



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

FINAL NARRATIVE PROGRAM REPORT  
FEBRUARY 01, 2018 – MARCH 30, 2021

<p>Programme Title &amp; Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programme Title: <b>Support to Livelihoods of Drought Affected Households and Resilience Building of Vulnerable Groups in Warder and Kebredahar Woredas of Ethiopia's Somali Region</b></li> <li>UNDP Project ID Number: <b>0107106</b></li> <li>FAO Project ID Number: UNJP/ETH/097/UNJ</li> <li>MPTF Office Project Reference Number:<sup>2</sup> <i>00111261</i></li> <li>ADA Project number: 2824-00-2017</li> </ul>	<p>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results<sup>1</sup></p> <p><i>(if applicable)</i> Country/Region: Warder and Kebredahar Woredas of Ethiopia's Somali Region</p> <hr/> <p>Priority area/ strategic results <i>Accelerating economic growth and poverty reduction</i></p> <p>Climate change and resilience-building</p>
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme</li> </ul> <p>UNDP, FAO</p> <p>* UNICEF is a collaborating partner specifically to provide data on water point in the project area</p>	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <p>National counterparts (government, private, NGOs &amp; others) and other International Organizations: <b>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)</b></p>
<p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total approved budget as per project document: USD <b>3,884,320</b></li> <li>MPTF/JP Contribution<sup>3</sup>:US\$ <b>3,703,704</b></li> <li>by Agency <i>(if applicable)</i></li> </ul>	<p>Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration <i>(months)</i>: <i>37 Months</i></p>

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

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

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

Agency Contribution • UNDP (US\$ 200,000) • FAO (US\$ 200,000)	Start Date <sup>4</sup> 01 Feb 2018
Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i>	Original End Date <sup>5</sup> 29 Feb 2020 <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i>
Other Contributions (donors) ADA : ADA (US\$ 3,348,660)	Current End date <sup>6</sup> <i>March 2021 (PSC meeting approved NCE end date to March 2021<sup>7</sup>)</i>
TOTAL:	Report Submitted By
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy; Non-applicable</i> Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i> Non-applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Name: <b>Abdulkadir Omer Warsame</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Title: <b>Senior Programme Coordinator</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> Email address: <a href="mailto:abdulkadir.omer@undp.org">abdulkadir.omer@undp.org</a>

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup> Annex 1: Minutes of the PSC meeting approving a no cost extension (NCE) to March 2021

## FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To address the impact of 2016/17 drought in the Somali region and rebuild the disrupted livelihoods of pastoral, and agro-pastoral communities affected by recurrent drought, UNDP and FAO partnered with the Somali Regional government to jointly implement a project titled **“Support to Livelihoods of drought affected households and resilience building of vulnerable groups in Warder and Kebridehar Woredas of Ethiopia Somali Region”**. The joint UNDP - FAO project was started in February 2018 and incorporated both emergency and resilience building interventions bridging humanitarian response with development assistance. The project aims to improve the livelihoods and food security of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities within the most severely drought affected zones in the southern part of Somali Region and was implemented in two woredas (districts) - Warder and Kebridehar, located in Dollo and Koraha Zones, respectively. The project incorporated interconnected and complementary interventions to enhance the resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, with special emphasis on women, youth and persons with disability living in the project communities.

The project- supported over 57,068 people (27357 male and 29710 female) become more resilient to disasters. The project was a 3-year project implemented by UNDP and FAO with a USD 3,484,320 fund obtained from the Austria Development Agency. The UNDP and FAO managed the project in collaboration within the UN system, with government offices, universities, and the private sector. The objective of the project is to strengthen the resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to reduce vulnerability of communities to the impact of droughts and climate risks in Warder and Kebridahar Woredas of Ethiopia’s Somali Region while increasing the capacity of the target woredas to provide adequate services to local communities.

The project was committed to reflect target community and beneficiary priorities, through a precise results-based approach. This enabled the project to consider community-identified actions to address the impact of drought. The project used consultation, participation, and capacity building of local communities and decentralized offices to achieve the intended objective of the project.

The results from the community action planning process-oriented baseline assessment report<sup>8</sup> (livelihoods and recovery needs assessment as well as the GIS guided ecosystem level assessment) and climate vulnerability and capacity analysis report<sup>9</sup> explicitly indicate and reaffirmed that food, water, animal health and fodder are the most important livelihoods stabilization and long-term community resilience building needs. that pastoral communities need for improvement and stabilization of community livelihoods through introduction of new alternative non livestock livelihoods including climate smart agricultural technology and water resources development and management, animal health services and supplementary animal feeds as well as fodder provision and rangelands management, fodder harvesting, hay making and preservation, and veterinary drugs and water supply for livestock use, as immediate measures to save livestock, to cope with the prevailing drought risks and build long term resilience and livelihood base and stabilize livelihoods. The role of indigenous knowledge was emphasized by the communities as instrumental for their livelihoods and resilience because it formed a foundation for their coping and adaptation during severe weather conditions.

The project undertook interventions that enhance the preparedness and resilience of women, youth and other vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities and supported a number of enterprises namely small and medium businesses enterprises for youth and women groups, rangeland rangelands management including enclosure, clearing of prosopis and forage production on reclaimed land for fodder and ecosystem stabilization, small scale irrigation based crop production, fodder production, hay making and preservation, skill based development like garment and tailoring service, natural products harvesting and marketing, honey production and energy production hub groups. Also, the project focused on supplementary livestock feed, animal health

---

<sup>8</sup> Annex 2: Community Livelihood Needs Assessments to identify Alternative Livelihoods in Kebridahar and Warder woredas of Somali Region; October, 2019

<sup>9</sup> climate vulnerability and capacity analysis (CVCA) report in Kebridahar and Warder woredas of Somali Region; October, 2019

and rangeland management including enclosure, clearing of Prosopis and forage production on reclaimed land. On the other hand, the project continued to use the previous baseline assessment studies to support community livelihood stabilization and enhance preparedness and resilience building of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, and delivered various agricultural inputs including feed, forage seed, veterinary drugs, and veterinary equipment, provided training and animal health treatment, cash crop seeds, pesticides, and farming tools and climate smart agricultural tools and supplied 23 solar driven water pumps, procured 14 fiber glass roto tanks, and constructed 14 gravity roto stands for integration of climate smart agriculture sun culture solar systems water pumps to supply water for human and livestock use including for climate smart small-scale irrigation

The project interventions resulted in tangible socio-economic benefits including increased pasture production and productivity, a notable skills enhancement in rangeland management techniques through enclosure, over sowing of degraded pastureland and feed management. Further, the project interventions resulted in increased water supply for livestock use. The interventions contributed to the incremental progress towards livelihoods improvement and long-term resilience building of the communities in Warder and Kebridahar woredas (districts) in Ethiopia Somali region. This has helped improvement of community lives as per the community testimonies aired on Somali Regional Tele-Vision (SRTV) in Warder Woreda<sup>10</sup>. Specifically, the project achieved significant success on livestock feed, health, water, rangeland, and livelihood diversification.

## I. Purpose

With a UNDP gender marker GEN2 as per the signed PRODOC page 2, the project contributes to the UNDAF / CPD Outcome: By 2020, an increased number of Ethiopian people particularly in disaster prone areas are more resilient; have diversified sources of income and are able to better prepare, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters. The UNDP GEN 2 (out of the GEN marker range of GEN0 – GEN3<sup>11</sup>) is assigned to the project based on the assessment that the project has a significant objective focus on gender equality and in particular women. For example, the Theory of Change (ToC) section (on page 5 of the PRODOC) places emphasis on women, men, boys, and girls, as well as people with disabilities access to livelihoods assets as a means to reduce their vulnerabilities to shocks. Moreover, the approach for Pillar 1 implementation (on page 7 of PRODOC) emphasizes focus on stabilization of different social groups as a foundation for long-term resilience building. For example, emergency feed under output 1.1 is expected to enhance milk production and hence increasing milk to children and other vulnerable community members such as pregnant / nursing sick or disabled persons. Activity 1.1.2 specifically targets feed storage facilities preferably owned and managed by youths and women groups. Similarly, output 2.2 activities 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4, 2.2.7 and 2.2.8 specifically focusing on women and youth. The gender focus is further emphasized in the project beneficiaries' section on page 12 Clearly indicating a focus on women and other special categories.

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

**A: Stabilization 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 stabilized, which will create the foundation for long-term resilience building.**

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

---

<sup>10</sup> Link to the SRTV highlighting community testimonies about how water availability has helped to transform their lives through improved WASH facilities by the project. Link: <https://www.facebook.com/SRTVPage/videos/176049890130410/>

<sup>11</sup> 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 equality)



## II. Results

### i) Narrative reporting on results:

#### ***Outcome level progress description:***

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

Because community resilience building requires consultation and participation of local community beneficiaries, the project continued to support community dialogues and participatory planning to ensure their priority needs are considered and build on their traditional management systems rooted in their indigenous knowledge of how natural ecosystems function and provide services for their livelihood and survival. To this end, the project supported community indigenous knowledge and traditional management systems as part of the implementation of the Woreda Disaster Management plans implementation to increase community awareness, preparedness, and response capacity in case of a disaster.

The project interventions focused on the livelihood resilience building and recovery, stabilization of existing livelihood assets including provision of supplementary feed for core breed animals and treatment of animals for enhancing animal immune system to reduce disaster impacts on animals, rehabilitation of degraded rangelands for improving pasture and animal feed availability, upgrading of water sources such as rehabilitation of damaged water sources like boreholes, shallow wells and hand dug wells, by introducing and installing solar-powered system, and exploring ways to diversify non-livestock food sources such as crop production through introduction of climate smart agriculture.

The project has performed well and achieved very good result in its intended outcomes and contributed to an incremental progress towards securing livelihoods improvement and long-term resilience building through food security and livelihood diversification, water resources development and management, enhancing fodder availability and rangeland management as well as enhancing livestock health remained key priority areas of the community intervention in Warder and Kebridahar woredas.

The project support enabled approximately 57,068 people (27357 male and 29710 female) in the two Woredas [Kebredahara and Warder]. The project has shown practical changes in the lives of the target communities in many ways including attitude changes towards forage production and rangeland rehabilitation (enclosure).

The project supported construction of six (6) strategic boreholes, two (2) hand dug wells and one (1) shallow well in both woredas /districts. All the bore holes, including the Baliwanag borehole Warder district that was installed with solar-powered technology, provided, and continue to provide clean and portable water for approximately 27,496 people (11,232 Male and 16,263 female) in the two districts for a multiple purpose including household or domestic use, small scale crop irrigation, livestock watering.

Animal feed interventions led to saving the life of 3,000 core-breeding animals belonging to 1500 households, leading to improved body condition and milk production. In addition, 221,000 animals from 7,000 households were treated against various diseases thereby increasing their health and resilience. Animal health was further strengthened by increased availability of quality pasture resulting from rangeland management practices including enclosing / fencing and clearing of the invasive *Prosopis* from the hitherto infested and degraded land. Approximately 494 ha of land was cleared of *Prosopis* and 6215 ha enclosed/ fenced for forage production and rangeland regeneration.

In addition, the project supported institutional capacity development for government partners such as the Regional Livestock Resources and Pastoral Development Bureau, Regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau, Woreda Livestock and Pastoral Development offices, animal health posts as well as community animal health workers (CAHWs) for effective implementation and coordination of livelihoods and resilience building as part of the overall institutionalized approach to community and ecosystems resilience building for long term livelihoods. Furthermore, the project strengthened animal health clinics at grass root level with tools and equipment,

instruments, cold chain equipment and furniture. This important contribution goes beyond drought response and fills a continual gap in Somali region's animal health service provision.

Because community resilience building requires consultation and participation of local community beneficiaries, the project supported community dialogues and participatory planning to ensure their priority needs taken into account and build on their traditional management systems rooted in their indigenous knowledge of how natural ecosystems function and provide services for their livelihood and survival. To this end, the project supported community indigenous knowledge and traditional management systems as part of the implementation of the Woreda Disaster Management plans implementation to increase community awareness, preparedness and response capacity on disasters.

### ***Outputs level progress***

The terminal report highlights the major outputs and activities delivered by the project. Under the feed, livestock treatment, training and forage cultivation outputs significant achievement were made. The achievements on each indicator are summarized below.

#### ***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 intended to bridge the immediate feed deficit of the remaining breeding stock. The purpose is to provide supplementary feed to meet the necessary roughage, energy and protein requirements of the remaining breeding stock of the worse drought-hit population of the target woredas. Under this output, the project has undertaken emergency feed delivery, studies and construction of hay shade and troughs. The supplementary feeds provision focused on core-breeding herd of targeted households.

##### ***Indicator 1.1.1 No. of animals receiving supplementary feed***

During the project period, the project provided supplementary feed in the form of total mixed ration for 3,000 core breeding stock belonging to most drought affected 1500 vulnerable households to maintain milk production and sustain reproduction in two rounds. Each HH received feed sufficient for two lactating cows or the Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU) equivalent of small ruminants. Prior to the delivery of the livestock feed, the project provided awareness and mobilization works for beneficiary identification and selection in a participatory way. Selection conducted guided by the criteria including loss of assets to consecutive drought, possession lactating animals, high level of food and nutrition insecurity, female headed households, child headed households, have disabled and chronically sick family members, faced high mortality of livestock mortality and remained with small number of animals. The project distributed 1,500 vouchers for the beneficiary households selected and recorded based on the above criteria. Following this the project provided feed utilization \training to 450 (175 females) community members and 50 (of which 10 female) extension agents, who in turn trained beneficiaries. The project delivered, 6600 qt (1200 qt in 2019 and 5400 qt in 2020) Active Total Mixed Ration (ATMR) feed for Kebridehar and Warder woreda to ensure the survival of core breeding herds by filling feed gaps. ATMR is a single mixed feed contains supplementary concentrate feed, agricultural by-products (molasses) and other concentrates. Accordingly, feed was distributed to 1500 HHs (1130 females and 370 males) against vouchers. In total 3000 Tropical Livestock Units benefited from this distribution. The first round distribution was sufficient for a period of 20 days while the second distribution was sufficient for 90 days. Particularly the second round distributed in the middle of haga or dry season when there was no rain and the animals were in dire need of feed support, thus the timing was appropriate and was sufficient to support recovery of the animals and sustain them until pasture growth started. Each woreda received 3300 qt (600 qt in 2019 and 2700qt in 2020) and each target HH received 440kg (80kg in 2019 and 360kg in 2020) ATMR. In addition, the beneficiaries were given training on utilization and management of the supplementary feed. The support provided helped the beneficiaries to protect and restore core-breeding animals over the dry period. This supported the beneficiaries to benefit from increased milk yield. According to interviews made with some of the beneficiaries, they mentioned that due to the supplementary feed body condition of the animals and milk yield has improved from 1l per cow per day to 2.6 l per cow/day. Moreover, those households that has stopped selling surplus milk before receiving feed have now resumed selling milk . The milk including that of goat was sold through self –organized women groups that normally exist in the target village. There was a large number of indirect

beneficiaries because of this intervention. The indirect beneficiaries included transporters, feed producers and suppliers. Other indirect beneficiaries included Government partners such as the Somali Region Livestock Resources and Pastoral Development Bureau, the Regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau, target woredas administration and relevant line offices who were directly involved in the implementation and monitoring and coordination of the project. The achievement on the indicator is more than targeted.



