

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

**Amendment #3 Action Document for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-72**

Only text highlighted in grey is an amendment #3 to the action document. The rest of the text is exactly the same as the existing action document.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title	Decentralisation of Disaster Risk Management in Ethiopia		
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 33 500 000 ¹ Total amount drawn from the EUTF: EUR 33 500 000		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project-based Direct management Grants and service contracts		
DAC-code	74010	Sector	Disaster prevention and preparedness
Derogations, prior approvals, exceptions authorised	Prior approvals 11.b and 20.f		

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

The proposed action builds upon previous RESET interventions and lessons learnt², focusing on addressing two main sectors on the EU RESET resilience building model: Employment/job creation and Disaster Risk Management by directly supporting the Ethiopian Government structures at Federal, Regional and District level to advance with the decentralisation agenda of local development in general and DRM and Employment services. The action will contribute to **Domain 1 of the Valletta Action Plan** and **Strategic Objectives 1, 2, and 4 of the EU Trust Fund**. The action addresses **Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 8, 13, 15, 16, and 17**.

The overall objective of the action is to strengthen households, communities and local authorities to manage and adapt to disasters and other risks, thus reducing their vulnerability, humanitarian and economic impact, as well as irregular migration and forced displacement.

The increasing frequency and intensity of drought, as well as other shocks such as conflict, have led to high levels of internal displacement, poverty and humanitarian stress. **The intervention logic** of this action is that greater investments in early response and disaster risk management, such as supporting pre-agreed disaster planning, preparedness and financing, as well as job creation and support to markets in rural areas (through the creation of “one stop” Woreda Job

¹ It is envisaged that €8.5m will in due course be recouped from the NIP, though this in no way pre-judges the outcome of a future discussion of this at the EDF Committee.

² EUTF Monitoring and Learning System. Horn of Africa: Q1 and Q2 2018 reports (Altai Consulting)

Centers), households and communities will better withstand and cope when hit by shocks. There is growing evidence of the effectiveness and efficiency of early response through local, pre-financed preparedness instead of reactive humanitarian response. The Ethiopian Government has put in place the key building blocks to support this, notably through the DRM policy and strategy being mainstreamed in flagship programmes like the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). To supervise and monitor the coherence of DRM operations in the regions, the project will also support Federal DRM capacity.

The **main beneficiaries** of this action are local administrations and people living in areas affected by climate extremes, conflict and other shocks, including displaced populations and host communities, and in particular women and youth. The first component (jobs) will focus on vulnerable woredas only in Oromia and Southern Nations & Nationalities & Peoples Region (SNNPR) due to three factors: the high number of IDPs (see table 1 in Section 2.2.1), the existing capacity of the regional and local governments to put in place a viable system of job placement, and the current support to similar activities funded by EU in Somali and Amhara Region. The second component (DRR) will focus on four regions: Amhara, Oromia SNNPR and Somali, all having a sizable population regularly in need of emergency support due to recurrent drought, flood and ethnic conflicts. The Amhara and Oromia region will be directly supported since they already have an incipient DRM Contingency Fund (CF) in place. The Somali, SNNPR and Sidama regions do not have DRM CF in place yet and will be supported via the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Agency (NDRMC) to set up the structure and systems to start early response operations.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. Country context

Ethiopia has one of the fastest-growing economies in the world and is Africa’s second most populous country with 103 million inhabitants. Almost 50% of Ethiopia's population is under the age of 18, and even though education enrolment at primary and tertiary level has increased significantly, job creation has not caught up with the increased output from educational institutions. The country must create hundreds of thousands of jobs every year just to keep up with population growth.

Ethiopia is also frequently affected by natural disasters, mainly drought, leading to chronic and acute food insecurity and high prevalence of malnourishment. In a "normal year" at least 10 million people will depend of food aid to survive. El Niño drought of 2015-2016 affected the lives and livelihoods of almost 20 million people. The 2017 Humanitarian Requirements Document reported 3.6 million children, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers falling into Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 375,000 of them developing Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). During 2018, the Humanitarian situation has become even more complicated with almost 2.3 million Ethiopians uprooted from their homes due to ethnic inter-communal conflicts that flared at the beginning of the year. These add to the numbers of climate induced IDPs (around 0.6 million) and more than 900,000 refugees from neighbouring countries. These circumstances explain in part, that more than 800,000 Ethiopians have migrated to other countries³. The table below shows the statistics on food insecurity/IDPs/refugees in the current RESET area of intervention where the present intervention is proposed:

Table 1: Geographical distribution of affected people, focusing on IDPs and refugees

³ EUTF Monitoring and Learning System. Horn of Africa: Q2 2018 (Altai Consulting)

Regions total population⁴	Refugee population⁵	IDPs	Food assistance: HDRP (PSNP beneficiaries)
Somali 5.3million	254,023 (Camps: Dolo Ado, Kebribeya and Aware)	917,195 (IDPs in all woredas, peak in Liben and Siti Clusters)	1,799,679 (1,340,561)
Oromia 33 million	3,924 (Arero woreda only)	776,062 (Nearly all woredas)	3,240,385 (1,097,784)
Amhara 21.3 million	None	16,075 (Mostly in North Gonder, South Wollo and woredas close to Oromia)	976,928 (332,366)
SNNPR 17.8 million (770,000 in South Omo)	13,655 (Border of South Sudan in South Omo cluster)	In principle no IDPs in South Omo cluster but over 250,000 internal migrants expected to come for the sugar sector.	718,337 (254,092)
77.4 million	297,663 Refugees	1,709,332 IDPs	PSNP: 6,735,329 HRD: 3,024,803

Another important aspect to mention regarding the country context in reference to the present action is the **decentralisation agenda**. The 1995 Ethiopian Constitution paved the way for decentralisation, initially to the regional level, but with the intention of eventually extending this process to the woreda (district) level. Block grants to the woreda level were made in June 2002 for the first time, and capacity building programmes aimed at supporting woreda government in the use of the block grant were initiated. At present, aggregated statistics at national level on public expenditure show that capital spending (mainly infrastructure) is higher than recurrent spending⁶ but a disaggregated analysis of expenditure (including the pro-poor spending on PSNP and Humanitarian Response) by levels of administration shows that the ratio recurrent/capital spending at the woreda level is around 85/15 percent, hardly enough to pay for the salaries of the civil servants and the services under their mandate like primary schools. This puts in evidence that the decentralisation agenda keeps dragging its feet even if the role of the local administration is crucial for providing effective service delivery and implementation of the numerous policies approved at Federal level (on nutrition, climate change, refugees' integration, employment, disaster risk management, etc.). Clearly, their capacities are chronically affected by limited resource allocation to invest in their own development including Disaster Risk Reduction and job creation initiatives.

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

Ethiopia is very prolific in strategies and policies, the main ones relevant to this action are the following:

- Disaster Risk Management (DRM)
- National Social Protection Policy (NSPP)
- Comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF)
- Decentralisation agenda
- Rural Job Opportunity Creation Strategy (RJOCS)

⁴ Figures from 2014

⁵ Report from Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), 07-2018

⁶ Assessment of the long-term financing of social protection in Ethiopia (page 52) OECD Development Pathways 2018

2013 “National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management” (NPDRM) provides direction for dealing with response, preparedness and prevention of multi-hazards and disaster risks in the country. To implement the policy a National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) was created in 2016, first accountable directly to the Prime Minister Office and now, 3 years later, under the newly created Ministry of Peace. The Government has since developed a DRM Strategic Programme and Investment Framework (DRM-SPIF) that envisions reducing the impact of disasters through the establishment of a comprehensive and integrated DRM system within the context of sustainable development and the decentralisation agenda.

