,972.71	7,725.50
Sub-Total for Output 1.1				721,640.16			721,640.16	621,332.18

Output 1.2: Capacity for improved animal health service delivery system for the target woredas, Zones and the Region enhanced:									
1.2.1	Human resources	30,455.14	30,455.14	30,455.14	ADA	Includes salary and benefits for staff supporting the Project including an animal health expert, finance and administrative support, and drivers. (1 local Field level coordinator, and 1 local animal health officer for 24 months)	60,910.28	52,443.75	
1.2.2	Human resource	12,195.12	12,195.12	12,195.12	FAO	Provides further staffing support to the Project. (Drivers-support)	24,390.24	21,000.00	
1.2.3	Travel	6,533.10	6,533.10	6,533.10	ADA	Supports the monthly travel of key staff to field sites.	13,066.20	11,250.00	
1.2.4	Fuel	16,501.93	16,501.93	16,501.93	ADA	Fuel will be required for vehicles in transit between field sites.	33,003.86		

1.2.5 Vehicle rental	12,775.84	12,775.84				FAO	Supports field vehicle rental.	25,551.68	28,416.32
1.2.6 Provide supplementary livestock feed for 3 000 core breeding stock including lactating animals;	225,630.12	225,630.12				ADA	Lump sum for animal health services vouchers to be distributed to an estimated 4,000 households, supporting 60,000 animals.	451,260.24	388,535.07
1.2.7 Letter of Agreement	60,975.61					ADA	Letter of Agreement with service provider.	60,975.61	52,500.00
1.2.8 Train and Workshop	11,587.46					ADA	Letter of Agreement with service provider.	11,587.46	9,976.80
MONITORING	4,486.36	4,486.36				ADA	Monitoring for this Outcome will require regular reporting by field staff and occasional visits by Addis-based staff.	8,972.71	7,725.50
Sub-Total for Output 1.2								639,776.36	550,847.45
Output 1.3: Improved natural resources management and agricultural productivity on 100 000 ha through introduction of climate smart technologies									
1.3.1 Human resource	30,455.14	30,455.14				ADA	Includes salary and benefits for staff supporting the Project including finance, administrative support, and drivers.	60,910.28	52,443.75
1.3.2 Human resource	12,195.12	12,195.12				FAO	Provides further staffing support to the Project.	24,390.24	21,000.00
1.3.3 Travel	6,533.10	6,533.10				ADA	Supports the monthly travel of key staff to field sites.	13,066.20	11,250.00
1.3.4 Fuel	16,501.93	16,501.93				ADA	Fuel will be required for vehicles in transit between field sites.	33,003.86	28,416.32
1.3.5 Vehicle rental	12,775.84	12,775.84				FAO	Supports field vehicle rental.	25,551.68	22,000.00

1.3.6. Letter of Agreement	30,487.81	30,487.81			ADA	Letter of Agreement with service provider.	60,975.61	52,500.00
MONITORING	4,486.36	4,486.36			ADA	Monitoring for this Outcome will require regular reporting by field staff and occasional visits by Addis-based staff.	8,972.72	7,725.51
Sub-Total for Output 1.3							176,928.67	152,335.58
Output 1.4: The Capacity of Regional and woreda institutions for climate and disaster risk reduction, adaptation, preparedness and response is enhanced:								
1.4.1 Human resource	30,455.14	35,987.21			ADA	Includes salary and benefits for staff supporting the Project including finance and administrative support, and drivers.	66,442.35	57,206.86
1.4.2 Human resource	12,195.12	12,428.12			FAO	Provides further staffing support to the Project.	24,623.24	21,200.61
1.4.3 Travel	6,533.10	6,283.10			ADA	Supports the monthly travel of key staff to field sites.	12,816.20	11,034.75
1.4.4 Fuel	15,587.36	15,837.36			ADA	Fuel will be required for vehicles in transit between field sites.	31,424.72	27,056.68
1.4.5 Vehicle rental	12,775.50	12,775.84			FAO	Supports field vehicle rental.	25,551.34	21,999.70
1.4.6 Letter of Agreement	60,975.61						60,975.61	52,500.00
1.4.13 Training and workshops.	5,793.73	5,676.73			ADA	Letter of Agreement with service provider.	11,470.46	9,876.07
1.4.14 Systematic documentation and dissemination of lessons learned and best practices for scaling up the project within and beyond the region.	5,574.92	6,138.92			ADA	knowledge Management, Documenting BP and Dissemination	11,713.83	10,085.61

MONITORING	4,486.36	4,485.36			ADA	Monitoring for this Outcome will require regular reporting by field staff and occasional visits by Addis-based staff.	8,971.71	7,724.64
Sub-Total for Output 1.4								
Total Programable Cost FAO Part							203,815	175,485
Total Programable Cost ADA Part							200,000	172,200
General Management Support 7%							1,742,160	1,500,000
MPTF 1%							121,951	105,000
							17,422	15,000
PI-ART II								
Project support function								
	200,466.00	200,466.00			ADA	Salary and benefits for the international Project Coordinator (1 Program Coordinator)	400,932.00	345,202.45
2.1.1 Human resources	50,000.00	50,000.00			UNDP	Salary and benefits for the project support staff (at Jijiga and field)-1 Project Manager to be based in Jijiga and 2 site officers at woreda level	100,000.00	86,100.00
2.1.2 Travel	30,000.00	30,000.00			ADA	Staff travel cost to the field	60,000.00	51,660.00
2.1.3 Fuel and Lubricant	12,000.00	12,000.00			ADA	Fuel and lubricant cost for the vehicle in the field	24,000.00	20,664.00
2.1.4 Utilities	9,000.00	9,000.00			ADA	cost for water, telephone, electric city	18,000.00	15,498.00
2.1.5 Vehicle Insurance and minor Maintenance	3,600.00	3,600.00			ADA	annual vehicle Insurance and minor Maintenance cost	7,200.00	6,199.20

2.1.6 Stationary Printing and Publishing	7,200.00	7,200.00					Budget for stationary Printing and Publishing	14,400.00	12,398.40
2.1.7 Purchase of Computers, Laptop and Furniture	10,000.00	10,000.00					Cost for Computers, Laptop and Furniture for the staff to be recruited	20,000.00	17,220.00
2.1.8 Purchase of vehicle one Toyota Landcruiser Hard top	35,000.00						Cost for one vehicle for field monitoring	35,000.00	30,135.00
Monitoring	3,500.00	3,500.00					Cost for head office and project staff for periodic monitoring and generating report	7,000.00	6,027.00
Sub-Total for Output 2.0									
Output 2.1. Improved natural resources management and agricultural productivity on 100 000 ha through introduction of climate smart technologies									
2.1.1. Map of potential water points (including boreholes drilled by UNICEF) that can support sustainable livelihoods intervention, which will be done during the Inception Phase	5,000.00						Cost for survey, printing and documenting potential water sources	5,000.00	4,305.00
2.1.2. Establish sustainable water sources and facilities (e.g. development and rehabilitation shallow well, hand-dug wells, and deep well and introducing spate irrigation schemes) capitalizing water-points and water infrastructures already developed by UNICEF	22,000.00						cost (labour and material) for the development and rehabilitation of wells, and introducing spate irrigation scheme	22,000.00	18,942.00