***Feed voucher distribution and awareness creation on utilization and management of feed distributed***



***Unloading feed***



***Feed stored until distribution***

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

This activity dealt with the construction of two hay shades and concrete storage structures in the identified sites at the target Kebeles of Tukaley and Elhar Kebele Keberidhar. The aim of this activity was to support prepositioning of feed reserves for periods of feed crises as well as to store hay harvested during wet season. The construction initiated after a long delay due to preconstruction phase problems including identification of contractors. Identification of contractors took a long time due to lack of qualified contractors interested to undertake small constructions in remote areas; unavailability of local contractors that have sufficient capacity and resources to meet the project requirements and lack of adequate institutions at local level. The project took various mitigation measures including advertising the bid at local level, registering local level interested contractors, creating awareness of locally available contractors and provide training to register local contractors on how to fill simple tender documents to enable local contractor to participate in the tender. However, once started, effort was made to compensate the lost time.

The project supported the construction of two livestock feed storages / sheds (500m\*600m\*) with hollow block and CIS roof. In each shade, 10,000lit capacity of fiber Rotto tanker installed and connected to the roof gutter for water harvesting system. Furthermore, in each shade molasses storage tanker of 1m\*6m\*5m with 2m of 3'' steel pipe constructed. Each shade fenced by barbed wire installed on angle iron of 2 meters height of 15x20 mm size.

The completed hay storage and molasses tanker were handed over to the government and the community of the target kebeles. Moreover, users were especially satisfied on the support provided and indicated that they will use it for intended purpose.



***Feed storage/shade and Molasses Tanker***

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

As part of the capacity building, training on feed resources management and utilization was organized and conducted for both target woreda. The aim of the training was to create awareness for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists on feed management and utilization challenges and available opportunities and mitigation options. The project trained 700 community and extension agents on feed resources management and utilization. Of these, 630 (392 males and 238 females) were community members and 70 (58 males and 12 females) extension agents. Regional livestock resources and pastoral development bureau experts with FAO technical support provided the training. First, the training was provided to the extension agents as TOT to cascade the training to community level. In the training, forage production challenges such as shrinking of grazing land, moisture stress of recurrent drought, improved forage production and management, poor indigenous knowledge practices, dis-coordinated intervention of various actors were addressed. In addition, opportunities for improved forage development including range and management and biological soil and water conservation measures were discussed. Different forage development strategies like over sowing on existing grazing/pasture land with local grass seed and forage legumes seeds, enclosure of degraded lands for recovery, clearing prosopis and planting forage crops cleared land, utilizing prosopis for feed, cultivation of irrigation forage crop, improving feed palatability, handling and storing of feed and most efficient use available feed resources were taught during the training. The training methods were invariably designed to be participatory by using field-based, hands-on exercises, group discussions and experience-sharing, as well as by incorporating facilitator inputs. The overall achievement on this indicator was 100%.





*Training of Extension worker*



*Training of community members*



*Training of Extension worker in Kabridahar Woreda*



*Training of community members, Kabridahar*

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

The target was to introduce efficient utilization of available but less utilized feed in target woredas. This was partially achieved because both universities in the local areas were unable to dedicate time to assess, identify, characterize, and demonstrate locally available but less known/ underutilized feed types due to change in the education system in the university, which required more staff time, and pressure from Covid movement and meeting restrictions. However, the project adapted the recommendation on prosopis as a feed. Prosopis is found in Kebridahar and expanding in alarming rate. This tree was not used to generate economic benefits. Animals rarely consume pods of this tree at lower level due to its thorny nature. Even charcoal production is very limited. Considering this, the project supported the community to process prosopis pod and feed their livestock. This also restricts the expansion of this invasive species into the rangeland. The project adapted the practice from the work of many organizations who conducted studies on the utilization of the pods, leaves and trunk of the tree for feed/fodder, energy, firewood, timber and etc. In line with this, the project at least introduced prosopis pod as feed through organizing groups, training and provision of hammer mill. Overall, the project established nine prosopis processing groups/cooperatives nucleus each having 10 members with different responsibilities to encourage marketing of processed pods. The project also provided one hammer mill with full accessories for each group/cooperative nucleus. Furthermore, the project provided construction materials sufficient for nine hammer mill shelter constructions. Table 1 and 2 shows the list of materials and tools distributed for construction of one hammer mill shelter in each group respectively. In addition, the cooperatives were given training on hammer mill



operation and maintenance. The project also supported demonstration of crushed pods feeding to animals to the groups/cooperatives nucleus. The overall achievement on this indicator was 33%..

Table 1: List of materials distributed for construction of hammer mill shelter

No	Construction materials	Unit	Quantity
1	Corrugated Iron sheet ( GIS, with minimum thickness of 32-Gauges)	No.	612
2	Cement	Qnt	108
3	Eucalyptus poles (dia= 10cm	No	162
4	Eucalyptus poles (dia = 12cm	No.	162
5	Eucalyptus poles ( dia 6cm )	No	144
6	Nails ( umbrella head )	Kg	54
7	Nails (dia =12mm )	Kg	45
8	Nails (dia =8 mm)	Kg	45

Table 2: List of tool distributed for construction of hammer mill shelter

No	Construction tools	Unit	Quantity
1	Carpenter's hand saw (for cutting Eucalyptus poles )	No.	18
2	Enamel Paint	Can	36
3	Painting brush	No.	9
4	Carpenter's Hammer	No.	18
5	Carpenter's steel tape ( 5m)	No	9
6	Carpenter's rope	Roll	27
7	Sprit level	No.	9
8	Plastering spoon/trowel steel with wooden handle	No.	18
9	packaging bags	No.	557
10	Empty Plastic Barrel (brand 300) minimum capacity 300 lit.	No	9



*Improved forage grasses introduced in the project area*



*Prosopis Pods crushed and fed to animals*

**Preparation of animal feed from Prosopis feed using Hammer mill.**

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

The aim of this activity was to enhance growing forage crops to increase the availability and access of feed within the community. First, forage production kebeles and sites identified in each woreda in consultation with woreda-based stakeholders including community members based on the interest of the community, land availability, suitability and proximity.

The project delivered 2,700 kg of forage seeds to introduce forage cultivation. The seeds were identified with regional and woreda technical officers. Of this, 1,650 kg of five types forage seeds distributed to Kebridehar and 1,050 kg of two types forage seeds to Warder woreda as per the preference and available land for planting. Table 3 shows the distribution of improved forage seed to each woreda. The seed delivered is enough to cover 100 ha.

Table 3: Forage seed distribution by Woreda

Items	Unit	Quantity by Woreda		Total
		Warder	Kebridahar	
Rhodes grass/ <i>Chloris gayana</i> /	Kg	0	100	100
Sudan grass/ <i>Sorghum Sudanese</i> /	Kg	1000	1000	2000
Panicum	Kg	0	200	200
Buffel grass ( <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> L. cv. Gaynda)	Kg	0	200	200
Moringa Oleifera	Kg	50	150	200

In addition, the project delivered five types of agricultural hand tools. The distribution of agricultural hand tools is shown in the table 4. In total 348 HHs benefited (60% male and 40% female households) from the seeds and tools delivered. The project also provided hands on training on land preparation, sowing/planting seeds and harvesting.

Table 4: agricultural hand tools distribution by Woreda

Tools	Warder	Kebridahar	Total
Hoe	320	80	400
Sickle	320	80	400
Fork	320	180	500
Machete	0	200	200
Watering Can	80	140	220

The project introduced forage production on land reclaimed from clearing prosopis and degraded pastureland. The beneficiaries planted forage seeds over two seasons on 315 ha of land, of which 100 ha was planted with improved forage seeds and 215 ha was over sowed with local/indigenous seeds collected locally. Improved forage seeds planted on 90 hectares out of 494 ha land reclaimed from prosopis while 10 ha planted on degraded and irrigation land. Both indigenous grass (115 ha) and improved grass (18 ha) seed planted in Karinbilile kebele while improved grass only planted in Bundada (27ha), Tukaley (22ha) and Mara’Ato (23ha) Kebeles of Kebridehar. In Warder, improved forage seed (2 ha) and indigenous seed (100 ha) were planted in Ubatale while only indigenous seed (8ha) were planted in Roobday.





**Forage production on reclaimed land**



**Pasture over-sowed with local seed**

***Indicator 1.1.6: No. of watering troughs constructed***

The project addressed access to and availability of water for livestock through assessing the existing troughs, designing and constructing/rehabilitating troughs as appropriate with the involvement of the community. The project started implementation of this activity through facilitating community and administration (including technical officers) to select sites for the construction/rehabilitation of 10 cattle troughs at Garlagubay, Wafdhug, Gafaw, Roobday and Walwal Kebeles in Warder Woreda.

The project supported the construction/rehabilitation of 10 cattle troughs using project specification and basic mandatory standards accepted by the government. The troughs constructed/rehabilitated were rectangular with 70 cm width, 40cm depth and 325 cm access length and U-shape to allow easy and regular cleaning. In general, the troughs were designed and constructed to provide sufficient access area to enable access to all livestock. The troughs were constructed/rehabilitated with stones, concrete and other necessary materials, which meet the industry standards in order to achieve strong, durable and resistant troughs. The project also maintained the outlet and inlet gate and connected to nearest main water source. Pipes to and from the water troughs were also protected to prevent damage by animals.

After completion of the construction works, the project trained 25 community members consisting of 21 male and 4 female members selected from each target community site on skills and knowledge related to water point management, rehabilitation and maintenance. Following this, the project handed over the troughs to the community of the target kebeles. Users especially expressed their satisfaction and promised to properly utilize the structure. The community reported that these structures will allow them to save time for livestock watering and reduce travel time of livestock in search of water. The achievement at the end of 2020 was 100% and the baseline was 15.







***Cattle troughs constructed in Warder Woreda***

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

The aim of this activity was to reclaim rangeland taken by invasive tree species (prosopis) and opened up space for other valuable vegetation preferred by local livestock and community. This was to clear prosopis-invaded rangeland through community actions and leadership to provide pasture and browse reserve for animals during extended dry season or drought periods. After the project provided the tools and knowhow the community needed, the beneficiaries cleared 494 ha of land infested with prosopis including 5 km roadside prosopis in Kebridahar.

At the initial stages of prosopis clearing, the project facilitated the establishment of Community based Natural Resource Development Committee (CBNRM) composed of seven members established in targeted kebeles for Prosopis Clearing activities. Each CBNRM includes the kebele chair, the head of kebele security, the representative for women affairs, the youth representative and three clan elders. The committee with woreda’s technical office and administration are responsible for selection of beneficiaries for cash for work, fixing daily wage rates, safeguarding the agricultural hand tools and ensuring proper use and the supervision of the implementation of activities. The committee guided with predetermined criteria including vulnerability, female headed and child head household identified target beneficiaries of this activity.

The project delivered agricultural hand tools for the prosopis clearing. Table 5 shows the tools provided to implement prosopis clearing. In addition, fuel was provided for burning stumps from the project.

**Table 5: distribution agricultural hand tools**

Tools	Unit	Kebridahar
Axe	Pcs	380
Pickaxe	Pcs	80
Bowsaw	Pcs	80
Heavy duty gloves	Pcs	150
Apron	Pcs	150
Percussion shears	Pcs	50
Shovel	Pcs	80

Over two seasons, a total of 1,500 HHs beneficiaries (of which 600 female ) that constitute 580 households from Bundada, 472 households from Tukaley, 180 households Elhar and 268 households from Maraato kebele in Kebridahar woreda who benefited from clearing prosopis through cash for work. A total of 288 HHs beneficiaries (of which 114 female headed households) that constitute 108, 88 and 92 HHs from Bundada, Tukaley and Maraato respectively benefited from forage cultivation and future crop production on the reclaimed land and access roads.

Overall, 494 hectares (143 ha in Bundada, 120 ha in Tukaley, 100 ha in Elhar and 131 ha in MaraÁto including clearing 5 km roadside prosopis) cleared from prosopis by cutting and burning of prospis stump. Of this,

beneficiaries planted 27, 22 and 23 hectares with improved forage seeds in Bundada, Tukaley and Mara’Ato kebeles respectively.

The performance of the pasture and improved forage crop was good in the first year while the second-year planting faced shortage due to moisture at early stage and later desert locust damage the forage crop. In the first season, the beneficiaries harvested a total production of 600 tons dry matter, which was sufficient to feed 3200 TLU for 30 days. In addition, they harvested 4 tons of seed. In general, this activity helped beneficiaries to generate income from the sale of hay as well as provide supplementary feed to their animals. While in the second season (2020), forage crop performance was poor and near zero harvest was recorded due to desert locust infestation. The project achieved its objective of introducing improved forage seed sowing on land cleared from Prosopis and increased the Availability of feed that will be used during dry period or shortage of feed. The overall achievement on this indicator was 100%. The base line is 40 Ha.



**Beneficiaries on prosopis clearing**

**Burning the root of Prosopis**

**Land Cleared of Prosopis**



**Forage on reclaimed land (weeding)**

**Forage crop at early stage**

**Forage crop on reclaimed land**

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

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

This activity aimed to support 60,000 livestock that belongs to 4,000 households in Kebridahar and Warder woreda of Somali region through livestock vaccination and treatment. This intervention was designed to protect and restore production systems, enhance incomes and reduce the possible negative coping mechanisms such as the distress sale of household productive assets, as well as to contribute to the maintenance of household food and nutritional security. The project focused on pastoralists and ago pastoralists who suffered from consecutive drought. Access to essential animal health services is under-developed and remains low in remote and hard to reach areas of these Woredas. On the other hand, both Woredas remain prone to emergencies including floods, drought and disease outbreaks.

As part of this activity, the project conducted a baseline survey at initial stage of the project. The survey highlighted major problems and gaps including high prevalence of livestock morbidity due to infectious diseases, shortage of veterinary drug supply, weak linkage between Community Animal Health Workers and government veterinary services, lack of cold chains, poor reporting system and absence or weak animal disease surveillance system. The survey team consisted of the project team, regional staff and woreda staffs.

Based on the results of the baseline study, the project delivered necessary inputs and further studies were conducted to strengthen the animal health delivery efforts in both target woredas. The project also set a coordination arrangement to launch a livestock treatment and vaccination campaign to stabilize the animal health situation. The committee constitutes the kebele chair, one representative from community elder, women representative and two CAHWs. The committee accomplished a number of activities since their establishment, including kebele and household beneficiaries, voucher registration and distribution for beneficiaries, coordinate livestock treatment and vaccination campaign implementation.

As part of this intervention, the project delivered veterinary inputs including veterinary drugs and different types of supplies to Warder and Kebridhar Woredas. The drugs and supplies used for livestock treatment campaign in the selected kebeles including Dalad, Karinbilinle, Bundada, Elhar and Foljeh in Kebridhar Woreda and Garlagubay, Wafdhug, Ubatale, Dilanano, Agarweyne, Aado and Mire in Warder Woreda. The veterinary drugs and supplies distributed are shown in tables 6 and 7.

