



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

**PROGRESS REPORT
1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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| <p style="text-align: center;">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Support to Livelihoods of Drought Affected Households and Resilience Building of Vulnerable Groups in Warder and Kebredahar Woredas of Ethiopia's Somali Region UNDP Project ID Number: 0107106 MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹ 00111261 ADA Project number: 2824-00-2017 | <p style="text-align: center;">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</p> <p><i>Country/Region: Warder and Kebredahar Woredas of Ethiopia's Somali Region</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i> <i>Accelerating economic growth and poverty reduction</i></p> <p>Climate change and resilience-building</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme <p>UNDP, FAO</p> <p>* UNICEF is a collaborating partner specifically to provide data on water point in the project area</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations: <p>Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BOFED), Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB), Bureau of Water (BOW), Bureau of Agriculture (BOA), Pastoral Livestock Development Bureau (PLDB)</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: USD 3,884,320.00 MPTF /JP Contribution: US\$ 3,703,704</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration (<i>months</i>): 24 Months</p> |

¹ 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](#)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> | |
| Agency Contribution | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP (US\$ 200,000) • FAO (US\$ 200,000) | |
| Government Contribution | |
| / | |
| Other Contributions (donors) | |
| ADA (US\$ 3,348,660) | |
| TOTAL: | |
| Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. | |
| Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i> ; Non-applicable | |
| Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i> Non-applicable | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i> | |
| | Start Date ² 01 Feb 2018 |
| | Original End Date ³ 29 Feb 2020 |
| | <i>Revised End date: March 2021 (PSC meeting approved NCE end date to March 2021⁴)</i> |
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NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During reporting period, the pastoral communities in the Warder and Kebredahar continued to benefit from the implementation of project supported resilience building and livelihood improvement interventions. In particular, the communities diversified their sources of income and enhanced their resilience capabilities to withstand effects of recurring climate change induced consequences.

Based on the community livelihoods needs assessment report⁵ and climate vulnerability and capacity analysis report⁶ the project interventions in 2020 focused on the 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 to cope with the prevailing drought risks and build long term resilience and livelihood base.. The project 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. The interventions provided employment opportunities for 590 women and 314 youth including internally displaced persons (IDPs).

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

² 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](#)

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ *Annex 1: Minutes of the PSC meeting approving a no cost extension (NCE) to March 2021*

⁵ *Annex 2: Community Livelihood Needs Assessments to identify Alternative Livelihoods in Kebredahar and Warder woredas of Somali Region; October, 2019*

⁶ *Annex 3: Climate vulnerability and capacity analysis in kebridehar and warder woredas of Somali region on October,2019*

Seeds, feed, forage seed, veterinary drugs, and veterinary equipment, cash crop seeds, pesticides, and farming tools. Further, the project supplied 18 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 that supported 35 hectares of land and benefiting 306 beneficiaries. The project supported animal health services including supplementary animal feeds and veterinary drugs as immediate measures to save livestock, stabilize livelihoods and build long-term community resilience.

I. Purpose

With a UNDP gender marker GEN2 as per the signed PRODOC page 2, the project contributes to the UNDAF / CPD Outcome: By 2020, an increased number of Ethiopian people particularly in disaster prone areas are more resilient; have diversified sources of income and are able to better prepare, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters. The UNDP GEN 2 (out of the GEN marker range of GEN0 – GEN3⁷) is assigned to the project based on the assessment that the project has a significant objective focus on gender equality and in particular women. For example, the Theory of Change (ToC) section (on page 5 of the PRODOC) places emphasis on women, men, boys, and girls, as well as people with disabilities access to livelihoods assets as a means to reduce their vulnerabilities to shocks. Moreover, the approach for Pillar 1 implementation (on page 7 of PRODOC) emphasized focus on stabilization of different social groups as a foundation for long-term resilience building. For example, emergency feed under output 1.1 enhanced milk production from 1litter per cow per day to 2.6 Litter per cow/day 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 was continuously emphasized throughout project interventions as per the project beneficiaries' section on page 12 with a focus on women and other special categories of people including people with disabilities.

During the reporting period, the project implementation remained focused on the overall objective of the project to strengthen the resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to reduce impact of droughts and climate risks in Warder and Kebredehar Woredas of Ethiopia's Somali Region as outlines in the two outcome (pillar) areas below :

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 focuses on long-term resilience building at the household, institutional, and ecology (landscape / ecosystem) levels that communities and their livelihoods depend on.

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

Outcome level progress description:

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

The Overall 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”.

The project has performed well against its intended outcomes in the year of 2020 and project’s intervention contributed to an incremental progress towards securing livelihoods improvement and long-term resilience building through food security and livelihood diversification. The project supported water resources development and management, enhanced fodder availability, rangeland rehabilitation and management as well as enhancing livestock health..

The project interventions in 2020 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 supported a total of 40,630 people in the two Woredas [Kebredahara and Warder].

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. .

