

**Pro-Resilience Special Measure in Response to Food Insecurity in ACP Countries:  
Action Document for Implementation of *Building Resilience to Impacts of El Niño through Integrated Complementary Actions to the EU RESilience Building Programme in EThiopia (RESET Plus)***

***Amendment No. 4***

**1. IDENTIFICATION**

Title/Number	Building Resilience to Impacts of El Niño through Integrated Complementary Actions to the EU <b>RESilience Building Programme in EThiopia (RESET Plus)</b>
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 27,330,349 Total amount from the EU Trust Fund: EUR 27,330,349
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project Modality: direct management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grants – Negotiated procedure</li> <li>• PAGODA Delegation</li> <li>• Service/works contracts</li> </ul>
DAC-code	52010
Sector	Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture
Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	Supporting the poor and food insecure to react to crises and strengthen resilience

**2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT**

**2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives**

The El-Nino phenomenon during the year 2015 has caused the worst drought in decades and severe food insecurity in most parts of Ethiopia, leaving some 18 million people under humanitarian assistance, with smallholders, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists being particularly affected. High rates of demographic growth beyond the carrying capacities of the productive land, limited inputs and low agricultural productivity, weak marketing system and value chain/value addition are the exacerbating factors beyond the droughts that contributed to increasing vulnerability and high number of vulnerable people from time to time.

Hence, building resilience of the vulnerable people and communities to the impacts of shocks, and also addressing the root causes of vulnerability with effective packages of short and long term interventions are of paramount importance. Investing in economic opportunities and in long-term resilience building measures with strong links between emergency, recovery and long term development will have multiple impacts in achieving long term food security through increasing productivity and income, and maximizing direct or indirect employment opportunities for asset-poor groups, and empowering women and youth.

This action builds on, and complements with, RESET II which is in turn based on short-mid-long term strategies and INTPA– ECHO joint programming and management to maximize the impacts. It considers multi-sectoral interventions and is also informed by an in depth situation analysis that is being carried out by the Ethiopian Development and Research Institute (EDRI) in each of RESET II clusters to prioritize those activities that specifically address the impacts of El-Nino in the short-medium term and the root causes of vulnerability in the areas of intervention in the long-term. Other studies and analyses (G. Gray 2016<sup>1</sup>, USAID/LEO 2016<sup>2</sup>, EDRI/IFPRI 2016<sup>3</sup>, EU 2016<sup>4</sup>, etc.) have also provided the necessary information for formulating the specific activities to be funded by the current action in the respective clusters.

Tackling poverty in drought prone and chronically food insecure areas requires a holistic approach that integrates humanitarian response, disaster risk reduction and long-term development. It is therefore important that the livelihood diversification and income creation initiatives look for economic and job opportunities

<sup>1</sup> G. Gray (May 2016): *Waghimra Social Transformation Programme Assessment and Preliminary Design*

<sup>2</sup> USAID/Leo (2016): *The PSNP IV Employment Pathway: A Strategic Guidance Brief on Labor In Rural Agricultural Economies*

<sup>3</sup> EDRI/IFPRI (2016): *Non-farm income and labour markets in rural Ethiopia*

<sup>4</sup> EU (2016): *Analysis of the impact of the livestock value chain development on job creation and increased livelihood opportunities in the HoA*

outside agriculture and pastoral livelihoods by complementing relevant sets of skills and engaging the private sector. Whilst RESET II focuses on creating better access to basic services, DRM and enhancing livelihood income and diversification of opportunities more at household levels, RESET Plus aims to work more on the improvement of the systems, from micro to macro levels and the interlinkage between sectors.

In line with RESET II, this new action, also addresses the root causes of instability, irregular migration and displacement and the main objectives of the EU Trust Fund. Distress economic migration is particularly acute among rural youth in Ethiopia. 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 in the country or sometimes even abroad. The proposed action intends to improve the food and nutrition security of the targeted areas and enhance the economic/livelihoods opportunities thus tackling the root causes triggering destabilization, and forced displacement and irregular migration. Overpopulation being one of the main global factors triggering migration and food insecurity in vulnerable areas, this intervention will also work on reducing the future demographic pressure in the targeted vulnerable areas.

The general objective of the action is to enhance the resilience to shocks of populations most vulnerable to shocks by improving their absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities.. There will be a specific focus on targeting rural women and youth who are most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in the context of extreme weather events and climate change.

The expected results of the proposed actions are:

- i. Improved community access to safe water by reinforcing water harvesting, storage and water management systems, focusing on large schemes benefiting multiple communities,
- ii. Improved awareness of impacts of demographic pressure and consolidated family planning practices, ensuring a proper linkage between these practices and resilience
- iii. Improved sustainable livelihood through innovative actions in the areas of irrigation, livestock production, access to markets, value chain development, seeds reserve management, and climate smart initiatives, particularly focusing on improvement of systems from micro to macro levels, and
- iv. Enhanced employment opportunities for vulnerable youth and women within their localities and/or other nearby areas where additional job opportunities exist and/or can be created in a more sustainable way.

## **2.2. Context**

### **2.2.1. Country context**

Despite its achievements of economic growth over the last decade, Ethiopia continues to face serious development challenges, and poverty and vulnerability continued to prevail in most part of the country. The aspects that make Ethiopia particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and concomitant recurring droughts include rapid increase of human and livestock population and thus increased pressure on exhausted arable land and pasture, the destruction of the natural vegetation cover from continued deforestation, overgrazing, cultivation of hillside slopes and a lack of sustainable natural resource management system, poor farming practices and limited access to appropriate modern farming technologies, low access to basic social services and other inputs that can improve productivity, near complete dependence on rain-fed agriculture and limited access to irrigation technologies as well as limited off-farm employment opportunities.

As much as the country is praised for its economic growth, which was mainly propelled by the agriculture sector, it is also blamed its slow development of the manufacturing sector that is supposed to provide significant job opportunity for the youth, and that the economic growth is neither open nor inclusive nor sustainable. Foreign investment is among the lowest due to policy related issues, lack of transparent investment procedures and over-dominance of the parastatal/conglomerate company over the private sector (lack of enabling business environment). The land tenure reform issue also remained a longstanding departure point between the proponents of free economy and the government, the government and its development partners. The Ethiopian economy is therefore highly vulnerable to impacts of local as well as global impacts, these interplaying with intermittent climate impacts that is frequently visiting the country.

In Ethiopia, there exists strong causal relationship between climate variability and vulnerabilities of rural households, for who rain-fed agriculture remains the main stay of livelihoods. As the result of increasing rainfall variability because of the steady climate change over the recent past years, the rural communities are experiencing greater scarcity of water and reduced food productions, which in turn exacerbate the existing social and economic problems. These, combined with high levels of poverty and low levels of technology, leave people with limited choices and few resources to absorb and adapt to climate shocks.