Table 6: Veterinary drugs distributed by year and Woreda

Drug Description	Units	Year 2019			Year 2020			Project period		
		Quantity by Woreda			Quantity by Woreda			Quantity by Woreda		
		Warder	Kebridahar	Total quantity	Warder	Kebridahar	Total quantity	Warder	Kebridahar	Total quantity
Ivermectin 1%	Vial	7,000	7,000	14,000			-	7,000	7,000	14,000
Oxytetracycline 20%	Vial	28,000	28,000	56,000	5,600	5,600	11,200	33,600	33,600	67,200
Penstrept	Vial	7,000	7,000	14,000			-	7,000	7,000	14,000
Albendazole 2500mg	Bolus	125,000	250,000	375,000	28,000	28,000	56,000	153,000	278,000	431,000
Albendazole 300mg.	Bolus	12,500	25,000	37,500	525,000	525,000	1,050,000	537,500	550,000	1,087,500
Diaminazine Aceturate	Sachets	250,000	250,000	500,000			-	250,000	250,000	500,000

Table 7: Veterinary supplies distributed by Woreda

No	Type and Description	Unit	Quantity by Woreda		
			Warder	Kebrideher	Total
1	Treatment syringe 20ml	Boxes	11	9	20
2	Treatment syringe 10ml	Boxes	11	9	20
3	Treatment Needle 14G	Dozen	30	18	48
4	Treatment Needle 16G	Dozen	30	18	48
5	Treatment Needle 18G or 20G	Dozen	48	35	83
6	Vaccination needles for large animals	Dozen	35	34	69
7	Vaccination needles for small ruminants	Dozen	35	34	69



8	Semi-automatic syringe (30ml) vaccination	Psc	36	33	69
9	Semi-automatic syringe (10ml) vaccination	Psc	36	33	69
10	Spare glass barrel for vaccination syringe 30 ml	Psc	52	48	100
11	Spare glass barrel for vaccination syringe 10ml	Psc	52	48	100

The project contributed to a total of 221,000 livestock treatments belonging to 7000 most vulnerable households (3815 females and 3185 males) during the project period. Out of the total animals that constitute cattle, goat and sheep against various diseases, about 105,415 animals were treated in Kabridahar Woreda and the remaining 115,085 treated in Warder woreda. Table 8 shows number of livestock treated and beneficiary households in each Woreda. The number of livestock treated and households reached far exceeds the initial plan, as more inputs delivered through budget revision due to Covid. The treatment campaign was implemented with the leadership of LRPDB Vet doctors and involvement of the Woreda technician and CAHWs of each kebele. Both new CAHWs trained by the project and those who received refresher training by the project participated in their respective woreda livestock treatment campaign. Registration of all beneficiaries and number of animals and species treated have been documented in each animal health post of the target Woredas. Among the beneficiaries 400 HHs attended training on common animal disease of the area. Overall achievement on the process is more than target. Baseline is 0.

Table 8: Livestock treated by year and woreda and beneficiary Households disaggregated by sex.

Woreda	Year 2019				Year 2020				Project period			
	Total HHs	Female	Male	Total livestock treated	Total HHs	Female	Male	Total livestock treated	Total HHs*	Female*	Male*	Total livestock treated
Kabridahar	1660	884	776	24915	3500	2035	1465	80500	3500	2035	1465	105415
Warder	2340	848	1492	35085	3500	1780	1720	80500	3500	1780	1720	115585
<b>Total</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>1732</b>	<b>2268</b>	<b>60000</b>	<b>7000</b>	<b>3815</b>	<b>3185</b>	<b>161000</b>	<b>7000</b>	<b>3815</b>	<b>3185</b>	<b>221000</b>

\*number of beneficiary HHs avoiding double counting



Treatment campaign in Kabridahar Woreda



Treatment Campaign in Woreder Woreda



### ***Indicator 1.2.2 No. HHs receiving improved young stock management package***

The project commissioned Jigjiga University to undertake a research project entitled investigation on young stock mortality and diseases, review of animal health delivery system and development of public private veterinary linkages in somali region: the case of Kebridahar Warder Woredas

Investigation on young stock aspect of this research dealt with identification of the cause of young stock mortality and develop alternative pathway to mitigate the problem. Specifically, this part assessed the herd structure and size, status/estimate of young stock mortality, causes of young stock mortality, effect of management practices on young stock mortality and provided recommendation and training. The University started the work after very substantial delays in terms of the selection and establishment of the team, assembly of the institutional structure and logistical aspect. Consequently, the initiation of activities in the field was delayed. In the course of the review, Covid associated travel restriction, closure of the University, working with minimal number of staffs and closure of laboratories outside university contributed to the delay of the work of the University at various stages of implementation. Because of these delays, the project amended the agreement period three times without changing the cost to enable the University to complete the planned activities of the review.

Consequently, the University produced and submitted draft report after long delay<sup>12</sup>. The project, FAO technical officer and lead technical officer reviewed the draft report and provided feedback to the University to incorporate in the report to improve quality of the report. The project also advised the University to consider and duly address each points in the final text of the report.

In addition, the University organized and conducted ToT on young stock management and PPP for 30 extension works (7 Female and 23 male) drawn from livestock and pastoral development offices of kebridahar and Warder Woredas as soon as Covid restriction lifted in the country. The aim of the training was to create greater awareness, understanding and implementation of good practices that improves the health and management aspects of young stock. In addition, the training also create awareness on the need of collaboration between PPP in veterinary domain to optimize the animal health delivery services. Furthermore, this training enabled the extension workers to organize and conduct training for 500 community members of which 350 male headed households and 150 female headed household in order to increase the number of HHs practicing improved young stock management. The training covered calf feeding including colostrum and milk feeding, common young stock diseases, symptoms and health management, and young stock management practices including environmental features. In addition, training manuals were provided to participants.

The final report was submitted without significant improvement and validation due to Covid meeting restriction and poor networking in the region to involve key stakeholders. However, the final report was found incomplete, lack important data and did not adequately consider pervious comments when reviewed with similar experts. Among others, the report seem to be more about sero-prevalence in young stock than finding out the causes of mortality. The study showed the presence of antibodies against certain diseases but did not confirm whether these were maternal antibodies or not. Even though the study was conducted, the report was not accepted as up to FAO standard. The achievement on this indicator was therefore rated as partial (80%).

---

<sup>12</sup> Investigation of young livestock mortality and disease in Somali region, commissioned to Jigjiga University, 2020



### **ToT for extension workers on young stock management and PPP**

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

As part of this activity, public-private partnership approach/models were reviewed as one of the series of activities under the research project commissioned to JJU. This review aimed to understand the current practices, approaches and models of public private partnership; their strength, weakness, and opportunities and threats to improve the existing public private partnership models and develop effective and efficient cooperative arrangement/ models between government veterinary services, private pharmacies and CAHWs in Kebridahar and Warder Woreda to optimize services in remote and hard to reach areas. Like the other series of review, the University started the work after substantial delays. During the review, Covid associated travel and meeting restriction, closure of the University and restriction in meeting people from stakeholders contributed to delay of the work. Overall, the progress was slow and coordination and follow up arrangement was poor.

After a long delay, the University produced and submitted the public private partnership (PPP) draft report<sup>13</sup>. Experts from FAO and the project reviewed the report and provided feedback to the University to incorporate and improve quality of the report. The final report of this part of the review and assessment was submitted without significant improvement and validation. Most of the comments given on the draft report were not well addressed, even though the final report of PPP was a bit better compared to the other parts of the study. Even this review did not provide very useful information above what was already known. There is a lot of repetition of information that has been revealed in the other parts of the study. The information lacked a detailed inventory of private operators and locations. It did not explain why the private operators were located where they were located and no clear inventory for the Woredas were established. Challenges experienced due to distributions of veterinary drugs free of charge, black markets and mass administration of antibiotics were mentioned but not adequately discussed.

As a result, both reports were not accepted as up to FAO standards, even if the reviews and assessments were conducted. The achievement on this indicator was partial 80%.

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

As part of strengthening the animal health delivery system, the existing system was reviewed as one of the series activities under the research project commissioned to JJU. The animal health service delivery system study aimed to assess and analyse the existing animal health delivery practices and develop improvement strategies. Specifically, it was expected to explore and identify the existing practices and constraints of animal health service delivery, and thus recommending possible alternatives for its sustainable improvement. Like above, the University started the work after long delay. In general, the progress was slow and coordination and follow up arrangement of this series was also poor.

The University produced and submitted draft report after three no cost time extension. The draft report reviewed and feedback provided by the project and FAO's experts to the University to incorporate and improve quality of the report. The project also advised the University to consider and duly address each points in the final text of the report.

---

<sup>13</sup> Public private partnership for animal health service delivery system in Somali region commissioned to Jigjiga University, 2020

The final report of this series was submitted without significant improvement and validation. Most of the comments given on the draft report were not well addressed. The final report found incomplete and lack important data. Among others, the final report lack information on inventory and status of animal health facilities; spatial distribution of the facilities (Animal Health Posts and clinics) and capacity in terms of animal health personnel working at animal health facilities and equipment. The service delivery capacity over the past years including number of outbreaks investigated by the regional lab etc., and important areas for the improvement of the animal health service delivery not well covered. In addition, the report lacked specific disease information in the study area.

In addition, the project strengthen animal health posts of each woreda with veterinary investigation equipment, cold chains, veterinary instruments and furniture to improve quality of services and reduce shortage of key veterinary equipment and instruments. Distribution is shown in table 9.

Table 9: Equipment, cold chains, instruments and furniture distributed by year and Woreda

No	Drug Description	Units	2020		
			Quantity by Woreda		Total quantity
			Warder	Kebridahar	
<b>Veterinary investigation equipment and supplies</b>					
1	Stethoscope for vet use	pcs	12	12	24
2	light microscope with accessories	pcs	6	6	12
3	microscope slide	box	6	6	12
4	microscope cover slip	box	6	6	12
<b>Cold chains</b>					
1	Solar driven vaccine refrigerator	Pcs	4	4	8
2	Icebox large with icepack	pcs	18	18	36
3	Icebox small with ice pack	Pcs	18	18	36
<b>Veterinary instruments/tools</b>					
1	Burdizzo castrator Large	Pcs	12	12	24
2	Burdizzo castrator Small	pcs	12	12	24
3	Hoof trimmer Large	pcs	12	12	24
4	Hoof trimmer Small	pcs	12	12	24
5	Claw knife set (left and right)	Pcs	12	12	24
6	Knapsack	Pcs	18	18	36
<b>Furniture</b>					
1	Table	Pcs	6	6	12
2	chair with arm	Pcs	6	6	12
3	chair without arm	Pcs	12	12	24
4	Shelf	Pcs	6	6	12

Besides training workshop organized on linkages to enhance linkage of private and public animal health services for 47 participants drawn from CAHWs, private pharmacy and public animal health service providers. The participants included 20 CAHWs (5 F and 15 M), 2 Private Pharmacy Owners (1 F and 1 M), 15 woreda animal health experts (3 F and 12 M) and 10 animal health technicians from animal health posts (2 F and 8 M).

Furthermore, the project trained members of communities in remote and underserved areas in basic animal health care to fill deficiency in terms of animal health services there by increase the health and productivity of local

livestock. The training was to enable the training participants to engage in the prevention and treatment of animal diseases in their local areas.

Another major action under this activity was training of community animal health workers. The project facilitated the region to organize and conduct basic animal health training to the targeted CAHWs. A total of 24 (3 females and 21 males) new CAHWs drawn from community members were trained based on standard national CAHW training guideline. The training focused on primary animal health care, skills related to diagnosis, drug administration, body weight measurement, record keeping, and reporting and rudimentary business skills. The training has a theoretical and practical parts and was provided by the veterinarians from the regional LRPDB. In addition, the project provided refresher training for 31 CAHWs in 2019 and 55 CAHWs in 2020. The training focused mostly on basic animal health care, livestock disease by symptoms (diagnosis) and treatment, drug administration, vaccination and vaccine, and surveillance. The training started with the discussion on the problems they encountered.

The trained new CAHWs were awarded with necessary starter medication kits. These kits contain different types of drugs and syringes. The list of kit provided per CAHW is shown in table 10. The indicator has been achieved more than 100%. Baseline is 0.

Table 10: lists of kit provided per CAHW

S/N	Item Description	Unit	Quantity
1	Oxytetracycline 20%	Vial	40
2	Penstrept	Vial	30
3	Ivermectin 1%	Vial	30
4	Diaminazine aceturate	Sachet	40
5	Albendazole 2500mg	Bolus	360
6	Reusable syringes 10 ml	Pcs	3
7	Reusable syringes 20 ml	Pcs	3
8	Treatment needles, stainless steel 14 G (1'')	Dozen	2
9	Treatment needles stainless steel 18 G (3/4'')	Dozen	2

**Output 2.1: Improved natural resources management and agricultural productivity on 5,695 ha through introduction of climate smart technologies:**

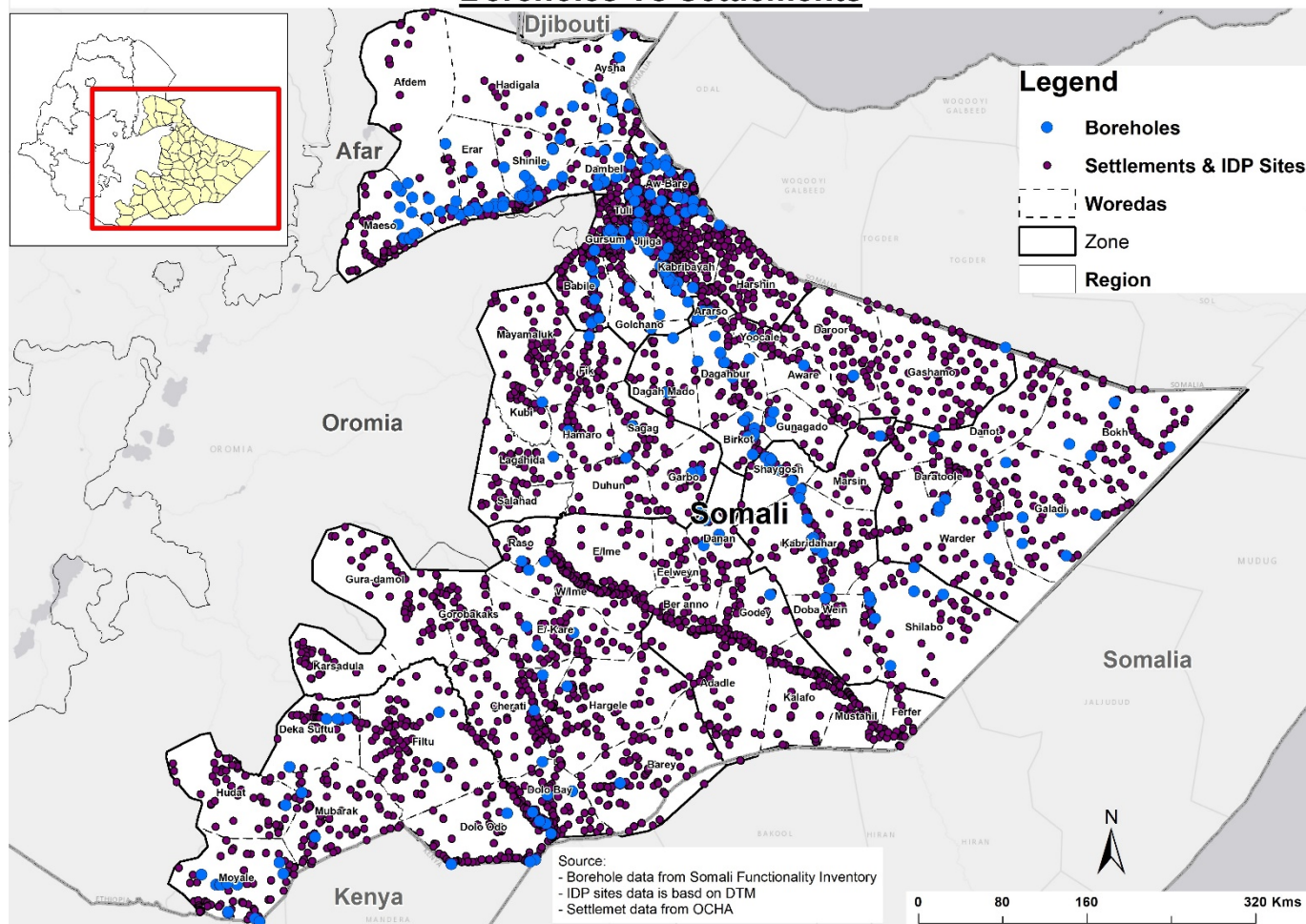
***Revised Indicator 2.1.1: Complete Mapping of water points to facilitate sustainable use of water.***

The project supported to complete a detailed and comprehensive mapping of the existing waterpoints in Somali region in general to facilitate community use of available water resources and infrastructure for the community needs. In collaboration with UNICEF and Somali Regional Water Bureau, the project produced a map of the existing waterpoints, specifically boreholes in relation to human settlements in the Somali Region. This was done using existing data. The data was collaborated with and secured input from the Woreda Water Development Offices who conducted ground truthing and identified potential water schemes suitable for human and agricultural purposes particular for crop irrigation/production in Kebredahar and Warder woredas. The ground-truthing assessment



identified 28 shallow wells, 4 dams and 2 seasonal rivers in both woredas (21 shallows well, 3 dams and 2 seasonal rivers in kebridehar and 7 shallow wells and one Dam in Warder woreda).