The water supplies from the rehabilitated and newly constructed water sources supported the introduction of new climate smart agricultural technology such as solar irrigation pumps that enhanced food and fodder production and cash income for 131 households. For example, local farmers in Kebridehar and Warder woredas harvested and sold 14,250 kg of tomato, 8,850kg of hot pepper, and 300,000 pieces of lemon also these farmers harvested second season: 100kg carrot, 35,050kg of onion, and 150 Quintal of maize. The project supplied animal feed interventions saved life of 3,000 core-breeding animals belonging to 1,500 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 6,215 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.

The project instituted practical changes which resulted into saving of lives and livelihoods of the target communities in many ways including providing access to clean and potable water, introducing new agricultural production technology, the implementation of the Woreda Disaster Management plans and attitudinal changes towards understanding for disability inclusive and empowerment mechanism, rangeland rehabilitation, enclosure for improving forage production, marketing of range resource and

ensured local community members commitment and sense of ownership of the project interventions for long term livelihood enhancement and resilience building.

Output level progress description:

The output level progress highlights the achievements made under the respective outputs by the project. Under output 1, the project provided livestock supplementary feed for core breeding and lactating animals, livestock treatment, training and forage cultivation, rehabilitation of degraded rangeland fields through enclosure of the rangelands and over sowing of the rangeland fields with collected indigenous grass seeds, significant achievement were made.. The detailed achievement for each indicator is 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 through provision of supplementary feed to meet the necessary roughage, energy, and protein requirements for the breeding stock. Under this output, the project undertook 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.

In 2020, , 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 household received 360kg of feed 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, 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 enough for a period of 20 days while the second distribution was enough 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 2700qt in 2020 and each target HH received 360 kg (in 2020 ATMR.

In addition, 450 (175 female and 275 male) 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 1lit 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 were many 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 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)

In this reporting period the project constructed two hay shades and Two 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 repositioning 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 enough 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 (8m*10m*4m) 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 masonry made molasses storage tanker of 1m*6m*5m with 2m of 3”steel pipe constructed for inlet and outlet. For each shade fenced by barbed wire installed on angle iron of 2 meters height and 40x20 mm size in 20^30 square meter compound. 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 Kabridahar



Training of community members,

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

In this reporting period, the introduced one efficient feed utilization good practices by establishing nine Prosopis processing groups/cooperatives nucleus each having 10 members with the responsibilities of crushing Prosopis pods and converting into animals' feeds.

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 etc. In line with this, the project at least introduced Prosopis pod as feed through organizing groups, training, and provision of hammer mill.

The project also provided one hammer mill with full accessories for each of nine groups/cooperatives. Furthermore, the project provided construction materials enough for nine hammer mills 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/cooperative's nucleus. The overall achievement on this indicator was 100%.

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 activity enhanced 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 continued its effort to introduce forage production in 2020 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 150 ha was over sowed with local/indigenous seeds collected locally. Improved forage seeds planted on 90 hectares out of 400 ha land reclaimed from Prosopis while 10 ha planted on degraded and irrigation land. Both indigenous grass (100 ha) and improved grass (18 ha) seed planted in Karinbilile kebele while improved grass only planted in Bundada 147ha), Tukaley (11ha) and Mara' Ato (10ha) Kebeles of Kebridehar. In Warder, improved forage seed (2 ha) and indigenous seed (50 ha) were planted in Ubatale while only improved seed (4ha) were planted in Roobday and one Ha in Ubatale for the second round.



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, Wafd hug, 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 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 400 ha of land infested with Prosopis in Kebridahar.

At the initial stages of Prosopis clearing, the project facilitated the establishment of Community based Natural Resource Development Committee (CBNRMC) composed of seven members established in targeted kebeles for Prosopis Clearing activities. Each CBNRMC 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 3 shows the tools provided to implement Prosopis clearing. In addition, fuel was provided for burning stumps from the project. Over two seasons, a total of 1,502 HHs beneficiaries (902 male and 600 female) in Kebridahar woreda were benefited from clearing Prosopis through cash for work. On the other hand, A total of 288 Households(174 male and 114 females headed households) were benefited from forage cultivation and future crop production on the reclaimed land and access roads in Kebridehar woreda. The above specified beneficiaries cleared 400 hectares (100ha in Bundada, 100ha in Tukaley, 100 ha in Elhar and 100ha in Mara'ato Kebeles of Kebridehar) from Prosopis Invasion by cutting and burning of Prosopis stump and finally out of the cleared farmland, 45ha were planted with improved forage seeds in (20ha Bundada, 15ha Tukaley and 10ha Mara'ato kebeles.

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), forge 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 vilability 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)

The project supported 161,000 livestock that belong to 7,000 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 several 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, Wafdug, Ubatale, Dilanano, Agarweyne, Aado and Mire in Warder Woreda.

The veterinary drugs and supplies distributed are shown in tables 3 and 4.