### 2.2.2. The root causes of food insecurity in Ethiopia

Our analysis of the root causes of food insecurity in Ethiopia revealed that it is not drought alone but there are also other multifaceted structural factors that drive many Ethiopians down to the destitution line. These, among others, include:

- **Demographic growth:** Ethiopia's population has more than tripled in just over forty years, from 30 million in 1974 to close to 100 million today. Most vulnerable areas of the country are already overpopulated in relation to their capacity to produce food and, in the absence of external aid, the only future for many of their inhabitants may lie in migration. Poor access to health services, poorly equipped health facilities where they exist (shortage of essential medical supplies), and hence, low family planning practices are the bottle-necks that need to be addressed. As much as the awareness and knowledge of the community about reproductive health is low (the attitude of the community towards family planning is not positive), the traditional and religious leaders and norms play a significant role in shaping family planning. Although in most cases women are aware and willing to accept and practice family planning, they usually have low decision-making power in planning their pregnancies, in turn because of their lack of economic and social empowerment at household and community levels.
- **Limited access to potable water:** Despite the government efforts, access to water, hygiene and sanitation still remain inadequate. According the GTP-II standard, the rural, urban and national water supply coverages were estimated as 59%, 51% and 58%, respectively. The gap is considerable and when drought strikes, the different water points in the remote areas dry-up, leaving large number of vulnerable people under serious water stress. The drought of 2015/2016 provides typical scenario of such an impact whereby 5.8 million people were affected by acute water shortages.
- **Vulnerability to climate change:** Climate change is not solely to blame for persistent food insecurity. Even in drought years, rainfall still tends to be higher than in Southern European countries. However, across Ethiopia, the variability in rainfall is being increased by climate change, leading to greater uncertainty and more frequent extremes. The rural poor are disproportionately vulnerable because of their greater dependence on agriculture and their lack of awareness about and lower ability to adopt new technologies. Small-scale farmers and pastoralists are particularly vulnerable, alongside households and communities living in highly degraded, ecologically fragile and hazard prone areas of the country. This has significant implications for sustainability of livelihoods, making climate resilience building a key priority for the development programmes.
- **Land tenure and carrying capacity:** Of the many factors that lie at the root of low productivity in Ethiopia, land is a key problem. With an average size of 1.2 ha, or as low as 0.5 ha in most of the farming vulnerable areas, plots are too small and fragmented to reap economies of scale or even to feed the average family of five. Ethiopia's most productive lands are already under cultivation, and the agricultural frontier cannot be pushed much further without damaging fragile ecosystems in the country's periphery. Livestock and crop farming is practiced without consideration for the suitability of an area for specific uses. Because land is owned by the state and farmers' tenure is less secure as a consequence, smallholders' incentives to invest in their plots is limited, so also is their ability to obtain finance for investment on the land.
- **Limited uses of supplemental irrigation and heavy dependence on rain-fed farming:** Despite the existence of enormous potential for irrigated production and government's recognition of the critical need for development of small-scale irrigation schemes, only limited areas of land are under irrigation. In an effort to expand irrigated production, the government planned to develop 658,340ha of irrigation schemes, but managed to achieve only 283,408ha (36%)<sup>5</sup> during its GTPI. Given the country's irrigation

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<sup>5</sup> Growth and Transformation Plan II – GTPII (2016)

potential and the urgent need for reducing dependence on rain-fed agriculture, the government calls for efforts to expand irrigation during the period of GTP II and beyond.

- **Limited uses of agricultural inputs:** There exists low level of investment on productivity enhancing technologies and practices such as improved seeds, fertilisers and pesticides that can dramatically boost crop yields. For most crops, national supplies of improved seeds (drought or pest resistant, higher yielding, nutrient-rich) cover less than 30% of the demand<sup>6</sup>. Likewise, fertiliser use in Ethiopia is far below optimum and application of chemical and biological pest control measures is also limited. For example, pre-harvest cereal losses due to insects are estimated at 31- 61%. Similarly, the limited development of market systems that support back and forth linkages to agriculture such as services, finance, value addition, product, transport, and marketing further reduces opportunities for rural households to generate income and build livelihood assets.
- **Limited alternative opportunities in the rural areas:** The rural youth and women are facing tremendous challenges in accessing scarce livelihood opportunities. This is partially owing to the low level of literacy and relevant skills like wage employments in farm and non-farm sectors. The livelihoods of a large part of the rural youth cannot be ensured by the agricultural sector considering a limited carrying capacity in vulnerable areas and will instead look for employment in other sectors or areas. Thus, migration for short term employment has been a feature of the livelihoods of the poorest in many parts of the country. As population numbers increase, so does the number of young people migrating for employment<sup>7</sup>.

Hence, investing in economic opportunities and in long-term resilience building measures with strong links between emergency, recovery and long term development will have multiple impacts in achieving long term food security and also 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. This calls for a more holistic long-term investment in tailored activities with high impact potential for recovery and improvements of households' food security and enhanced resilience. The action is tailored to that end and is anticipated to reinforce and maximize the RESETII action which is designed to achieve this dual purpose - mid-term recovery and long-term resilience of the affected people.

### 2.2.3. Sector context: policies and challenges

The Government of Ethiopia has placed resilience high on its agenda with a number of appropriate policies and strategies in place, the overarching one being the ambitious Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) which sets a long-term goal for Ethiopia to become a middle-income country by 2025.

- **Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP):** The GTP sets overall strategic framework for the country's development. Building on the achievement and lessons of GTP I (2010-2015), the GTP II (2016-2020) seeks to further accelerate human development, with emphasis on enhancing productive capacity and competitiveness and increasing the industrial share of the economy. It's Agricultural Sector Policy and Investment Framework (2010- 2020) articulates more specific details for the agriculture sector that pursues agricultural transformation by increasing private sector investment, value addition within the country, and the value of exports. This framework describes four priority areas i) achieve a sustainable increase in agricultural productivity and production, ii) accelerate agricultural commercialization and agro-industrial development, iii) reduce degradation and improve productivity of natural resources, and iv) achieve universal food security and protect vulnerable households from natural disasters.
- **Food Security Program (FSP):** While the AGP is focused on the production elements of GTP, the FSP focuses on addressing vulnerability with core objectives of the FSP enabling chronically food insecure people to attain food security and significantly improving the food security situation of the transitory food insecure people. Components of the FSP comprise the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), the former Household Asset Building Program (HAPB) which has now been incorporated into PSNP under the livelihoods component, and government investments into the resettlement program and Complementary Community Investment. The PSNP, which provides transfers to the food insecure population in chronically food insecure districts, has served as the major component of the FSP investments.