2.1.3. Awareness raising and training of local communities on how to rehabilitate, manage, and maintain these schemes in order to achieve sustainable use of these resources.	10,000.00	10,000.00			ADA	Cost for different awareness raising and training activities around water use and management (material, venue, refreshment)	20,000.00	17,220.00
2.1.4. Improve crop production through introduction of climate smart agriculture such as drought resistant and early maturing crop varieties, provision of farm tools/equipment and training on crop husbandry for quick wins in micro-niches suited to crop production	341,000.00	352,095.91			ADA	Cost for different innovative technologies, seeds, farm tools and related training	693,095.91	596,755.58
	40,000.00	40,000.00			UNDP		80,000.00	68,880.00
2.1.5. Create incentives for the pastoral communities to actively engage in natural resources restoration schemes (e.g. cash for work program)	25,000.00					Payment for labor as cash for work on community infrastructure development	25,000.00	21,525.00
2.1.6. Empower the traditional institutions and strengthen the traditional system of natural resource management, and soil and water conservation	10,000.00					cost for mapping traditional resource management system and strengthening through the preparation of by-laws	10,000.00	8,610.00
Sub-Total for Output 2.1							775,095.91	667,357.58
Output 2.2: Increased food security and income of 1 500 Women and Youth Groups through diversification of improved livelihoods								

<p>2.2.1.1. Conduct a needs assessment and identify livelihoods alternative options through standard methodologies (including a thorough community consultation). This assessment will also explore the potential for innovative low-cost (small scale) Rural Energy Technologies (RETs) through use of solar lights cooking stoves and solar pumps for agricultural activities. It will also assess constraints on access to credits and financial institutions. This assessment will be part of the larger capacity and vulnerability needs assessment done in the Inception Phase</p>	5,000.00					<p>DSA and travel costs (in target woredas) for needs assessment and consultation with Stakeholders</p>	4,305.00
<p>2.2.2. Assist women and/or youth groups grow, use and market fruits and vegetables under small scale (drip) irrigation condition;</p>	50,000.00	57,252.00			<p>Cost for the procurement of different farm equipment, fruit, vegetable seeds and linking to potential markets</p>	107,252.00	92,343.97

2.2.3. Provide support to women and youth groups linked to market opportunities;	5,000.00	5,000.00				Cost for market assessment and linkage	10,000.00	8,610.00
2.2.4. Support the women and/or youth groups collect and market range products such as incense, gum Arabic, honey and Prosopis juliflora pods for feed;	10,000.00	10,000.00				Material cost for collection and packaging of the product and value addition	20,000.00	17,220.00
2.2.5. Income generated through cash for work program, and the marketing of Prosopis pod or fodder produced under irrigation for most vulnerable households	5,000.00	5,000.00				cost for cash payment for collection of chronic weeds	10,000.00	8,610.00
2.2.6. Support alternatives non-livestock livelihoods through provision of employment opportunities and job creation activities (petty businesses, beekeeping, bakery, grinding mills etc.)	20,000.00	20,000.00			ADA	Seed money for viable business start-up	40,000.00	34,440.00
2.2.7. Build the technical, managerial and organizational skills of the women and youth groups' participants in project initiated various alternative livelihoods	50,317.00	50,317.00			UNDP	Training cost for technical, managerial and organizational skill development (venue, trainer, refreshment, etc.)	20,000.00	17,220.00
					ADA		100,634.00	86,645.87

2.2.8. Support to drought affected women headed households through provision of breeding stock	15,000.00	20,000.00					ADA	Cost for purchase of breeding stock	35,000.00	30,135.00
MONITORING	3,500.00	3,500.00					ADA	Cost for periodic field monitoring and reporting	7,000.00	6,027.00
Sub-Total for Output 2.2										
Output2.3: The Capacity of Regional & Wereda Institutions for Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction, Adaption, Preparedness and Response enhanced										
2.3.1 Undertake a rapid recovery needs assessment (NDA) to identify coordinated sectoral recovery action plans and long-term community resilience building initiatives	10,431.84						ADA	Cost for consultant to undertake the assessment and validation workshop	10,431.84	8,981.81
2.3.2 Development and update of woreda disaster and climate risk profiles	5,170.54						ADA	Cost for data collection & validation	5,170.54	4,451.83
2.3.3 Conduct a climate vulnerability and capacity needs assessment that provide an analysis of Context analysis, including risks, vulnerabilities, and capacities analysis at community level that informs interventions and resilience building programming	5,044.91	5,000.00					ADA	Cost for consultant to undertake the assessment and validation workshop	10,044.91	8,648.67

2.3.4 Socio-economic analysis that analyzes risks and capacities from a social dimension including factors such as gender equality, disability, age, internal displacement, poverty, among others and potential strategies that redress these underlying inequalities	5,000.00					ADA	Cost for consultant to undertake the assessment and validation workshop	5,000.00	4,305.00
2.3.5 Institutional capacities and gaps at the zonal level to address the issues identified above	5,000.00	4,999.00				ADA	cost for tailored capacity development	9,999.00	8,609.14
2.3.6 Political economy analysis to reveal the underlying interests, incentives and factors that enable or hinder change	5,000.00					ADA	Cost for local consultant to undertake the assessment and validation workshop	5,000.00	4,305.00
Sub-Total for Output 2.3									
Evaluation (as relevant)		31,083.77					Cost for independent consultant to undertake the program final evaluation	31,084	26,763
All Out Puts								200,000	172,200
								1,742,160	1,500,000
								121,951	105,000
								17,422	15,000

UNDP Contribution	200,000	172,200
FAO Contribution	200,000	172,200
ADA funding	3,484,320.27	3,000,000
Grand Total Pillar I and II	3,884,320.62	3,344,400.05

Exchange Rate: 1 USD = 0.861EURO



IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans.

Monitoring is conducted on quarterly basis, and the project coordinator is responsible to share regular reports with relevant entities, Government (MOFEC in particular), donor and project steering committee.

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring and evaluation data collection will ensure sex-disaggregation of data and inclusion of indicators of particular value for determining the impact of interventions on particular gender group in the target societies. UNDP, FAO and UNICEF together with local partners will undertake joint monitoring visits to intervention areas.