Table 3: Veterinary drugs distributed by year and Woreda in 2020

| Drug Description | Units | Year 2020 | | | Project period | | |
|---------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | | Quantity by Woreda | | | Quantity by Woreda | | |
| | | Warder | Kebridahar | Total quantity | Warder | Kebridahar | Total quantity |
| Oxytetracycline 20% | Vial | 5,600 | 5,600 | 11,200 | 33,600 | 33,600 | 67,200 |
| Albendazole 2500mg | Bolus | 28,000 | 28,000 | 56,000 | 153,000 | 278,000 | 431,000 |
| Albendazole 300mg, | Bolus | 525,000 558,600 | 525,000 558,600 | 1,050,000 1,117,200 | 537,500 724,100 | 550,000 861,600 | 1,087,500 1,585,700 |

The project contributed to a total of 161, 000 livestock treatments belonging to 7000 most vulnerable households. Out of the total animals that constitute cattle, goat and sheep against various diseases, about 80,500 animals were treated in Kabridahar Woreda and the remaining 80,500 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 Covid19. 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.

Table 4: Livestock treated by year and woreda and beneficiary Households disaggregated by sex.

| Woreda | Year 2020 | | | | Project period | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------|------|-------------------------|----------------|---------|-------|--|
| | Total HHs | Female | Male | Total livestock treated | Total HHs* | Female* | Male* | |
| Kebridahar | 3500 | 2035 | 1465 | 80500 | 3500 | 2035 | 1465 | |
| Warder | 3500 | 1780 | 1720 | 80500 | 3500 | 1780 | 1720 | |
| Total | 7000 | 3815 | 3185 | 161000 | 7000 | 3815 | 3185 | |

*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 Woredas⁸

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. During the review, COVID-19 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. 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 point 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 creates 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 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.

⁸ 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.

However, the final report was found incomplete, lack important data, and did not adequately consider previous comments when reviewed with similar experts. Among others, the report seems 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%).



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 Jigjiga University (JJU). This review aimed to understand the current practices, approaches, and models of PPP; their strength, weakness, and opportunities and threats to improve the existing PPP 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-19 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 PPP draft report. Experts from FAO and the project reviewed the draft report and provided feedback to the University to incorporate and improve quality of the report. The project also advised the University to consider and duly address each point raised in the final text 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 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 point in the final text of the report.

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 lacks 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 strengthens 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 5.

Table 5: Equipment, cold chains, instruments, and furniture distributed by year and Woreda.

| No | Drug Description | Units | 2020 | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------|--------------------|------------|----------------|
| | | | Quantity by Woreda | | Total quantity |
| | | | Warder | Kebridahar | |
| Veterinary investigation equipment and supplies | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Cold chains | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Veterinary instruments/tools | | | | | |
| 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 |

| Furniture | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----|----|----|----|
| 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 Somali 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..

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

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

During the reporting period, 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, (2) hand dug well (1) communities' shallow wells (for Irrigation purpose), in both Kebridehar and Warder woredas.

The water facilities are providing access to portable clean water approximately 27,495 (Male 11,632 and 15,863female) peoples, and the water from facilities is used for both human and livestock as well as for crop irrigation purposes. two boreholes in Warder Woreda were rehabilitated 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 12 fiber glass roto tankers and two metal tankers with the capacity of 10,000M³.

Furthermore, the project constructed 14 gravity roto stands for integration of climate smart agriculture sun solar systems in which 51 households benefited from the sun solar water pumps with water storage and its stands. On top of this, all adjacent communities are accessing these strategic boreholes in the dry period while remote communities also supported through water tracking.

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

| | Kebele/ Village | Water source | Detail Activities implemented |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| Kebridehar District | Karinbicidle | Borehole | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed a masonry elevated roto stand Procured 6 fiber glass roto tanks (2;10m³ and 4; 3m³) Replaced 137 meter of damaged pipes Procured 10m³ fibre glass roto tank |
| | Dalad | shallow well | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procured 2 hand dug well and installed Established community water hygiene and sanitation management committee Constructed 2 gravity roto stand for sun solar water system for irrigation purpose |
| | Dudid | Borehole | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed 1 generator house Constructed 2 community water points Constructed 2 cattle trough Constructed masonry elevated roto tank Procured 10m³ fiber glass roto tank |
| | Elbakool | Borehole | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procured 10m³ fiber glass roto tank and installed Replaced 6 pipes |
| Warder Woreda | Nagardale | Borehole | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> constructed one masonry elevated roto stand procured 10M³ roto-tank constructed one waterpoint constructed of Generator constructed guardhouse |
| | Baliwanag | Borehole | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced and installed solar powered system Constructed solar grids Fencing for protection |
| | Mirkalifo | Borehole | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitated Damaged Solar panels Constructed of one elevated masonry roto stand Procured and installed one 25M³ roto-tank, Constructed one waterpoint and Constructed two cattle troughs |



Kerinbile kebele constructed elevated roto tank with 10m³ tank



Dalada kebele rehabilitated hand dug well



Nagardale Borehole rehabilitation through construction of Elevated masonry roto-stand and waterpoint



Baliwanaag Borehole rehabilitation through installing solar grids

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

The 2020 project target was 3000 people for awareness about climate smart agricultural technologies. During this reporting period the project reached a total of 2,430 (1148 male and 1282Female) in both Woredas. These 2,430 community members 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: vegetable seeds (onion, watermelon, tomato chilly and carrot), equipment's (18 sun solar water systems with irrigation accessories, 4 diesel water generators) and hand tools (shovel with handle, pickaxe with handle and wheelbarrows).