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<sup>6</sup> Self Help Africa (2016): Overview of Ethiopian Seed System (presentation to the RDFS)

<sup>7</sup> G. Gray (May 2016): Waghimra Social Transformation Programme Assessment and Preliminary Design

- **Disaster Risk Management Strategic Program and Investment Framework (DRM-SPIF):** The 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. The SPIF provides a strategic framework for the prioritization and planning of investments that will drive Ethiopia's Disaster Risk Management system. Implementation of the framework is a key step that the GoE considers in its fight against drought emergencies within and outside of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Initiative (IDDRSI).
- **National Nutrition Program (NNP):** The NNP addresses the multidimensional nature of nutrition and is being revised (2016-2020) to include food security as an area of focus and operational guidelines for multi-sector coordination at regional, *woreda*, and *kebele* levels. As PSNP 4 expands to become a rural safety net program, it will contribute to the NNP by supporting nutrition-sensitive transfers and public works.
- **Health Sector Development Programme:** The programme aims to improving the health outcomes of citizens through provision of equitable, accessible and quality health services, and enhance awareness of the public so that they protect themselves from various health hazards. It targets producing healthy and productive citizens, reducing maternal mortality rate, reducing infant mortality rate, increasing contraceptive prevalence rate, increasing deliveries attended by skilled health personnel, expanding primary healthcare service coverage, and ensuring universal coverage in primary healthcare.
- **Water Resources Management Policy:** The policy highlights strategies to enhance the integrated and comprehensive management of water resources (water resources development, utilization, protection and conservation) and ensure water supply and sanitation, irrigation and drainage as well as hydraulic structures, watershed management and related activities. The policy iterates that the strategies should ensure water resources management being compatible and integrated with other natural resources management, and promote and enhance traditional and localized water harvesting techniques based on the indigenous skills.
- **Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE):** Ethiopia has formally merged its aims of developing a green economy with building greater resilience to climate change under a single policy framework, the CRGE Strategy, adopted in 2011. Four initiatives have been selected to fast-track the implementation of the green economy element of the CRGE strategy, in hydropower development, rural cooking technologies, the livestock value chain, and forestry development. These initiatives represent a rational policy prioritization as they offer the prospect of immediate economic growth, large carbon abatement potential, and are attractive to international climate finance funding sources<sup>8</sup>.

### **El Niño Drought**

The year 2015 was atypical year as the *El Niño* phenomenon caused the worst drought in decades and severe food insecurity in most parts of Ethiopia as the country has missed two consecutive rainy seasons, leaving some 18 million people (almost 20% of the total population of the country) in need of humanitarian assistance. The most affected parts of the country are a substantial part of the cropping areas in the eastern and central parts of the country. Southern and Eastern Tigray, Eastern Amhara, Eastern Oromia, and parts of SNNPR have suffered from lower crop production than the demographic needs. Waghimra is a good example where the *Kiremt* rains on which they depend for the only crop of the year has become increasingly unreliable and over half the population is under PSNP or drought assistance in any bad year.

The pastoralist areas (Afar, Somali and Borena) similarly suffered from failed *Ganna/Gu/Sugum/Dirac* (March-May) season and the poor onset of the *Karma/Karan* (July-September) seasonal rains, resulting in massive livestock out-migration from the most severely affected areas. As with previous severe droughts in the Horn of Africa (2010/11), it is expected that herd rebuilding will be beyond the capacity and resources of many poorer pastoral households and that these households will drop out of pastoralism to join the growing number of ex-pastoralists in the country. At least in the short-term, many of these households in transition will remain vulnerable to livelihood shocks as they would not gain much from precarious livelihood strategies in peri-urban areas around market-towns and trading centres.

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<sup>8</sup> Lindsey Jones and Elizabeth Carabine (2013): ODI: Exploring Political and Socio-Economic Drivers of Transformational Climate Policy: Early Insights from the Design of Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy

Looking back to previous *El-Nino* episodes, it is highly likely that *La Nina* event, which is characterised by wetter-than-normal conditions for the *Kiremt* season, will set in. International climate models indicate the likelihoods of *La Niña* beginning to strengthen from August 2016<sup>9</sup>. In the case of Ethiopia, the cooling of the seas surface temperature in the eastern Pacific comes with heavy *Kiremt* rains that subsequently increase flooding incidence during the months of August and September over the flood prone areas, and also slight delays in the cessation of rains as compared to 2016s. Moreover, the *La Nina* scenario means that the rainfall during the short (Oct. to Dec.) as well as the long (Mar. to May) rainy seasons in the southern rangelands may also be below average. In addition, the *Belg* (Mar. to May) dependent areas in the north will have poor rainfall performance, which means further stress on the vulnerable household economy.

Generally, the impact of the climate-induced shocks and continual high number of people annually falling back to needing emergency assistance has more sufficiently caught the attention of humanitarian donors to focus on short-term responses. However, such short-term responses actions could not bring about sustainable livelihood as most of them target the effects rather than the root causes of food insecurity.

#### **2.2.4. EU Policy Framework**

The European Commission's Communication *EU Approach to Resilience-Learning from Food Security Crises* confirms EU's strong commitment to building resilience in crisis-prone countries. The *Action Plan for Resilience in Crisis Prone Countries 2013-2020* sets the ways forward for a more effective EU collaborative action on building resilience, bringing together humanitarian action, long-term development cooperation and on-going political engagement. The EU strategy, *establishing a new Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration (COM (2015) 240 of 13 May 2015)*, calls for a better targeting of development cooperation to tackle the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement in countries of origin and transit, by enhancing resilience to external shocks, eradicating extreme poverty, creating inclusive economic opportunities, strengthening social cohesion, and building better governance.

The resilience approach of the Commission, established in 2012, aims at addressing the root causes of vulnerability, the most important of which are chronic food and nutrition insecurity and their inter-relationship with gender inequality. During the 2014-2020 period, the *Food and nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FSSA)* resilience building mechanism will address post-crisis situations with the objectives to i) prevent the need of reallocation of funds from the National Indicative Programme (NIP) to respond to crises, ii) address acute crisis to prevent their deterioration into protracted crises, iii) contribute to build up resilience of affected communities by helping them in bouncing back after the shock, iv) contribute to the capacity building process, which has been instrumental in resilience initiatives.

#### **2.3. Lessons learnt**

The preparation of the action is supported by an evidence-based approach underpinned by the EU's prior and ongoing experience and its understanding of local contexts in the targeted areas. Experiences showed that resilience building can only lead to concrete and a sustainable result if a complementary approach is applied using humanitarian as well as development tools and mechanisms. To respond to the immediate crisis situations and at the same time to address the root causes of vulnerability, both development and humanitarian funding is required and each source of funding should be applied according to the respective comparative advantages.

The fact that the root causes of vulnerability are multi-faceted means more integrated approaches need to be adopted in addressing them. Without tackling the key factors like the demographic pressure, investment in others may results only into short-term gains. Likewise, the social and cultural barriers (skills gap, employability) need to be addressed to enable the rural landless and potential migrants' access to job opportunities intra- and inter- localities/regions.

It is also to be noted 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

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<sup>9</sup> According to the International Research Institute for Climate and Society, Colombia University, during early August 2016 the tropical Pacific SST anomaly was close to -0.5C, approaching the weak *La Niña* threshold. During the November, December January season, the probability of *La Nina* reaches to 60%

building and economic productivity for achieving self-reliant and long term resilience of the most vulnerable households. This is one of the lessons for the development partners to highlight strong integration of livelihood interventions including supporting youth within the vulnerable asset-poor households under the ongoing RESET.

During RESET implementation, the analysis of NGO approaches to gender reveals different levels of lessons, from recognizing gender-based differences to mainstreaming gender and ultimately transforming gendered power relations. Through the research component of RESET and the application of its findings to all their interventions, implementing 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 with the ambitious goal of transforming gender relations and the overall theory of change for the resilience building programme.

The ongoing collaboration between EU (JRC) and UNICEF in mapping ground water resources in pilot drought-prone areas of the country has already reached some successes and lessons that earned appreciation from the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy. Indeed, the mapping increases the success rate of drilling productive deep wells, providing access to sustainable water sources to communities living in areas with water shortage. This initiative sets important stepping stones and will be rolled out in the Reset Plus clusters and beyond.