### Boreholes Vs Settlements



**Fig 1: Borehole waterpoints vs settlements in Somali region; Data source – UNICEF 2019**

As part of the water points mapping, water schemes, locations and estimated number of settlements / households as well as the various community water uses were identified. The uses include irrigation for crop production particularly watermelon, tomatoes, green pepper, and sesame. Crop productions contribute to basic needs such as food for household consumption but also cash through sale to local market in nearby markets in warder and Kebridahar towns.

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

In the overall project period, the target was to enable 2,000 people access potable water, but the projects enable to achieve 27,495 community members (16,263 female and 11,232 male) provided with improved access to clean, potable water, this happens Based on the recommendations provides livelihoods and economic recovery needs assessment report, that emphasizes to Increase the availability of and access to water through the rehabilitation of shallow wells and harnessing rainwater for pasture development and small scale irrigation for climate smart agriculture as well as, Due to Covid-29 Pandemic all planned budget for Training and community gathering for awareness creation were repurposed to Water facility rehabilitation and this budget is part of repurposed project budget. The project supported Woreda Water Development Office to conduct a comprehensive assessment of existing water scheme and facilities to identify the needs for each water sources. Based on the findings the project the project rehabilitated (6) boreholes, (4) hand dug well (5) communities' shallow wells (for Irrigation purpose), in both Kebridehar and Warder woredas.

These water facilities are using for both human and livestock as well as for crop irrigation purposes, on top of this, the project rehabilitated two boreholes in Warder Woreda through installing solar-powered system which aimed at reducing burden on women and children for fetching water from the deep-water wells through using

traditional means of water fetching and eases the access to water through reducing the time spent on water fetching. One of the boreholes damaged existing Solar-panels were rehabilitated and fitted with new solar panels, guardhouse constructed, and fencing of Solar-grids were completed to avoid unnecessary entry by animals and children in solar grids. In addition, the project procured and installed 15 fiber glass roto tankers and two metal tankers with the capacity of 10,000m<sup>3</sup>.

Furthermore, the project constructed 14 gravity roto stands for integration of climate smart agriculture sun solar systems. On top of this, all adjacent communities are accessing these strategic boreholes in the dry period while remote communities also supported through water tracking. On the other hand, the project installed two (02) solar pumps in Warder woreda, as part of the climate smart solar technology. The installed solar technology is used to pump water to two constructed water points for household domestic use, four cattle troughs and provide streetlights as well as energy to charge mobile phones for community members. On the other hand, to ensure the proper management of the water resources, 54 Water sanitation and hygiene committees (WASHCOS) members (26 (12F and 16M) are from Kebridehar and 28 (12 F and 16 M) from Warder woreda) were trained in water resources management and maintainable. In Warder Woreda, the community members fenced off Ubatale Dam protect the dam edges from erosion and siltation of the water and avoid structural damage caused by human and livestock stumping while accessing the dam for water. The community planted 360 trees on the top of the soil bank to reduce run-off and soil erosion. The Dam has the potential to benefit approximately 5,600 people including 840 internal displaced persons (IDPs) in all community groups for different purpose including water for livestock, crop irrigation/production and household domestic use.

As part of the ripple effects of the water availability, community members are using part of the available water to grow crops and practice other livelihood options such as making of construction bricks (supporting youths from 30 households in Warder woreda). In both woreda, the 140 households are using to grow various cash crops like water melon, carrot, onion, tomato and hot paper.

	<b>Kebele/ Village</b>	<b>Water source</b>	<b>Detail Activities implemented</b>
Kebridehar District	Karinbicidle	Borehole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constructed a masonry elevated roto stand.</li> <li>Procured 6 fiber glass roto tanks (2;10m<sup>3</sup> and 4; 3m<sup>3</sup>)</li> <li>Replaced 137 meter of damaged pipes.</li> <li>Procured 10m<sup>3</sup> fibre glass roto tank</li> </ul>
	Dalad	shallow well	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procured 2 hand dug well and installed.</li> <li>Established community water hygiene and sanitation management committee.</li> <li>Constructed 2 gravity roto stand for sun solar water system for irrigation purpose</li> </ul>
	Dudid	Borehole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constructed 1 generator house.</li> <li>Constructed 2 community water points.</li> <li>Constructed 2 cattle trough.</li> <li>Constructed masonry elevated roto tank.</li> <li>Procured 10m<sup>3</sup> fiber glass roto tank</li> </ul>
	Elbakool	Borehole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procured 10m<sup>3</sup> fiber glass roto tank and installed.</li> <li>Replaced 6 pipes</li> </ul>
Warder Woreda	Nagardale	Borehole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>constructed one masonry elevated roto stand.</li> <li>procured 10M<sup>3</sup> roto-tank</li> <li>constructed one waterpoint</li> <li>constructed of Generator</li> <li>constructed guardhouse</li> </ul>
	Baliwanag	Borehole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduced and installed solar powered system</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constructed solar grids Fencing for protection</li> </ul>
	Mirkalifo	Borehole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitated Damaged Solar panels</li> <li>• Constructed of one elevated masonry roto stand</li> <li>• Procured and installed one 25M<sup>3</sup> roto-tank,</li> <li>• Constructed one waterpoint and</li> <li>• Constructed two cattle troughs</li> </ul>

Table 6: Details of rehabilitated water sources in warder and Kebridehar districts



*Kerinbile kebele constructed elevated roto tank with 10m<sup>3</sup> tank*



*Dalada kebele rehabilitated hand dug well*



*Baliwanaag Borehole rehabilitation through installing solar grids.*



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

The overall project target was to train 150 of extension workers in rangelands resources management. The project supported to train 154 (123M and 31F) extension workers from the two woredas [Kebredahar and Warder] in natural resource management and rangeland development to improve rangeland productivity and restoration of resources. Of the 154 trained extension workers, 50 (40M and 10 F) were selected from Warder and 104(83M and 21F) from Kebridehar woreda. The training imparted knowledge and experience to extension workers with a focus on effective management of natural resources particularly natural ecosystems management for continued supply of ecosystems goods, services, and functions. As a result of the training the extension workers will be involved in the promotion of community led and community based natural resources management interventions such as soil and water conservation activities, soil bunds, stone check dams, area closures, gully control and weir construction.

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

The overall project target was 5000 people for awareness about climate smart agricultural technologies. The project reached a total of 5,112 (2,836 male and 2,270 Female, 6 people with disabilities) in both Woredas. These 5,112 community members including youth members were received awareness creation about Climate smart agriculture and introduced sun-culture solar-pumps irrigations to support agriculture suitable water stress areas and provided to various agricultural inputs and equipment to undertake different crop production: The project supported with various agricultural inputs and equipment to undertake different crop production namely cereal crops [maize and sorghum], vegetable seeds (onion, watermelon, tomato chilly and carrot), and fruit crops namely: mango, guava, lemon, orange, and papaya and equipment's, 4 diesel water generators) and hand tools (shovel with handle, pickaxe with handle and wheelbarrows). Fruit and vegetable crops production contributed to their household food consumption improvement; from at least one a meal a day to at least three meals a day; as well as incomes through sale of surplus to the local markets.

These communities were able to engage in fruit and vegetable crops production which contributed to their household food security improvement; from at least one a meal a day to at least three meals a day; as well as incomes through sale of surplus to the local markets and ensured community commitment and sense of ownership for resilience building efforts. In addition, the project supported the beneficiaries with different pesticides to protect their crops insects and pests, thus increased crop yield and provided pesticides included 130 KG of Mancozeb, 120 Litter of Ethio-lathion and 120 grams of, Sevin.

On top of this, the project introduction of new climate smart agricultural technology through providing 23 sun-culture solar irrigation pumps which increased food production and income for 181 households.

The initial harvest the farmers in Kebridehar woreda(District) harvested and sale these cash crops 17,730 kg of tomato equivalent to (ETB 354,600), 350kg of hot pepper equivalent to (ETB 14,400), and 300,000 pieces of lemon equivalent to (ETB 600,000), 1,337 quintals of sorghum, 170 quintals of maize, 25 quintals of sesame, 1,810 pieces of watermelon, and 900 kgs of carrots.











*Photo 3: Left is solar water pump and Right is watermelon garden irrigated by water from the solar water pump*

**Indicator 2.1.5      Area of degraded rangelands rehabilitated (ha)**

The overall target was to rehabilitate 5,965 ha of degraded land.

The project supported to rehabilitate 6,385.5ha of rangeland to demonstrate the feasibility of rehabilitating the most severely degraded area to enable the regeneration of pasture and browse to increase the availability of feed. Under this activity, three key intervention areas were identified including enclosure with SWC, fencing of degraded pastureland and flood diversion canal construction. To implement this, the woreda administration and agriculture office mobilized the community to create awareness on rangeland rehabilitation and to establish committee for their respective Kebele. Target kebeles in each Woreda was identified with full involvement of the community considering grazing pattern, settlements, clan ownership, and degradation level of rangeland and interest of the community. Following this, the community established Community based Natural Resource Development Committee (CBNRM) composed of seven members in each targeted kebeles. Each committee consists of the kebele chair, the head of kebele security, the representative for women affairs, the youth representative and three clan elders. The committee with woreda's technical office and administration identified each sites of interventions.

The committee also responsible for selection of beneficiaries for cash for work, fixing daily wage rates, safeguarding the agricultural hand tools, and ensuring proper use and the supervision of the implementation of rangeland rehabilitation activities.

Following site selection, participatory GIS guided site survey was conducted in two rounds due to change of sites by administration and communities because of further discussion with large group of community members. In addition to Ubatale Kebele, which was identified during the first selection, Biliwanag and Wafdug Kebeles were included in Warder Woreda while In Kebridehar Woreda, they included Karinbilile Kebele. The survey was conducted to delineate the sites and identify appropriate actions.

The project delivered agricultural hand tools to encourage non-experienced pastoral and agro pastoral beneficiaries to do quality and timely introduction and expansion of rangeland enclosure with SWC and Prosopis clearing practices. The list agricultural hand tools distributed are shown in the table 11. Among others, the hand tools include gloves and apron for body protection and pickaxes for ditch excavation and soil and water conservation activities as well as wheelbarrow to transport some inputs and dispose unwanted materials for SWC activities.

Table 11: distribution of agricultural hand tools

Tools	Unit	Warder
Axe	Pcs	320
Pickaxe	Pcs	320
Bowsaw	Pcs	20
Heavy duty gloves (pair)	Pcs	50
Apron	Pcs	70
Wheel barrow	Pcs	30
Shovel	Pcs	320

The project rehabilitated 6,215 ha rangeland and 500 meters canal construction to divert flood into field in Ubatale, Wafdug and Beliwanaq kebele of Warder Woreda and Karinbilile kebele of kebrdahar Woreda. Out of 6,215 ha land restoration, 6,000 ha was land enclosure with SWC activities, and 215 ha is fencing for pasture improvement. Table 12 shows rangeland area rehabilitated.

Table 12: Rangeland area rehabilitated by year and activities.

Activities	Year 2019			Year 2020			Project period		
	Warder	Kebridahar	Total	Warder	Kebridahar	Total	Warder	Kebridahar	Total
Enclosure with SWC	1000	0	1000	5000	0	5000	6000	0	6000
Fencing with diversion water	50	15	65	50	100	150	100	115	215
Canal construction with soil and stone bund	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	500m	500m
	1050	15	1065	5050	600	5650	6100	609	6215

The aim of rangeland area enclosure was to allow regeneration of grasses and browses through controlled livestock access, water conservation and reducing flood storms effect in the delineated areas. The target group selected by the community guided by predetermined criteria including vulnerability, female headed, and child headed households. Beneficiaries put barriers around the deleted areas using dead tree branches and planting cutting of tree branches for live fencing and other objects as barriers to animals around the delineated areas. In addition, they carried out multiple SWC practices as appropriate including soil bunds, stone check dams, cut-off drains and small trench for runoff water diversion in the enclosed areas. The implementation of range enclosures area in 2020 has significantly increased through motivation and strong commitment of the administration. A total of 1,200 households (460 female households), that constitute 300 HHs in Ubatale



kebele, 300 HHs in Baliwalg kebele and 600 HHs in Wafdug kebele in Warder Woreda benefited from cash for work and browse and grass production on the area enclosed.

Another key activity carried out was fencing of natural pasture in selected sites. The aim is to protect natural pasture from disturbing agents such as animals and this enabled the natural pasture to regenerate and get time to finish its cycle. 230 households (90 Female households) that constitute 30 households from Ubtale kebele in Warder Woreda and 200 Households from Karinbilinle kebele in Kebridahar Woreda benefited from cash for work over two seasons. In addition, the project introduced over sowing on fenced pastureland using locally collected grass seeds. The beneficiaries over-sowed all fenced areas with local/indigenous grass seeds and benefited from hay harvested from this land.

In addition, 500 meters of canal were constructed using stone and soil bund to divert flood into the farmlands that have orchards and grasses. This is undertaken as part of rangelands restoration to complement the work of the partner. A total 40 households benefited from cash for work, and grass production on the area.



**Resource mapping by the community**



**Fencing pasture land**



**Range Land enclosure**



**Community clearing unwanted bushes in the rangeland**



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

The overall project target was 500 people. The project supported to train 325 people including 125 (86M and 39F) in kebridehar and 200 (86F,114M) in Warder. The trained people included local community members include religious leaders, clan leaders, kebele officials, youth, women, and individual farmers who were trained in feed management, utilization and awareness creation on natural resource and watershed management to strength and improve community traditional institutions including indigenous knowledge on Feed management and practice. To this end, community based natural resource management committee were established and ensured their full participation on projects implemented to screen from environmental a social management framework.