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Following the inception phase, indicators will be revised if needed and missing Baseline and targets will be populated. Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected (with special attention to disaggregated data) and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and		

	and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.		used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	An inception report will be prepared following the inception phase. A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)			
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		

Evaluation Plan⁴

An outcome evaluation strategy will be developed to focus on determining the effect of the project in the project target *woredas* and its contribution to the attainment of the overall objective. The project also envisages baseline

⁴ Optional, if needed

studies, which will measure the initial conditions before the start of the programme. An independent Final Evaluation will be undertaken within three months of the completion date (NTE date) of the project. It will identify project outcomes, their sustainability and actual or potential impacts. It will also have the purpose of indicating future actions needed to assure continuity of the process developed through the project. FAO, UNDP and UNICEF country offices, in consultation with project stakeholders, will be responsible for organizing and backstopping the Final Evaluation. The final evaluation is guided by the ToR that jointly prepared through FAO, UNDP and UNICEF country offices and approved by ADA. Furthermore, FAO, UNDP and UNICEF country offices will involve in the selection and backstopping the team and the Quality Assurance of the final report.

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Final Evaluation				Within three months of end of the project		

V. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Governance

Based on discussions with the main contributing donor (ADA) the pass-through modality is used as fund management modality with the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) as Administrative Agent (AA).

The AA is accountable for effective and impartial fiduciary management and financial reporting and responsible for financial/administrative management. MPTF will receive donor contributions, disburse funds to UNDP and FAO based on Steering Committee instructions, and consolidate periodic financial reports and final financial report.

The Steering Committee (SC) comprised of the signatories of the Joint Programme (JP) Document provides strategic direction and oversight to the implementation of the JP⁵. The SC may also include other members such as Jijiga and Kebedehar universities in observer status. The SC meets at least semi-annually and approves Joint Programme Document, annual work plans; reviews and approves progress and evaluation reports; notes budget revisions/reallocations, and audit reports. An official of the NDRMC and the Austria Development Assistance (ADA) Co-Chair the SC. UNDP as the Convening Agency (CA) supports the functions of the Committee.

FAO and UNICEF as participating UN Organizations (PUNO) have endorsed UNDP as the CA. In this capacity, UNDP is accountable for coordination of programmatic activities and narrative reporting. Specifically, UNDP coordinates and compiles annual work plans and narrative reports, coordinates monitoring of annual targets, calls and reports on Steering Committee meetings, facilitates audits and evaluation, and reports back to the Steering Committee. In consultation with the PUNO, the CA may be involved in resource mobilization. UNDP as the CA does not hold any financial or programmatic accountability for the components of the other participating UN organizations under the current programmatic arrangement. A Project Coordinator located within UNDP in the target region leads on the CA role in support of the SC and PUNO.

Management

To ensure the effective and timely implementation of planned project activities, FAO, UNDP and UNICEF will partner with government counterparts, such as LAPB, AB, WB, DPAPB, and Jijiga/Kebedehar Universities. The project shall be implemented in collaboration with line offices at zone and *woreda* levels, and engage with research institutions and NGOs operating in the project area.

FAO, UNDP and UNICEF will build the technical capacity of the partners particularly that of the relevant livestock and related extension units within the Bureau. In addition, FAO and UNDP will strive to secure the active involvement of all relevant actors in the project area and tap into their experience. The roles and responsibilities of project

⁵ Refer to organigramme for details

implementing and collaborating partners will be clearly spelled out in the LoAs signed with Livestock and Pastoralist Bureau, and Zonal Task Forces' Memorandum of Understandings.

To support these efforts a Technical Committee (UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, BOW, DPPB, BoLP, BOA, BWoA) will meet quarterly, and on ad hoc basis as need arises to discuss the project implementation and identify any issues that should be escalated through the Project Coordinator to the Steering Committee.

FAO, UNICEF and UNDP have offices at national and sub-national (regional) offices that are well equipped with basic (operational, logistical and communication) facilities, and experienced and skilled (national and international) workforce necessary for effective implementation and sharing of project/program outcomes to donors and relevant stakeholders. The decentralized FAO, UNDP and UNICEF Offices and their regional coordinators in Jijiga will provide a comprehensive range of technical assistance services to project implementing partners and beneficiaries, and carries out close monitoring and the documentation of project implementation progress towards achievements of objectives of the project.

Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Steering Committee member; however, the role can be delegated. The project assurance role supports the Steering committee by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance is independent of the Project Manager; therefore, the Steering Committee cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. In UNDP this function is typically held by a Programme Officer, or M&E Officer.

The Project Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Project Manager as required by the needs of the individual project or Project Manager. The provision of any Project Support on a formal basis is optional. It is necessary to keep Project Support and Project Assurance roles separate in order to maintain the independence of Project Assurance.

Under the national implementation modality, UNDP will make cash transfers to the project as per approved AWP in line with HACT mechanisms and using the FACE form⁶. Quarterly financial reports will be made to justify expenditures of these cash transfers to UNDP in a timely manner. UNDP will ensure that staff is trained on the HACT procedures, and UNDP programme staff at country office will ensure these procedures are adhered to by the IP. HACT spot-checks and onsite reviews will be conducted by UNDP in order to continue to develop national capacities and provide a level of assurance to UNDP.

Joint audits will be conducted either by one Internal Audit Services (IAS) on behalf of all, a group of IAS of PUNOs involved, or an outside audit provider on behalf of all IAS involved; coordinated by Convening Agency.

⁶Should the HACT micro assessment reveal an increased risk level, a different modality might be used, such as direct payment or reimbursement

Project Organisation Structure

Steering Committee (NDRMC, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, MOFEC, BOFED & Austria
Development Cooperation)

Project Quality Assurance
UNDP, FAO and UNICEF

Project Coordinator

Project Manager FAO

Project Support
(through
operational teams
at regional and
national level.

UNDP/FAO Technical
Teams, incl.
Project Officer, M&E

I. LEGAL CONTEXT

FAO: Ethiopia joined FAO as a member country in November 1948 and the Representation Office was established in November 1981. FAO Ethiopia, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, is actively involved in agricultural, livestock and natural resource management as well as in food security and co-ordination sectors throughout the country, both in the context of emergency response and medium to long-term development. In the project target areas, presently FAO is implementing interventions on emergency livestock feeding, PPR control and zoonotic animal diseases management. FAO has significant portfolio of programing and policy supports in the Horn of Africa in a number of technical areas such as livestock feed, animal health and cross-boundary disease control, NRM, DRM, resilience building and social protection. Moreover, FAO is the lead in resilience analysis and measurement, early warning, and food security analysis through the development of Integrated Phase Classification (IPC).