Furthermore, interesting lessons and good practices documented from the previous and ongoing programmes (both from EU-funded and other donors funded) such as group based off-farm income generations, farmers field level improved crop seeds multiplications, community managed sustainable water supply schemes, effective integration of women's empowerment, youth, nutrition, and climate change into livelihood activities, are available for scaling up. Experience from the USAID funded GRAD project reveals that village economic and social associations (VESA) members developed more confidence to take MFI loans to invest in new livelihoods activities because they have gained skills to better use of the credit and most agree that the VESA loans are easy to access<sup>10</sup>. Such groups also offer entry point for further skills building, awareness raising (BCC) with respect to nutrition, family planning/reproductive health, gender, (women empowerment) and engagement in income generating activities that enable them earn good return.

To address barriers of accessing loan through MFI, some programmes have started supporting several MFIs to develop new products, and have using loan guarantees and insurance schemes to mitigate financial risk related to lending to poor households and individuals. Such schemes have enabled the beneficiaries to finance income-generating activities and value chain development opportunities, and these could be further promoted and scaled up/out to reach much more vulnerable people.

## 2.4. Complementary actions

The current intervention will **focus on the complementarity with the past and existing resilience building initiatives** supported by the EU addressing some of the root causes of vulnerability through different sectoral interventions such as governance, health, agriculture, or infrastructure. The EU has provided funding in the order of €300 million since 2012 for resilience building projects in Ethiopia through the ECHO-HIP, IcSP, SHARE, RESET, and PSNP. These joint interventions are considered in the RESET programme, to best benefit from the synergies and complementarities between EU humanitarian and development interventions.

The key features of the joint resilience building model of DEVCO and ECHO (RESET) is iterated by a geographical cluster approach focusing on the most chronically food insecure *woredas*, and basing on multi-annual planning whereby nutrition is considered as an entry point. The two institutions have followed approaches to resilience building especially with the recent RESET II (EUR47M)<sup>11</sup> funded through the EU

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<sup>10</sup> USAID/Feed the Future Ethiopia Livelihoods for Resilience Activity (RFA-663-16-000008)

<sup>11</sup> Member states contributed €12M (Netherlands €9M and Austria €3M)

Trust Fund, whereby lessons from ongoing resilience building projects financed through the two instruments (DEVCO/ECHO-HIP) were used.

RESET is based on 4 cornerstones for building resilience, namely, i) improving the provision of basic services (WASH, nutrition, etc.), ii) support to livelihoods, iii) linkage to safety nets, and iv) disaster risk management. RESET II currently targets 41 *woredas* though additional financial investment would be needed in order to properly build the resilience and expand the coping capacities of the most vulnerable population. The contracts with the selected partners in the eight clusters are in the process of signature and implementation is to take off immediately.

The ongoing Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) program (EUR18M) supports aspects of early recovery based on identified priority needs aimed at fostering social and economic stability of drought affected smallholder farmers and (agro) pastoralists by reducing their vulnerability to shocks (improved resilience) which offers the opportunity to respond to key challenges.

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.

The EU is currently formulating the Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia (SINCE) to tackle destabilisation and the root causes of irregular migration and displacement through creating greater economic and employment opportunities, especially for young people and women, with a focus on vocational trainings and the creation of micro and small enterprises. In particular, SINCE intends to enhance the living conditions of potential migrants and returnees through the on-the-job training and capacity development of the target population. RESET Plus will closely work with SINCE as well as the upcoming transboundary action (under formulation) by sharing experiences and lessons in view of advancing the EU resilience agenda and understanding the dynamics and addressing root causes of migration.

Furthermore, the EU through ECHO, also supports the over 700,000 refugees hosted in Ethiopia (EUR14M in 2015, EUR36.5M in 2016). ECHO also mobilized EUR133.5M for humanitarian response to the effects of drought 2015/2016 and provided most needed support to the affected local populations and drought caused IDPs in food assistance, nutritional treatment, health, WASH and livelihood.

Finally, the ongoing collaboration between EU (JRC) and UNICEF to locate sustainable deep groundwater, whereby satellite image analysis of the worst affected *woredas* conducted by JRC, helped locating potential groundwater reservoir and selection of appropriate sites for drilling with high probability of success. Expanding this type of technical and scientific support to RESET Plus clusters will help RESET implementation partners and others reduce risk of drilling negative wells and save significant costs which they would have incurred otherwise.

## **2.5. Donor coordination**

In Ethiopia, achieving effective coordination, alignments, synergies and harmonization among the various partners entails enormous challenges. To address that, there is a consolidated Rural Economic Development and Food Security (RED&FS) platform 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 including the PSNP (and the social protection programme).

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. RESET has already set minimum standards of governance and external/internal coordination and also inter/intra clusters coordination mechanisms which equally serves this action too. In fact, all implementing partners are members of coordination forums and thematic technical committees/task forces at regional level where all donors' funded projects are reviewed for performance thus far, coordination and integration/alignment with government programmes, lessons and good practices for



future considerations are reviewed. Hence, being aligned with RESETII, the RESET Plus will benefit from the same coordination, and M&E.

### **3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

The RESET Plus action is based on the experiences and lessons gained from the implementation of RESET as well as other development partners' development/resilience building projects in Ethiopia, but with more focus on improvement of systems from micro to macro levels. Under the RESET II, different activities contributing to diversification of livelihoods and job creation, access to basic services, natural resources management/watershed management, and building service delivery/disaster management capacities are being planned. Whilst RESET II provides an excellent platform to improve the resilience of the targeted population, RESET Plus, will build on those activities and complement them in order to better address the root causes of food insecurity.

The central theme of this action will be *Resilience Building* through integrated and cross sectoral approaches to improving the three capacities, namely, **absorptive capacity** (disaster risk management), **adaptive capacity** (long-term livelihoods investment), and **transformative capacity** (improved governance and enabling conditions). The actions should ensure that partners and sectors work together to promote resilience by leveraging experiences and lessons, adopting complementary strategies with ongoing actions and government flagship programmes. The interventions will specifically focus on the most vulnerable groups (poor households, landless/jobless rural youth and women) but also the better off as long as that leverages creating opportunities for the vulnerable people. At the same time, interventions at a higher systemic level will be considered whenever relevant in order to address the more structural underlying causes of vulnerability.

#### **3.1. Overall objective**

The general objective of the action is to enhance the resilience of populations most vulnerable to shocks by improving their absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities.

#### **3.2. Specific objective**

The specific objective of the action is to enhance the resilience to shock of chronically food insecure populations in most vulnerable areas by addressing the structural and systemic root causes of vulnerability and chronic food and nutrition insecurity.