**Output 2.2: Increased food security and income of 1500 Women and Youth members through diversification of improved livelihoods**

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

The overall project target was to support 1,500 women and youth group members with alternative livelihoods. The project undertakes livelihoods and economic recovery needs assessment and based on the report, highlights that the 2017/8 drought resulted in mass asset losses mainly among pastoralists with 45% of the households who used to run small businesses (76% of whom were women) had lost their primary income source and were struggling to find alternative livelihoods due to a lack of start-up capital. This underscores community constraints on access to credit and financial institutions. The report further highlighted that 32% of households are economically inactive, with most of whom are youths. The report alternative livelihood options such as fast maturing crops (small and medium enterprise (SMEs) The report provides recommendations to guide interventions to enable women and youth foster their livelihood options and incomes towards future food security and incomes through enterprises development. Some of the recommendations include: i) Increase availability of and access to water through the rehabilitation of shallow wells and creation of income generating opportunities for communities, ii) facilitate action planning at local level, iii) harnessing rainwater for pasture development and small scale irrigation for CSA iv) manage the *Prosopis juliflora* plant including adding value for use such as turning it into animal feed, v) facilitate rural-based savings and credit systems and vi) increase business creation through training in business and financial management and marketing in addition to the provision of start-up capital for group enterprises targeting female women and youths The findings and recommendations have been used to inform and guide the community engagement dialogues as part of the participatory community action planning process to prioritize livelihoods and income generation interventions. Further, the report findings together with community actions will inform the Woreda action planning process to consolidate and institutionalize the plans from communities' priorities and ensure community needs are addressed, enhance community ownership and sustainability. The recommendations of the assessment reports were addressed through various indicators such as indicator 2.1.2 for access to water, indicator 2.2.2 for community dialogues and awareness, indicator 2.1.4 water for climate smart agriculture (CSA), indicator 2.2.3 & 2.2.4 on utilizing *Prosopis* under cash for work (C4W) as well as business enterprises for women and youths and linking commodities to market systems.



*Photo 5: Female businessperson, Suwez Ali, in Warder managing her SME shop for income. Suwez Ali, is a member of a network of local cooperative societies.*

based on the above-mentioned recommendations the project supported 45 Income Generation groups consisting of 2,049 (male 922 and female 1127 including 9 people with disability) women and youth members in Warder and Kebridehar Woredas to undertake various alternative livelihood options. As part of the strategy

to ensure community ownership and sustainability, the project again employed a community led needs assessment and priority setting regarding community livelihoods development and resilience building interventions and options taking into account beneficiaries' willingness/commitment to undertake and own the initiatives, financial literacy to manage the startup capital as well as willingness to undertake further trainings on entrepreneurship development, saving and credit management and promotion. The project provided the required support including community mobilization about the available potential livelihood options, business skill development and, and enterprises startup capitals and kits.

The supported enterprises are among small women business groups (small retail shops, food, and non-food items kiosks), natural resource products collection groups, vocational skills trainings in various areas including plumbing, masonry, tailoring, barber salons and cobble stone chiseling and finally, each group were linked to markets for their products sale.

As part of the livelihood diversification and resilience building efforts the project provided a various business skill development and capacity building training to 2404 individuals including 714 beekeeping members (286M, 428F with 23PWD (13M, 10F) in Kebridehar and 917 (412M and 505F; with 8PWD (4M and 4F) in warder woreda and 773 youth and women members to strength their business skill; cost benefit calculations, risk taking, market considerations and community purchasing power.



*Photo 6: Youth engaged in cobblestones chiselling (left) and the cobble stones ready for sale (rights) as an alternative income generation*

To enable the community groups to expand and sustain their businesses, the project-initiated discussion with Somali microfinance institution (MFI) based in Kebredahar potential linkages of the community enterprises groups to access savings and credit services to help them expand their businesses. This is meant to build on the community SMEs initiated with startup capital support from the project. The project further linked the trained youth and women to the respective Woreda Women and Children Affairs (WWCA) Departments as well as Kebredahar Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) College to strengthen and scale up the community vocational skills training as part of the sustainability strategy

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

The overall target of the project to enhance awareness of 500 people and link them to sustainable markets. Initially the project undertook community consultations and dialogue meetings and focus group discussions (FGDs) involving 100 people including 40 women in the two woredas of warder and Kebredahar, an exercise that also created awareness about the various nature-based products such as natural incense gum, natural honey, and value addition to Prosopis and the potential linkage to markets in towns such as Kebredahar and Jigijga. In addition, viability, and importance of alternative livelihood options such as crop farming (through small scale irrigation) were also discussed and agreed to include in their community priorities and action plans.

The project provided the necessary support to 831 of people including 534 (257 Male and 277 female) women and youth community members to grow fruit and vegetable and provide various agricultural inputs like vegetable seeds like onion, watermelon, carrot, tomato and hot pepper and farm tools including wheelbarrow, shovel, hoe, rake-fingers to shortly harvest cash-crop and sell to the nearest market and benefit income source and household food-security



The remaining 297 people were provided a training on awareness creation and information on the potential markets of various market opportunities. The trained people include 147 individuals (101 Male and 46 Female) from Warder and 150 (90 female and 60 male) from Kebridehar woredas who were supported to collect and market several products such as *Yicib* natural trees products, wild honey, and Coble stone chiseling. Other natural products namely incense gum were collected and soled on markets in Jigjiga, Gode, Dire Dawa, Bosaso towns in Somali region and others exported to Arab countries.

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

The overall project target was to support 300 pastoral community members for job creation opportunities through community-based cash for work program to ensure food consumption, create community assets and stimulate local market functioning.

The project provided cash for work incentives for 393 community members (145 female, 248 male) were directly participate and benefit cash for work as well as from reclamation and economic utilization of *Prosopis* as part of the integrated management of the rangelands.

these members were particularly undertaking rangeland rehabilitation and management of natural resource like *Prosopis juliflora* clearing, bio-physical soil and water conservation (soil bunds and stone check dams) structures, planting of trees along the in the bank of Ubatale dam of warder districts as well as construction of flood diversion weir in Kebridehar.

The project also managed to provide conditional cash incentives to the community members in clearing 50 hectares of farmland invaded by *Prosopis* species and reuse this land for crop production. Also, in Kebridehar Woreda the project established 2 groups consisting of 60 members (male 40 and 20 female) intended to engage converting *Prosopis Juliflora* into charcoal production and these groups were provide all necessary supports required like; safety materials, tree cutting machine and hand tools.

Based on the groups feedback and response, the group managed to clear 34 hectares from *Prosopis* and converted into agricultural land and procured 163 bags of charcoal which is equivalent to ETB 32,000 in the first attempt of *Prosopis* charcoal production and finally the project considered this innovation a successful story which can turn these invasive plants into economic generating opportunity for charcoal production as well as new livelihood and potential option.



*photo for prosopis charcoal production groups in Kebridehar woreda*

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

The overall project target was to identify 3 commodity-based system and linked with market. Hence, through community dialogues and consultations, five nature-based products have been identified as potential commodities for linking to markets. These commodity products include: Yicib plant (*Cordeauxia edulis*), natural honey, cobble stones, natural incenses frankincense from *Boswellia* spp. and Myrrh from *Commiphora* spp and gum Arabic from *Acacia* spp. *Cordeauxia edulis* is used for food and animal feed during drought and commonly known by its local name *Yeheb* bush or *Yi'ib* (*Yicib*) in Somali language, this *plant* is traditionally used for food and fodder during drought seasons. It is one of the most economically important wild plants in the project area and documented by IUCN as endemic to the Horn of Africa. Milk from camel was also discussed as a potential product for linkage to the market systems in the context of milk processing and value addition into other milk product with a specific focus on the engagement of women and youth in the value chain. In this regard, the project train 25 beekeeping cooperative members to strengthening community knowledge and know-how technology for honey production and based on this, the project provided material and equipment (site fencing, beehive, safety materials and beekeeping training) support to 13 (male 10 and 3 female) women and youth community members and engaged them with beekeeping and honey production. All the groups were linked to markets in towns of Jigjiga, Gode, Dire Dawa, Bosaso for mainly for *Yicib* plant, natural honey, and cobble stones as well as different Arab countries for incense gum. On the other hand, in Warder Woreda the project achieved to support 35 household and provide short term skills development (Garment & Tailoring) training through TVET institution for 10 women and provide 10 tailoring machines to startup economic development through this employment opportunity and 25 youth and women members (15 male and 10 females provide solar energy (Solar-panel 330W Battery 200Ah, Inverter-modified 1KW and charge-controller) as source of energy hub service. These small energy hubs were identified a conducted micro assessment at community level and acknowledges as a demanding and has a good market in the villages of the IDPs which can provide employment opportunities for women and youth IDPs. In relation to strengthening community knowledge and know-how, the project provided training on beekeeping to 20 (male) beekeeping cooperative members and 5 (male) woreda experts.



**Indicator 2.2.5: No. of drought affected women headed households received improved breeds of young stock.**

The overall target of the project was to support 150 female headed households. The project procures and provide 909 goats (animal breeding stock) to 102 females headed in Warder and Kebridehar woredas) and linked to FAO led outputs by providing livestock treatment veterinary services support to enhance service delivery with the same households to help them stabilize their livelihoods and get back to their normal lives. On top of that, based on household feedback, response and lessons learned these animals helped household level as household asset building, ensured food consumption and considered as resilience building effort.



The project could not reach the target because fewer number of females Headed households in project area, high market prices of goats due to inflation resulting from low availability of goats in local markets and high demand of breeding goats in the project area.



*female headed households provided breeding goats at Warder and Kebridehar districts*

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

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

The overall project target was to produce 2 community vulnerability and needs assessment.

the project undertakes two livelihoods and economic recovery needs assessment study in warder & Kebridehar woredas (districts). The produced livelihoods and economic recovery needs assessment study provides useful information and recommendation for woreda support to institute pro-community mitigation and adaptation measures to ensure long-term community resilience building initiatives.

The project also one rapid recovery needs assessment to identify the coordinated sectoral recovery action plans and long-term community resilience building study in warder & Kebridehar woredas (districts). On the other hand, the project supported the Woredas to conduct a detailed community level socio-economic needs assessment in Warder and Kebridehar woredas to analyzes risks and capacities from a social and economic dimension focusing on key parameters that influence livelihoods recovery such as gender equality, disability, age, internal displacement, and poverty. The report<sup>14</sup> provides potential community coping strategies that different local communities ought to use to recover their livelihoods and build their long-term resilience against shocks and hazards. The project imitated discussions with national disaster risk management commission (NDRMC) to initiate the development of the Warder Woreda (districts). Disaster risk Mitigation and adaptation plan for following the completion of the Kebridehar Woreda (districts) Disaster Mitigation and adaptation plan. The community action planning process contribute to the implementation and operationalization of the Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation plan in both project districts (Kebridehar and Warder)

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

The overall project planned target was to support implementation of two Woreda Disaster Risks Mitigation (DRM) and adaptation plans. project supported community level dialogue and awareness creation about the need for community preparedness and coping mechanisms including community resource mapping and planning with a focus on rangelands and water resources management. The project supported the implementation of Woreda Disaster Risks Mitigation (DRM) and adaptation plans in the two intervention woredas. Following the formulation of the Woreda Disaster Risks Mitigation (DRM) and adaptation plan, the project, in collaboration with regional Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB), supported the development of the Woreda

<sup>14</sup> *Livelihoods and Economic Recovery Needs Assessment in Warder and Kebridehar, Ethiopia's Somali Region*

Contingency plan (CP) as part of the strategies to enhance the Woreda capacity for mainstreaming DRR measures within their sectoral plans and programs for resilience building.

The project further supported an institutional capacity gaps assessment at zone and woreda level to identify the existing institutional service delivery gaps and way forward for improving on areas of capacity gaps. The project further supported community level dialogues and awareness creation about the need for community preparedness and coping mechanisms including community resource mapping and planning with a focus on rangelands and water resources management.

The project also supported an institutional capacity assessment at the zone and woreda level to identify the existing institutional service delivery gaps and way forward for improving on areas of capacity gaps<sup>15</sup>

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

The overall project target was to support two drought and climate resilience monitoring and evaluation plan. The project conducted one climate vulnerability and capacity needs assessment to provide climate risk analysis adaptation strategies at community level that informs interventions and resilience building programming. The project supported the woredas to undertake climate vulnerability and capacity needs assessment to provide climate risk analysis adaptation<sup>16</sup>(CVCA) to generate and update their drought and climate resilient monitoring and evaluation database and system as an integral part of the Woreda DRM and adaptation plans. the CVCA report noted that woreda disaster risk management office(DRMO) staff collect information regarding early warning indicators from the community based early warning committees through telephone and report to zonal and regional early warning Directorate to inform the government if there are urgency issues to respond.

### ***Indicators 2.3.4 No. of times/year weather forecasting and early warning data is disseminated to relevant institutions and target communities to facilitate early action.***

The project team participated Somali Region Gu/Belg Rains Assessment conducted by DRMB in 2019 and 2020 with the objective to assess the likely impact on local food security, to estimate the number of people who might face food shortages, and to identify sectoral gaps that should be met to minimize humanitarian crises in the region. As part of the Gu/belg assessment report for Somali, information in all relevant sectors of humanitarian was produced and disseminated to the woredas and kebeles to enable action and response in the project area of Somali region. Gu/belg assessment also serves as foundation and input to the Somali region emergency preparedness and response plan (EPRP) for 2019-2020 fiscal year, and the 2020 Ethiopia Humanitarian Needs Overview. The assessment report serves the purpose of stimulating community early action and response to the likely delayed and less intense rainfall. The report particularly highlighted low livestock and crop production and productivity due to a shortage of water and pasture, and the likely outbreak of pests. The Gu rainfall performance generally characterized by late-onset and poorly distributed rains, and high variation in temporal and spatial distribution, and heightened the need for sustained support assistance for the remainder of 2019. According to the *Gu/belg* assessment findings, planting delayed due to delayed rainfall coupled by lack of seeds particularly. The report pointed out that pasture scarcity would persist in and likely to cause abnormal migration of livestock from Shabelle to Korahe, Jarar and Doolo zones. Korahe zone is where the project woredas [Kabredahar and Warder] are located and hence, this livestock movement was anticipated to have an impact on rangeland and pasture management interventions.

Furthermore, as part of the information dissemination, the project interventions and beneficiaries featured on air on Somali Region Television (SRTV)<sup>17</sup>. The programme aired on SRTV featured beneficiaries taking about the benefits and impact of the project interventions and hence creating awareness and dissemination of the various livelihood recovery and resilience building strategies that could be undertaken by community members to cope with the risks, shocks and disasters associated with climate change.

---

<sup>15</sup> Institutional Capacity Gap Assessment Report” STM consultants, November 2019)

<sup>16</sup> climate vulnerability and capacity needs assessment to provide climate risk analysis, east African engineering and general consultancy 2019

<sup>17</sup> Link to the SRTV highlighting community testimonies about how water availability has helped to transform their lives through improved WASH facilities by the project. Link: <https://www.facebook.com/SRTVPage/videos/176049890130410/>

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

To strengthen coordination in livelihoods and resilience building efforts to deliver regional and zonal resilience goals, the project team participated in two regional humanitarian coordination and four Somali Regional Durable Solution technical working meetings and five Disaster risk management- Agricultural task force (DRM-ATF) meeting in 2020 and discussed various humanitarian issues including Desert Locust infestation and its effect on food security, new camel disease outbreak. Also, the project team participated Five Regional Durable solution technical working groups(DSTWG) in which co-ordination efforts and mechanisms especially in support of IDPs were discussed and as part of the development of the Durable Solutions Operational Framework for Somali region which, among others, IDPs relocations and relocation site verification assessment, to provide a mechanism for coordination of humanitarian and development actors in support of the long-term resilience building and development investments as well as a wide range of livelihoods recovery support options for IDPs living in Qoloji and Millennium Park (Dire Dawa) internal displaced peoples (IDP) sites in Somali region. In addition, the team participated ad hoc meetings that were also held based on humanitarian situation.