UNDP and the Government of Ethiopia signed a Standard Basic Assistance Agreement on the 26th February 1981. This Agreement embodied the basic conditions under which the UNDP and its Executing Agencies shall assist the Government in carrying out its development projects, and under which such UNDP-assisted projects shall be executed. UNDP works in Ethiopia to support the county's priorities as defined in the national five-year development plan, the Growth and Transformation (GTP). UNDP's wide array of interventions in Ethiopia are helping to enhance the country's progress towards meeting its development agenda of sustainable and equitable growth. UNDP's Country Programme Document as well as the Country Programme Action Plan are aligned with the GTP. The same is true of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2011 - 2015), which seeks to ensure optimal coherence and coordination of the assistance provided by various UN agencies.

UNICEF is one of the United Nations agencies working in Ethiopia since 1952. UNICEF's Country Programme will be implemented nationally, with a specific focus on the developing regional states of Ethiopia (Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Somali) and other marginalized areas or population groups.

UNDP and FAO will work closely with UNICEF contributing to synergies of activities, and making use of UNICEF's long-term WASH development program in supporting the government of Ethiopia and the Region. Together with UNICEF and local partner, UNDP and FAO will support the community and local authorities to develop efficient and sustainable water management systems. Local communities will be given sensitization and education to strengthen active participation in water service delivery and consumption. The project will engage UNICEF to develop human interest stories around water supply, and consumption.

VI. ANNEXES

1. Time schedule-ADA
2. Social standards assessment-ADA
3. Environmental integration checklist-ADA
4. Gender assessment-ADA
5. UNDP-Budget per output and activities

Annex 2 - Time Schedule

Please transfer the outputs and main activities from the logical framework into the time schedule. (For projects with a longer duration the units in the template can be changed from months to quarters of a year)

Activities	Year 1				Year 2			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PILLAR ONE- STABILIZATION OF LIVELIHOODS								
OUTPUT 1.1: FEED SECURITY AND CAPACITY OF 1 500 LIVESTOCK-DEPENDENT HOUSEHOLDS TO WITHSTAND CURRENT DROUGHT-INDUCED LIVESTOCK FEED SHORTAGES ARE ENHANCED								
1.1.1 Provide supplementary livestock feed for 3 000 core breeding stock including lactating animals;								
1.1.2 Support the prepositioning of feed reserves for periods of feed crises through the construction of storage structures (e.g. concrete molasses tanks and hay shades), which are preferably owned and managed by pastoral youth or women groups as an income generating activity. This activity will help even-out the seasonal fluctuation or drought time feed deficit and feed insecurity;								
1.1.3 Train a total of 600 community members and extension agents on feed resources management and utilization;								
1.1.4 Enhance the efficient utilization of locally available feed sources through collection and processing of crop residues, browse pods including that of <i>Prosopis juliflora</i>								
1.1.5 Promote the production and efficient utilization of 50 ha of cultivated forage crops								
1.1.6. Improve water use efficiency and sanitary conditions of water through construction of 10 water troughs suiting different livestock species and age classes, and through increased beneficiary community awareness creation and training programs on their subsequent management.								
OUTPUT 1.2: CAPACITY FOR IMPROVED ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR THE TARGET WOREDAS, ZONES AND THE REGION ENHANCED								
1.2.1 Provide animal health services to 60 000 animals;								
1.2.2 Support the provision of appropriate young stock management good practices to 500 households to address the mortality and morbidity of young stock, which serves as nucleus for future scale-up;								
1.2.3 Assess the capacity gaps of Somali Region Livestock and Pastoralist Bureau and target woredas to be addressed during the life-time of the project;								
1.2.4 Improve animal health services delivery by strengthening the community animal health workers (CAHWs) and enhance linkages with private pharmacies and Government Animal Health Offices;								
1.2.5 Build the capacity of 55 CAHWs and Government Animal Health Offices for effective disease surveillance and Reporting.								
PILLAR TWO- RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE BUILDING								
OUTPUT 2.1: IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY ON 100 000 HA THROUGH INTRODUCTION OF CLIMATE SMART TECHNOLOGIES:								
2.1.1 Map of potential water points (including boreholes drilled by UNICEF) that can support sustainable livelihoods intervention, which will be done during the Inception Phase;								

2.3.1 Undertake a rapid recovery needs assessment (NDA) to identify coordinated sectoral recovery action plans and long-term community resilience building initiatives;									
2.3.2 Development and update of woreda disaster and climate risk profiles;									
2.3.3 Conduct a climate vulnerability and capacity needs assessment that provide an analysis of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context analysis, including risks, vulnerabilities, and capacities analysis at community level that informs interventions and resilience building programming Socio-economic analysis that analyzes risks and capacities from a social dimension including factors such as gender equality, disability, age, internal displacement, poverty, among others and potential strategies that redress these underlying inequalities Institutional capacities and gaps at the zonal level to address the issues identified above political economy analysis to reveal the underlying interests, incentives and factors that enable or hinder change; 									
2.3.4 Coordination of actions of humanitarian and development actors from different sectors and enhance the harmonization of approaches towards drought management plan and resilience building strategy;									
2.3.5 Identify and prioritize evidence based holistic and effective and integrated early warning, preparedness and recovery interventions in the selected woredas;									
2.3.6 Establishment and strengthening regional, zonal and woreda level coordination for effective disaster risk management with a special focus on drought forecasting and warning (locally appropriate EW messaging and timely dissemination);									
2.3.7 Translation and dissemination of climate and weather early warning information from the national level to the regional institutions and at-risk communities;									
2.3.8 Establishing traditional knowledge and modern mechanism that facilitate access to climate information and risks by government institutions, development organisations and communities in order to be able to make informed adaptation choices;									
Implementation and Monitoring:									
Planning									
Coordination and Communication									
Risk Management									
Monitoring and Evaluation (and Steering)									
Reporting									
Managing Staff									

ANNEX B
SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

Schedule of Payments:

Amount:

Schedule of Payments:	Amount:	Notes
Upon Signature	EUR 1,500,000	
February 2019	EUR 1,500,000	Contribution will be disbursed upon submission of a Joint Programme report endorsed by the Steering Committee.
Total:	EUR 3,000,000	

FINANCIAL IDENTIFICATION

CORRESPONDENCE BANK (OPTIONAL)	
ACCOUNT NUMBER	
IBAN	
SWIFT / BIC	
ABA	
ROUTING CODE	
SORT CODE	

R


, Henriette Keijzers, OIC Executive Coordinator MPTF Office
 Dec 4, 2017

DATE, SIGNATURE OF BENEFICIARY

Legally valid signature - Name also in block capitals

Please fill out the bank account details and send the signed form together with the project document to
 Austrian Development Agency!

Social Standards Appraisal

Project n° 2824-00/2017

Final Conclusion

All relevant social standards have been considered within the project, nevertheless improvements are recommended.