In 2013, Ethiopia subscribed the region wide “IGAD Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative” (IDDRSI) and developed the Country Programme Paper as a framework to improve livelihoods and enhancing the resilience of drought-prone communities. It identifies six areas of intervention including Disaster Risk Management.

The National Social Protection Policy (2014) Strategy (2016) and Plan (2017), adopted the Africa Union social policy framework as a set of *‘formal and informal interventions that aim to reduce social and economic risks, vulnerabilities and deprivations for all people and facilitates equitable growth’* around five areas of intervention: 1) Social Safety Nets, 2) Livelihood and employment schemes, 3) Social Insurance, 4) basics services and 5) legal protection. A central part of this strategy is the flagship Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) that provides food and cash transfers to 8 million beneficiaries in exchange for working on public works projects. Households with no able-bodied members receive year round unconditional transfers. The PSNP serves as a predictable vehicle for supporting the most vulnerable. It is a major pillar of Ethiopia’s predictable system of responding to disasters, expanding and contracting according to changing needs. The NSPP does not classify emergency assistance as social protection; however, there are clear overlaps and complementarities between humanitarian relief and the safety nets. In 2018, total requirements identified in the Humanitarian Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP) has been valued at USD 1.658bn. It has three main pillars: 1) prevention and mitigation; 2) preparedness and response; and 3) national system strengthening and recovery – though it mainly covers humanitarian response (90%) including the needs of those displaced by conflict. Since 2017 the food needs of the humanitarian response and PSNP are jointly assessed, planned and delivered through the government system and UN/NGOs as per the plan.

To address the needs of refugees and host communities, Ethiopia is applying the Comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF) with a roadmap to facilitate the implementation of its main focus areas: education; social and basic services; "out of camp" policy; documentation; jobs and livelihoods; and local integration. The action is open to accept refugees as beneficiaries on the condition that there are granted residence IDs and work permits as promised by the GoE.

Decentralisation agenda: Ethiopia is a Federal State; administratively this translates into yearly transfer of "block grants" from Federal to Regional Level on account of five decentralized sectors: 1) roads; 2) education; 3) health; 4) water; and 5) agriculture. It is up to the Regions to decide what sectors to prioritize with their limited resources and how much to transfer to the Zonal (where there are) and district administrations. The PSNP is a vertical national programme budgeted at the federal level, with support from the international community, and implemented at regional and woreda level and accounted as additional funding to the above grants to the Regions. The NDRMC launches every year the appeal for the humanitarian response (HDRP) but practically leaves out preparedness and DRR financing (except some minimal financing through PSNP to support the Federal structure). The DRR Directorate of the NDRMC at the Federal Level, with limited resources from some external donors, has produced a limited number of Woreda Disaster Risk Profiles (450 woredas) and Mitigation, Adaption and

Contingency Plans (117 woredas), but does not provide funding to implement them and leaves it to the Regions to be financed.

There is now an opportunity to accelerate and scale up decentralised planning and financing in order to enhance the local government's preparedness and response to multiple shocks, by making use of the existing Contingency Plans, and Mitigation and Adaption Plans to minimise the level of humanitarian distress and response needs. Three of the nine regions of Ethiopia, Oromia, Amhara and Tigray, have already developed their own DRM Contingency Funds with funding from the Regional Governments and donations from the communities, local institutions and from the private sector. During 2017/18, the Oromia Regional Government allocated ETB 16 million (€0.5 m) for flood mitigation and ETB 18 million (€ 0.6 m) for IDPs to mobilize early response while waiting for complementing resources from the central government.

The situation of the nearly 3 million IDPs in the country (more than 1.7 million in the target area of this Action) is complex. In the absence of any other dedicated institution, the NDRMC, along with its counterparts at the regional and woreda level, was requested to fill the gap and respond to their needs in terms of basic services, organization and management, as well as peace building activities. This is proving a challenge as NDRMC was initially established to address mainly natural disasters. The support to planning and the financing of preparedness and response through this Action will help the local government address these needs.

Another relevant policy document is the Rural Job Opportunity Creation Strategy (RJOCS), which aims to expand job opportunities as alternative to traditional on-farm and pastoralist livelihood systems. It will enhance production and productivity through use of appropriate technology, strengthening the rural-urban linkage and expanding market opportunities, helping migrants access decent jobs and reducing unsafe and unproductive migration as well as forced displacement. The strategy targets rural job seekers, primarily unemployed and underemployed women and men.

Building on the experience gained in pilot job-placement centres developed under the earlier phases of RESET programme in Wag Himra and Siti Zone clusters, this component will help address the situation of increasing numbers of poorer pastoralists and agro-pastoralists adopting coping strategies in which youth, who have little prospects, are sent off to seek temporary employment. It will address the mismatch between the youth's preference for short-term solutions, low qualification and the job requirement offered locally. In addition, access to adapted skills training is scarce, and there is no organised and publicised job market at local level between employers and youth⁷.

Challenges

Amongst communities in arid and semi-arid areas, there are a number of critical challenges affecting the community's capacity to develop coping strategies not only to address droughts and flood, but also to temporarily host either IDPs or long terms refugees moving out of camp, notably:

- many households are not able to resume their former livelihoods after a drought and must find new ways to survive which imply a transition from on-farm to off farm source of livelihoods or migration;
- escalation of ethnic tensions;

⁷ From the assessment of the Dynamics of Employment and the Potential for Social Transformation in Somali, Amhara and Afar Regions

- a combination of overpopulation, overstretched carrying capacity of land, absence of investments in DRM and local economic opportunities, is spurring irregular migration⁸.

In delivering the National DRM Policy and responding to heightened shocks, the following challenges are being encountered:

- synergies amongst flagship programmes to build resilience against climate change, food insecurity and economic vulnerability such as PSNP, SLMP, PCDP, RPLRP are either very weak or non-existent and the significant number of different initiatives and stakeholders makes coordination complicated;
- limited availability of funds to improve disaster management, in particular, drought preparedness
- weak Government implementation capacity.

The identification study⁹ on level of integration of the DRM at woreda level found that the 2013 National DRM policy is implemented in a fragmented manner. In terms of planning, 117 woreda Contingency Plans, and Mitigation and Adaptation Plan (WDMAP) have been completed out of 825 woredas (14%). In terms of response to disaster, humanitarian response continues to be ad-hoc based on seasonal assessments with no reference to these woreda-based plans. At the same time, the NDRMC Contingency Fund (CF) mobilised at Federal level is exclusively for relief food aid.

2.3. Lessons learnt

On Disaster Risk Management

As the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) states, it is more cost effective to deal with risk than with the disaster itself. In Ethiopia, this was exemplified by the timely PSNP response to the 2011 food crisis as compared to the humanitarian response¹⁰. A recent USAID study on the economics of resilience to drought in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia found that every US\$1 spent on safety net/resilience programming results in net benefits of between US\$2.3 and US\$3.3 depending on the context¹¹. On effectiveness of DRM, all sectors should develop a systems approach to predictable risks, breaking down the artificial humanitarian and development divide and encompassing scalability triggered by a sound Early Warning System in order to ensure timely, adequate and relevant response.