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. The provided pesticides included 130 KG of Mancozeb, 120 Litter of Ethio-lathion and 120 gram of, Sevin.

On top of this, the project introduction of new climate smart agricultural technology through provision of 18 sun-culture solar irrigation pumps which increased food production and income for 131 households. for farmers in Kebridehar and Warder woredas through sale of 1750 kg of tomato equivalent to (ETB 35,000), 350kg of hot pepper equivalent to (ETB 14,400), and 300,000 pieces of lemon equivalent to (ETB 600,000).



Indicator 2.1.5 Area of degraded rangelands rehabilitated (ha)

In 2020, the target was to rehabilitate 2,983 ha of degraded land. The project supported rangeland rehabilitation targeting most severely degraded area to enable the regeneration of pasture and browse to increase the availability of feed. Under this activity, three key interventions were undertaken namely enclosure with soil and water conservation, fencing of degraded pastureland and flood diversion canals 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 were 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 (CBNRMC) composed of seven members in each targeted kebeles for 4 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 committees were 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 for round due to change of sites by the Woreda administration and communities based on further discussion with community members. In addition to Ubatale Kebele, which was identified during the first selection, Biliwanag and Wafdhug Kebeles were included in Warder Woreda while In Kebredahr Woreda, they included Karinbilile Kebele. The survey was conducted to delineate the sites and identify appropriate actions.

The project rehabilitated 5,199 ha of rangeland and 500 meters canal construction to divert flood into field in Ubatale, Wafdhug and Beliwanaq kebele of Warder Woreda and Karinbilile and Elhar kebeles of kebrdahr Woreda. Out of 5,199 ha land restoration, 5,000 ha was land enclosure with SWC activities, and 150 ha is fencing for pasture improvement and 49ha of farmland cleared from Prosopis and restored to its productivity.

The aim of rangeland area enclosure was to allow regeneration of pasture through controlled livestock access, water conservation and floods control in the delineated areas. The target beneficiary groups were selected by the community based on a criteria including vulnerability, female headed households, and child headed households. In addition to fencing off the areas, the communities carried out multiple soil and water conservation (SWC) practices including soil bunds, stone check dams, cut-off drains and small trench for runoff water diversion in the enclosed areas. The implementation of rangeland enclosures significantly increased in 2020 through motivation and strong commitment of the Woreda administration authorities.

A total of 1,970 people (1,211 male and 759 female) in both kebridehar and warder woredas benefited from cash for work for the enclosing and fencing of selected sites to enable rangelands regeneration. 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. The overall achievement under this indicator is 5,199 ha against target of 2,983ha which indicates over achievement in the year 2020.



Resource mapping by the community



Fencing pasture land



Range Land enclosure



Community clearing unwanted bushes in the rangeland

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

In 2020, the project planned to support 750 women and youth group members with alternative livelihoods.

During this reporting period, the project supported 29 Income Generation groups consisting of 904 (male 314 and female 590) women and youth members in Warder and Kebridehar Woredas. The project provided the required support including community mobilization about the available potential livelihood options, business skill development and, and enterprises startup capitals. The startup capital enabled youth and women to undertake alternative livelihood activities barber salons and small business or petty trade (shops selling food and nonfood items) and small restaurants.

As part of the livelihood diversification and resilience building efforts in Kebridehar woreda, the project provided business skill development training and awareness creation to 23 (male 10 and female 13) business group members to strength their business skill; cost benefit calculations, risk taking, market considerations and community purchasing power.

On top of that, the 6 income generating groups in Kebridehar earned a total profit of **119,400 ETB** from their various business ventures , which they further invested to boost their businesses.



Dalad kebele: women's holding shop



Tukaley: Women holding shop.

The tables 7 and 8 below show the different groups that the project supported in the project area with various business development support highlighting the accruing benefits and including profit made.