Marker Poverty (POV): 2

Marker Participatory Development&Good Governance (PDGG): 1

Recommendations, Conditions, Remarks

2824-00/2017 Empfehlung Sozial Nr. 1

Recommendation

In the framework of the inception phase (4 months) it is foreseen to collect additional information (i.e. baselines), whereby it is recommended that – as much as possible – disaggregated data (i.e. sex, age, ethnicity etc.) will be collected. Moreover, a climate vulnerability and capacity needs assessment is foreseen during the inception phase, which will reveal systemic challenges hampering community resilience to drought. The various assessments shall pay due attention towards

- the specific problems, potentials and interests as well as capacities of the different stakeholders / beneficiaries (especially vulnerable groups) of the project,
- possible diverging or even conflicting interests as well as existing social and power relations,
- access and user rights (in terms of land, natural resources, infrastructures, services etc.) as well as
- barriers and obstacles for participation, access and benefit, especially of vulnerable groups.

The TOR for this assessment shall be shared with ADA for information and comments. Equally, the assessment and consultation reports as well as the revised intervention logic (indicators) have to be provided to ADA for possible suggestions, feedback and/or recommendations.

to be followed until: 15.04.2018

2824-00/2017 Empfehlung Sozial Nr. 2

Recommendation

The project partner(s) are requested to share information concerning achievements and challenges / risks observed (in accordance with UNDPs social and environmental standards) as well as possible mitigation measures taken in the project progress and final reports.

to be followed until: 31.12.2018

2824-00/2017 Empfehlung Sozial Nr. 3

Recommendation

The project partner(s) are requested to share the outcome evaluation strategy with ADA for information and possible comments. Equally, the TOR for the final evaluation shall be provided to ADA for possible suggestions, feedback and/or recommendations. The final evaluation shall analyse outcomes of the project as well as possible impacts in terms of livelihood improvements (e.g. access to resources and services, access to markets, incomes and other benefits).

to be followed until: 31.12.2019

Date: 27.11.2017

Social Standards Expert: Rabitsch, Waltraud

Environmental Appraisal

Project n°. 2824-00/2017

Final Conclusion

All required measures for environmental protection are taken. From an environmental point of view the project is therefore recommended.

Marker Environment (ENV): 2

Marker Climate Change Mitigation (FCC): 0

Marker Climate Change Adaptation (ADP): 2

Marker Biodiversity (CBD): 1

Marker Combat Desertifikation (CCD): 2

Environmental Considerations

Ground- and surface water: The programme uses an integrated approach towards increasing the resilience of the affected population in the Somali Region against drought and climate induced shocks. Regarding water, the programme build on UNICEFs mapping and Data of water points and involves i.a. rehabilitation, improved management of water points and water use efficiency measures.

Soils: Apart from the severe drought and climate induced shocks, the widespread degradation of the pastures exacerbates the current crises. The programme will support the rehabilitation of degraded lands and will also address some of the underlying reasons for land degradation. Also the introduction of climate smart agricultural techniques will improve soils. Thus positive effects for land and soils are to be expected.

Biodiversity and Biosphere (plants, animals, human health): Rehabilitation of degraded land and activities such as management of *Prosopis juliflora* will have a positive impact on biodiversity.

Climate: The programme will contribute to increasing climate resilience. Building on a climate vulnerability and capacity needs assessment, to be carried out through the inception phase, the programme will contribute to adaptation and disaster preparedness in a holistic manner, i.a. by supporting capacity development, improving the access to climate data, introduction of climate smart agriculture and pasture rehabilitation.

Recommendations, Conditions, Remarks

2824-00/2017 Empfehlung Umwelt Nr. 1

Recommendation

During the inception phase a climate vulnerability and capacity assessment will be carried out. It is recommended that the assessment as well as the revised intervention logic will be shared with ADA along with the inception report.

to be followed until: 15.04.2018

2824-00/2017 Empfehlung Umwelt Nr. 2

Recommendation

It is stated in the project document, that UNDPs Environment and Social Standards will be applied throughout the project. It is recommended that UNDP includes information on the application of the E&S Standards as well as any issues where mitigation measures had to be applied in the project reports on a regular basis.

to be followed until: 15.03.2019

2824-00/2017 Empfehlung Umwelt Nr. 3

Recommendation

Gender Appraisal

Project n°. 2824-00/2017

Final Conclusion

From a gender point of view the project is recommended.

Marker Gender (GEN):

Gender Considerations

Gender Analysis: Regarding the project proposal, no thorough gender analysis was done. The proposed actions, the theory of change (incl. information on beneficiaries) and the results framework will have to better reflect empowerment strategies and better collection and use of (gender disaggregated) data. In the project document, information regarding gender roles and social norms, disaggregated data on beneficiaries etc. is missing or not very detailed. A gender analysis will be integrated into the climate vulnerability and capacity needs assessment planned to be conducted during the inception phase and will be designed to capture sex, age and disability disaggregated data to ensure that the different needs, views and perspectives of all groups present in the target communities are considered.

Logframe Indicators: A gender equality Output and indicators was formulated. The necessary baseline data has still to be established.

Consultations: During the inception phase a contextual analysis and capacity assessment shall be undertaken where as well social and gender norms shall be analyzed as well. During this assessment, the inception phase and throughout the entire Programme consultations are planned with women and men to ensure their voices are integrated equally in the final design of the Programme.

Recommendations, Conditions, Remarks

2824-00/2017 Empfehlung Gender Nr. 1

Recommendation

Kindly ensure that all assessments and analyses conducted during the inception phase take gender into consideration and analyze the situation for women and men respectively and either confirm the planned activities, propose changes or additional activities. Following the inception phase the results of all gender related results of the assessment shall be communicated to all stakeholders involved and the necessary changes, adaptations or additions are made in the project document and logframe, as well as ensure that respective budget is available and calculated. Report on the assessment and following modification to ADC. to be followed until: 30.08.2018

2824-00/2017 Empfehlung Gender Nr. 2

Recommendation

Kindly ensure that women are consulted throughout the entire programme cycle and are involved in decision concerning programme activities as well as have access to all awareness raising and or capacity building measures. Pls report on these activities by including sex-disaggregated data of participants and explain measures and/or challenges to integrate and involve women and men equally in regular reporting. to be followed until: 29.02.2020

2824-00/2017 Empfehlung Gender Nr. 3

Recommendation

Kindly ensure that all data is collected sex and age disaggregated. Not all indicators are yet gender-sensitive and should be adapted after the inception phase. to be followed until: 29.02.2020

2824-00/2017 Empfehlung Gender Nr. 4

Recommendation

In the programme document there is a lack of information concerning gender and diversity capacity within the team. Kindly ensure that all staff members are aware of gender, in particular field officers and that gender focal points are selected; report on the capacity building measures in your regular reporting.