The 2016 World Humanitarian Summit demonstrated a broad international consensus that the growing frequency, significance and complexity of current crises require joint forces of humanitarian and development actors for long-term and sustainable response mechanisms strengthening the prospects of decent livelihoods for crisis-affected populations. Emergency assistance is often criticised for being expensive, for arriving too slowly and for not reaching areas most in need. Moreover, as an ex post response, emergency assistance does not enhance the resilience of affected communities, meaning they remain vulnerable to subsequent shocks. Emergency assistance, as the main staple of natural and man-made disasters in Ethiopia is not

⁸ No consolidated total figures exist for Ethiopian migration since many going to Europe try to pass as Eritreans to facilitate their refugee status. Regarding illegal migration to the Gulf, official figures from IOM (weekly update 13/06/2017) mentions 750,000 illegal Ethiopian migrants in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)

⁹ Assessment on the Operationalization of DRR System at Local Level in Ethiopia (ASIST- Dejene Biru & Amanuel M. Dibaba 2018) goo.gl/1yXAMY

¹⁰ Comparison between PSNP and Humanitarian Appeal as response to the 2011 food crisis in Ethiopia (Matt Hobson and Laura Campbell 2012) <https://goo.gl/zPiwrK>

¹¹

https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1867/Summary_Economics_of_Resilience_ES_Final_Jan_4_2018_-_BRANDED.pdf

a lasting solution to poverty: it meets the protective and preventive functions of a schema for social protection but not the transformative objectives.

On integrating displaced people in host communities, increasing social cohesion through the provision of integrated services, livelihood opportunities, and protection has proved effective in ensuring displaced and host communities feel safe, less dependent on humanitarian assistance and better able to overcome the sources of tension and conflict in and between their communities.

On the RESET programme

From the current NGO-implemented RESET programme, reinforcing the coping strategies of the targeted households and communities has been found highly relevant and effective but limited in its reach. In order to reinforce the sustainability of the results achieved and assure a larger impact in the areas of work, we need to invest more strategically on systems building and move more boldly to support the capacity of local administrations in the provision of services, aligning ourselves and supporting the woredas development plans to improve people and communities' resilience to specific risks and disasters.

The gender assessment of RESET concluded that, although there has been significant progress in all clusters in addressing gender inequality, we need to move from the current gender beneficiary counting and disaggregation of data to a more ambitious gender results targeting. For activities that require specific beneficiary selection, the project will reserve 2/3 quota for women.

The identification study on the level of effectiveness of the Micro-Finance in RESET areas has shown that for very poor beneficiaries even the Micro-finance sector is out of reach and we should focus on nurturing informal group to multipurpose cooperatives for better access to finance (Rural Saving and Credit Cooperatives (RuSSACos). It showed the benefit of supporting beneficiaries in crisis with the provision of pre-credit grants in order to build a minimum asset base prior accessing credit.

On public finance management: the performance assessments of the Public Finance Institutions and Systems (PEFA) conducted in 2007 and 2016 found relatively good performance of the PFM institutions which justified the decision of the EU to use the Budget Support modality to support the implementation of the Basic Health and Rural Road Infrastructure regionalised policies. The PEFA conclusions relevant to this action were, for the regions: i) the dependence on central government transfers in terms of revenue; ii) limited budget deficit; iii) the transfer of funds by donors directly to woredas impedes transparency and comprehensiveness of the budgetary process; iv) recurrent costs dominate the budget, hence the dependence on flagship programmes (PSNP, SLMP, OneWash, AGP) using the regional-woreda-kebele government structures.

The EU launched in October 2018 its decentralisation diagnostic package in Ethiopia (decentralisation, local governance and development, and territorial approach -DLGTD) to assess the fiduciary systems at local level to ascertain how far we can go in directly financing local actors.

2.4. Complementary actions

Complementary actions have been assessed using the humanitarian-development nexus approach adopted by the Commission in six pilot countries as well as using a donor mapping

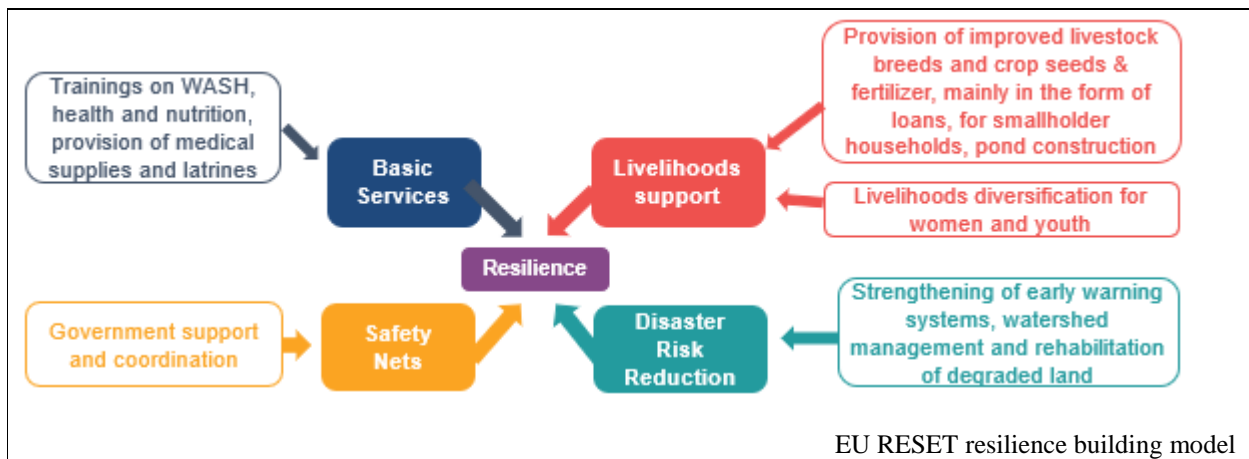
exercise in resilience building in Ethiopia conducted by the EUD as part of the identification process.

Related to the "livelihood and employability" component, the action will primarily complement in Oromia the "Resilience for Ethiopia (RESET) Plus", the "One stop job centre" currently implemented in Wag-Hima woreda (Amhara), as well as the Jijiga (Somali) economic opportunity project for displaced and host population funded by the EUTF Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework. The action will also complement the two major flagship programmes that support livelihoods at woreda level: PSNP, and the future "Livelihood resilience and transformation of pastoral system" programme to be implemented by GoE in the lowlands. In addition, where geographical coverage coincides, complementarity may also be established with the livelihood project components of the existing EU-RESET programme and the resilience programmes of Austria, Czech Republic, DFID, Germany, Italy, Sweden and USAID. In the case of Sweden, this includes its 'From Humanitarian Assistance to Resilience' programme.

