

**THE EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND
ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND DISPLACED
PERSONS IN AFRICA**

Action Fiche for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window

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1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II)
Total cost	Total estimated cost: 48,362,000 EUR Total amount from the EU Trust Fund: 48,362,000 EUR
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project Modality: direct management Grants - Negotiated procedure Direct Award
DAC-code	150 Sector 16050 (Basic social services) 43040 (Rural develop) 74010 (Disaster prevention and preparedness)

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

RESET II is **based on** objectives one (greater economic and employment opportunities), two (strengthening resilience of most vulnerable communities), and four (improved governance and conflict prevention) within the EU Trust Fund.

The project will contribute to the implementation of the Valletta Action Plan and in particular of its priority domains (1) "Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement" and (5) "Return, readmission and reintegration".

To address the root causes of instability, irregular migration and displacement **the geographical coverage** of RESET II focuses on around 41 woredas (districts) from 5 Regions of Ethiopia, namely Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Somali. The direct beneficiaries are estimated to be around 1.2 million people (roughly 1 out of 3 inhabitants of the targeted geographical clusters) from the most vulnerable communities. This geographical focus corresponds to the following priorities:

- It includes Ethiopian areas encompassed in the IGAD regional resilience strategy - IDDRSI (Karamoja, Dikhil and Somali clusters) in which 5 of the 8 RESET clusters are located along the borders with Kenya, Somalia, Djibouti and South Sudan. The RESET clusters are the following: Wag Himra (Amhara Region), Afar (Afar Region), Siti and Liben (Somali Region), Bale and Borena (Oromia Region), Wolayta and South Omo (SNNP Region).
- It is aligned with the OCHA map of returnees from Saudi Arabia (2014), contributing to sustainable development in local communities which returnees originated from and are reintegrating.
- It addresses internal migration, which is often an intermediary phase for further migration towards Europe. Distress economic migration is particularly acute among rural youth. Lack of decent jobs in rural areas and the unattractiveness of agriculture push young people to seek more productive and better-remunerated employment opportunities elsewhere. As a result,

youth living in clusters prioritised by RESET such as Wolayta and Wag-Himbra migrate every year in large numbers to cities like Addis Abeba, putting pressure on the livelihood opportunities of those cities. There are instances where this phenomenon is followed by secondary movements of rural youth from cities to other countries of the region and beyond. Another consequence of the rural exodus is the pressure put on urban youth to migrate.

The intervention logic is to enhance economic productivity, addressing improved food and nutrition security, and increase access to basic services (such as health and water) that would contribute to effectively prevent and respond to tackling the root causes triggering destabilization, internal migration and irregular migration. The RESET II is in line with the first focal sector of the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) for Ethiopia, “Sustainable agriculture and food security” and its 3rd specific objective “*Improve resilience and long-term nutrition, including through LRRD and safety net/social protection approaches*”. Therefore, whilst RESET II was included in the National Indicative Programme allocation of the 11th EDF (€30 million), the Government of Ethiopia has accepted to channel those funds through the EU Trust Fund. In addition, the Netherlands and Austria will contribute to the action with an amount of €10,362 million and €3 million respectively. The action builds on the first phase of the RESET programme “Resilience Building in Ethiopia” (2012-2016), jointly funded by DEVCO and ECHO and implemented by 8 consortia of around 30 NGOs and 2 UN Agencies (FAO and UNICEF) in close coordination with the Federal and Local Government institutions. The approach and goals of the original strategic framework of RESET I will be respected while integrating the specific objectives and scope of the EU Trust Fund.

The exit strategy around RESET II is based on a long-term approach by which the resilience of the communities will be strengthened; the local authorities will have the capacities to continue developing their areas and manage shocks. Moreover, RESET II tries to support and better integrate with the Government's flagship programme Productive Safety Net programme (PSNP) in order to ensure sustainability.

RESET II is complementary to the parallel EU-funded project Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia (SINCE), to be implemented in partnership with the Italian Development Cooperation Agency.