| Kebridahar Woreda | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Activity and/or Business type | Site (Kebele) | Membership | Support provided by the project | Commodity collected | Profit earned ETB) | Remark |
| Small business group | Dalad | 10 (Male 4 Female 6) | Startup capital: ETB 40,000 | N/A | 18,500 | |
| Small business group | Bundada | 10 (Male 5 Female 5) | Startup capital: ETB 40,000 | N/A | 15,500 | |
| Small business group | Elhar | 10 (Male 1 Female 9) | Startup capital: ETB 40,000 | N/A | 15,700 | |
| Small business group | Maracato | 10 (Male 4 Female 6) | Startup capital: ETB 40,000 | N/A | 28,000 | |
| Small business group | Tukaley | 10 (Male 4 Female 6) | Startup capital: ETB 40,000 | N/A | 24,500 | |
| Small business group | Qodahley | 10 (Male 3 Female 7) | Startup capital: ETB 40,000 | N/A | 17,200 | |
| Small business group | Dalad | 10 (Male 7 Female 3) | Startup capital: ETB 50,000 | N/A | Recently established | Not evaluated |
| Small business group | Bundada | 10 (Male 2 Female 8) | Startup capital: ETB 50,000 | N/A | >> | >> |
| Small business group | Elhar | 10 (Male 3 Female 7) | Startup capital: ETB 50,000 | N/A | >> | >> |
| Small business group | Maracato | 10 (Male 2 Female 8) | Startup capital: ETB 50,000 | N/A | >> | >> |
| Small business group | Tukaley | 10 (Male 3 Female 7) | Startup capital: ETB 50,000 | N/A | >> | >> |
| Small business group | Foljeh | 10 (Male 4 Female 6) | Startup capital: ETB 50,000 | N/A | >> | >> |
| Small business group | Karinbicidle | 10 (Male 6 Female 4) | Startup capital: ETB 50,000 | N/A | >> | >> |
| Small business group | Dudid | 10 (Male 5 Female 5) | Startup capital: ETB 50,000 | N/A | >> | >> |
| Small business group | Bomburad | 10 (Male 6 Female 4) | Startup capital: ETB 50,000 | N/A | >> | >> |
| Men's barber | Dalad | 2 (Male) | Provided all barber materials like chairs(2), | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------|---|--|--|--|
| | | | mirrors(2), sterilizers, hair bears, cutting machine(4) cloth barber capes(20), scissors, combs, solar with accessors (1) | | | |
| Men's barber | Bundada | 2 (Male) | Provided all barber materials like chairs(2), mirrors(2), sterilizers, hair bears, cutting machine(4) cloth barber capes(20), scissors, combs, solar with accessors (1) | | | |

Table 11: Commodity-based enterprises groups supported by the project in Kebridahar; part of a wider network of local enterprises cooperative societies

| Warder Woreda | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Activity and/or Business type | Site (Kebele) | Membership | Support provided by the project | Commodity collected | Profit earned (ETB) | Remark |
| Small business Groups | Caado | 10 members | Startup capital 77,500 ETB | N/A | | Not evaluated |
| Small business Groups | Kurtinle | 10 members | Startup capital 77,500 ETB | N/A | | >> |
| Small business Groups | Miirdoog | 10 members | Startup capital 77,500 ETB | N/A | | >> |
| Range Product Groups (incense, gum) | Cagaarwayne | 10 members | Startup capital 73,000 ETB | | | >> |
| Small Business Groups | Roob Da'ey IDPs | 10 members | Planned to provide 100,000 ETB | N/A | | >> |
| Small Business Groups | Gaafaw IDPs | 10 members | Planned to provide 100,000 ETB | N/A | | >> |
| Small Business Groups | Qudhacle IDPs | 10 members | Startup capital of 100,000 ETB | N/A | | >> |
| Small Business Groups | 03 Kabale (Wardheer) | 10 members | Startup capital of 100,000 ETB | N/A | | >> |
| Restaurant Groups | 02 Kabale (Wardheer) | 10 members | Startup capital of 50,000 ETB | N/A | | >> |
| Energy Hub Groups | Uu-uule | 5 members | Provided Solar-panel, Inverter, Gel battery, Charge Controller and startup capital 15,000 ETB | N/A | | >> |
| Energy Hub Groups | Uubataale | 5 members | Provided Solar-panel, Inverter, Gel battery, Charge Controller and startup capital 15,000 ETB | N/A | | >> |

Table 12: Commodity-based enterprises groups supported by the project in Warder Woreda; part of a wider network of local enterprises cooperative societies

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

In 2020, The project planned to assist 500 women and youth community members to grow fruit and vegetable.

During this year, the project provided support to 534 members of local communities (257 Male and 277 female) and provided various agricultural inputs such as vegetable seeds including onion, watermelon, carrot, tomato and hot pepper and farm tools including wheelbarrow, shovels, hoes, rake-fingers.

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

In 2020, the project plan was 150 pastoral community members to create local market opportunities through cash for work-based intervention. During this reporting period, the project provided conditional cash incentives to 150 community members in Kebridehar Woreda by clearing 15 hectares of farmland the invaded by prosopis jullifora species and converted into productive agricultural and rangeland.

Also, in Kebridehar Woreda the project established 2 groups consisting of 60 members (male 40 and 20 female) to engage converting prosopis julifora into charcoal production and provided necessary support including safety materials, tree cutting machines and hand tools.

With project support, the group managed to clear 34 hectares from prosopis and converted them into agricultural land and converted the cleared prosopis into 163 bags of charcoal which generated ETB 32,000.



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

As the project target was to identify and link one commodity-based market system to youth and women community members. In this reporting period, the project supported local communities to collect and market natural products including honey production, Gum and incense as alternative livelihood options. The project provided materials and equipment to 13 (male 10 and 3 female) women and youth community members and engaged them with beekeeping and honey production techniques.

On the other hand, in Warder Woreda the project supported 35 households and provided short term skills development training garment and tailoring)through technical vocation and Educational training (TVET) institutions. The training benefited 10 women and provided 10 tailoring machines to startup the business enterprises.