Related to the "DRM framework implementation in the regions", at EU cooperation level, the proposed action will complement with: a) the existing humanitarian response including the Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) of ECHO and the Crisis Modifier of EU RESET; b) other DRM activities of RESET; c) the EC Pro-Act FAO Ethiopia project (EUR 4 million), aiming at better institutionalizing DRR measures in government sectors institutions and at rationalising Early Warning System (EWS) using the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, and d) ECHO's disaster preparedness programme (DIPECHO) which is now being re-oriented to link, where appropriate, humanitarian assistance and DRR into longer-term national development and resilience strategies. The proposed action will also complement bilateral and multilateral cooperation projects currently supporting the DRM framework at federal level, particularly: the Spanish cooperation DRR support implemented at woreda and regional levels; the PSNP-DRM component which support DRM and contingency planning at federal, regional and woreda levels, the Swiss Cooperation and their intended support to Contingency Funding at the Regional level; and the Sustainable Land Management Programme (SLMP)-land degradation restoration component. In terms of disaster preparedness and early response activities, the action will also synergise with existing regional contingency funds established in Amhara and Oromia. In SSNPR the Regional Cabinet is about to approve very soon the creation of the DRM Contingency Fund. The EU support will also complement existing funding to NDRMC at Federal level which will also be responsible for developing the Contingency Fund in the Somali region as this region relies essentially on humanitarian response and PSNP.

2.4.1. Justification for use of EUTF Africa funds for this action

Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II) was one of the first actions approved by the EUTF in the first Operational Committee of December 2015. The first 8 contracts are in an advanced phase of implementation by 30 partner NGOs (many of them European), servicing more than 1 million people and reporting very good results against the EUTF common output indicators in terms of job creation, provision of basic services, natural resource management, disaster risk reduction, research and awareness-raising. There are also 4 new projects starting their implementation to strengthen the EU RESET resilience building model (below) in the selected areas of intervention which are the most vulnerable to food insecurity and drought, hosting large amount of IDPs and refugees and often located in instable border areas.



The new action will focus on the Livelihood Support and Disaster Risk Reduction pillars but with much greater focus on directly supporting the Government structures (at Federal, Regional and District Level), making sure that they have the capacity and resources to proactively and effectively respond to shocks, so reducing their impact, including mitigating and helping lessen the level and duration of displacement. Ethiopia has been a major pioneer in addressing food insecurity through its shock responsive safety net – the Public Safety Net Programme (PSNP). This Action Document builds on this by helping pioneer further ways to address the wider impact of drought and other shocks, including displacement. **The EU Trust Fund is the ideal vehicle to support this action**, given that it tests and pushes forward new approaches, which in time can be supported by longer term development investment; addresses the humanitarian and development nexus, and is addressing forced displacement. Hence, it will help to ensure a more development-based approach to recurrent shocks and leverage increased support to Government systems. The action also supports ‘improved governance and conflict prevention’, one of the EUTF’s strategic objectives.

The action builds on the experiences and lessons learnt from previous resilience building actions in Ethiopia (RESET II and RESET Plus) also funded by the EUTF with very successful results. As per the model of RESET, this Action moves from a project-based approach to a programme-based framework which involves a growing role for the local administrations and alignment with Government policies and flagship programmes. Now the intention is to move from programme to a system approach, where the EU intervention is fully integrated in the government development plans (Federal, regional and local) especially in job creation and DRM.

2.5. Donor co-ordination

This Action will not only ensure coordination with other donors and stakeholders but will also contribute to strengthening the existing coordination mechanisms at federal, regional and local levels on the three main areas of intervention.

Related to Result 1: the action will use the existing coordination structure, the Livelihoods Working Group of PSNP. As part of this coordination, the following ministries will be engaged: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resource, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Urban Development. Once the Rural Jobs Creation strategy is operationalised, the links with its coordination structure will be made.

Related to Results 2 and 3: the proposed Action will use the established DRM coordination structure. At Federal level, there are 3 types of coordination:

- Political: with the Strategic Multi Agency Coordination (SMAC) composed by GoE at ministerial level (Ministry of Agriculture, NDRMC (Chair), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Women, Youth Affairs and others) and relevant Donors to discuss, plan and launch the annual Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP), specially what relates to pillars 1 (Prevention & Mitigation) and 2 (National Systems Strengthening and Recovery)
- Strategic: Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group (DRM-TWG) with NDRMC (Chair) OCHA (co-chair) UN agencies, PSNP, NGO and Donors at technical level.
- Operational: Sectors related to DRM/DRR (Agriculture, livestock, water, health/nutrition, etc.) Task Forces and Cluster Coordinators.
- At regional and woreda levels, the Federal structure is replicated but adjusted to the regional contexts and organigrams (for instance, in lowlands Pastoral and Livestock Bureaus, in the rest Agriculture Bureaus, etc.). Usually, there is a DRM bureau chairing a Technical Working Group comprising local authorities and technical people from the relevant sectors, donors and UN agencies and NGOs present in the area.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The overall objective is to strengthen households, communities and local authorities to manage and adapt to disasters and other risks, thus reducing their vulnerability, humanitarian and economic impact, as well as irregular migration and forced displacement.

The specific objective is to enhance the capacities of the local authorities to proactively and rapidly help communities cope and be protected in the event of conflict and climatic stress.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

The **expected results** are the following ones:

- **Result 1:** People affected by shocks, in particular women and youth, including host and displaced communities, have increased access to diversified economic opportunities.
- **Result 2:** The capacities of regional and local (woreda) administrations have been strengthened to improve disaster risk management.
- **Result 3:** Effective DRR regional Contingency Funds (DRR-CF) are in place to reinforce preparedness and early response.

Result 1 will focus on stimulating economic development and better economic and job opportunities prioritizing the specific needs of women and youth. It will target in particular the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Implementation of the intervention will primarily involve the woreda staff and extension agents at kebele level and private sector actors, with the support of a technical assistance provided by the Action. This result will need to have a solid gender and conflict-sensitive lens in ensuring equal access for host communities and displaced populations, in order not to exacerbate conflict / ethnic tensions and respect the ‘do no harm’ principle.

The main activities under result 1 include:

- a) Develop Woreda Job Centers in order to facilitate the matching of employment offer-demand for successful job placement as well as to organise access to service/support listed below
- b) In association with existing skills trainings programmes (TVET and ATVET), adapt and

support skill training in order to ensure that the skill levels of the available pool of persons match the type of skills required by the economy (improve the labour market supply);

- c) Promotion of entrepreneurship and facilitate access to finance to formal Micro-Finance Institutions (MFI);
- d) Support establishment/strengthening of business incubation services to provide entrepreneurial mentorship and advisory services for those able to engage in businesses;
- e) In association with existing finance institutions present in woredas, develop and support outreach interventions targeting women and youth;
- f) In association with existing agriculture/livestock programmes (public or private), develop and support outreach and improved access and linkages with markets (local and regional);
- g) Identify and develop climate resilient value chains that provide employment for youth and women from local and host communities;
- h) Undertake a set of measures ranging from protection to empowerment of women in support of the above, including specific awareness and mobilisation activities to transform the opinion of traditional and religious leaders and of the local society. Empowerment will include adapted messages and links with gender-based violence and family planning;
- i) Include in the above conflict-sensitive measures to ensure equal access for host communities and displaced population, in order not to exacerbate conflict / ethnic tensions and respect the ‘do no harm’ principle.

The target beneficiaries for this result will be:

- a) Youth and women exiting subsistence agriculture and livestock production as well as displaced youth and women living in the host population for the activities a) to h)
- b) Vulnerable agro pastoralist households for activity f).

The strategic stakeholders who will implement this component will be:

- a) Institutions in charge of TVET and ATVET for activities a) and h)
- b) Woreda Labour offices and private sectors actors for activities b) and h)
- c) Formal micro and local finance Institutions for activities c), d)
- d) Woreda bureau of agriculture for activity f) and g)
- e) Woreda women affairs office for all activities
- f) The associated private sector actors for activities b), c), d), e) and g)
- g) NGOs working on livelihoods and job creation in the target areas for all activities.