2.2. Context

2.2.1 Country context

Internal migration, irregular migration, trafficking in human beings and smuggling of people are transnational challenges that affect Ethiopia to high degree. A country with an estimated population close to 100 million inhabitants, Ethiopia hosts over a million displaced persons, including about 730 000 refugees, the largest refugee population in Africa. The geostrategic situation of Ethiopia makes it a source of, a destination for, and a transit region for migration and refugee flows, mostly within the region but also to the Gulf countries and Middle East (Eastern Route), Europe (Northern route) and South Africa (Southern route). Ethiopia has an open door policy to migrants and refugees fleeing war, famine and hunger. In this context, it is often difficult to clearly distinguish irregular migrants from refugees. The concept of mixed migration has thus appeared to describe these complex population movements including refugees and asylum seekers, unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking, economic migrants and others often travelling in an irregular manner. Ethiopia is increasingly becoming a transit country for mixed migration flows, mainly from Eritrea and Somalia using primarily the Western route, as well as a country of

departure for migrants mainly using the Eastern route and to a lesser extent the Southern and Northern routes.

According to demographic projections, more than a million young Ethiopians enter the labour market every year. The challenge of their socioeconomic integration is immense. A lack of success in integrating these young people would be a collective failure and it could risk destabilising Ethiopia. In addition, Ethiopia is regularly hit by humanitarian crises.

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

Although manifested differently according to local contexts, a complex set of drivers underpins forced displacement and mixed migration in the targeted geographical areas: lack of economic opportunities, marginalisation, natural disasters, and food insecurity are at the roots of the problem. While the country has experienced double-digit positive growth rates during the last decade, the lack of economic opportunities, as well as of participation in economic life, are still very high, adding to a sense of disenfranchisement and constituting an important push factor for displacements. Across the country, population displacement has continued or increased, with returns to places of origin decreasing, and a growing flow of mixed migrants has also moved across the borders, fuelling human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. A culture of migration, amplifying the success stories of those making a good living abroad, spreads throughout the Ethiopian society and constitutes a strong pull factor. Information may also have a key role on migration patterns. At the same time, Ethiopia is also a recipient country for refugees arriving in camps and irregular migrants. They are not allowed to access a regular work permit and, as a result, they survive relying on informal sector activities with no legal status. Insufficient data are available on the subject in Ethiopia.

Migration has during the past two years increasingly become an issue of importance for the Government of Ethiopia. Work has been initiated towards enhancing the framework for legal migration; a new labor migration law is expected to get parliamentary approval before the end of 2015. In June 2015, a proclamation to provide for the prevention and suppression of trafficking in person and smuggling of migrants was adopted giving Ethiopia a tool to help prevent and tackle this increasingly important problem.

Ethiopia and the European Union have recently signed a Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (Camm). This is now the framework for all future interventions in the sector and a crucial tool for fostering political dialogue between EU Member States, the EU and Ethiopian authorities.

Investing in economic opportunities and in long-term resilience building measures with strong links between emergency, recovery and long term development (the LRRD approach) will have multiple impacts in curbing irregular migration, in particular by preserving viable livelihoods through increasing productivity and income, and maximizing direct or indirect employment opportunities for asset-poor groups.

Ethiopia's rural population remains vulnerable to food and nutrition security. Around 12 million resource-poor food insecure people require some type of resource transfer to meet their minimal food needs for a period of 4 to 6 months every year. Although the poverty rate has decreased from 28.8 million in 2004 to 27.1 million in 2012, vulnerability to crises remain high, coupled with fast population growth from 74 million in 2004 to 91.7 million in 2012. There is a strong correlation between the place of origin of irregular migrants and the most vulnerable/food insecure areas of

the country. Furthermore, Ethiopia is one of the four countries in Africa where the working- age population is increasing by more than one million per year, posing a major employment and development challenge. These challenges risks undermining the on-going development gains and poverty reduction in Ethiopia.

Environmental factors are a prominent migration driver for those from drought-prone food insecure parts of the country, as well as overpopulation and very limited access to productive asset and resources (farm land and livestock). Drought-induced food and nutrition crises lead to the depletion of livelihood assets and erosion of the resilience capacity among the vulnerable communities. Currently, the El Niño phenomenon is causing severe drought in Ethiopia, and the crisis situation is expanding across six affected regions (with a significant overlap with RESET geographical clusters) with a likely total of 15 million people affected by the growing crisis and in need of emergency relief assistance from early 2016 onwards. There are serious concerns amongst the Government agencies, civil society and international partners that the current crisis situation may accelerate the displacement of the affected vulnerable poor people to urban areas and beyond. According to recent studies, nearly 50% of the total displacement in the region is caused by changing climatic conditions and environmental degradation.