STANDARD MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
FOR
THE JOINT PROGRAMME "SUPPORT TO LIVELIHOODS OF
DROUGHT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND RESILIENCE
BUILDING OF VULNERABLE GROUPS IN WARDER AND
KEBREDAHAR WOREDAS OF ETHIOPIA'S SOMALI REGION"
USING PASS-THROUGH FUND MANAGEMENT¹

¹ This Standard Memorandum of Understanding has been agreed upon by the members of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG). Any substantial ('substantial' would imply changes that are linked to the legal relationships described in the Memorandum of Understanding, the governance mechanisms, reporting arrangements or equivalent) modification to the Memorandum of Understanding requires the prior written agreement of the Participating UN Organizations and the Administrative Agent of the Joint Programme, and needs to be cleared by the Advisory Group through the UN Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO).

Nations Development Programme Country Office in Ethiopia has agreed to do so in accordance with this Memorandum of Understanding;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Participating UN Organizations, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office and the United Nations Development Programme Country Office in Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Participants") hereby agree as follows:

Section I

Appointment of Administrative and Convening Agent; Status, Duties and Fee

1. The Participating UN Organizations hereby appoint the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrative Agent") and the United Nations Development Programme Country Office in Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as the "Convening Agent") to serve as their Administrative Agent and Convening Agent respectively in connection with the Programme, in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in this Memorandum of Understanding. The Administrative Agent and Convening Agent accept this appointment on the understanding that the Participating UN Organizations assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. This appointment will continue until it expires, or is terminated, in accordance with Section IX below.

2. The Administrative Agent will be accountable for effective and impartial fiduciary management and financial reporting, and on behalf of the Participating UN Organizations, the Administrative Agent will:

- (a) Receive contributions from donors that wish to provide financial support to the Programme;
- (b) Administer such funds received, in accordance with this Memorandum of Understanding and the Administrative Arrangement (as defined below in paragraph 5 of this Section) including the provisions relating to winding up the Programme Account and related matters;
- (c) Subject to availability of funds, disburse such funds to each of the Participating UN Organizations in accordance with decisions from the Steering Committee, taking into account the budget set out in the Joint Programme Document.
- (d) Consolidate financial statements and reports, based on submissions provided to the Administrative Agent by each Participating UN Organization, as set forth in the Joint Programme Document; and submit the consolidated financial statements and reports and the consolidated narrative progress reports provided by the Convening Agent to each donor that has contributed to the Programme Account, and to the Steering Committee;
- (e) Provide final reporting, including notification that the Programme has been operationally completed, in accordance with Section IV below;

10. The Convening Agent will be entitled to recover its direct costs related to its function as Convening Agent, which costs will be included in the Joint Programme budgetary framework.

Section II Financial Matters

The Administrative Agent

1. The Administrative Agent will establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds received pursuant to the Administrative Arrangement (hereinafter referred to as the "Programme Account"). The Programme Account will be administered by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the regulations, rules, policies and procedures applicable to it, including those relating to interest.

2. The Administrative Agent will not absorb gains or losses on currency exchanges which will increase or decrease the funds available for disbursements to Participating UN Organizations.

3. Subject to the availability of funds, the Administrative Agent will make disbursements from the Programme Account in accordance with decisions from the Steering Committee, in line with the budget set forth in the Joint Programme Document. The disbursements will consist of direct and indirect costs as set out in the budget.

4. The Administrative Agent will normally make each disbursement within five (5) business days after receipt of the relevant Joint Programme Document, in accordance with the decisions received from the Steering Committee in line with the Joint Programme Document, along with a copy of the relevant Joint Programme Document, signed by all the parties concerned. The Administrative Agent will transfer funds to each Participating UN Organization through wire transfer. Each Participating UN Organization will advise the Administrative Agent in writing of the bank account for transfers pursuant to this Memorandum of Understanding. When making a transfer to a Participating UN Organization, the Administrative Agent will notify that Participating UN Organization's Treasury Operations of the following: (a) the amount transferred, (b) the value date of the transfer; and (c) that the transfer is from the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office in respect of the Programme in Ethiopia pursuant to this Memorandum of Understanding.

5. Where the balance in the Programme Account on the date of a scheduled disbursement is insufficient to make that disbursement, the Administrative Agent will consult with the Steering Committee and make a disbursement, if any, in accordance with the Steering Committee's decisions.

The Participating UN Organizations

6. Each Participating UN Organization will establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the Programme Account. That separate ledger account will be administered by each Participating UN Organization in accordance with its own regulations, rules, policies and procedures, including those relating to interest.

3. Each Participating UN Organization will establish appropriate programmatic safeguard measures in the design and implementation of its Programme activities, thereby promoting the shared values, norms and standards of the United Nations system. These measures may include, as applicable, the respect of international conventions on the environment, on children's rights, and internationally agreed core labour standards.

4. As an exceptional measure, particularly during the start-up phase of the Programme, subject to conformity with their financial regulations, rules and policies, Participating UN Organizations may elect to start implementation of Programme activities in advance of receipt of initial or subsequent transfers from the Programme Account by using their own resources. Such advance activities will be undertaken in agreement with the Steering Committee on the basis of funds it has allocated or approved for implementation by the particular Participating UN Organization following receipt by the Administrative Agent of signed Administrative Arrangements from donors contributing to the Programme. Participating UN Organizations will be solely responsible for decisions to initiate such advance activities or other activities outside the parameters set forth above.

5. Any modifications to the scope of the Joint Programme Document, including as to its nature, content, sequencing or the duration thereof by the Participating UN Organization(s), will be subject to the approval of the Steering Committee. The Participating UN Organization will promptly notify the Administrative Agent through the Steering Committee of any change in the budget as set out in the Joint Programme Document.

6. Where a Participating UN Organization wishes to carry out its Programme activities through or in collaboration with a third party, it will be responsible for discharging all commitments and obligations with such third parties, and no other Participating UN Organization, nor the Administrative Agent [or the Convening Agent], will be responsible for doing so.

7. In carrying out their programmatic activities, none of the Participating UN Organizations will be considered as an agent of any of the others and, thus, the personnel of one will not be considered as staff members, personnel or agents of any of the others. Without restricting the generality of the preceding sentence, none of the Participating UN Organizations will be liable for the acts or omissions of the other Participating UN Organizations or their personnel, or of persons performing services on their behalf.

8. Each Participating UN Organization will ensure the Administrative Agent is advised in writing when all activities for which it is responsible under the Joint Programme Document have been operationally completed. Financial closure must be completed within eighteen (18) months after operational closure or according to the time period specified in the financial regulations and rules of the Participating UN Organization, whichever one comes first.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

(a) Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than three (3) months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year; and

(b) Final narrative reports, after the completion of the activities in the Joint Programme Document, including the final year of the activities in the Joint Programme Document, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year in which the operational closure of the activities in the Joint Programme Document occurs.