Geographical location for the implementation of result 1:

Given the limited amount allocated to this project and the existing similar pilots developed in Wag-Himra (Amhara Region) under RESET Plus and in Jijiga (Somali Region) under the CRRF EU-TF, result 1 will be implemented in Oromia and SNNPR Regions in 3 to 4 woredas selected by the Regions. The selection criteria will be: a) low level of socio-economic development; b) the potential link with agro-industries located nearby; c) access to existing TVET and ATVET; d) possible synergies with current RESET livelihood activities; and e) woreda commitment to provide land and possible premises as well as committed administration staff for the development of woreda job centres.

The main activities under result 2 include:

- a) Complete Woreda Contingency Plans and Disaster Profiles and Management Action Plans (WDMAP) in all the target woredas vulnerable to climate and/or man-made disasters and ensure that the links are made with the annual Woreda Development Plans. All WDMAP have to integrate a) a set of DRR preparedness interventions and b) a woreda/region early response framework integrating scalability mechanisms to match the increased demand for services during crises.

- b) Strengthen the early warning information system, including the production of bulletins, the updating of baseline information and other ad hoc rapid assessment and food security surveys.
- c) Strengthen drought preparedness at community levels in order to have better capacity for early response.
- d) Strengthen the DRR coordination at woreda, zonal and regional level as well as the regional DRR management capacity including the coordination with the PSNP, WASH, Sustainable Land Management (SLMP) and other relevant programmes including the humanitarian response.
- e) Define specific support packages and measures to address the specific needs when shocks occur, while taking into account the gender aspects and the needs and interests of peoples living with disabilities;
- f) Mainstream gender and disability issues in all the WDMAP as well as define specific packages/measures to address the specific needs of women, particularly in terms of productive assets protection and assets replacement after crises;
- g) Develop capacities and measures for inter-community conflict resolution; and
- h) Technical assistance - expertise package to re-inforce all aspect of the DRR Framework at regional level.

The target beneficiaries for this result will be:

- a) The local administrations (woredas) in charge of planning and implementing the DRR framework for activities a) to d) as well as f) and h);
- b) The communities in vulnerable areas (also beneficiaries of occasional humanitarian response) for activities c) and f) ;
- c) The displaced people living in vulnerable woredas for activities c) and f);
- d) The communities at risk of conflict for the activity g).

The strategic stakeholders who will implement these activities are:

- a) The Woreda DRR task force comprising of the sector officers
- b) The Regional DRR office
- c) The NDRMC supported by other donors and PSNP
- d) The FAO Pro-ACT expertise on IPC methodology.

Along the ratio tentatively established by the regions for preparedness (40%) and early response (60%) interventions, **the activities under result 3 (DRR-CF), among others, can include:**

- a) The preparedness window of the DRR-CF will finance the following actions in selected vulnerable woredas:
 - i. Key water development activities to ensure permanent water during dry season;
 - ii. Address land degradation with soil and water conservation measures including natural resource management measure;
 - iii. Livestock & agriculture protection and recovery measures, including market access
 - iv. Preventive resettlement measures for potentially flood affected population, and IDPs with little prospect of returning;
 - v. Nutrition sensitive and specific related activities for populations at risk
 - vi. Establishment of conflict resolution mechanisms; and
 - vii. Other preparedness activities as defined in the WDMAP.
- b) The early response window of the DRR-CF could finance the following in case of crises before the mobilization of the humanitarian response:
 - i. Emergency water delivery for humans and animals;

- ii. Livestock emergency vaccination, feed and water as well as de-stocking;
- iii. Emergency packages for displaced populations;
- iv. Early nutrition food security response;
- v. Emergency holding of conflict resolution committees;
- vi. Fill in the gap in mobilization of basic health service to affected population;
- vii. Women, children and persons with disabilities specific protection measures; and
- viii. Other early response activities as defined in Community Contingency Plans.

The target beneficiaries for this result will be:

- a) The communities in vulnerable areas (also beneficiaries of occasional humanitarian response) for activities a) and b);
- b) The IDP and refugees living in vulnerable woredas for activities a) 4. A) 6 as well as b) 3 and b).5 and others as part of the response to communities in which they are integrated;
- c) The women and children for the activity b) 6; and
- e) The communities at risk of conflict for the activities a) 6 and a) 5

The strategic stakeholders that will be used in the implementation of this will be:

- a) The Woreda DRR task force comprising of the sector officers;
- b) The Regional DRR office;
- c) The NDRMC supported by other donors and PSNP; and
- d) The humanitarian actors providing complimentary support.

Budget allocation between regions and geographical allocation within a Region

The criteria used for regional allocation are the regional data on: population number, % of woreda at risk, % of rural population, % population below food security poverty line, as well as the non-duplication with other EU specific support in a region.

Within a region, woredas will selected using criteria such as: a) level of risk of drought and flood and size of the population potentially affected; b) possible synergies with current RESET DRM activities; c) Link for youth and women with interventions in result 1).

Generic DRM capacity building activities (Result 2) will have broader coverage in order to test scaling up solutions with local government funding in woredas having different risk profiles.

The Technical Assistance is an expertise package to be contracted by the EU Delegation (Service Contract) to re-inforce all aspects of the DRR Framework at regional level. The TA will be the first contract to be launched in order to facilitate the elaboration of all other contracts.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

Risks	Risk	Risk explanation and mitigating measures (MM)
Weak regional leadership	High	The setting up and operation of a DRR-CF requires good leadership to ensure transparency and accountability at all DRR system levels and of the funds. MM: Community accountability mechanisms and the review of the regional DRR performance as part of the coordination of the humanitarian response and of the major flagship programmes should be able to address weak ownership.

Conflict	High	Local resource and ethnic based conflicts are common in the target areas. This situation requires tackling the underlying causes of recurrent droughts and issues that aggravate tensions. MM: The program will incorporate and mainstream conflict resolution mechanisms and peace building actions in its different components.
Predictability of funding	Medium	The proposed Action is strongly geared to institutionalise DRR at region and local levels, which in case of limited or no subsequent funding from the EU, would endanger the sustainability of DRR structures and practices after this project concludes. MM: actively advocate for a multiannual financial framework to be co-financed by Government and other donors.
High turnover in woreda staffing	High	Capacity building measures to woreda staff should ensure that staff are encouraged to stay with better working conditions and environment as well that a performance contract ensures a minimum of stay on the job
Genuine commitment of donors to the DRR coordination at regional and local levels	Medium	Donors are very committed to the DRR coordination at federal level. However their contribution to coordination at regional or local level still remains limited. MM: A Task Force to increase the performance of coordination between flagship programs at local level, including DRR, will be established, as will linkages to similar work at regional and federal DRM and coordination work (e.g. under the PROACT).

Assumptions

- a) Federal government allows the establishment of regional grants for the implementation of their DRR strategy;
- b) Proposed inter-regional allocation is not contested;
- c) National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy is ratified,
- d) The government takes appropriate steps to address the tensions and instabilities in different part of the country due to recently started political reform processes.