The ongoing social protection program (PSNP) implemented by the Government of Ethiopia has provided multi-year food/cash supports since 2005 for around 7 million chronically food insecure people, with the objective of reducing vulnerability to recurrent drought induced food crises. Additional humanitarian needs are covered through the annual emergency relief food aid appeal mechanism for a further 3.5 million people per year, on average, though for 2015 that number has doubled. In line with the IGAD regional resilience strategy - IDDRSI, the Government of Ethiopia has developed its own Country Program Paper (CPP) for drought resilience building with focus in the drought prone arid and semi-arid lands (agro-/pastoral areas). The recently developed Government of Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Strategic Program and Investment Framework (DRM-SPIF) envisions reducing the impact of disasters through the establishment of a comprehensive and integrated disaster risk management system within the context of sustainable development.

2.3. Lessons learnt

To ensure a strategic and efficient intervention, the preparation of RESET II was supported by an evidence-based approach underpinned by the EU's prior experience and its understanding of local contexts in the targeted areas. RESET II has benefited from a comprehensive assessment of migration patterns in Ethiopia, which started in early 2015. It consisted *inter alia* of a throughout desk review of available data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United National High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Migration Task Force, the National Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and several meetings with relevant stakeholders. RESET II also benefited from the implementation of the on-going EU-funded project "Support to the reintegration of returnees in Ethiopia", implemented by the International Labour Organisation. The evidence accumulated through those processes identified Amhara, Oromia and SNNPR as regions with a high incidence of irregular migration, both of origin and transit.

Achieving creation of economic opportunities and long-term resilience in the Ethiopian context is a huge endeavour that requires tackling a whole range of risks and stress factors, as well as structural causes of vulnerability with effective packages of short and long term interventions.

According to a recent study conducted by RMMS¹ and ODI², economic factors are the most common drivers for irregular migration in Ethiopia. Vulnerability to environmental factors and lack of economic opportunities are strong forces driving irregular migration mainly among adult youths seeking better opportunities. Support to employment creation and resilience building must be coherent and cover all aspects of disasters and other risks. At the design phase, actions must include multi sectorial interventions with complementary actions including supporting young adults having the potential to transform from unproductive into dynamic individuals by providing direct and indirect job opportunities to meet their needs, thus reducing their dependency on their resource poor and vulnerable families.

Experience has shown that social protection programs cannot by themselves bring the intended impact in terms of increasing productivity and long-term resilience unless they are well integrated with livelihood asset building and economic productivity for achieving self-reliant and long term resilience of the most vulnerable resource poor households. The upcoming PSNP IV foresees the strong integration of its livelihood interventions including supporting young adults within the vulnerable asset-poor households.

During RESET I, the analysis of NGO approaches to gender reveals different levels of ambition, from recognising gender-based differences to targeting gendered interests and ultimately transforming gendered power relations. Through the research component of RESET II and the application of its findings to all their interventions, our partners will be able to improve the coherence, impact and effectiveness of gender programming and monitoring approaches. Such exercise will require a thorough examination of the two-way causal relationships between women's empowerment and community or household-level resilience, and connect the 'mini-theories of change' with the ambitious goal of transforming gender relations and the overall theory of change for the resilience building programme as a whole.

The proposed action is based on the lessons learned from around 30 projects implemented under the ongoing RESET phase I programme (IfS Ethiopia, EC SHARE (FED/024355) and annual ECHO-HIP funded projects).

2.4. Complementary actions

RESET II complements the proposed SINCE action also to be financed under the EU Trust Fund. Both actions will focus on migrant-prone regions, particularly interacting geographically in Oromia, Ahmara and SNNPR. Whilst RESET II will focus on drought-prone and remote areas (in addition to the above mentioned areas, RESET II will also prioritise Afar and Somali regions), SINCE focuses on rural towns and urban areas and some densely populated woredas. From a thematic perspective, RESET II will be working, in addition to creating employment opportunities, on strengthening resilience by improving livelihoods and access to basic services, as well as disaster risk management capacity. On the other hand, SINCE will focus on creating improved livelihood conditions through the establishment of economic programmes that create employment opportunities.