#### **3.3. Expected results and main activities**

##### ***3.3.1. Result 1: Improved access to safe water at community level by reinforcing water harvesting, storage and water management systems, focusing on large schemes benefiting multiple communities***

The proposed activities (indicative) are:

- Deep groundwater mapping, prepare hydrogeological map, and groundwater database,
- Capacity building on well-sitting, drilling supervision and groundwater management,
- Rehabilitation and/or installation of water sources (birkats, ellas, ponds, subsurface/sand dams),
- Support water storage (rainwater harvesting schemes) and community water management,
- Sanitation promotion (promotion of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTSH) approaches),
- Support strengthening water management system, development of water management strategies including contingency planning for water utilization and management

##### ***3.3.2. Result 2: Improved awareness of impacts of demographic pressure and consolidated family planning practices, ensuring a proper linkage between these practices and resilience***

The proposed activities (indicative) are:

- Awareness, attitudinal changes, promotion of family planning, counselling on reproductive and sexual health, particularly those targeting at youth and women,

- Empowerment of youths and women through strengthening and establishment of grass root-based groups and access to socio-economic opportunities
- Awareness creation on sexual and reproductive health at different local forums like school clubs, idir, community meeting places, health service centres, markets, religious spaces such as mosques and churches, etc.
- Promotion of changes in social norms and values related to gender and sexual and reproductive health
- Active engagement of men and male youth in sexual and reproductive health
- Awareness raising on gender issues, particularly targeting non-traditional actors such as community and religious leaders, men and youth,
- Support to access to quality reproductive and sexual health and family planning services, particularly in remote and vulnerable areas, and building capacities of health providers
- Support non-traditional and social marketing of contraceptives such as outlets (kiosks), engaging trained youth and women, non-traditional retail outlets, etc.
- Influence policy and decision making on the consolidation of a comprehensive framework for resilience building including FP and gender equality.

**3.3.3. Result 3: Improved sustainable livelihood through innovative actions in the areas of irrigation, livestock production, access to markets, value chain development, seeds reserve management, and climate smart initiatives, particularly focusing on the improvement of systems from micro to macro levels**

Funds will be available to support interventions that target the root causes of food insecurity and/or bring innovation at system and/or household levels in the selected geographical areas. The proposed activities (indicative) are:

- Value chain mapping in agricultural and livestock sectors, analysis of potential markets for the selected livelihood options and link them to markets, linkage between different value chain actors/stakeholders, and support value chain forums,
- Build the capacity of vulnerable men, women, and youth to sustainably move up a value chain and remain in agricultural production as a viable livelihood,
- Promotion of nutrient-dense crops production,
- Support small-scale irrigation schemes with accompanying agronomic practices,
- Assess and strengthen the seed management systems, including the engagement with public and private seed actors, decentralization of the sector, marketing, and quality control,
- Promote community based seed production/multiplication, taking experiences from EU funded programmes, small-scale seed business, etc.
- Support agro-pastoralists with improved early-maturing and drought resistant crop and forage seeds,
- Support coordination among seed actors, coordinate with Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA),
- Support climate smart initiatives, linking with the CRGE investment plan, conservation of pastures land (community awareness raising on climate change, environmental protection, rangeland and watershed management),

**3.3.4. Result 4: Enhanced access to employment opportunities for vulnerable youth and women within their localities and/or other nearby areas where additional job opportunities existing and/or could be available in a more sustainable way**

The proposed activities (indicative) are:

- Identification of existing and potential labour market opportunities through conducting labour market assessments in the selected project areas
- Understanding/studying the quality of employees (youth migrating from rural to urban areas) required by prospective and existing employers (skills, customer service, behaviour, attitudes, and trustworthiness),
- Demand driven business and vocational skills training that enable small business or self-employment or group business in the rural and peri-urban areas,
- Training, linking and social support to wage employees (support organization of wage employees),

- Establish social clubs, social networking to enhance information exchange among youth, youth centres that provide information services for income generation (entertainment, ICT, family planning, newspaper, social media, etc.), and link with micro and small enterprise (MSE),
- Support the integration of value-chain development principles into off-farm diversification,
- Support youth and women-led off-farm/non-farm activities that diversify livelihoods,
- Support access to financial service for off-farm/non-farm engagements and entrepreneurship for youth and women,
- Strengthen local financial services and financial products for vulnerable women and youth,
- Support development, launching and cascading of the Rural Job Opportunity Creation strategy, liaising with MoLSA and RJOC Directorate of the GoE

### 3.4. Geographical focus

In account of the amount of available funding, the geographical coverage of this action will largely be in the eight existing RESET II geographical clusters (Waghimra, Afar, Siti, Liben, Bale, Borena, Wolayta, and South Omo). However, some activities might also take place beyond the demarcation of the RESET clusters as long as they are believed to reinforce the final objectives of benefiting the vulnerable populations targeted by RESET.

### 3.5. Risks and assumptions

#### 3.5.1. Risk and mitigation measures

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Severe Drought and food security crisis	H	A crisis modifier mechanism is introduced under RESET II; the process of flexible use of fund ongoing EU financed programmes proposed and approved.
Demographic pressure	M	The GoE increased support to health extension for heightened awareness on family dynamics will mitigate this risk to some extent. One of the results of the projects is dedicated to addressing demographic pressure and awareness raising/advocacy for promoting family planning.
Political instability	H	The government acknowledges that the cause of the unrests in the different parts of the country is due to lack of good governance and that it is hugely working to enforce good governance and then instil stability. This is an area of redline which the government drew for the civic societies. However, the programme is focussing on youth (as on women) economic empowerment, applying do-no-harm principles, to avoid conflict related to access to resources created through the project. Furthermore, the EUD (and other DAG members) remains active in political dialogue to insure democratic and good governance in the country.
Environment and climate change	M	The program intends to use different platforms and work on awareness creation and promotion of appropriate measures in the area of sustainable natural resource management and climate change adaptation.

#### 3.5.2. Assumptions

Those assumptions that were discussed for RESETII will equally hold in case of this action too. 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.

Another assumption is that actions can have much greater impact if information and experience exchange of lessons generated across the programme are used to influence other development programming. In terms of

joint programming, RESET programmes are becoming a model of integrated multi-sectoral, multi-agent, multi-level intervention to build resilience of vulnerable communities prone to food insecurity and irregular migration. The standards set in terms of coordination, and M&E are to provide very substantial experiences and lessons for further programming support not only for the EU but also other donors and stakeholders.

The recent political unrest in some parts of the country is evidently a major concern- for the smooth and timely implementation of the action. Only with time, will it be seen if the government and parties involved in the conflict engage peacefully to find a solution to wide-spread conflict in the northern parts of the country. Unless it is solved through constructive engagement between the government and the parties involved, accessibility in the field may be restricted and planning and implementation of the programme activities may be difficult. When such level of tension exists, the implementing partners are required to secure authorization from the government, which is always subject to severe scrutiny.

### 3.6. Cross-cutting issues

Gender, nutrition, youth, and climate change are the key crossing cutting issues that should be considered across the Results of the action.