Pre-conditions

- a) Result 1 - Land and possible premises as well as staff for the development of woreda job centres is obtained as part of the selection process of the woreda.
- b) Result 2 and 3 - DRR offices at regional and woreda levels are established. The system audit will be done during the inception phase to check and improve organisation and systems prior to disbursement of fund for activities.
- c) Regional support to full fledge DRR-CF operations in most vulnerable woredas will be made on matching grant basis (50% by the Region and 50% by the EU and/or other partners). The contribution of the regional government may reflect operational and recurrent government cost beside direct support to beneficiaries. The EU contribution will only focus on direct cost to support beneficiaries including capacity building activities.

3.4. Cross-cutting issues

As already introduced and successfully implemented by the RESET Program, the concept of building resilience is an innovative one that integrates a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and integrated approach.

Environment & Climate Change: The intervention has been marked as relevant to the RIO markers because it tackles drought, combats desertification, and accordingly improves the environment and biodiversity through various NRM as well as climate change adaptation measures.

Gender: The intervention will take into consideration the challenges faced by vulnerable women, and will specifically address the needs and interests of women and girls from displaced and host communities through actions such as 1) creating more access to permanent water during drought, 2) promoting their economic empowerment with the creation of employment opportunities, access to micro and small enterprises, and credit services, and 3) better access to basic social services. **At least 2/3 of the target beneficiaries will be women and girls.**

The proposed action will not only promote gender equality but also women's empowerment through introducing more strategic approaches to resilience-building such as: i) providing basic adult literacy training because of the high rates of illiteracy, especially among rural women; ii) conducting value chain studies in order to identify income-generating activities with market potential for Women Empowerment Groups (WEGs), youth groups and others; iii) engaging more with men through community conversations and other mechanisms to address persistent negative social norms, such as gender-based violence (GBV) and the need for a more equitable sharing of domestic workloads; iv) reducing the domestic workload through, for example, promoting fuel-efficient cooking; v) engaging with youth, paying attention to the specific interests of young women, among others.

Youth: 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. This is why the main target beneficiaries of the different components of this action are youth from host and IDP communities that live in vulnerable areas.

Nutrition: Nutrition will be mainstreamed in the proposed action 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. Research will explore and examine the strong links between resilience building and migration in Ethiopia.

Peacebuilding: Conflict prevention will be mainstreamed in all the components of the proposed Action to put in place processes and actions that encourage a culture of peace, in which local administrations have the capacities to effectively address conflicts before they degenerate into violence.

3.5. Stakeholders

Beside the target beneficiaries and the strategic stakeholders described in detail in the main activities under each results (paragraph 3.3), other relevant stakeholders for this action are:

a) The private sector partners: as identified in the activities under Result 1 and Result 3 including, among others, local finance institutions, traders, service providers and processors in the value chain in search of employees or providing solutions to livelihood opportunities and job creation at large.

b) The Government partners: especially those managing DRR at Kebele (village), woreda (district), zone, and regional administration levels, as well as the Federal institutions identified under sections 2.3 and 3.3. This includes the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resources, the National Disaster Risk Management Commission, and other pertinent Ministries such as the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Beside the EU Delegation and the ECHO field office, other development partners will be the EU Member States, humanitarian

donors and multilateral institutions contributing to PSNP, One-Wash, SLMP and the DRR framework.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement, if relevant

Financing agreement is envisaged.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period will be **78 months** from the date of signature of the Financing Agreement. Additionally there will be a period of 24 months for the closure phase.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

Component 1 will be implemented under Direct Management through a direct award to NGO(s). The applicant(s) will have combined expertise in business development and job creation and proven experience in rural areas of Ethiopia. If considered appropriate to the specific context and to increase the level of competition beyond negotiating with one party or consortium, 3-4 organisations may be invited to submit a proposal. The potential candidates will be identified following a prior expression of interest.

Component 2 and 3 will be implemented through direct grants to the Regional States of Oromia, and Amhara regions, as well as to the Federal NDRMC. These grants will be awarded without a call for proposals. Regional states have distinct legal personality in accordance to the decentralized Federal Government structure with power vested for the planning and executions of the overall development programs in their respective constituencies. For contracting purposes, and if deemed appropriate during the inception phase, the Regional DRR Departments can be represented by their respective Bureaus of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED). The Federal NDRMC is mandated for the implementation of the national DRM policy and strategies in close coordination with the Federal line ministries and the national regional states. In order to reduce the fiduciary risk and ensure commitment, a number of pre-conditions will have to be met prior disbursement of fund to activities (paragraph 3.3) Technical assistance will be implemented through a service contract.

The European Commission reserves its right to change the entities indicated above or the scope of the delegation, without this necessarily requiring an amendment to the Financing Agreement to be signed with the Government of Ethiopia. In that case, it shall consult the Beneficiary on this change and notify to it with the name of the new entity and/or the scope of the task(s) delegated to it.

For component 1 and the TA service contract under component 2, the prior approval 11.b on *launching a call for tenders or proposals with suspension after a decision has been adopted by the Commission but a required Financing Agreement has not been signed yet* may be applied in order to start the call for tenders/proposals process before the Financing Agreement is signed. For all components, prior approval 20.f on the use of direct award for grants without call for proposals (*actions with specific characteristics that require a particular type of body on account of its technical competence, its high degree of specialisation or its administrative power*) is applicable.

4.4. Indicative budget*

Amount in EUR thousands	Regional allocation						Budget before Adden. No. 2	Modification Addend. No. 2	Budget after Addend. No. 2
	Components	Somali	Oromia	Amhara	SNNPR	NDRMC			
Result 1 - Employability & livelihood									
NGOs call of proposals - 2 Lots		5 500			3 200		8700	0	8700
Result 2 - DRM framework									
Grants to Regions having a DRR-CP		1 000	1 000				2,000	0	2,000
Grant to NDRMC for Regions not having a DRR-CF	1 800				1 800	1500	5,100	+400	5,500
TA - Service contract						2700	2,700	-200	2,500
Result 3 - DRR CF									
Grants to Regions having a DRR-CP for operations		6 000	4 000				10,000	10,000	10,000
Grant to NDRMC for Regions DRR-CF start up	2 000				2 000		4,000	+460	4,460
Audit and Evaluation - Framework contracts						500	500	-210	290
Studies, research and Budget support assessment						400	400	-400	0
Communication and visibility - service contract/s						100	100	-50	50
TOTALS	3 800	12 500	5 000	7 000	1 500	3 700	33,500	0	33,500

(*) Additional resources may be identified to supplement the funding allocated from the EUTF to this action (Member States and others.)

(**) This action will have parallel co-financing from the Oromia and Amhara Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Contingency Funds. These Contingency funds are already operational and yearly funded.

(***) The criteria used for regional allocation are described in the activity description under each result.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

All components of this action will have to be integrated with the EUTF Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the reporting of selected output and outcome indicators, and project implementing partners must take part in case study exercises and the learning strategy developed by the MLS. Project implementing partners will be expected to provide regular (at

least quarterly) data to the MLS in a format which will be introduced during the contract negotiation stage.

Project implementing partners will have to report against a selected number of the MLS output indicators (see full list in annex III). The monitoring of these indicators will therefore have to be included in the M&E systems of each component (in addition to the indicators already existing in the project logical framework, see annex II). As more output and outcome indicators are being developed by the MLS, the projects might be requested to include additional indicators in the course of implementation of the action.