The EU has provided funding at the level of 100 million euros since 2012 for resilience building projects in Ethiopia through the ECHO Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP), the Instrument

¹ RMMS (Regional Mixed Migrant Secretariat) funded by the EU and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Ethiopian migrants - June 2014)

² ODI (Overseas Development Institute) - Rethinking girls on the move - The intersection of poverty, exploitation and violence experienced by Ethiopian adolescents involved in the Middle East 'maid trade' - Dec 2014

Contributing to Stability and peace (IcSP) and the Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience (SHARE) program. These joint interventions are considered the first phase of the RESET programme, fully exploiting the synergies and complementarities between EU humanitarian development interventions.

The ongoing RESET programme, as a consolidated strategic framework, seeks to bring into practice the process of LRRD by jointly managing and implementing the programme between the International Cooperation and Development and the Humanitarian Directorates Generals of the European Commission (DG DEVCO and DG ECHO). It is implemented by 30 NGOs and 2 UN agencies in close collaboration with the local authorities. RESET II covers the Ethiopian side of the IGAD cross-border initiative (Somali, Dikhil and Karamoja) clusters, and the necessary coordination and linkages will be established with the neighbouring countries.

Similarly, the EU is also providing support to Ethiopia in the area of migration and integration mainly for improved management of labour migration and reduction of irregular migration, strengthening regional multi-national coordination for increased protection of vulnerable and trafficked migrant children. This proposal is also complementary to the EU interventions in the health sector, notably through the Sector Reform Contract.

The RESET II is fully aligned with the Government of Ethiopia policies and strategies, in particular with the PSNP (2015-2020), which the EU also supports through the 11th EDF (EUR 50 million). The fourth phase of the PSNP will further focus on resilience building to shocks and enhance food and nutrition security for around 10 million chronically food insecure vulnerable rural people. Furthermore, RESET II is also complementary to the EU support to the health sector (one of the focal sector for the 11th EDF), and the Joint Programming for Nutrition with the EU Member States. RESET II will exploit synergies and complementarities with the parallel EU-funded project SINCE.

2.5. Donor co-ordination

In Ethiopia achieving effective coordination, alignments, synergies and harmonization among the various partners entails enormous challenges. For that purpose, there is a consolidated Rural Economic Development & Food Security platform (that will serve for the coordination under the current proposal) located at the Ministry of Agriculture that aims at enhancing the coordination between donors and the Government. The Humanitarian Resilience Donor Group is also an active platform of coordination around resilience. The RESET program seeks a broad partnership and reinforcement of the existing coordination mechanisms, synergies and complementarities, as well as alignments and harmonization of the various resilience programmes in Ethiopia. The partnership with the national and local authorities as well as with other partners intervening in the target areas is an essential part of the approach.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1 Objectives

The overall objective of the program is to address the root causes of displacement and irregular migration through the creation of economic opportunities and the strengthening of the resilience capacity of the most vulnerable communities.

The specific objective is strengthening economic opportunities and resilience of the most vulnerable communities to human-induced and natural disaster crises, through measures that will

increase livelihoods and employment, and better access to basic services.

3.2 Expected results and main activities of the proposed interventions are the following:

Result 1: Improved access to basic services;

Result 2: Enhanced livelihood income and diversification of opportunities;

Result 3: Improved Disaster Risk Management capacity;

Result 4: Research & knowledge management enhanced to reduce vulnerability and tackle root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Ethiopia and neighbouring countries.

The RESET strategic and operational framework is the result of the lessons learned from the last five years of close collaboration of the DG DEVCO- and DG ECHO-funded interventions under RESET phase one, and also introduces the specific strategic priorities of the EU Trust Fund.

The activities foreseen for RESET II will fall among some of the following non exhaustive categories:

- Increase access to basic health and nutrition services, potable water supply and improving sanitation and hygiene.
- Improving crop and livestock production and productivity with the promotion of dry land farming practices, fodder development, small scale irrigation schemes, marketing/Value chains, or outreach animal health services.
- Promote access to productive assets and to micro-credit and saving services and local agro-processing schemes, support rural youth and women employment including returnees, trade, or vocational trainings.
- Promotion of natural resource management - NRM (rehabilitate community range lands, integrated watershed management), climate change adaptation, disaster risk management (DRM), community-based conflict management and peace building mechanisms, as well as organize awareness creation events on the dynamics, drivers and causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.