- **Gender:** Despite the significant roles that women play in local economy (agriculture, off-farm etc.) their productivity is constrained by unequal access and control over resources like land, financial services, information, and technologies, and capacities. Socio-cultural issues such as men's control over the means of production, women's disproportionate share of reproductive/care responsibilities, lower female educational attainment levels, and socio-religious restrictions on women's mobility constitute common barriers for many women to gainfully participate in labour markets. In all program components, gender mainstreaming considering and integrating the concerns of women and men through identifying gender differences in vulnerabilities and coping strategies, and determining gender-sensitive livelihoods options and appropriate disaster risk reduction measures needs to be considered. These imply changing social norms restricting interaction of men and women in markets, fostering opportunities for women to build stronger, broader, more trusting commercial relationships (horizontal and vertical) and addressing gender issues in creating incentives for adopting new livelihood technologies.
- **Nutrition:** Nutrition smart approaches addressing behavioural changes, nutrition sensitive productions (agriculture), dietary diversity, adopting nutrition enhancing activities to effectively link livelihoods with nutritional outcomes should be embedded into livelihood interventions. The nutrition sensitive matters that crossover the different components of the action include promotion of nutritional diversity of production and increase nutrient dense crops and livestock, storage and preservation to increase availability, targeting nutritionally vulnerable women and youth.
- **Youth:** As stated elsewhere in the previous sections, the rapid population growth is producing significant shifts of the demographic profile in which 45% of the population is under 15 and over 60% is under 25. Marginalized youth, including young women in remote rural areas, face challenges in accessing livelihood opportunities and the risk of being trapped in low-return agriculture and marginal employment. Not only are opportunities for off-farm income and wage jobs limited, but also youth tend to have low levels of literacy and work-relevant skills and limited access to livelihood assets. Interventions for productive engagement of youth in market systems and nonfarm employment are key to the current and future development of the country. Improving knowledge and technical skills of youth through vocational training to enable them secure jobs in different sectors is also vital to engage in gainful opportunities.
- **Climate Change:** Over the last recent decades, climate change is adding a new dimension to the challenges of food and nutritional insecurity by altering growing seasons, increasing frequencies and severities of weather extremes such as drought and floods. Climate change has significantly impacted on securing household water, food and fuel that are usually the responsibility of women and girls especially in rural areas. Rural livelihood systems are highly sensitive to climate change pressures that exacerbate existing social and economic problems, deplete natural resources, and reduce productivity. These, combined with high levels of poverty and low levels of technology, leave people with limited choices and few resources to absorb and adapt to climate shocks. Addressing natural resources degradations through

reversal of environmental degradation and restoration of the biodiversity and promotion of climate smart initiative, including environmentally friendly technologies and practices are crucial to curb the adverse impacts of climate change, and enhance drought resilience, food and nutrition security of vulnerable groups.

### **3.7. Stakeholders**

The action involves an integrated approach where different partners implement a multi-sectoral resilience programme with the local authorities in a defined geographic area, clusters of *woredas* which were already selected for the RESET II. The action 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. As such, a variety of implementing partners, ranging from NGOs to UN agencies, EU members states, and the private sector will be considered.

- **Target Beneficiary communities:** The target beneficiary communities 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, cascading of critical matters that require informal consents of the traditional leaders like the case of family planning. The approaches should adopt an empowerment that seeks meaningful participation and voice for women.
- **Implementing partners:** The implementing partners of this action will mostly be the RESET implementing consortia of NGOs together with some other potential partners which have sufficient experience in implementation of similar actions in the clusters and/or areas close by the clusters as deemed necessary. The implementing partners 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 integration of the resilience building response actions. In rolling out the exploration and mapping of the groundwater reservoir in the RESET clusters, UNICEF will specifically be engaged furthering the existing collaboration between EU-JRC and UNICEF. Given its specific experience, UN agencies such as ILO may be engaged particularly in the areas of job-placement, skills and entrepreneurship training, and microfinance services
- **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 Commission, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy and other pertinent ministries like the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs will be involved in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the program.
- **The private sector:** The role of the private sector in such kinds of initiatives is highly recognized. It is also equally important to recognize the limitations that the private sector is facing. The private sector will be the last beneficiary of the skill that are brought in by the trained youths, the transactions that comes out as the result of the developing small-scale businesses in their localities, the value chains and market information, and changes in public perceptions on both youth (employees) and employers (private sector).
- **EU member states:** The EU Delegation, ECHO field office, and the RESET partner EU Member States shall jointly plan, monitor and evaluate the program all the way from the assessment of action proposals and grant awarding process to monitoring and supervision during field implementation of the programme.

## **4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

### **4.1. Financing Agreement**

No Financing Agreement is foreseen.

### **4.2. Indicative operational implementation period**

The implementation period will begin from the date of signature by the last party of the first contract implementing this Action, or from the earliest starting date of implementation period at contract level in case of retroactive financing, whichever occurs first, and will last until the 31/12/2025.

This operational implementation period will be followed by a liquidation period of 18 months, which will end on the 30/06/2027.

#### 4.3. Envisaged implementation modality

This programme will benefit from the flexible procedures applied under the EU Trust Fund. The envisaged implementation modality is both Direct and Indirect Management. Different aid modalities are envisaged in the current action. Direct award grant contracts will be used to support the interventions of some consortia of some or all NGOs that are already implementing RESET II (ACF consortium, SCI consortium, Oxfam consortium, Cordaid Consortium, CARE consortium, DCA consortium, IDE consortium, and Vita consortium). The use of direct grants with these NGOs is justified by the need to limit the number of implementing partners of the RESET program for the sake of coherence and coordination and their added value (in terms of experience and capacity) as current implementers of the ongoing RESET activities. Other potential NGO implementing partners will be identified based on their expertise and experience to partially implement Result 2 and a negotiated procedure will be applied. Some of the activities under Results 1 and 4 will be delegated to UN agencies (ex. UNICEF, ILO & FAO), with which Contribution Agreement will be signed. Result 3 will consist on an innovation fund with a call for proposals where NGOs / CSOs, UN agencies and EU MS agencies will be invited to submit their proposals. Based on the evaluation of those, the EC will accordingly sign either grant contracts or Contribution Agreements with those partners. Other aid modalities such as service/works contracts will be considered for such activities as studies/identification of existing and potential labour market opportunities, labour market assessments in the selected project areas, and evaluation and audits.

The top-up budget EUR 5,000,000 will be directly awarded to Amref Health Africa in Italy, an NGO with ample experience in the area of Sexual Reproductive Health. It has successfully implemented the recently completed EU RESET Plus funded Family Planning project, especially the promising impact in terms strong integration of innovative family planning approach with women and youth empowerment. As follow-on of the completed project, the 2nd phase project to build on the knowledge and experience gained, and aims to consolidate the family planning practices including the scaling-up and institutionalize in the same target areas.

#### 4.4. Indicative budget

Component	Modality	Revised Indicative amount in EUR
Result 1: Improved access to safe water at community level by reinforcing water harvesting, storage and water management systems, focusing on large schemes benefiting multiple communities	PAGODA + potential direct grants	4,854,149
Result 2: Improved awareness of impacts of demographic pressure and consolidated family planning practices, ensuring a proper linkage between these practices and resilience	Direct Grant	9,000,000
Result 3: Improved sustainable livelihood through innovative actions in the areas of irrigation, livestock development, access to markets, value chain development, seeds reserve management, and climate smart initiatives, particularly focusing on the improvement of systems from micro to macro levels	Call for proposals	8,000,000
Result 4: Enhanced access to employment opportunities for vulnerable youth and women within	Direct Grant + potential PAGODA	

their localities and/or other nearby areas where additional job opportunities existing and/or could be available in a more sustainable way		5,300,000
Study/identification of existing and potential labour market opportunities, labour market assessments in the selected project areas	Service Contract	0.00
Monitoring and Evaluation and Audit	Service Contract	146,200
Communication and visibility	Service Contract	50,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>27,330,349</b>

The additional contribution from the EUTF of EUR 5,000,000 to this Action is dependent upon the approval of the de-commitment of EUR 26 million from the Action Document “T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-60 - Ethiopia Job Compact Sector Reform and Performance Contract” by the Operational Committee of the Trust Fund and the conclusion of the required budgetary procedures to allocate EUR 5,000,000 within this Action.