The action also foresees a mid-term and final evaluation exercise as well as the baseline study during the inception period. Evaluation will also include the lessons learned on Result 1 from this proposed action and from the Pilot job creation initiatives developed under RESET and CRRF funding as well as the feasibility to scale up regional DRR framework in all vulnerable woredas using Budget Support for Result 2 and 3

As mentioned in section 3.3 system audits will be required of each entity contracted before disbursement of fund for implementation of activities.

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. Evaluation 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

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action¹² and the specific EUTF rules and regulations in the area of visibility shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The Akvo RSR¹³, an on-line reporting platform which is available to the public, will be used to communicate and report on all project components. Akvo RSR links directly to the EUTF website. The project logical frameworks will be encoded in their respective Akvo pages and regular reporting of project activities and outputs will take place on this platform.

Annexes:

Annex I: Alignment with EUTF objectives, Valletta Action Plan and Sustainable Development Goals

Annex II: Logical framework showing targets and indicators

Annex III: EUTF Indicators as part of the Monitoring and Learning System

Annex IV: - Complementarity analysis along the Humanitarian-development nexus per result areas.

¹² <https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/17974>

¹³ Akvo Really Simple Reporting

Annex I: Alignment with EUTF objectives, Valletta Action Plan and Sustainable Development Goals		
EU Trust Fund Strategy	Valletta Action Plan	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
Four main areas of intervention	Five priority domains, and 16 initiatives	17 goals
<p>1) Greater economic and employment opportunities</p> <p>2) Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people</p> <p>3) Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit</p> <p>4) Improved governance and conflict prevention, and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration</p>	<p>1) Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. enhance employment opportunities and revenue-generating activities 2. link relief, rehabilitation and development in peripheral and most vulnerable areas 3. operationalise the African Institute on Remittances 4. facilitate responsible private investment and boost trade <p>2) Legal migration and mobility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. double the number of Erasmus scholarships 6. pool offers for legal migration 7. organise workshops on visa facilitation <p>3) Protection and asylum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Regional Development and Protection Programmes 9. improve the quality of the asylum process 10. improve resilience, safety and self-reliance of refugees in camps and host communities <p>4) Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. national and regional anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking legislation, policies and action plans 12. strengthen institutional capacity to fight smuggling and trafficking 13. pilot project in Niger 14. information campaigns <p>5) Return, readmission and reintegration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. strengthen capacity of countries of origin to respond to readmission applications 16. support reintegration of returnees into their communities 	<p>1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p>2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p>7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p> <p>8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <p>9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</p> <p>10) Reduce inequality within and among countries</p> <p>11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p> <p>13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p> <p>14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p> <p>15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p> <p>16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development</p>

Annex II: Indicative Logical Framework Matrix

The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action and can be revised as necessary: The activities, the expected outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the Action, no amendment being required to the financing decision.

	Results chain	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	Address the root causes of displacement and irregular migration through the creation of sustainable economic opportunities and the strengthening of the resilience capacity of vulnerable communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people in humanitarian need Number of people whose resilience has improved as a result of this programme Number of woredas where this programme has had a transformational impact delivering costed preparedness plans with clearly defined triggers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woreda level monitoring. Woreda preparedness, mitigation, and adaptation plans Humanitarian Disaster Resilience Plan 	N/A
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	Enhance the capacities of the local administrations to respond to communities' protection and transformation needs in woredas vulnerable to man-made crisis and climatic stress.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of jobs created Number of people assisted to development economic income-generating activities Number of local development plans directly supported Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies Number of staff from local authorities and basic services providers benefitting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated Number of people receiving a basic social service Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set-up, implemented and/or strengthened % reduction in the number of people affected by erratic weather patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments statistics and reports Government plans, policies and strategies HRD and appeals Reports from international agencies Final program/projects evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No major policy shift by the government relevant to the main project components Effective implementation of the DRM policy Government commitment for 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 No major exceptional social conflicts or economic crises occurred in the target area Transition process does not affect smooth and timely implementation
Outputs	R1. People affected by shocks, in particular women and youth, including host and displaced communities, have increased access to diversified economic opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of jobs created Number of MSMEs created or supported Number of people assisted to development economic income-generating activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woreda/zonal/regional government relevant records/statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducive business environment for fostering economic recovery, barriers to accessing

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development • Number of jobs placements facilitated and/or supported • Number of local development plans directly supported • Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights • Number of staff from local authorities and basic services providers benefitting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery • Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and /or directly supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic and Mid-term Review reports • External Monitoring reports • Gender aggregated report • External final evaluation report 	<p>economic opportunities and financial services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Job Creation Strategy and structure is in place • Strong working collaboration from different stakeholders
	R2. The capacities of regional and local (woreda) administrations have been strengthened to improve disaster risk management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local development plans directly supported • Number of staff from local authorities and basic services providers benefitting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery • Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and /or directly supported • Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies • Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal and regional government statistics • Woreda relevant sector office records/statistics • Biannual and Annual External Monitoring reports • External final evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new DRM policy structure established and functioning up to Kebele level. • Low level turnover of govt. staff • Decentralisation process is in place • Political or clan motivated conflicts effectively managed.
	R3. Effective DRR regional Contingency Funds (DRR-CF) are in place to reinforce preparedness and early response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local development plans directly supported • Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated • Number of people receiving a basic social service • Number of people receiving nutrition assistance • Number of people receiving food security related assistance • Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities • Number of staff from local authorities and basic services providers benefitting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery • Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and /or directly supported • Number of people having improved access to basic services <p>Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set-up, implemented and/or strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal and regional government statistics • Woreda relevant sector office records/statistics • Biannual and Annual External Monitoring reports • External final evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level turnover of govt. staff • Commitment from federal and regional governments • The local extension service delivery system is more efficient to support the most vulnerable poor groups.

ACTIVITIES R1 (Livelihoods and Job Creation)	ACTIVITIES R2 (DRM CD)	ACTIVITIES R3 (DRM CF)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In association with existing skill training programme (TVET and ATVET), adapt and support skill training in order to ensure that the skills levels of the available pool of persons match the type of skills required by the economy (improve the labour market supply); b) Develop woreda job centers in order to facilitate the matching of employment offer-demand for successful and swift job placement; c) Promotion of entrepreneurship and facilitate access to finance to formal MFIs; d) Support establishment/strengthening of business incubation services to provide entrepreneurial mentorship and advisory services for those able to engage in businesses; e) In association with existing micro finance programme, develop and support outreach interventions targeting women and youth; f) In association with existing agriculture/livestock programmes (public or private), develop and support outreach and access/ linkages with markets (local, regionals); g) Identify and develop climate resilience value chains that provide employment for youth and women from local and host communities h) Provide a set of measures ranging from protection to empowerment of women at all levels of the above activities including specific awareness/mobilisation support activities to transform opinion of traditional and religious leaders and of the local society. Empowerment will include adapted message and links with gender-based violence and family planning; i) Include in the above conflict-sensitive measures to ensure equal access for host communities and displaced population, in order not to exacerbate conflict / ethnic tensions and respect the ‘do no harm’ principle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Complete WDMAP in all the woredas vulnerable to foreseeable climatic or man-made disasters and ensure that the links are made with the Woreda Development Plans. All WDMAP have to integrate a) a set of DRR preparedness interventions and b) a woreda/region early response framework integrating scalability mechanisms to match the increased demand for services during crises. b) Strengthen the early warning information system, including the production of bulletins, the updating of baseline information and other ad hoc rapid assessment and food security surveys. c) Strengthen drought preparedness at community levels in order to have better capacity for early response. d) Strengthen the DRR coordination at woreda, zonal and regional level as well as the regional DRR management capacity including the coordination with the PSNP, WASH, SLMP and other relevant programmes including the humanitarian response. e) Define specific support packages/measures to address the specific natural / man-made disasters occur; f) Mainstream gender issues in all the WDMAP as well as define specific packages/measures to address the specific needs of women, particularly in term of productive assets protection and assets replacement after crises; g) Define some inter-community conflict resolution measures; and h) Technical assistance - expertise package to re-inforce all aspect of the DRR Framework at regional level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The preparedness window of the DRR-CF will finance in selected vulnerable woredas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> viii. Key water development activities to ensure permanent water during dry season; ix. Address land degradation with soil and water conservation measures including NRM measure; x. Livestock protection and recovery measures; xi. Preventive resettlement measures for potentially flood affected population, and IDPs with little prospect of returning; xii. Nutrition sensitive related activities for population at risk and basic access to market; xiii. Establishment of conflict resolution mechanism; and xiv. Other preparedness activities as defined in the WDMAP b) The early response window of the DRR-CF could finance the following in case of crises before the mobilization of the humanitarian response: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ix. Emergency water delivery for human and animals; x. Livestock emergency vaccination, feed and water as well as de-stocking and re-stocking; xi. Emergency packages for displaced population; xii. Early nutrition food security response; xiii. Emergency holding of conflict resolution committee; xiv. Gap in the mobilization of basic health service to affected population; xv. Women and children specific protection measures; and xvi. Other early response activities as defined in Community Contingency Plans