Moreover, an amount of 2,862,000 Euro will be reserved to address unforeseen crises in any of the 8 clusters under the overall concept of the crisis modifier (risk financing mechanism for the provision of contingency funding to quickly respond in the event of disasters, closing the gap between funding requests and delivery). Given the humanitarian crisis situation that is seriously affecting most of the geographical areas where the RESET Programme is implemented, this is a key component to ensure that the programme adapts to the occurring crises so to absorb the impact of shocks and preserve coping capacities. The program will also consider linkages with research institutions to conduct applied research to improve LRRD approaches and migration management initiatives, as well as linkages with resilience programmes and research initiatives at regional level (IGAD). The aim is to promote research, knowledge and information management, sector experience sharing and dialogue, and to build the capacity of government led coordination structures.

3.3 Risks and assumptions:

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Severe Drought and food security crisis	H	A crisis modifier mechanism will be introduced and consolidated under RESET II. This innovative component will allow implementing partner/s to react timely to emerging shocks and ensure that regular RESET programme activities will not be jeopardized during or once the emergency response period is over.
Predictability of funding	M	The RESET concept heavily relies on sufficient and continued funding to bring a tangible and sustainable impact on the target beneficiaries through the indicators to be selected. RESET is actively open to other funding sources for complementary actions from EU MS/EUTF or other development partners (DPs).
Demographic pressure	M	The Government of Ethiopia increased support to health extension for heightened awareness on family dynamics will mitigate this risk to some extent. The RESET projects will take this as a priority within their respective clusters as a main factor for vulnerability.
Conflict	M	Local resource based conflicts is common in the target food insecure areas and it requires tackling the underlying causes of recurrent droughts aggravating tensions in several ways. The programme incorporates conflict resolution mechanisms and peace building actions.
Environment and climate Change	M	The program intends to work intensively on awareness creation and promotion of appropriate measures in the area of sustainable natural resource management and Climate change adaptation.

The main assumption is that chronic humanitarian and long term needs and recurrent food insecurity, caused by drought and migration arising from economic and social exclusion, marginalization and inequality, can be more efficiently addressed via a longer term resilience approach, linking humanitarian and development actions, than *via* short term reactive rapid response actions and disconnected development activities.

A second assumption is that RESET can have much greater impact if information and experience exchange of lessons generated across the programme are used to influence other development programming. RESET can become a model of integrated multi-sectoral, multi-agent, multi-level intervention to build resilience of vulnerable communities prone to food insecurity and irregular migration.

3.4. Cross-cutting issues:

The concept of creating economic opportunities and building resilience is multi-sectoral and covers many areas according to the specific needs of each cluster. This approach will also promote gender equality at source, and protect children and women along migration routes: Reducing gender inequality, and other forms of discrimination, is a credible strategy to prevent migration and further violence and abuse.

Environment & Climate Change: the intervention was marked as relevant to the RIO markers because it tackles drought, combat desertification, and accordingly improves the

environment and biodiversity through various NRM as well as climate change adaptation measures.

Gender: under RESET II, the focus will be on enhancing the active participation of women, at governmental, civil society and community level. The intervention will take into consideration the challenges faced by the women, and look for opportunities for economic empowerment through organising women in various economic groups including increasing their leadership roles in various community based development structures such as in the Village Saving and Credit Associations/schemes. The action specifically intends to address the needs of women and girls through actions such as 1) creating more access to water supply schemes, 2) promoting their economic empowerment with the creation of employment opportunities, 3) through promoting micro and small enterprises, and 4) promoting access to credit services. The disaggregated number of beneficiaries by sex will be identified on the proposals to be submitted by partner NGOs for funding under this RESET actions, and around 40% of poor women are expected to receive livelihood support from the projects intervention. The gender screening annexes to this action fiche details other mechanisms and provisions to be included through the whole project cycle to assure the gender equality in RESET II programming, implementation and follow up.

Nutrition: Under RESET II, nutrition will be mainstreamed to further contribute to the building of the national system for nutrition-focused resilience initiatives.