25 youth and women members (15 male and 10 females) were provided with solar energy (Solar-panel 330W Battery 200Ah, Inverter-modified 1KW and charge-controller) as source of energy for five energy hub service. These small energy hubs were identified and conducted micro assessment at community. The business assessment indicated availability of market in the IDPs communities with huge potential to provide employment opportunities for women and youth in IDPs communities.

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

In 2020, the project planned to provide 100 female headed households to animal breeding stocks.

In this reporting period, the project procures and provided 600 goats (animal breeding stock) to 68 female headed households and linked to FAO led outputs for livestock treatment services with the same households to help them stabilize their livelihoods and get back to their normal lives.

The project could not reach the target because of high market prices of goats resulting from low goats' availability in local markets and high demand of breeding goats in the project area.



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.

Not Planned in 2020. The activity was done in 2019.

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

In this reporting period the project planned to support the implementation of warder Woreda Disaster Risks Mitigation (DRM) and adaptation plans. This activity was completed and Warder woreda DRM and adaptation plan, the project did this through supporting community level dialogues and awareness creation sessions about the need for community preparedness strategies and other coping mechanisms including community resource mapping and resilience building interventions.

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

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

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

During this reporting period 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.

The project team participated in and contributed to a Somali Regional-wide *Gu/Belg* rains Assessment process spearheaded by the Somali DRMB. The Somali region *Gu/Belg* assessment report highlights the performance of the 2020 *Gu'/ Belg* showers of rain in the Somali region and their likely impact on local food security, estimated the number of people vulnerable to food shortages in 2020, identified sectoral gaps that should be addressed to minimize humanitarian crises in the region going forward.

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

To strengthen co-ordination 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 four Disaster risk management- Agricultural task force (DRM-ATF) meeting in 2020. The meetings discussed various humanitarian issues including IDPs relocations, relocation site verification assessment, relocation fund rising 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.

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

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

Not planned in 2020

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

The implementation of the hay shades and watering troughs delayed. This was due to the fact that 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. To address the problem, FAO secured a waiver to compare only the local contractor to speed up implementation.

Delays and Challenges:

- 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. Although there were ongoing efforts including aerial control operations, locusts have fledged mature swarms have continued to damage crops and pasture fields in Korhay and Dolo Zones of Somali Region.
- Limited Dayr season rainfall
- High woreda administration staff turnover and reshuffles hampered the smooth implementation of the project activities.
- Limited knowledge on climate smart agriculture technology and innovations

Lessons learnt.

- 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) 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 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.

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. The three agencies will continue closely monitoring the situation and will always adhere to United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) advice. ***This risk did not materialize in 2020. 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.***

The capacity of local Government counterparts also presents a risk to the smooth implementation of some project activities. To address this risk, the UN agencies will ensure a strong emphasis is placed on capacity building. Furthermore, Output 2.3 primarily focuses on improving coordination, which will assist the regional Government in improving a wide range of skills. ***This risk is still valid, and the project team is monitoring it and instituting mitigation measures, although Covid-19 pandemic restricts physical meetings and gathering . 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.

In the year of 2020, two new risks namely desert locusts (DL) and the COVID-19 pandemic emerged. The DL affected crops and pasture, hence threatening the livelihoods of the communities. While the COVID-19 pandemic affected project implementation because all the government and UN operations, as well as community meetings and any movements were restricted.

Qualitative assessment:

Overall, the project progress in 2020 is rated excellent especially in the context of the enormous challenges and risks that the project experienced during the year. Most of the project interventions 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. Securing community livelihoods and resilience building through food security and livelihood diversification, water resources availability and management, fodder availability and rangeland management as well as enhancing livestock health remained key priority areas of intervention in the year 2020.

The project's intervention 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 in the year 2020. 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 five 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 harvested and sold 1,750 kg of tomato, 350kg of hot pepper, and 300,000 pieces of lemon.

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.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

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

| | <u>Achieved</u> versus Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|---|---|--|--|
| Outcome 1⁹ Indicator: Baseline: Planned Target: | | | |
| Output 1.1 Indicator 1.1.1 : No. of animals receiving supplementary feed. Baseline: 0 Planned Target 2019: 2000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3000 heads of lactating animals belonging to 1500 households in two woredas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries registration document at woreda • Voucher returned from beneficiaries received animal feed • • Woreda report |
| Indicator 1.1.2: No. of hay shades and concrete molasses storage structures put in place. Baseline:0 Planned Target:0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two hay shades and two molasses tankers in two kebeles at Kebredahar woreda | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handover notes • Field visit/Survey • |
| Indicator 1.1.3: No. of extension agents and community members receiving hands-on practical feed management and utilization training. Baseline:0 Planned Target 2019:100 extension agents. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 extension agents • 450community members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less number of extension workers trained due to Covid restriction of travel and gathering | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training attendance sheets • Region/woreda Reports |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 good practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty to survey due to Covid travel, gathering and associated restrictions. • Withdrawal of University who have the interest and capacity to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handover note of hammer mill and shade materials. • Field visit/Survey Report |

⁹ 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.