The project team also engaged to create linkages and partnerships with various institutions and on-going initiatives in Somali region and the project area to increase synergies and complementarities through exchanging lessons learnt and best practices to enhance efficiencies and effectiveness of the project interventions. This has been done in the context of enhancing collaboration with UN agencies in the region / in the field as a reflection of the national level collaboration / partnership under the UN New Way of Working (NWOW). Further, the project held meetings with the Humanitarian Advisor to the Regional President Office on the institutional capacity support for co-ordination of humanitarian and development interventions in the region.

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

On top of this, the project field officers participated in four Zonal Humanitarian Meetings held in Warder and Kebridehar woredas aimed at strengthening partnership coordination and collaboration building on project interventions in the two woredas.

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

The Project supported Kebredahar and Warder woreda officials to collate available data based on the climate risks and risk profiles as well as livelihoods status as part of the process to establish a woreda level early warning database considering community livelihoods recovery and resilience building. Additionally, the project involvements in the Somali region Gu/Belg assessment process provided data about the patterns of the Gu/belg rainfall and their likely impact on the community livelihoods planning and response. The Gu/belg assessment report contributed data to Kebredahar and Warder level databases that was used to update the Woreda risk profiles as well as community planning and response. The project supported dissemination of the accruing information to communities through the community dialogue meetings and action planning processes. The disseminated information contributed to the Woreda development planning processes including priority setting and resources requisition from the regional level as part of the bottom -up planning to undertake woreda level community response and resilience building interventions.

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

management system of *Yi'ib* plant; *Yeheb* bush or *Yi'ib* (*Yicib*) in Somali language, *Cordeauxia edulis*, a locally available plant commonly used for community resilience (providing food and feed) during dry seasons and ii) traditional management of rangelands involving community-based assessment of areas with moisture and pasture to guide the livestock grazing patterns especially during dry seasons. The information sharing was mainly done through community dialogue and community action planning processes. And a series of comprehensive community dialogue and action planning processes were conducted, providing considerable information about indigenous knowledge and traditional management systems including indigenous knowledge about *Yi'ib* plant as being important for community resilience (food for people as well as feed for livestock in dry seasons) and traditional management systems of rangelands and pasture preservation to guide the livestock grazing patterns.

In particular, the collaborative research focuses on use of indigenous knowledge to manage natural resources such as *Yi'ib* plant for livelihoods and resilience. Locally known by its common name *Yeheb* bush or *Yi'ib* (*Yicib*) in Somali language, *Cordeauxia edulis* is a locally available plant and believed to be endemic to Somali region which has traditionally been used for food and fodder during drought seasons. It is one of the economically most important wild plant at the Horn of Africa. The plant is IUCN Red Listed as threatened Species (endangered category A2a) <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/30386/128447611> and requires urgent conservation including research and documentation. In this context, the project finalizes collaborative research with the Universities to undertake studies to monitor use of this plant as well as undertake education and awareness programme to increase local communities' awareness and their knowledge of the rarity and importance of this plant and to encourage sustainable use.

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

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

### **Any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:**

#### ***Delays and Challenges:***

During the project implementation the project was faced a number of challenges that caused delays. The Major constraints and challenges including.

- The political turmoil and violence that happened in Ethiopia and in Somali regional State for much of the 2018. This hampered project implementation because the project teams could not access the communities.
- A prolonged process of regional government reestablishment that involved changing and restructuring of government leadership throughout the different levels (from regional, woreda and kebele levels). This transition process creates a vacuum within the woreda/districts administration systems. So far the government has placed woreda officials in place and normal official business going on and generally appear to be stable. However, the project will keep monitoring the situation as part of the risk assessment.
- Potential inter-clan conflicts and disputes: as a result of the political changes in the regional set up, new administration particularly at zonal and woreda level administrations faced some level of mistrust from the different clans and tribes in the zones which created some level political uncertainty and potential inter-



clan conflicts and disputes over power sharing within the government structures in the zones and woredas/districts. The processes to settle the political question consumed much of the time of the Regional and Woreda official with limited time to concentrate on development planning and service delivery and hence affected project implementation because project funds could not be transferred to the local government at regional and Woreda levels.

- Inadequate technical capacity at woreda local government to plan and implement activities during and after the conflict and restructuring. As a result of government restructuring, the new government staff recruited do not have adequate experience in public administration and management. This slowed down effective implementation of the project activities since, under the national Implementation Modality (NIM) in Ethiopia, the government takes a leading role in the planning and implementation of the project activities.
- COVID-19 pandemic hampered the smooth implementation of the planned activities in the year 2020.
- Recurrent infestation of desert locusts in both woredas and extremely damaged and affected yearly crops and pasture in the project area and particularly in the project supported beneficiaries.
- High woreda administration staff turnover and reshuffles hampered the smooth implementation of the project activities.
- The implementation of the hay shade and trough construction delayed. Contractors based in Addis Ababa and Jigjiga showed no interest to participate in the tender. The local contractor was unable to meet the requirement put in the advertisement.

Action taken include engaging the new woreda official in woreda level planning process to improve their comprehension of the project planning and implementation principles. To respond to the challenge of inaccessibility of the project site due to insecurity, the project-maintained communication through emails and telephones to maintain contact and discussions about the project. All the planned project staff were recruited and deployed at national, regional level and Woreda levels. These include the International Programme Co-ordinator situated at UNDP, National Project Coordinator situated at Regional level as well as two livelihood Officers each based in each of the two Woreda. In FAO designated two staff to provide direct project management and technical support to the project implementation. These include the Livelihoods and Resilient Team Leader at FAO Country Office and the Head of the Somali region sub-office. On the other hand, the regional government in collaboration with FAO starts an effort to control spreading of desert locust by using aerial and ground control operations, to control locusts swarms damage crops and pasture fields in Korhay and Dolo Zones of Somali Region lastly To address the problem of hay delay, FAO secured a waiver to compare only the local contractor to speed up implementation.

### **Lessons learnt.**

- There is increasing local communities' mentality and behavioral shift from relying on relief/emergence food handouts to progressively taking on interventions such as food crop production as part of the long-term development, self-reliant and resilience building. This underscores the fact that once communities are supported, they are willing to undertake self-reliant interventions to rebuild and restore their lives and livelihoods.
- The ownership and sustainability of the project initiatives are progressively enhanced through capacity building initiatives including community beneficiary's life enhancing skills development through tailored trainings, awareness creations, community and grassroot stakeholder consultations. This approach has resulted into successful implementation of the project activities and increased performance for results and benefits for the local community beneficiaries.
- Previously the local pastoralist community depended only for relief aid but the current resilience livelihood supporting projects transform community mentality from aid driven to development-oriented communities which can reduce the community's dependent syndrome.
- Introducing the community on modern technology for Prosopis clearing ( converting Prosopis into fodder or charcoal) and climate smart agriculture is now become good lessons that community think themselves expanding and extracting this opportunity for Prosopis plants.
- There is increasing local communities' mentality and behavioral shift from relying on relief/emergence food handouts to progressively taking on interventions such as food crop production as part of the long-

term development, self-reliant and resilience building. This underscores the fact that once communities are supported, they are willing to undertake self-reliant interventions to rebuild and restore their lives and livelihoods.

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

### ***Update on the Risks***

The following risks were identified in the PRODOC. The assessment of the risk is highlighted in bold. 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.

Conflict between ethnic Somalis and Oromos has ***happened in 2018. This risk negatively impacted the project implementation in 2018. To mitigate this, no cost extension was requested and approved to compensate time lost in the project implementation. Since 2019 Ethnic conflict between Somali and Oromia did not happen and was hence not a risk to the implementation of the project and safety and security of staff. But this risk didn't materialize during 2019 and 2020***

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 ensured 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. ***This risk is still valid, and the project team is constantly monitoring it as well instituting mitigation measures although Covid-19 pandemic restricts physical meetings. The continued staff turnover and changes in staffing at Woreda level continued to impact the activity implementation and co-ordination at Woreda levels.***

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 neighboring regions, from feed cooperatives in the highlands or from elsewhere in the country. ***This risk is still valid, and the project team is constantly monitoring it as well instituting mitigation measures on top of this, in the year 2020 Oromia region donate to Somali region for 8000MT of animal feed during 2020 prolonged dry season in the region.***

### **New risks were identified.**

The new risks identified during project implementation were.

- Desert locusts (DL) infestation that affected crops and pasture, hence further threatening the livelihoods of the communities.
- and the COVID-19 pandemic emerged affected project implementation because all the government and UN operations community meetings and any movements restricted.
- inability to secure enough land (up to the targeted 20,000ha as envisaged under output 2.2) to undertake climate smart agriculture technologies. Securing 20,000ha is not feasible because of the land tenure and land use regime in the project area. Being predominantly pastoral communities, land is communally owned mainly for livestock grazing; yet climate smart agriculture requires securing plots of land owned and managed by individual households for food crop production. The pastoral nature and free-range livestock grazing makes this intervention difficult; hence the target acreage for CSA technology earlier

targeted under output 2.1 has been reduced to 5,965 ha as per the assessment studies that identified this as possible suitable area size.

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

### **Qualitative assessment of project progress**

Overall, the project progress of the project in the whole years is rated excellent especially in the context of the enormous challenges and risks that the project experienced during the implementation years. Most of the project interventions contributed to an incremental progress towards securing livelihoods and long-term resilience building through food security and livelihood diversification, enhancing fodder availability and rangeland management as well as enhancing livestock health remained key priority areas of the community intervention in Warder and Kebridahar woredas (districts) of Somali region by focused mainly on rehabilitation of water sources, food, and feed security as well as climate smart agriculture. This was in response to the findings of the initial community action planning process indicating water and feed resources as major priorities for short-term community livelihood recovery and long-term resilience building. Further, livelihood diversification options (such as crop farming) and income generating activities support including provision of start-up capital for SMEs targeting women and youth members were recommended as essential for increasing incomes and improving lives and livelihoods. Provision of water using solar technologies increased availability and access of water for household use, livestock use as well as other enterprises including brick-making that provided employment and jobs for youths.

On top of this, the project interventions focused on the livelihood resilience building and recovery, upgrading of water sources such as rehabilitation of damaged water sources like boreholes, shallow wells and hand dug wells, by introducing and installing solar-powered system, providing feed and animal health treatment, and exploring ways to diversify non-livestock food sources such as crop production through introduction of climate smart agriculture. The community are using these water sources for a multiple purpose including household or domestic use, small scale crop irrigation, livestock watering in addition to this, all the adjacent communities can access these strategic boreholes during the dry period while the remote communities also supported through water tracking taking from these six boreholes. Further, the introduction of new climate smart agricultural technology like providing sun-culture solar irrigation pumps resulted into increased food and cash income for local farmers in Kebridehar and Warder woredas.

The communities are using the available water for a number of purposes including household domestic use, crop irrigation, livestock watering as well as supporting youth brickmaking of 30 households hence increasing income from bricks sales and Increase water availability through climate smart technologies such as solar-pumped water systems and with support of water and hygiene committees (WASHCO) led to improved water sanitation, hygiene and ultimately healthy conditions at household and community levels; an important factor in reducing vulnerability and increasing community resilience

Also, the project's Animal feed interventions led to saving the life of 3,000 core-breeding animals belonging to 1500 households, leading to improved body condition and milk production. In addition, 221,000 animals from 7,000 households were treated against various diseases thereby increasing their health and resilience. Animal health was further strengthened by increased availability of quality pasture resulting from rangeland



management practices including enclosing / fencing and clearing of the invasive Prosopis from the hitherto infested and degraded land. Approximately 494 ha of land was cleared of Prosopis and 6215 ha enclosed/ fenced for forage production and rangeland regeneration. In addition, the project supported institutional capacity development for government partners such as the Regional Livestock Resources and Pastoral Development Bureau, Regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau, Woreda Livestock and Pastoral Development offices, animal health posts as well as community animal health workers (CAHWs) for effective implementation and coordination of livelihoods and resilience building as part of the overall institutionalized approach to community and ecosystems resilience building for long term livelihoods. Furthermore, the project strengthened animal health clinics at grass root level with tools and equipment, instruments, cold chain equipment and furniture. This important contribution goes beyond drought response and fills a continual gap in Somali region's animal health service provision.

Because community resilience building requires consultation and participation of local community beneficiaries, the project continued to support community dialogues and participatory planning to ensure their priority needs are taken into account and build on their traditional management systems rooted in their indigenous knowledge of how natural ecosystems function and provide services for their livelihood and survival. To this end, the project supported community indigenous knowledge and traditional management systems as part of the implementation of the Woreda Disaster Management plans implementation to increase community awareness, preparedness and response capacity in case of a disaster.



*Photo: Left solar waterpump; right youth taking advantage of the solar pumped water to make bricks for income*

### i) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

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

	<b><u>Achieved</u> versus Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Outcome 1 <sup>18</sup> Indicator: Baseline: Planned Target			
<b>Output 1.1 Feed security and capacity of 1 500 livestock dependent households to withstand current drought induced livestock feed shocks are enhanced</b>			
<b>Indicator 1.1.1:</b> No. of animals receiving supplementary feed. <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 3,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3000 heads of lactating animals belonging to 1500 households in two woredas</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiaries registration document at woreda</li> <li>• Voucher returned from beneficiaries received animal feed</li> <li>• Woreda report</li> </ul>
<b>Revised Indicator 1.1.2:</b> No. of hay shades and concrete molasses storage structures put in place (originally indicator 1.1.3) <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two hay shades and two molasses tankers in two kebeles at Kebredahar woreda</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handover notes</li> <li>• Field visit/Survey</li> </ul>
<b>Indicator 1.1.3</b> (originally 1.1.5): No. of extension agents and community members receiving hands-on practical feed management and utilization training. <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70 extension agents</li> <li>• 630 community members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less number of extension workers trained due to Covid restriction of travel and gathering</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training attendance sheets</li> <li>• Region/woreda Reports</li> </ul>

<sup>18</sup> Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

	<b><u>Achieved</u> versus Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
100 Extension agents 500 community members			
<b>Indicator 1.1.4:</b> (originally 1.1.2) : No. of efficient feed utilization good practices introduced and up scaled <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 good practice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty to survey due to Covid travel, gathering and associated restrictions</li> <li>• Withdrawal of University who have the interest and capacity to conduct study due new order to receive more students which impact on the time of experts to additional work out of their premises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handover note of hammer mill and shade materials</li> <li>• Field visit/Survey</li> <li>• Final project evaluation report</li> </ul>
<b>Indicator 1.1.5</b> (originally 1.1.4): Area of land planted to cultivated forage crops (ha) <b>Baseline:</b> 40 <b>Planned Target:</b> 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 ha planted with improved forage seeds</li> <li>• 215 ha over-sowed with local grass seeds</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment/survey</li> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Final project evaluation report</li> </ul>
<b>Indicator 1.1.6:</b> No. of watering troughs constructed (was originally 1.1.7) <b>Baseline:</b> 40 <b>Planned Target:</b> 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 troughs in five kebeles at Warder woreda</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handover notes</li> <li>• Field visit/survey</li> <li>• Final project evaluation</li> </ul>
<b>Indicator 1.1.7:</b> No of beneficiaries from reclamation and economic utilization of prosopis <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 2,000 (including 600 female beneficiaries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1502 beneficiaries of Prosopis clearing (600 females)</li> <li>• 288 beneficiaries planted forage seeds from land reclaimed from prosopis (114 females)</li> <li>• 90 members of nine groups of procopis feed processing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The participating beneficiaries was less than the plan due to people living around prosopis area afraid the incidence of prosopis thorn, higher exposure to predators and malaria and work of uprooting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports of woreda</li> <li>• Field visit/survey</li> <li>• Final project evaluation</li> </ul>
Output 1.2 Capacity for improved animal health service delivery system for the target woredas, zones and the region are enhanced			