Migration: The intervention will also fill the knowledge gaps about the causes and drivers of displacement and irregular migration and violent conflict. Moreover, it will show evidence about the strong existing links between resilience and migration in Ethiopia.

3.5. Stakeholders

The RESET strategy consists of an integrated approach where different partners implement a multi-sectoral resilience program with the local authorities in a defined geographic area. These “clusters of woredas” (districts in Ethiopian administration) were selected on the basis of their repeated vulnerability year after year.

The program will ensure and follow participatory approaches which will accommodate all stakeholders and seek close partnership with the pertinent government institutions and the target beneficiary communities and their traditional institutions.

Target Beneficiary communities: the target beneficiary communities (around 1.2 million people) will be actively involved throughout the program cycle including in setting specific priority intervention areas and the targeting process. In addition community leaders/Elders will take part in project awareness creation and sensitization activities including in the mobilization of their respective communities.

Implementing partners: The RESET II implementing consortia of NGOs are expected to offer an integrated approach across sectors, and complement the Government's flagship programmes, like the livelihood component of the PSNP, to address the integrity of the resilience building response actions.

Government partners: there will be a strong coordination mechanism and partnership with the local authorities at Kebele (village) Woreda (district), Zone, and Regional administration levels, as well as with regional research centres and the Microfinance Institutions. All proposed

interventions in those clusters are jointly identified, appraised and are aligned with their respective local development plans. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Federal Disaster Risk Management Council, and other pertinent Ministries like the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, will be fully involved in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the program, and be part of the RESET's Steering Committee.

The EU Delegation, ECHO field office, and the partner EU Member States shall jointly plan, monitor and evaluate the program including the Call for Proposal and grant awarding process.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing Agreement

It is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement.

To ensure the involvement in the action by the relevant Government institutions, a Memorandum of Understanding will be signed between the Delegation and the Government of Ethiopia that will establish the involvement of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (NAO), the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Disaster Risk Management Commission and other relevant institutions in the Steering Committee that will guide and instruct the implementing partners in all aspects related to the planning, implementation and monitoring of the programme.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

As soon as the RESET II is approved by the Operation Committee of the EU Trust Fund, the EU Delegation will launch the Call for Proposals to eligible NGOs with a 60-day period to submit proposals. Contracts are expected to be signed by May 2016, with immediate start of activities by the selected partners. The period of implementation will be between 36 to 48 months, whilst the overall execution period (including a closure phase of no more than 12 months) will not exceed 60 months from the date of approval of this Action Document by the Operational Committee of the EU Trust Fund.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

The envisaged implementation modality is Direct Management. Grant contracts will be concluded with NGOs using the negotiated procedure in line with the use of flexible procedures. To increase competition, the Delegation intends to undertake a simplified call for expression of interest. The actions undertaken by the grants will implement all actions foreseen under this programme as stated under results 1, 2, 3 and 4, including for the risk financing mechanism. Direct award for the implementing partner/s is also foreseen in the case of unforeseen crises in any of the 8 clusters under the overall concept of the crisis modifier described above. This will ensure a cost/efficient and timely response that is fully integrated in the current RESET activities.

A Steering Committee composed of the EU Delegation, the ECHO Office Ethiopia, EU Member States contributing funding to this programme, the Disaster Risk Management Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC)/NAO, as well as other pertinent Government institutions will ensure the joint oversight of the programme.

4.4 Indicative budget

Component	Amount in EUR
Grants to NGOs for results 1, 2, and 3	44,000,000
Grants to NGOs/research institutions for result 4 (TA, Studies, Research & Knowledge Management)	850,000
Direct award to NGOs for Risk Financing Mechanism	2,862,000
Monitoring and Evaluation and Audit	500,000
Communication and visibility	150,000
Total	EUR 48,362,000

4.5. Evaluation and audit

If necessary, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission for one or several contracts or agreements. Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission. The amount allocated for external evaluation and audit purposes should be shown in the budget at section 4.4. Evaluations (a mid-term and a final) and audit assignments will be implemented through service contracts; making use of one of the Commission's dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

4.6. Communication and visibility

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 4.4 above. The budget for visibility and communication will be in line with the strategy developed jointly between DG DEVCO, DG ECHO and the partners and will be operationalised through one or more service contracts.