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>150community members</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4: No of efficient feed utilization good practices introduced and up scaled Baseline:0 Planned Target 2019:1</p> | | <p>conduct study due new order to receive more students which impact on the time of experts to additional work out of their premises</p> | |
| <p>Indicator 1.1.5: Area of land planted to cultivate forage crops (ha) Baseline:40 ha Planned Target 2019:5 ha</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 ha planted with improved forage seeds • 150 ha over-sowed with local grass seeds | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment/survey • Reports |
| <p>Indicator 1.1.6: No. of watering troughs constructed Baseline:40 Planned Target 2019 : 5</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 troughs in five kebeles at Warder woreda | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handover notes • Field visit/survey |
| <p>Indicator 1.1.7: No of beneficiaries from reclamation and economic utilization of prosopis Baseline:0 Planned Target 2019 : 500</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,502 beneficiaries (902 male and 600 female) Benefited from prosopis clearing • 288 Households(174 male and 114 females headed households) benefited from planted forage seeds from land reclaimed from prosopis • 90 members of nine groups of procopis feed processing | <p>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</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of woreda • Field visit/survey |
| <p>Output 1.2 Capacity for improved animal health service delivery system for the target woredas, zones and the region are enhanced</p> | | | |
| <p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: No of animals receiving preventive and curative health treatment Baseline: 0 Planned Target 2019: 30,000 animals</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 161,000 animals belonging to 7000 HHs treated using vouchers • Cattle, Goat and Sheep treated against various diseases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supply of more drugs compared to plan due to budget reallocation to procurement enable the project to treat more animal than planned • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries registration document at woreda • Voucher returned from beneficiaries received animal feed • Woreda Report |

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| <p>Indicator 1.2.2: No. HHs receiving improved young stock management package Baseline: 0 Planned Target 2019: 300 Households</p> | <p>The owner (7000 HHs) of the treated animals trained on common disease in the area</p> | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study report on identification of causes and solution of young stock mortality • Training material produced. • 30 animal health technician trained | <p>The delay in developing young stock management study impacted negatively on the training of the community within the project period.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpublished documents • Attendance of the training |
| <p>Indicator 1.2.3: No. of linkages of CAHWs with public -private animal health providers established Baseline: 0 Planned Target 2019: 1</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review report on linkage public private partnership model | <p>Arrangement for initiating linkage process were postponed pending agreement on stakeholder on the model proposed</p> | <p>PPP unpublished documents</p> |
| <p>Indicator 1.2.4: No. of CAHWs, public health post/laboratories and private pharmacies capacity strengthened Baseline: 0 Planned Target 2019: 20 CAHWs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 existing CAHWs trained • 55 CAHWs took refreshment course (of which 31 took for second round) • 24 New CAHWs equipped with necessary starter drugs and supplies • 47 CAHWs, private pharmacy owners and public health trained on PPP • A review report on animal health delivery system strategy • Woreda health posts equipped with Veterinary investigation equipment, cold chains, veterinary instruments and furniture | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training attendance sheet • Handover note of starter kit • Handover note of veterinary equipment and instrument AHDS Unpublished document |
| <p>Output 2.1: Improved natural resources management and agricultural productivity on 20 000 5,965 ha through introduction of climate smart technologies**</p> | | | |

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| <p>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of people accessing potable water from hand dug deep wells and water dams</p> <p>Baseline: 500</p> <p>Overall project target: 2,000</p> | <p>Target for 2020: 1000</p> <p>Done; exceeded the target.</p> <p>27,496 (11,232 Male and 16,263 female) of people are accessing potable and clean water.</p> | <p>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</p> <p>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>Physical visiting and observing the water facilities. Progress reports and all procurement procedures</p> |
| <p>Indicator 2.1.4. No. of people aware of climate smart agricultural (CSA) technologies</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Overall project Planned Target: 5,000 people</p> | <p>Planned 2020 Target: 2,000 (100:100 males: females) people from the community aware of climate smart agricultural technologies.</p> <p>Achieved 2430 (1148 male and 1282Female)</p> <p>The project managed to provide comprehensive support to local community members for the improvement of crop production, while they</p> | | <p>Base line & end-line study; M/E, progress & annual reports And project terminal evaluation</p> |

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| | have received various agricultural inputs; vegetable seeds (onion, watermelon, tomato chilly and carrot), equipment's (18 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. | | |
| Indicator 2.15 2983 ha Area of degraded rangeland rehabilitated (Ha) | <p>Planned 2020 Target: 2983</p> <p>Overachieved The project restored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 49hectores of farmland • 5000 ha rangeland enclosed. • 150 ha pastureland fenced. | | Base line & end-line study; M/E, progress & annual reports and final project terminal evaluation |
| Output 2.2: Increased food security and income of 1 500 Women and Youth Groups members through diversification of improved livelihoods | | | |
| <p>Indicator 2.2.1: No. of women and youth s members with new alternative livelihoods</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Overall Planned Target: 1,500</p> | <p>Planned 2020 Target: 750 (375 women and 375 youth)</p> <p>Fully Achieved</p> <p>At total of 904 (male 314 and female 590) members enabled with alternative livelihood income generating options</p> | The reason for over achievement is that there was some budget 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. | Base line & end-line study; M/E, progress & annual reports and final project terminal evaluation |
| <p>Indicator 2.2.2: No. of people with enhanced awareness of and linked to sustainable market outlets for their products</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Overall Planned Target: 500</p> | <p>Planned 2020 Target: 500</p> <p>Fully Achieved. A total 534 people were trained in products enhancement and market linkages and provided various vegetable seeds like onion,</p> | Due to potential to gain 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 | Base line & end-line study; M/E, progress & annual reports and final project terminal evaluation |