	<b><u>Achieved</u> versus Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
<p><b>Indicator 1.2.1</b> (originally 1.2.4): No of animals receiving preventive and curative health treatment <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 60,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 221,000 animals belonging to 7000 HHs treated using vouchers</li> <li>• Cattle, Goat and Sheep treated against various diseases</li> <li>• The owner (400 HHs) of the treated animals trained on common disease in the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The supply of more drugs compared to plan due to budget reallocation to procurement enable the project to treat more animal than planned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiaries registration document at woreda</li> <li>• Voucher returned from beneficiaries received animal feed</li> <li>• Woreda Report</li> <li>• Final project evaluation report</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicator 1.2.2:</b> No. HHs receiving improved young stock management package <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Project Target:</b> 500 (including 250 females)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 500 community members (150 female headed, 350 male headed households) received improved young stock management training</li> <li>• A study report on identification of causes and solution of young stock mortality</li> <li>• Training material produced</li> <li>• 30 animal health technician trained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The delay in developing young stock management study impacted negatively on the training of the community within the project period.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unpublished documents</li> <li>• Attendance of the training</li> <li>• Final project evaluation report</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicator 1.2.3:</b> No of linkages of CAHWs with public and /or private animal health service providers <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Project Target:</b> 03</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 47 CAHWs, private pharmacy owners and public health service providers participated</li> <li>• workshop on PPPA review report on linkage public private partnership model</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrangement for initiating linkage process were postponed pending agreement on stakeholder on the model proposed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPP unpublished documents</li> <li>• Final project evaluation report</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicator 1.2.4:</b> No. of CAHWs, public health posts/laboratories and private pharmacies whose capacity strengthened <b>Baseline:</b> 31 <b>Planned Target:</b> 55</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 127 CAHWs capacity strengthened</li> <li>• 24 New CAHWs trained and 24 New CAHWs equipped with necessary starter drugs and supplies</li> <li>• 55 CAHWs took refreshment course (of which 31 took for second round)</li> <li>• 47 CAHWs, private pharmacy owners and public health trained on PPP</li> <li>• A review report on animal health delivery system strategy</li> <li>• Woreda health posts equipped with Veterinary investigation equipment,</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training attendance sheet</li> <li>• Handover note of starter kit</li> <li>• Handover note of veterinary equipment and instrument</li> <li>• AHDS Unpublished document</li> <li>• Final project evaluation report</li> </ul>

	<b><u>Achieved</u> versus Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
	cold chains, veterinary instruments and furniture		
Output 2.1: Improved natural resources management and agricultural productivity on 20-000 5,965 ha through introduction of climate smart technologies**			
<p><b>Indicator 2.1.1:</b> <b>Complete mapping of water point to facilitate sustainable use of water</b></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Data from UNICEF</p> <p><b>Overall project Planned Target:</b> Complete mapping of the Water points</p>	<p><b><u>Target for the project:</u></b> Complete mapping of the water points</p> <p><b><u>Done;</u></b> Map of the waterpoints for Somali region including waterpoints for Warder and Kebredahar woredas produced based on available data.</p> <p>-UNICEF and Somali Regional Water Bureau, provided mapping of existing waterpoints in Somali region</p> <p>Kebridehar and Warder woreda Water Development Offices conducted ground truthing and identified potential water schemes suitable for human use and crop irrigation</p> <p>-21 shallow wells, 3 dams and 2 seasonal rivers identified in Kebridehar</p> <p>-7 shallow wells and one dam identified in Warder</p> <p>-Report “Site selection for Provision of water for communities in Ubatale Kebele of Warder District” prepared to assist project on water development and piloting of climate smart agriculture activities.</p>		Final project evaluation report
<p><b>Indicator 2.1.2:</b> <b>Number of people accessing potable water from hand dug</b></p>	<p><b>Target for end of project: 2000</b></p> <p>Done; substantially exceeded the target.</p>	Due to Covid-29 Pandemic all planned budget for Training and community gathering for awareness creation were repurposed to Water facility	Physical visiting and observing the water facilities.

	<b><u>Achieved</u> versus Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
<p><i>deep wells and water dams</i></p> <p>Baseline: 500</p> <p>Overall project target: 2,000</p>	<p>27,496 (11,232 Male and 16,263 female) of people are accessing potable and clean water.</p> <p>-substantial rehabilitation 3 bore holes in Kebridehar woreda and 3 bore holes in Warder woreda including solar system repair/installation, pipe repair, elevated rototanks installation, fencing, water points, water troughs, generator house</p> <p>-rehabilitation and upgrading of hand dug wells with hand pumps and concrete well cap installation of 14 solar pump systems integrated with elevated rototanks for climate smart agriculture with 51 participating HH</p> <p>establishment of Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOS) with 54 members (12 female and 16 male Kebridehar; 12 female and 16 male Warder) trained in water resource management and maintenance</p>	<p>rehabilitation and this budget Rehabilitated and constructed (6) boreholes (2) hand dug well (1) shallow well in Both districts whereas one borehole (Baliwanaag) was introduced and installed solar-powered system and fencing solar grids These facilities provided portable water to a total of 27,496 (11,232 Male and 16,263 female) peoples for both human and livestock use as well as for crop irrigation purposes. On top of this numbers, all adjacent communities access these strategic boreholes in the dry period while remote communities also supported through water tracking using these three boreholes.</p>	<p>Progress reports and all procurement procedures</p> <p>Final project evaluation report</p>
<p><i>Indicator 2.1.3 No. of extension workers trained in rangelands resources management.</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 150</p>	<p><b>Planned Target:</b> 150</p> <p><b>Fully achieved.</b></p> <p>154 (123M and 31F) Among them 10 female and 40 males in Warder; 21 female and 83 male Kebridehar) trained in natural resource management and rangeland development to improve rangeland productivity and restoration of resources</p>	<p>The training attracted more extension workers at woreda level due to increased government emphasis on and need for community extension services.</p>	<p>Training report</p> <p>Final project evaluation report</p>
<p><i>Indicator 2.1.4. No. of people aware of climate smart agricultural (CSA) technologies</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p><b>Planned Target:</b> 5,000 (</p> <p><b>Fully Achieved</b></p> <p>5,112 community members (2,275 female, 2837 male) made aware of CSA. The project managed to provide comprehensive support to local community members for the improvement</p>		<p>Base line &amp; end-line study; M/E, progress &amp; annual reports</p> <p>And project terminal evaluation report</p>



	<b><u>Achieved</u> versus Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
<b>Overall project Planned Target:</b> 5,000 people	of crop production, while they have received various agricultural inputs; vegetable seeds (onion, watermelon, tomato chilly and carrot), equipment's (23 sun solar water systems, 4 diesel water generators) and hand tools (shovel with handle, pickaxe with handle and wheelbarrows). Also were provided pesticides of 130 KG, 120 Litter and 120 grams of Mancozeb, Ethio-lathion and Sevin respectively.		
<b>Indicator 2.1.5 :</b> Area of degraded rangelands rehabilitated (ha)** <b>Baseline:</b> 60 <b>Planned Target:</b> 5,965 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6000 ha rangeland enclosed</li> <li>• 215 ha pasture land fenced</li> </ul> 500 m of canal construction to divert seasonal floodwaters to rehabilitation areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visit/survey Report</li> <li>Final project evaluation report</li> </ul>
<b>Indicator 2.1.6:</b> No. communities members receiving hands-on practical feed management and utilization training disaggregated by gender.  <b>Baseline:</b> 0  <b>Overall project target:</b> 500	<b>Target for end of project: 500</b>  <b>Achieved</b> 325 community members (39 female, 86 male in Kebridehar; 86 female, 114 male in Warder). training focused on feed management, utilization and awareness creation on natural resource and watershed management to strengthen and improve traditional community institutions including use of indigenous knowledge on feed management and practice community based natural resource management committees were established to enhance community participation in pasture management and rehabilitation activities	The prospects for increasing feed and fodder / pasture availability were a major motivation and interest for more community members to engage in the training.	Focus group discussion Final project evaluation report
<b>Output 2.2: Increased food security and income of 1 500 Women and Youth Groups members through diversification of improved livelihoods</b>			
<b>Indicator 2.2.1:</b> No. of women and youths	<b>Target for end of project:</b> 1,500	The reason for over achievement is that there was some budget	Base line & end-line study; M/E, progress & annual reports

	<b><u>Achieved</u> versus Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
<p><i>members with new alternative livelihoods</i></p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p> <p><b>Overall Planned Target: 1,500</b></p>	<p><b>Fully Achieved</b> At total of 2,049 community members (including women, youth and PWD) provided new Alternate Income Generating (AIG) opportunities and enabled with having alternative livelihood income generating options, the groups provided start-up grants and kits (tools) and they were linked to markets for their products</p>	<p>repurposing during Covid-19 outbreak to avoid community gathering and training so, the prospects of employment and income generation encouraged community members to participate fully in this undertaking.</p>	<p>and final project terminal evaluation report</p>
<p><i>Indicator 2.2.2: No. of people with enhanced awareness of and linked to sustainable market outlets for their products</i></p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p> <p><b>Overall Planned Target: 500</b></p>	<p><b>Target for end of project: 500</b></p> <p><b>Fully Achieved.</b> 831 community members provided training with enhanced awareness of opportunities related and market linkages and provided various gardening vegetable seeds like onion, watermelon, carrot, tomato, and hot pepper</p>	<p>Due to potential immediate tangible benefits of incomes from natural and range products it motivated community members to embrace the intervention especially considering the immediate tangible benefits and easy collection of range product</p>	<p>Base line &amp; end-line study; M/E, progress &amp; annual reports and final project terminal evaluation report</p>
<p><i>Indicator 2.2.3: No. of people benefiting from cash for work programme.</i></p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p> <p><b>Overall Project target: 300</b></p>	<p><b>Target for end of project: 300</b></p> <p><b>Fully achieved.</b> 393 community members (145 female, 248 male) were directly benefited from cash for work programs through Prosopis juliflora clearing and rehabilitating degraded of farmland</p>	<p>The cash incentive to meet their immediate daily needs was a major reason for community involvement in this activity.</p>	<p>Community consultation reports Final project terminal evaluation report</p>
<p><i>Indicator 2.2.4: No. of commodity-based systems identified and linked with market</i></p>	<p><b>Target for end of project 3:</b></p> <p><b>Fully achieved:</b></p>		<p>Base line &amp; end-line study; M/E, progress &amp; annual reports and final project terminal evaluation report</p>

	<b><u>Achieved</u> versus Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
<p><i>system involving pastoral women and youth.</i></p> <p><b>Baseline:0</b></p> <p><b>Overall project Target: 3</b></p>	<p><b>The project succeeded to</b> identify 5 commodity-based systems identified and linked with market systems. The identified commodity products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yicib plant (<i>Cordeauxia edulis</i>);</li> <li>• natural honey.</li> <li>• cobble stones.</li> <li>• natural incenses frankincense from <i>Boswellia</i> pp. and Myrrh from <i>Commiphora</i> spp.</li> <li>• gum Arabic from <i>Acacia</i> spp.</li> </ul>		
<p><i>Indicator 2.2.5: No. of drought affected women headed households received improved breeds of young stock.</i></p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p> <p><b>Overall project target: 150</b> female HH receive improved breeds of young stock</p>	<p><b>Target for end of project: 150</b> female headed households.</p> <p><b>Partially achieved.</b></p> <p>102 female HH received 909 goats (breeding stock).</p>	<p>The project could not fully attain the target because of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fewer number of female HH in project area</li> <li>• high market prices of goats resulting from low availability of goats in local markets and high demand of breeding goats in the project area</li> </ul>	<p>Base line &amp; end-line study; M/E, progress &amp; annual narrative reports and final project terminal evaluation report</p>
<p><b>Output 2.3: The capacity of regional and woreda institutions for climate and disaster risk reduction, adaptation, preparedness and response is enhanced.</b></p>			
<p><i>Indicator 2.3.1: No of community vulnerability and needs assessment reports produced</i></p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p> <p><b>Overall project Planned Target: 02</b></p>	<p><b>Target for end of project: 02</b></p> <p><b>Fully achieved.</b></p> <p>02 Community vulnerability needs Assessment report produced.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A report on Livelihoods and Economic Recovery Needs Assessment in Warder and Kebredahar, Ethiopia's Somali Region</li> <li>• Annual narrative reports</li> <li>• Final evaluation report</li> </ul>



	<b><u>Achieved</u> versus Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
<p><b>Indicator 2.3.2: No. of Woreda DRM and Adaptation Strategies in place and implemented.</b></p> <p><b>Baseline: 01</b></p> <p><b>Planned Target: 02</b></p>	<p><b>Target for end of project: 02</b></p> <p><b>Fully Achieved.</b> two Disaster Risks Mitigation (DRM) and adaptation plans Warder</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M/E, progress &amp; annual narrative reports</li> <li>• woreda profile Booklets</li> <li>• Final evaluation report</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicator 2.3.3: No. of Woredas that have Drought and climate resilience monitoring and evaluation plan.</b></p> <p><b>Baseline: 01</b></p> <p><b>Overall target: 02</b></p>	<p><b>Target for end of project: two</b></p> <p><b>Fully Achieved.</b> two (2) drought and climate resilience monitoring as part of implementation of the woreda DRM and Adaptation Plan produced, hence drought and climate resilient monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of the Woreda DRM and adaptation plan.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M/E, progress &amp; annual narrative reports</li> <li>• woreda profile Booklets</li> <li>• Final project terminal evaluation report</li> </ul>
<p>Indicator 2.3.4: No. of times/year weather forecasting and early warning data is disseminated to relevant institutions and target communities to facilitate early action.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Overall project target: 3</p>	<p><b>Overall project target: 3</b></p> <p><b><u>Fully Achieved:</u></b> 2 Gu / Belg seasonal need assessment participated.</p> <p>this Gu/Belg assessment provides a critical foundation and input to the Somali region “Emergency Preparedness Response Plan.” (EPRP)</p>	<p>The reason for under reporting is that the regional government changed the way conducting seasonal needs assessment into Forecasted based assessment</p>	<p>Early warning reports Humanitarian Response plan of the region Belg seasonal need assessment report</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.5: No of times a year that woreda and relevant Regional Bureaus convene</p>	<p><b>Target for end of project: 6</b></p> <p><b><u>Fully Achieved</u></b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minutes</li> <li>• Final project terminal evaluation report</li> </ul>

	<b><u>Achieved</u> versus Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
humanitarian and development partner coordination meeting  Baseline: 0 Overall Target: 6	The project supported and facilitated regular monthly humanitarian and development meetings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly regional and zonal humanitarian coordination meeting</li> <li>• Somali Region Durable Solutions technical working group meeting as schedule during the project period</li> <li>• DRM-ATF meeting</li> </ul> In addition, ad hoc meetings were also conducted.		
<b><i>Indicator 2.3.6: No. of Climatic and early warning database established, operational, and accessible for decision making.</i></b>  <b>Baseline: 0</b>  <b>Overall project target: 02</b>	<b>Target for end of project: 02</b>  <b><u>Fully Achieved</u></b> Project supported Kebredahar and Warder woredas and weather data has been collected at the woreda level prior to initiation of the project and data collected as part of the 2019 and 2020 Gu/Belg assessments was added to the existing database and used in decision making		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CVCA report</li> <li>• Livelihoods assessments Reports</li> <li>• Somali Gue/belg rains assessment Report</li> <li>• Final project narrative report</li> </ul>
<b><i>Indicator 2.3.7: Number of indigenous knowledge and modern mechanisms that facilitate access to climate information</i></b>  <b>Baseline: 0</b>  <b>Overall target: 02</b>	<b>Target for end of project: 02</b>  <b><u>Fully Achieved:</u></b> two (2) indigenous knowledge mechanisms facilitating access to climate information were supported by the project. -Yicib plant ( <i>Cordeauxia edulis</i> ) a locally available plant commonly used for community resilience by providing food and feed during drought. -traditional management of rangelands involving community-based assessment of areas with moisture and pasture to		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M/E, progress</li> <li>• Annual narrative reports</li> <li>• Final project narrative report</li> </ul>

	<b><u>Achieved</u> versus Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
	guide the livestock grazing patterns especially during the dry seasons		



## ii) A Specific Story

### Problem / Challenge faced:

The invasion Desert Locusts in the late 2019 continues all 2020 years and devastate all crops, vegetation, and pastures in both Kebridehar and warder woredas, though the government try to control the swarms of hoppers through taking both ground and aerial control operations, the immature and mature swarms have continued to demolish crops and pasture. It affected around more than 194 villages and devastated to 253ha of farm and 10,412ha of vegetation land and put in jeopardy to the efforts of the project in supporting lives, livelihoods assets such as livestock production and agricultural crops vegetable production.