Appendix I: Indicative Logical Framework

During the contracting phase, implementing partners will be requested to provide baseline information as available. A full survey is planned to be done in each component/project during its initial phase. This will also provide elements for a more refined definition of quantitative targets to be included in the log-frame. Each of the targeted geographical clusters will be subject to different development of cluster level logical frameworks (check the meaning of this sentence).

The following program logical framework is indicative:

HIERARCHY OF OBJECTIVES	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
OVERALL OBJECTIVE			
To improve stability and resilience capacity of the targeted most vulnerable communities, and contribute to address the root causes of displacement and irregular migration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater productivity, employment opportunities and reduced food and nutrition insecurity for targeted acutely vulnerable communities, • Risks evaluated and vulnerability measures adopted; impacts of disaster events reduced and sustained resilient livelihood developed, • Disaster risks reduction and Crisis management governance enhanced, wider stability, and reduced displacement and irregular economic migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments statistics, and its relevant documentation • Reports from Int. humanitarian agencies • UNDP Human Development Index • Final project evaluation report • Reports from IOM, UNHCR, UNODC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major policy shift by the govt. relevant to resilience building • Effective implementation of its DRM policy Government commitment • On-going development programs and PSNP and other factors that sustained resilience are adequately addressed • No high level emergency crisis situation occurred in the target area
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE			
Strengthening resilience of the most vulnerable communities to man-made and natural disaster crises through measures that will increase livelihood and employment opportunities, and better access to basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased economic productivity and income and better employment opportunities created • Increased and sustained access to basic and outreach services • Productive assets built and Food and nutrition security improved in the target areas • Reduced risks and impacts to disasters events and resulting crisis, and sustained resilience capacity, • Governance enhanced for improved service delivery in preparedness and disaster responses, reduced displacement, and migration management • Improved analysis and better understanding of context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National statistics • HRD and appeals • Annual nutrition surveys • Final program/project evaluation reports • Reports from IOM, UNHCR, UNODC • Gender disaggregated report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSNP cash and food transfers adequate to protect lives and livelihoods • A Crisis modifier mechanism will be introduced under RESET II • Increased coordination of humanitarian/ development assistance • No major exceptional social conflicts or economic crises occurred in the target area

	and factors for measuring resilience actions		
RESULTS			
R1. Improved access to basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % Increased in access to basic social services such as health, water, hygiene- sanitation, and nutrition (disaggregated by sex), with proportion of access created for the target vulnerable communities • Improved hygiene and sanitation practices • % age reduction in the prevalence of chronic malnutrition among under-five children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal and regional government statistics • Woreda relevant sector office records/statistics • Biannual and Annual Surveys Reports • KAP and Nutritional SMART survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government land use planning in pastoral areas more clarified and/or transparent. • The local extension service delivery system is more efficient to support the most vulnerable poor groups. • Low level turnover of govt. staff
R2. Enhanced livelihood productivity and income, and diversification opportunities;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr of jobs created from target vulnerable communities and having completed vocational training (disaggregated by sex and age) • Nr of households with acquired skills and inputs or working capital to run income generation opportunities • Nr of households with increased asset base and capital • % increase in crop/livestock production, productivity in main value chains, and income (against baseline) • % age of target households able to generate enough food/cash incomes to meet the livelihood protection threshold • % age reduction in acute malnutrition measured, and improved access to nutritious food for children and feeding practices • Proportion of people from vulnerable communities with access to financial services and with access to market for their products • % age of women able to access credits and drive income • Nr of livestock heads receiving basic animal health services, and trans-boundary animal diseases surveillance and control system enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woreda/zonal/regional government relevant records/statistics • Periodic and Mid-term Review reports • External Monitoring reports • Gender aggregated report • External final evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducive business environment for fostering economic recovery, barriers to accessing economic opportunities and financial services • The local extension service delivery system is more efficient • Strong working collaboration from the existing saving and Credit Cooperatives/Unions and other local credit service/MFI's to support the schemes.
R3. Improved Disaster Risk Management capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRM accelerated, the underlying risks and vulnerability factors reduced • % reduction in the number of people affected by erratic weather patterns • % age decrease in number of beneficiaries in the annual relief appeal • % age increase of land under sustainable and effective management (against baseline) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woreda relevant sector office records /statistics • Government and community capacity assessment studies • Post-intervention impact Assessment • Final individual project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new DRM policy structure established and functioning up to Kebele level • Political or clan motivated conflicts effectively managed • Population dynamics will be addressed simultaneously with sustainable NRM and biodiversity