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| | watermelon, carrot, tomato, and hot pepper | | |
| Indicator 2.2.3: No. of people benefiting from cash for work programme. Baseline: 0 Overall Project target: 300 | Target for 2020: 150 Achieved. 210(130male and 80 female) people benefited from CfW through prosopis juliflora clearing and rehabilitating 15hector of farmland | | Community consultation reports Progress report and Base line & end-line study |
| Indicator 2.2.4: No. of commodity-based systems identified and linked with market system involving pastoral women and youth. Baseline:0 Overall project Target: 3 | Planned 2020 target 1: Fully achieved: The project succeeded to identify one beekeeping and honey production commodity as an alternative livelihood option and link market opportunity. | | Base line & end-line study; M/E, progress & annual reports and final project terminal evaluation |
| Indicator 2.2.5: No. of drought affected women headed households received improved breeds of young stock. Baseline: 0 Overall project target: 3 | Target for 2019: 150 female headed households. Partially achieved. 68 female headed households received 600 animal breeding stock. | The project could not fully attain the target because higher price of productive goats in the project area | Base line & end-line study; M/E, progress & annual reports, and final project terminal evaluation |
| Output 2.3: The capacity of regional and woreda institutions for climate and disaster risk reduction, adaptation, preparedness and response is enhanced. | | | |
| Indicator 2.3.1: No of community vulnerability and needs assessment reports produced, Baseline: 0 Overall project Planned Target: 2 | Not Planned 2020: Not Done: | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Indicator 2.3.2: No. of Woreda DRM and Adaptation Strategies in place and implemented.</p> <p>Baseline: 01</p> <p>Planned Target: 02</p> | <p>Planned 2020 target: one.</p> <p>Achieved. One Disaster Risks Mitigation (DRM) and adaptation plans Warder</p> | | <p>M/E, progress & annual reports woreda profile Booklets</p> |
| <p>Indicator 2.3.3: No. of Woredas that have Drought and climate resilience monitoring and evaluation plan.</p> <p>Baseline: 01</p> <p>Overall target: 02</p> | <p>Planned 2020 target: one.</p> <p>Achieved. The drought and climate resilient monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of the Woreda DRM and adaptation plan. Hence, there is one for the Warder Woreda</p> | | |
| <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>Planned 2020 target: once/year.</p> <p>Achieved: One Gu/Belg assessment was participated</p> | | <p>Gu/Belg Seasonal need assessment report</p> |
| <p>Indicator 2.3.5: No of times a year that woreda and relevant Regional Bureaus convene humanitarian and development partner coordination meeting.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Overall Target: 6</p> | <p>Planned 2020 target: 02.</p> <p>Achieved: Two regional humanitarian coordination and four Somali Regional Durable Solution technical working meetings and three DRM-ATF coordination meeting were participated in 2020</p> | | <p>Meeting Minutes with action points and attendance sheet and</p> |
| <p>Indicator 2.3.6: No. of Climatic and early warning database established,</p> | <p>Not Planned 2020:</p> | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <i>operational, and accessible for decision making.</i> | | | |
| Baseline: 0 | | | |
| Overall project target: 02 | | | |

iii) A Specific Story (Optional)

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

The invasion of desert locusts in the late 2019 year continued all through 2020 and devastated crops, vegetation and pastures in both Kebridehar and warder woredas. Although government tried to control the swarms through both ground and aerial control operations, the immature and mature swarms have continued to demolish crops and pasture. Approximately, more than 194 villages and 253ha of farm and 10,412ha of vegetation land were affected by end of 2020. This put in jeopardy the efforts of the project in supporting lives, livelihoods assets such as livestock production and agricultural crop production.

On the other hand, the Covid-19 pandemic is another challenge that hampered the smooth implementation of project activities in 2020 particularly interventions that required gatherings such as capacity building and community awareness creation and training sessions.



A farmer in Wafdhug Kebele lost his crop due to desert locust

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

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

There are tangible results acknowledged by both community beneficiary and local government authorities such as livelihood diversification, rehabilitation strategic water source, as well as treatment of livestock

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

- 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.

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

- 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 (if applicable)

- Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs that took place.

After the 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. 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.
- 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.
- The limited timeframe left for the project, which will not allow implementation of the significant number of activities yet to be implemented.
- Enabling efficient budget utilization within the remaining short timeframe.

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.

V. Resources (Optional)

Partnerships for community skills development

In the spirit of furthering the concept of strengthening the partnership, the project-initiated collaboration and partnership with the Warder and Kebridehar Polytechnical Training College (PTC) to provide technical and vocational skills training to improve practical skills for community enterprises development.

Partnership for collaborative action research

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 have informed 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>