#### **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. 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. Notwithstanding the need for routine communication and visibility, the beneficiary partners are expected to plan reasonable budget and elaborate the type and nature of the communication and visibility actions (with detail communication and visibility plan) within their respective full applications.

## Appendix I: Indicative Logical Framework (RESET Plus)

(Please note that baselines and indicators will be defined during the inception phase)

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline (incl. 2016)	Target (incl. 2016)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Overall objective</b>	To enhance the resilience of populations most vulnerable to shocks by improving their absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of months of food gap</li> <li>• Household dietary diversity (incl. gender and age specific)</li> <li>• Number/size/type/value of core productive livelihoods assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• X months</li> <li>• X types of meal of the targeted households</li> <li>• X type/number of productive assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• X months in 2016</li> <li>• X types meal of the household in 2016</li> <li>• X productive assets of the households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final evaluation reports,</li> <li>• Regular monitoring database</li> </ul>	
<b>Specific objective</b>	To enhance the resilience to shock of chronically food insecure populations in most vulnerable areas by addressing the structural and systemic root causes of vulnerability and chronic food and nutrition insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coping Strategic Index (CSI) of the targeted households,</li> <li>• Percentage of households whose sources of income are diversified to at least three,</li> <li>• Hunger period as a result of improved access to food/number of months of food gap,</li> <li>• Fertility rate in the targeted areas,</li> <li>• Access to local employment opportunities in the targeted or nearby areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• X level of CSI for targeted households in 2016</li> <li>• X% of households whose sources of income are diversified to at least three in 2016</li> <li>• X length of hunger period in 2016</li> <li>• X fertility rate in 2016</li> <li>• X% access to local employment opportunities in the targeted or nearby areas in 2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• X-x level of CSI for targeted households in year 2020</li> <li>• X+x% of households whose sources of income are diversified to at least 3 in 2020</li> <li>• X-x length of hunger period in 2020</li> <li>• X-x fertility rate in 2020</li> <li>• X+x% access to local employment opportunities in the targeted or nearby areas in 2020</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSI surveys,</li> <li>• Household surveys/ impact assessments/ evaluation reports,</li> <li>• Data collected and analysed form HP/HC,</li> <li>• Nutritional survey reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political stability is ensured, security problems do not disrupt project activities and no problem of accessibility in the field,</li> <li>• The policy environment remains conducive for implementation, Government cooperation is ensured at all levels,</li> <li>• No unexpected input price hike and market disruption,</li> <li>• In case of unforeseen natural disasters, the effect will not have serious consequences on the normal implementation of the activities and/or the disaster loss will not be too big to destroy programme gains,</li> <li>• Key social services for the implementation of</li> </ul>



						the project are functioning and providing supplementary support
<b>Results</b>	Result 1: Improved access to safe water at community level by reinforcing water harvesting, storage and water management systems, focusing on large schemes benefiting multiple communities	<p>1.1. Database on availability of deep water resources in the targeted areas</p> <p>1.2. No. of deep wells excavated , % of positive wells,</p> <p>1.3. No. (%) targeted people having access to a minimum of 15lit/person/day for cooking, drinking and personal hygiene,</p> <p>1.4. Reduced distance to water sources,</p> <p>1.5. No. (%) of water sources protected, treated and there is a zero faecal coliforms per 100ml at the point of delivery,</p> <p>1.6. No. (%) of water Management Committees effectively and independently managing the water schemes.</p>	<p>1.1. X database on availability of deep water resources in the targeted areas in 2016</p> <p>1.2. X deep wells excavated and X% of positive wells in 2016</p> <p>1.3. X% targeted population having access to a minimum of 15lit/person/day for cooking, drinking and personal hygiene, in 2016</p> <p>1.4. X distance to water resources in 2016</p> <p>1.5. X% of water sources protected, treated and there is a zero faecal coliforms per 100ml at the point of delivery, in 2016</p> <p>1.6. X% of water management committees effectively and independently managing water schemes in 2016</p>	<p>1.1. X+x database on availability of deep water resources in the targeted areas in year 2020</p> <p>1.2. X+x deep wells excavated and X+x % of positive wells in 2020</p> <p>1.3. X+x% targeted population having access to a minimum of 15lit/person/day for cooking, drinking and personal hygiene, in 2020</p> <p>1.4. X-x distance to water resources in 2020</p> <p>1.5. X+x% of water sources protected, treated and there is a zero faecal coliforms per 100ml at the point of delivery, in 2020</p> <p>1.6. X+x% of water management committees effectively and independently managing water schemes in 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partners monitoring reports,</li> <li>• Secondary information from government relevant offices,</li> <li>• Baseline assessments,</li> <li>• End line assessments,</li> <li>• Evaluation report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change of priorities of implementing partners</li> <li>• Lack of technical and management capacities for implementation</li> <li>• Limited collaboration from the government side</li> </ul>