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area (ha) of community range lands rehabilitated • Nr of integrated watershed management / conservation / rehabilitation initiatives supported • Nr of established Community DRM, and contingency plans for DRM. • Reduced occurrence of resource based conflicts, and distress migration • Level of awareness created on the dynamics, drivers and causes of instability, forced displacement and about the perils of irregular migration and criminal networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementation reports • Baseline and end survey • Final evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conservation • Government does not implement a nationwide agricultural expansion strategy or introduce other national programmes that divert government/ community attention • Staff turnover in government partners does not affect smooth and timely implementation
R4: Research and knowledge management enhanced to reduce vulnerability and improved coping capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr of relevant resilience building related researches conducted • Improved analysis and better understanding of context for resilience actions and climate change adaptations in place • Appropriate monitoring and compounded result indicators developed • National/Regional and clusters levels Coordination platforms reinforced; alignments, synergies, experience sharing and learning forums enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base line Studies and situation and context analyses reports • Mid-term and final • Evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong working collaboration from national and International research institutions.

ACTIVITIES R1 (Basic Services)	ACTIVITIES R2 (Livelihood)	ACTIVITIES R3 (DRM)	ACTIVITIES R4 (Research)
<p>Nutrition: - Management and treatment of acute malnutrition via CMAM (?) and targeted supplementary feeding - Promotion of dietary diversity, access to nutritious food demonstrations, school feeding. - Linking HEW (?) and PSNP (MoH to MoA) - Support supplementary micronutrients and complementary food preparations and demonstrations.</p> <p>Health: - Improved mother/child health -Reproductive health - Capacity building on health and nutrition best practices, and on planning processes; and facilitating mobilization for improved nutrition in pastoral areas</p> <p>WASH: - Improve water supply schemes, rehabilitate/upgrade - Water harvesting structures - Water supply schemes Monitoring and management system - Access to Sanitation</p> <p>Behavioural Change Communication: - Develop and roll out comprehensive communication for behaviour change for improved nutrition, using the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials developed by MoH - Provisions for marginalized groups and pastoralists - Document and disseminate findings on holistic and preventive nutrition practices and on their impact in pastoral areas</p>	<p>Agriculture: - Dry land farming practices - Small/medium size irrigation systems - Improved seeds, fertilizers and tools -Increased productivity and Value chains,</p> <p>Livestock: - Livestock husbandry, marketing and trade - Fodder improvement - Strengthen animal health services and access to quality drugs</p> <p>Off farm: - Promoting household and community-level local production (milk, vegetable, irrigated forage...), handling and preservation technologies, agroprocessing schemes,. - Creation of micro and small enterprises for employment opportunities, especially for young people and women with a focus on vocational training</p> <p>Microfinances: - Saving/loans and Financial literacy -Support to cooperatives & RUSACCOs</p> <p>Capacity Development: - Support to local extension services, FTC/PTC, logistics Infrastructure, TA, Training, ToT - Support local capacity building initiatives in the area of early warning, disaster risk reductions, and for community based/traditional peace and development institutions -Support decentralized government-led coordination structures and experience sharing and dialogue forums involving both relief and development endeavours</p>	<p>- Natural Resource Management (rehabilitate community range lands, support integrated water shed management initiatives conservation and rehabilitation) - Climate Change Adaptation - Sustainable Land management - Support national DRM strategy - Improve water supply schemes, rehabilitate/ upgrade existing water supply schemes and water harvesting structures - Community based conflict management and peace building mechanisms. - Awareness creation events on dynamics, drivers and causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration</p>	<p>- Create link with research institutions to conduct research to improve the LRRD approaches - Research, Knowledge and information management for improvement of resilience building actions - Hold forums and promote sector experience sharing and dialogue in Ethiopia for all stakeholders for cross-learning and scaling up of tested best practices - Build the capacity of the coordination structures at regional, zonal, woreda levels through training and improved knowledge management (database, research outputs dissemination and documentation) - Link to resilience programmes and research initiatives at regional level (IGAD)</p>