3. The Administrative Agent will ensure the preparation of consolidated narrative progress and financial reports, based on the reports provided in Section IV paragraphs 1 and 2 above, and will provide these consolidated reports to each donor that has contributed to the Programme, as well as the Steering Committee, in accordance with the timetable established in the Administrative Arrangement.

4. ~~The annual and final reports will be results-oriented and evidence based.~~ Annual and final narrative reports will compare actual results with expected results at the output and outcome level, and explain the reasons for over or underachievement. The final narrative report will also contain an analysis of how the outputs and outcomes have contributed to the overall impact of the Programme. The financial reports will provide information on the use of financial resources against the outputs and outcomes in the agreed results framework.

5. The Administrative Agent will also provide the donors, Steering Committee and Participating UN Organizations with the following reports on its activities as Administrative Agent:

- a) Certified annual financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds" as defined by UNDG guidelines) to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year; and
- b) Certified final financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds") to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year in which the financial closing of the Programme occurs.

6. Consolidated reports and related documents will be posted on the websites of the UN in Ethiopia www.et.one.un.org and the Administrative Agent mpif.undp.org.

Section V Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring

1. Monitoring of the Programme will be undertaken in accordance with the Joint Programme Document. The Participants and the donor(s) will hold consultations at least annually, as appropriate, to review the status of the Programme. In addition, the Participants and the donor(s) will discuss any substantive revisions to the Programme, and promptly inform each other about any significant circumstances and major risks, which interfere or threaten to interfere with the successful achievement of the outcomes

Cost of Internal Audits

3. The total costs of internal audit activities in relation to the Programme will be borne by the Programme.

Audits of Implementing Partners

4. The part of the contribution transferred by a Participating UN Organization to its implementing partners for activities towards the implementation of the Programme will be audited as provided under that Participating UN Organization's financial regulations and rules, as well as its policies and procedures. The disclosure of the corresponding audit reports will be made according to the policies and procedures of that Participating UN Organization.

Section VII

Fraud, Corruption and Unethical Behaviour

1. The Participants are firmly committed to take all necessary precautions to avoid and address corrupt, fraudulent, collusive, coercive, unethical, or obstructive practices. The Participants recognize that it is important that all United Nations staff, individual contractors, implementing partners, vendors and any third parties which are involved either in joint activities or in those of the Administrative Agent or Participating UN Organization (such individuals and entities being hereinafter referred to, together, as the "Individuals/Entities", and individually as the "Individual/Entity") must adhere to the highest standard of integrity as defined by each Participant. To this end, each Participant will maintain standards of conduct that govern the performance of the Individuals/Entities, to prohibit practices which are contrary to this highest standard in any activity related to the Programme. If an Individual/Entity is a UN organization, the Participating UN Organization engaging that Individual/Entity will rely upon that Individual's/Entity's standard of integrity. The Individuals/Entities must not engage in corrupt, fraudulent, collusive, coercive, unethical, or obstructive practices, as defined below.
2. In this Memorandum of Understanding,
 - (a) "Corrupt practice" means the offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting, directly or indirectly, of anything of value to influence improperly the actions of another individual or entity;
 - (b) "Fraudulent practice" means any act or omission, including misrepresentation, that knowingly or recklessly misleads, or attempts to mislead, an individual or an entity to obtain a financial or other benefit, or to avoid an obligation;
 - (c) "Collusive practice" means an arrangement between two or more individuals and/or entities designed to achieve an improper purpose, including influencing improperly the actions of another individual or entity;
 - (d) "Coercive practice" means impairing or harming, or threatening to impair or harm, directly or indirectly, any individual or entity or the property of the individual or entity to influence improperly the actions of an individual or entity;

(d) Upon completion of the internal reporting on their investigation by the Participant(s) concerned as established in their respective internal policies and procedures, the Participant(s) will provide information on the results of their investigation(s) to the Administrative Agent and the Steering Committee. Following such receipt of information on the results of the investigation(s), it is the responsibility of the Steering Committee and the Administrative Agent to communicate promptly with the relevant anti-fraud offices (or equivalent) of the donor(s).

(e) Each Participant concerned will determine what disciplinary and/or administrative measures, including referral to national authorities, may be taken as a result of the investigation, according to its internal policies and procedures on disciplinary and/or administrative measures, including vendor sanction mechanism, as appropriate. The Participant(s) concerned will share information on measures taken as a result of the investigation(s) with the Administrative Agent and the Steering Committee of the Programme. Following such receipt of information on measures taken as a result of the investigation(s), it is the responsibility of the Steering Committee and the Administrative Agent to communicate promptly with the relevant anti-fraud offices (or equivalent) of the donor(s).

Recovery of Funds

4. If there is evidence of improper use of funds as determined after an investigation, each Participant concerned will use its best efforts, consistent with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures to recover any funds misused. With respect to any funds recovered, the relevant Participant will consult with the Steering Committee, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s). The donor(s) may request that such funds be returned to them in proportion to their contribution to the Programme, in which case the Participant would credit that portion of the funds so recovered to the Programme Account and the Administrative Agent would return that portion of such funds to the donor(s). For any such funds the donor(s) do not request to be returned to them, such funds will either be credited to the Programme Account or used by the Participant for a purpose mutually agreed upon.

5. The Participants will apply the provisions of Section VII, paragraphs 1 to 4 above in accordance with their respective accountability and oversight framework as well as relevant regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

Section VIII Communication and Transparency

1. Subject to the regulations, rules, policies and procedures of the Participating UN Organization, each Participating UN Organization will take appropriate measures to publicize the Programme and to give due credit to the other Participating UN Organizations. Information given to the press, to the beneficiaries of the Programme, all related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, will highlight the results achieved and acknowledge the role of the Host Government, the donors, the Participating UN Organizations, the Administrative Agent[, the Convening Agent] and any other relevant entities. In particular, the Administrative Agent will include and ensure

6. Any balance remaining in the individual Participating UN Organizations' separate ledger accounts after operational completion of the activities for which they are responsible under the Joint Programme Document will be returned to the Programme Account as soon as administratively feasible and before financial closure of those activities in line with Section III, paragraph 8. Any balance remaining in the Programme Account upon completion of the Programme will be used for a purpose mutually agreed upon or returned to the donor(s) in proportion to their contribution to the Programme as decided upon by the donor(s) and the Steering Committee.

Section X Notices

1. Any action required or permitted to be taken under this Memorandum of Understanding may be taken on behalf of the Administrative Agent by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office Executive Coordinator or his or her designated representative, on behalf of the Convening Agent by UNDP Country Director, or his or her designated representative, and on behalf of a Participating UN Organization by the head of office in Ethiopia, or his or her designated representative.