Pastoral community in Somali region has been living in harsh climate conditions that are prone to different disasters and shocks including drought, flush floods and some endemic disease outbreaks that affects both human and livestock. However, the communities have been surviving for a long time using their traditional management systems based on their indigenous knowledge. As mentioned during one of the community dialogue meeting. *“.....drought and natural calamities and shocks are not new phenomena to us, we have been living with these phenomena for centuries and we have been coping effectively using our traditional knowledge and coping capacity without any external intervention/support. We have been living with nature and natural resources, managing them in a way that they would assist us and our livestock during hard times like drought, shortage of food and water. For example, a plant locally known as Yi'ib would provide us with food and fodder for livestock. But unfortunately, the indigenous knowledge and our traditional management systems are eroded and the young people no longer value the importance of our traditional systems.....”* **A quote by an elder during a community dialogue meeting at Galogube Kebele/Village in Warder woreda, Somali region.**

Covid-19 pandemic is another challenge that humpers the smooth implementation of project planned activities particularly those related to capacity building and community awareness creation and training.

According to the preliminary assessment report by FAO and partners<sup>19</sup>, desert locusts contributed to worsened food security situation. The desert locust invasion happened this time when the communities were still recovering from the impact of previous droughts. Damage of large area of pasture and browse was reported.

*“We were pastoralist, we lost our livestock, our current livelihood option is only agricultural production unfortunately, again we are also misplaced after this desert locust invaded our land, now we have nothing to expect”* said: Sharif sayid, farmer from Bundada village of Kebridehar district.

*“Crucial control and actions are undergoing to be able to control the situation and restore the livelihoods of the people in Kebridahar and perhaps the neighboring woredas”*, said: Hussein, Head of Agricultural office in Kebridahar Districts

<sup>19</sup> FAO (2020) Impact of Desert Locust on Livelihoods and Food Security in Ethiopia – Assessment Report



*Photo 8: Sorghum Crops damaged by locusts in Bundada kebele, Kebredahar Warder, Somali region*



*A farmer in Wafdug Kebele/village lost his crop due to desert locust*





Photo 9: Children guarding crop farms against locusts and other bird pests



*Photo 10: Locust swarms affecting rangelands; competing with livestock for pasture*



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

### *Assessment of socio-economic Impact of the Desert Locusts*

The project team participated in a joint assessment exercise coordinated by FAO and other partner to assess the impact of desert locusts on the social and economic aspects of local communities. The results of the study highlight the impact and forms and basis for remedial interventions; both humanitarian, livelihood recovery and development assistance.

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

### **Result (if applicable):**

Testimonies from beneficiaries about changes in their lives as a result of the project interventions and support. Testimonies featured on Somali Regional Television.

Below are links highlighting testimonies from community beneficiaries extracted from Somali Regional TV Page (SRTV Rasmi Page <https://www.facebook.com/SRTVPage/> from different project interventions. The URP links below representing different project interventions are:

1. Rehabilitation of Garlogube shallow well  
<https://www.facebook.com/193939464545960/posts/542029673070269/>
2. Farmers supported under the project  
<https://www.facebook.com/SRTVPage/videos/203002934163083/>
3. Farmers benefiting from agricultural tools and equipment support  
[https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=548444105762159&id=193939464545960](https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=548444105762159&id=193939464545960)

There is a tangible results acknowledged by both community beneficiary and local government authorities in witness with all the project supports like livelihood diversification, rehabilitation strategic water resource, undertaking research to understand the infant and young stock mortality rate of pastoralist communities and use woreda disaster risk profile and early warning information to guide longer term strategic development planning that bases on community participatory and engagement as the key custodians and beneficiaries for long term livelihoods and resilience. The role of academia and research institutions is equally being emphasized to undertake collaborative action research for resilience building.

Specifically, the observable changes in community lives include increased access to animal health and feed, livestock water, improved rangeland management and pasture, and avoid distress animal sale and increased incomes from a number of livelihoods activities.

### **Lessons Learned:**

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

Women progress in small enterprises and business once given some startup capital. Hence access to finance is key for women economic empowerment and breaking the barriers of women in business and their contribution to social change. Vocational skills development is key in enabling youths to unlock and unleash

their potential to explore and engage in innovative solutions such as witnessed in youths engagement in cobblestones curving and a source of employment and incomes.

Provision of water and increased access to water is an important lifeline for communities in the water stressed environment and helps to stimulate and spur other economic activities. For example, solar pumped water facilities enable youths to engage in brick making activities in proximity areas to the water sources. This helps to maximize the potential among young people taking advantage of an opportunity of water availability.

Effective program management mechanisms put in place enabled the achievement of program outputs and outcomes. Program management committees established at various levels including National level Project Steering Committee, Regional Project Technical committee and Woreda level project task force.

Rehabilitation and increasing access to water for multipurpose use like drinking and irrigated small farmyards become an important idea that help communities living in water stressed environment to stimulate other livelihood and economic activities. For example, solar pumped water facilities enable youths to engage in growing cash crop activities in proximity areas to the water sources. This helps to maximize the potential among young people taking advantage of an opportunity of water availability.

In collaboration with regional, woreda government and local communities, the project also has tried to transform the *Prosopis juliflora* problem into an opportunity. “This tree has occupied all the land, posing a threat to both livestock and human livelihoods, and people wanted it cleared. So, the project contracting communities affected by the drought by establishing cooperatives to engage converting *Prosopis Juliflora* into charcoal production by using special machinery to remove it from land that can be cultivated It can then be used as a source of income,” said one staff member of an international organization.

Building on existing customary practices and participatory methodologies including participatory rangeland use planning help to resolve rangeland conflicts and mobilize community to participate in rangeland improvement practices including enclosure, fencing and over-sowing.

Provision of animal health and increased access to feed as well as strengthening animal health delivery system, forage production and livestock water simultaneously are important for livestock dependent communities to stabilize and build resilience. Strengthening existing private service providers is essential.

### III. Other Assessments or Evaluations

Below are some of the assessments, studies and documentaries made.

- Livelihoods and Economic Recovery Needs Assessment in Warder and Kebredahar, Ethiopia’s Somali Region,
- Institutional Capacity Gap Assessment Report” STM consultants, November 2019)
- climate vulnerability and capacity *analysis (CVCA) report* to provide climate risk analysis, east African engineering and general consultancy 2019
- *Community Livelihood Needs Assessments to identify Alternative Livelihoods in Kebredahar and Warder woredas of Somali Region; October, 2019*
- GIS aided activity location maps in targeted kebeles,
- Report of Baseline Survey for UNDP-FAO Resilience Project Conducted in Kebridahar and Warder woredas, Somali Region
- Impact of desert locust on Livelihoods and Food Security in Ethiopia – Assessment Report
- A link to an audio-visual documentary about the project [https://undp.my.sharepoint.com/:v:/g/personal/ambrose\\_mugisha\\_undp\\_org/EV03eeTMS01CqQPUatHUGi0Bfyk0JpNILYX8qX4BPIFg8A?e=sTrgMx](https://undp.my.sharepoint.com/:v:/g/personal/ambrose_mugisha_undp_org/EV03eeTMS01CqQPUatHUGi0Bfyk0JpNILYX8qX4BPIFg8A?e=sTrgMx)

- [https://undpmy.sharepoint.com/personal/ambrose\\_mugisha\\_undp\\_org/\\_layouts/15/onedrive.aspx?id=%2Fpersonal%2Fambrose%5Fmugisha%5Fundp%5Forg%2FDocuments%2FDesktop%2FSomali%20Region%20Project%20video%2Emp4&parent=%2Fpersonal%2Fambrose%5Fmugisha%5Fundp%5Forg%2FDocuments%2FDesktop&originalPath=aHR0cHM6Ly91bmRwLW15LnNoYXJlcG9pbmQuY29tLzpz2Oi9nL3BlcnNvbWFsL2FtYnJvc2VfbXVnaXNoYV91bmRwX29yZy9FVjAzZWVUTVMwMUNxUVBVYXRIVUdpMEJmeWswSnBOSUxZWdhxWDRUCUEIGZzhBP3J0aW1lPV9Qb1BfQIRUMTBn](https://undpmy.sharepoint.com/personal/ambrose_mugisha_undp_org/_layouts/15/onedrive.aspx?id=%2Fpersonal%2Fambrose%5Fmugisha%5Fundp%5Forg%2FDocuments%2FDesktop%2FSomali%20Region%20Project%20video%2Emp4&parent=%2Fpersonal%2Fambrose%5Fmugisha%5Fundp%5Forg%2FDocuments%2FDesktop&originalPath=aHR0cHM6Ly91bmRwLW15LnNoYXJlcG9pbmQuY29tLzpz2Oi9nL3BlcnNvbWFsL2FtYnJvc2VfbXVnaXNoYV91bmRwX29yZy9FVjAzZWVUTVMwMUNxUVBVYXRIVUdpMEJmeWswSnBOSUxZWdhxWDRUCUEIGZzhBP3J0aW1lPV9Qb1BfQIRUMTBn)
- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.
- investigation Causes of young stock mortality and disease.
- Study on development of Public Private veterinary Partnership and linkage model
- Review of Animal health delivery system strategy

#### IV. Programmatic Revisions

Due to mentioned challenges the project requested no cost extension (NCE) to March 2021 and the major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs that took place during the project no cost extension period.

Key highlights of the changes in PRODOC include:

Sr. No.	Section / page no. of PRODOC	Proposed changes / Improvements	Justification / Remark
1	Cover page	Proposed End date: end date March 2021 instead of December 2019	Project delayed to start by whole year in 2018 due to insecurity. PSC meeting approved extension to march 2021 to compensate for the lost one year as well as enable smooth project close down
2	Cover page	Proposed End date: end date March 2021 instead of December 2019	Project delayed to start by whole year in 2018 due to insecurity. PSC meeting approved extension to march 2021 to compensate for the lost one year as well as enable smooth project close down
3	On Page 9. Output 2.1	A reduction of the target acreage from 20,000ha to 5,965 ha area for climate smart agriculture	20,000ha is not feasible considering the context of the land use in pastoral communities where land is communally owned mainly for grazing and hence earmarking land exclusively for CSA technologies is not possible because CSA areas require to be enclosed of which might cause conflict between clans as well as livestock owners against crop farmers. Moreover, with scarce water, pastoralists always give priority access to water to livestock as their main livelihoods sources hence little water left for crop irrigation.
4	On page 12: section on inception phase	Changed the phrase “community vulnerability and capacity needs assessment” to “community vulnerability and recovery needs assessment” also in line with the revised indicator 2.3.1	The change necessitated by the emphasis placed on the need for understanding the vulnerabilities facing the communities and the recovery needs as part of the livelihoods and resilience building
5	On page 13-section on Project beneficiaries and their participation	Included a phrase: In liaison with ADA implemented Bridging the Gap (BTG) programme, the project will place emphasis on disability inclusion in the project planning and implementation process. This will entail identification, and inclusion of people with disability in the community action planning process as well	This to put emphasis on the need to include people with disabilities because they have largely been left out.



		as targeting for different project activities to ensure they; people with disabilities, are not left behind	
6	Section III: Results Framework (pp17-23)	Updated baseline values in the revised indicator matrix <sup>13</sup> as of 2018	Based on the realities on the ground and the assessments done
		Included additional indicator 2.3.7 on indigenous knowledge	Based on community dialogue and consultations, communities highlighted the importance of indigenous knowledge to the communities coping and resilience mechanisms
		Refined and rearranged indicators	To ensure consistence and logical flow of indicators
7	Section IV Monitoring and Evaluation (Pg 23)	Included the Regional Technical Committee and Woreda Taskforce	Need for increased sub-national oversight and technical support to project implementation

Apart from the NCE to March 2021, due to outbreak of the COVID-19 in the country which directly affected the proper and timely implementation of project activities for instance those activities that needed large number of human gatherings such as trainings, consultations, budget revision and amendment become important for ensuring timely project implementation and attainment of planned project results and outcomes. Program budget revision and amendment request was forwarded to project steering committee which discussed the proposed review and amendments by the program managing agencies and implementing partners without distorting the project outcomes and outputs.

Accordingly, some specific activities for instance trainings, studies and other activities that needed human gatherings were reviewed and their budget amended to the physical activities such as water facilities rehabilitation, Vet equipment purchase, and alternative livelihood introduction.

The major reasons and concerns that necessitated the budget revision were.

- COVID-19 Pandemic that has delayed the implementation of the project activities particularly within the first two quarters in the year 2020.
- COVID-19 restriction procedures in habited the implementation of specific activities that needed human gatherings such as trainings and study related activities.
- The utilized budget by Jigjiga University which was allocated for studies are now requested to reallocate for Vet equipment purchase.

#### **V. Resources from other partners**

Linkage with Save the Children International: The project provided the livelihoods and economic needs recovery report to SCI for use to their formulation of a food security and livelihood programme that will target Koraha zone that include one of our project targeted woredas- Kabredaha hence enhancing chances of scale up and synergies. On the other, the project team engaged in partnerships that resulted in additional non-financial resource contributions from other partners that contributed to the achievements.

#### **Partnerships for community skills development**

The project-initiated partnership with Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) to undertake collaborative action research to obtain data and information on drought induced displacements and the livelihoods recovery and resilience building for drought-prone communities in Somali region.

The research findings will inform our current Livelihoods and Resilience programme in Somali region as well as contributing to our overall institutional support to Somali Regional government in areas of DRR.

This will also contribute to embedding action research into our projects for informed decision making and program formulation including a possible scale up phase of the current UNDP livelihoods and resilience programs in Somali, Gedeo Guji, Gambela and other regions.

This is the link for the full report <https://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/from-basic-needs-to-the-recovery-of-livelihoods-local-integration-of-people-displaced>

On the other hand, In the spirit of furthering the concept of strengthening the partnership, the project initiated collaboration and partnership with Jigjiga University to provide technical information and skills training to improve practical skills for young sock management practices.