	<p>Result 2: Improved awareness of impacts of demographic pressure and consolidated family planning practices, ensuring a proper linkage between these practices and resilience</p>	<p>2.1..Perception on family planning, 2.2. Contraceptive prevalence rate, 2.3. Understanding of linkages between demographic control and resilience, 2.4. Understanding of gender issues (women empowerment)</p>	<p>2.1 X % of informants reporting so in 2016 2.2 X contraceptive rate in 2016 2.3 X persons aware of linkages between demographic control and resilience in 2016 2.4 X persons aware of gender issues in 2016</p>	<p>2.1 X+x % of informants reporting so in 2020 2.2 X+x contraceptive rate in 2020 2.3 X+x persons aware of linkages between demographic control and resilience in 2020 2.4 X+x persons aware of gender issues in 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project assessments, evaluations, reports</li> <li>• Beneficiaries survey report</li> <li>• Secondary information from government relevant offices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requisite human resources with basic skills are available</li> <li>• Supply side and distribution of contraceptives is stable in the country</li> <li>• Full collaboration from key stakeholders</li> </ul>
	<p>Result 3: Improved sustainable livelihood through innovative actions in the areas of irrigation, livestock production, markets and value chain development, seeds reserve management, and climate smart initiatives, particularly focusing on the improvement of systems from micro to macro levels</p>	<p>3.1 Percent in household agricultural productivity-quantity produced/unit area, 3.2 Percent in the share of irrigated farmland 3.3 Percent in coverage of improved/drought tolerant/nutritious crop varieties, 3.4 Percent in access to rural credit, 3.5. Percent households access to market, 3.6 Percent households access to inputs, 3.7 Climate resilient programmes</p>	<p>3.1 X% in household agricultural productivity-quantity produced/unit area, in 2016 3.2 X% households that have access to irrigated farmland in 2016 3.3. X% coverage of improved/drought tolerant/nutritious crop varieties in 2016 3.4 X% access to rural credit in 2016 3.5 X% access to market in 2016 3.6 X% access to inputs in 2016 3.7 X climate resilient programs in 2016</p>	<p>3.1 X+x% in household agricultural productivity-quantity produced/unit area, in 2020 3.2 X+x% households that have access to irrigated farmland in 2020 3.3. X+x% coverage of improved/drought tolerant/nutritious crop varieties in year 2020 3.4 X+x% access to rural credit in 2020 3.5 X+x% access to market in 2020 3.6 X+x% access to inputs in 2020 3.7 X+x climate resilient programs in year 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Progress report</li> <li>• AFIS CLIMIS Website</li> <li>• State and County Government reports</li> <li>• Stakeholder survey report</li> <li>• Training evaluation report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trainees with potential capacity to analyse CLiMIS can be identified</li> <li>• SCPRP communication facilities still functional</li> <li>• Requisite human resources with basic skills are available</li> <li>• Government staff and stakeholders willing to provide accurate information on markets</li> </ul>
	<p>Result 4: Enhanced access to employment opportunities for vulnerable youth and women within their localities and/or other nearby areas where additional job opportunities existing and/or</p>	<p>4.1 New jobs created in vulnerable communities/increase in the %/number of employed youths,</p>	<p>4.1 X jobs created in vulnerable communities in year/X% of employed youths in 2016,</p>	<p>4.1 X+x jobs created in vulnerable communities in year Y+y /X+x% of employed youths in 2020,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household Survey</li> <li>• Project progress reports</li> <li>• State and County</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff available in the states to undertake agricultural statistics data collection</li> <li>• Trainees have potential to absorb training</li> </ul>

	could be available in a more sustainable way	4.2 Number/size/type/value of core productive livelihood assets, 4.3 Percent of youths that earn above the margins of the national poverty threshold, 4.4 Functional system that provides linkage between employees and employer in place	4.2 X core productive livelihood assets in 2016, 4.3 X% of youths that earn above the margins of the national poverty threshold in 2016, 4.4 X functional system that provides linkage between employees and employer in place in 2016	4.2 X+x core productive livelihood assets in 2020, 4.3 X+x% of youths that earn above the margins of the national poverty threshold in year 2020, 4.4 X+x functional system that provides linkage between employees and employer in place 2020	Government reports • Stakeholder survey report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wiliness among different pastoralist agro-pastoralist and farmers groups to find agreement for better use of natural resources</li> <li>• Security situation allows for capacity building to be undertaken</li> </ul>
<b>Results</b>		<b>Activities</b>				
<b>Result 1:</b> Improved access to safe water at community level by reinforcing water harvesting, storage and water management systems, focusing on large schemes benefiting multiple communities		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deep groundwater mapping, prepare hydrogeological map, and groundwater database,</li> <li>2. Capacity building on well-sitting, drilling supervision and groundwater management,</li> <li>3. Rehabilitation and/or installation of water sources (birkats, ellas, ponds, subsurface/sand dams),</li> <li>4. Support water storage (rainwater harvesting schemes) and community water management,</li> <li>5. Sanitation promotion (promotion of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTSH) approaches),</li> <li>6. Support strengthening water management system, development of water management strategies including contingency planning for water utilization and management</li> </ol>				
<b>Result 2:</b> Improved awareness of impacts of demographic pressure and consolidated family planning practices, ensuring a proper linkage between these practices and resilience		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Awareness, attitudinal changes, promotion of family planning, counselling on reproductive and sexual health, particularly those targeting at youth and women,</li> <li>2. Awareness creation on sexual and reproductive health at different local forums like school clubs, idir, community meeting places, health service centres, markets, religious spaces such as mosques and churches, etc.</li> <li>3. Promotion of changes in social norms and values related to gender and sexual and reproductive health</li> <li>4. Active engagement of men and male youth in sexual and reproductive health</li> <li>5. Awareness raising on gender issues, targeting non-traditional actors such as community and religious leaders, men and youth,</li> <li>6. Support to access to quality reproductive and sexual health and family planning services, particularly in remote and vulnerable areas, and building capacities of health providers</li> <li>7. Support non-traditional and social marketing of contraceptives such as outlets (kiosks), engaging trained youth and women, non-traditional retail outlets, etc.</li> <li>8. Influence policy and decision making on the consolidation of a comprehensive framework for resilience building including FP and gender equality.</li> </ol>				
<b>Result 3:</b> Improved sustainable livelihood through innovative actions in the areas of		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Value chain mapping in agricultural and livestock sectors, analysis of potential markets for the selected livelihood options and link them to markets, linkage between different value chain actors/stakeholders, and support value chain forums,</li> </ol>				

<p>irrigation, livestock production, markets and value chain development, seeds reserve management, and climate smart initiatives, particularly focusing on the improvement of systems from micro to macro levels</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Build the capacity of vulnerable men, women, and youth to sustainably move up a value chain and remain in agricultural production as a viable livelihood,</li> <li>3. Promotion of nutrient-dense crops production,</li> <li>4. Support small-scale irrigation schemes with accompanying agronomic practices,</li> <li>5. Assess and strengthen the seed management systems, including the engagement with public and private seed actors, decentralization of the sector, marketing, and quality control,</li> <li>6. Promote community based seed production/multiplication, small-scale seed business, etc.</li> <li>7. Support agro-pastoralists with improved early-maturing and drought resistant crop and forage seeds,</li> <li>8. Support coordination among seed actors, coordinate with Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA),</li> <li>9. Support climate smart initiatives, linking with the CRGE investment plan, conservation of pastures land (community awareness raising on climate change, environmental protection, rangeland and watershed management)</li> </ol>
<p><b>Result 4:</b> Enhanced access to employment opportunities for vulnerable youth and women within their localities and/or other nearby areas where additional job opportunities existing and/or could be available in a more sustainable way</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identification of existing and potential labour market opportunities, labour market assessments in the selected project areas</li> <li>2. Understanding/studying the quality of employees (youth migrating from rural to urban areas) required by prospective and existing employers (skills, customer service, behaviour, attitudes, and trustworthiness),</li> <li>3. Demand driven business and vocational skills training that enable small business or self-employment or group business in the rural and peri-urban areas,</li> <li>4. Training, linking and social support to wage employees (support organization of wage employees),</li> <li>5. Establish social clubs, social networking to enhance information exchange among youth, youth centres that provide information services for income generation (entertainment, ICT, family planning, newspaper, social media, etc.), and link with micro and small enterprise (MSE),</li> <li>6. Support the integration of value-chain development principles into off-farm diversification,</li> <li>7. Support youth and women-led off-farm/non-farm activities that diversify livelihoods,</li> <li>8. Support access to financial service for off-farm/non-farm engagements and entrepreneurship for youth and women,</li> <li>9. Strengthen local financial services and financial products for vulnerable women and youth,</li> <li>10. Support development, launching and rollout of the Rural Job Opportunity Creation strategy, liaising with MoLSA and RJOC</li> </ol>