2. Any notice or request required or permitted to be given or made in this Memorandum of Understanding will be in writing. Such notice or request will be deemed to be duly given or made when it will have been delivered by hand, mail or any other agreed means of communication to the Participant to which it is required to be given or made, at such Participant's address specified in ANNEX C to this Memorandum of Understanding or at such other address as the Participant will have specified in writing to the Participant giving such notice or making such request.

Section XI Entry into Effect

This Memorandum of Understanding will come into effect upon signature thereof by the Participants and will continue in effect until it expires or is terminated.

Section XII Settlement of Disputes

The Participants will use their best efforts to promptly settle through direct negotiations any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in connection with this Memorandum of Understanding or any breach thereof. Any such dispute, controversy or claim which is not settled within sixty (60) days from the date either Participant has notified the other Participant of the nature of the dispute, controversy or claim and of the measures which should be taken to rectify it, will be resolved through consultation between the Executive Heads of each of the Participants.

ANNEX A:

Joint Programme Document

ANNEX B:

Standard Administrative Arrangement between the Donor and the Administrative Agent

ANNEX C

Notices

For the Administrative Agent:

Name: Jennifer Topping

Title: Executive Coordinator, MPTFO

Address: 304 East 45th Street, 11th floor, New York, NY 10017

Telephone: +1 212.906.6880

Facsimile: +1 212.906.6990

Electronic mail: jennifer.topping@undp.org

For Convening Agent UNDP

Name: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Facsimile: _____

Electronic mail: _____

For Participating UN Organization UNDP

Name: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Facsimile: _____

Electronic mail: _____

For Participating UN Organization UNICEF

Name: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Facsimile: _____

Electronic mail: _____

For Participating UN Organization FAO

Name: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Facsimile: _____

Electronic mail: _____

Project Fact Sheet: 2824-00/2017

Budget line: Äthiopien

Title:

Country (DAC): Ethiopia
(238)

Support to livelihoods of drought affected households and resilience building in Warder and Kebredahar woredas of Ethiopia's Somali Region

Desk Officer:
Todeschini Christina

Contractual Partner:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Address:

One United Nations Plaza, 10017 New York, United States of America

Partners:

Food and Agricultural Organization, United Nations Children's Fund - New York

Project Duration: 15.12.2017 - 31.12.2019

Contribution by ADA: EUR 3.000.000,00

Total costs: EUR 3.344.400,00

Reports

(as per agreement/contract)

End of reporting period

To be submitted by

31.12.2018

31.12.2019

31.05.2019

30.06.2020

Project Summary:

Project objective

The overall objective is to strengthen the resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to reduce the impact of droughts and climate risks in Warder and Kebredahar woredas of Ethiopia's Somali Region. To achieve this, the Project will adopt a two-pronged Approach: 1. Stabilisation of livelihoods most threatened by the current drought, 2. Enhancement of resilience for pastoral and agro-pastoralists against disasters and climate variability. The first pillar will create the foundation for the long-term resilience building measures of the second pillar at the household and institutional levels as well as the ecology that the communities and their livelihoods depend on.

Expected results

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

Output 1.2: Capacity for improved animal health Service delivery System for the target woredas, zones and the Region enhanced

Output 2.1: Improved natural resources management and agricultural productivity on 20.000 ha through introduction of climate smart technologies

Output 2.2: Increased Food security and income of 1.500 women and youth Groups through diversification of improved livelihoods

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

Target group/Beneficiaries/Partners/Location

The Project will benefit a total of 125.400 (20.900 households) individuals in two of the worst drought-affected woredas of Somali Region. Of these households, 15 percent will be single female-headed. Project beneficiaries include vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral households, jobless individuals, internally displaced persons, individuals and groups who lost all or most of their herd, and/or are engaged in petty trade, produce and sale of charcoal, or those who rely on relief food aid for survival. This means that especially vulnerable persons, such as the sick, disabled, elderly, pregnant and lactating mothers and children will be among the target population. Improved access to water will benefit women and girls who often have to walk long distances to obtain water for their households, leaving them little time for income generating activities, skills learning or education.

The project will be implemented through a joint UN programming approach between FAO and UNDP; and in close collaboration and coordination with UNICEF. UNDP will be the lead implementing Partner coordinating the other Partner agencies. UNDP through its existing field-presence and a coordination office based in Jijiga in Somali Region, has established strong partnership with line ministries through implementation of recovery and resilience building initiatives.

The Project focus lies on pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Warder and Kebredahar woredas (districts) located in two of the most severely drought-affected zones in the southern part of Somali Region: Dollo and Korahe.

Activities

The Project incorporates interconnected and complementary interventions to enhance the preparedness and resilience of the target groups. Building on the findings of a Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Needs Assessment, the Project activities address gaps in drought-preparedness (plans, early warning, storage structures, irrigation), service delivery (drinking water, veterinary Services), natural resource Management (water, land), and livelihood and income diversification (alternative non-livestock market opportunities).

Context

As in many parts of Somali Region, Dollo and Korahe Zones have been repeatedly hit by climate-induced shocks, most notably recurrent droughts. Over the years, the drought cycles have become shorter with a corresponding increase in severity. In the recent protracted drought, which spanned three consecutive years (2015, 2016 and parts of 2017), Dollo and Korahe zones were designated top priority hotspot areas for humanitarian response. Being an arid and semi-arid area, it is characterized by high temperatures and low and erratic rainfall. Livestock production (camel, cattle and small ruminants) is the principal livelihood for most of the resident population, while a small proportion of households practice crop farming during favourable seasons. Agro-pastoral households who normally supplement livestock feed with home-grown cereals have not been able to harvest any crops due to the extended drought. This has led to the depletion of livelihood assets and extreme food insecurity resulting in internal displacement and a sharp increase in the population requiring humanitarian assistance. The crisis in Dollo has caused large-scale displacement, with around 90 000 people residing in 35 Internally Displaced Person camps. As a result of protracted drought, which has led to scarcity of feed and water for livestock, Dollo, Korahe and the adjoining zones in the Somali Region have lost over two million heads of livestock (over 10 percent of the livestock population in the region). The vulnerability of the local population to the climate-induced natural disasters is further exacerbated by pervasive natural resource degradation making the scarcity of livestock feed and water a chronic problem. The main contributing factors include the weakening of the traditional system of natural resources administration, years of mismanagement, the rapid spread of invasive woody plant species and the absence of capacity at the grassroots level to contain periodic feed deficits. Likewise, morbidity and mortality of livestock in the drought-affected areas have soared due to weak animal health delivery Systems.

Prior project:

Austrian
Development Cooperation