Annex III: EUTF indicators as part of the Monitoring and Learning System

EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS *			
1. Greater economic and employment opportunities		Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location)	
1.1	Number of jobs created	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Job (permanent, short term, cash for work, etc.) Location	
1.2	Number of MSMEs created or supported	Type of support (access to finance, business development, training, equipment, market access, etc.)	
1.3	Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of support (funding, finance education, entrepreneurship prog., business dev service, etc.)	
1.4	Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of TVET (professional training, skills dev scheme, internship, other)	
1.5	Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Job (permanent, short term, cash for work, incentive, etc.)	
1.6	Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved		
1.7	Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment		
1.7 bis	Financial volume granted to individual recipients		
2. Strengthening resilience		Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location)	
2.1	Number of local development plans directly supported		
2.1 bis	Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	Use of infrastructure (health, education, water, sanitation, housing, domestic energy, legal, etc.)	
2.2	Number of people receiving a basic social service	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Service (health, education, water, sanitation, housing, energy, legal, nutrition, etc.)	
2.3	Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group	
2.4	Number of people receiving food security related assistance	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of assistance (social protection schemes, training on agri practice, agri inputs, land dev, etc.)	
2.5	Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies		
2.6	Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	Types of support (irrigation, rehabilitation, improved management, etc.)	
2.7	Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of practices and rights (health, education, water, energy, rights, etc.)	
2.8	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	Type of service (health, education, etc.)	
2.9	Number of people having improved access to basic services	Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit)	
CROSS-CUTTING		Optimal disaggregation	
5.1	Number of multi-stakeholders groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathered	Type of actors (state-level, local authorities, civil society) Goal of the group/platform (coordination or learning)	
5.2	Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	Types of tools (studies, needs assessment, market assessments, reporting and statistics, etc.)	
5.3	Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	Focus of research	
* Definition and methodology will be introduced to the implementing partners of the action			

3. Improving Migration Management		Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location)	
3.1	Number of projects by diaspora members	Type of projects	
3.2	Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted.	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Protection (protection measures, medical and psychosocial, shelter, food, legal, etc.)	
3.3	Number of migrants, or potential migrants, reached out by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group	
3.4	Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported	Gender Age group Types of assistance (transportation, pre-departures counselling assistance to obtain documents, return tickets, travel escorts, assistance upon arrival, etc.)	
3.5	Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	Gender Age group Types of assistance (income generating, medical, education, housing support etc.)	
3.6	Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	Types of support (capacity building, operational support, etc.)	
3.7	Number of individuals trained on migration management	Target groups (state, non-state)	
3.8	Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP) Age group	
3.9	Number of early warning systems on migration flows created		
3.10	Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	Gender Age group	
3.11	Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	Types of activity (media campaigns, etc.)	

4. Improved governance		Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location)	
4.1	Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control		
4.2	Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	Gender capacity building	Type of
4.2 bis	Number of institutions and Non-State actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	Gender capacity building	Type of
4.3	Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Activities (community dialogue, civilian mediation, peacebuilding, awareness raising, etc.)	
4.4	Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Services (medical assistance, psycho-social assistance, counselling, accomodation, legal counselling, family tracking, travel docs, assistance to voluntary return, etc.)	
4.5	Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported		
4.6	Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	Types of output	
4.7	Number of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-Camp policy		
4.8	Number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced		

Annex IV: - Complementarity analysis along the Humanitarian-development nexus per result areas.

Result 1: Youth and women have increased access to diversified economic opportunities

Joint Action	<p><u>Need assessment</u> in term of early recovery and link with development programme including mainstreaming youth and women job creation in all sectoral policies and in Woreda development plans.</p> <p><u>Evaluation</u> including on the contribution of this result to the graduation out of safety nets and humanitarian case load</p>
ECHO	
DEVCO	<p><u>1. EUTF:</u></p> <p>1.1 Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) in Ethiopia is financed under the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EU Trust Fund) with a total budget of Euros 30 million implemented in Tigray (Shire area), Somali (Dollo Ado and Jijiga areas) and Afar (Bahrale and Aysata areas) regions and major urban centres. One of the four components of the RDPP program is to enhance livelihoods and employment opportunities for refugees and host communities precisely in the Afar and Somali region</p> <p>1.2 Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia (SINCE), to be implemented in partnership with the Italian Development Cooperation Agency</p> <p>1.3 CRRF, specially the component of economic and social integration of refugees in host communities</p> <p>1.4 IOM joint Initiative for returnees - return and integration</p> <p><u>2. Ethiopia – National Indicative Plan</u></p> <p>2.1 RESET coming to an end in 2020 – Livelihood component</p> <p>2.2 Support to PSNP - Livelihood component - coming to an end in 2020</p> <p>2.3 Support to SLMP - coming to an end in 2019</p>
IFS	
EU MS	
Flagship programme	<p>1. Productive Safety Net Programme-PSNP (2015-2020), which the EU also supports through the 11th EDF (EUR 61 million). The fourth phase of the PSNP further focuses on resilience building to shocks and enhance food and nutrition security for around 8 million chronically food insecure vulnerable rural people. An additional EUR 9 million is committed from the EU/GCCA+ to mainstream climate smart approaches in implementation of the public works (natural resources rehabilitation, soil and water conservation) and livelihoods of the PSNP, which is in the process of bid evaluation (to be contracted soon).</p> <p>2. SLMP: The National Sustainable Land Management Program (SLMP), with the EU support of EUR 20 million (2017-2019), is a program aimed at the up scaling of proven approaches and technologies towards rehabilitation, conservation, and sustainable use of natural resources for sustainable livelihood improvement of farmers, herders, and natural resources users. The program adopts a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach in which the EU and the GIZ are playing significant roles.</p> <p>3. LRCP-PAP (WB-IFAD): The Livelihoods Resilience and Commercialization Project (LRCP) In Pastoral And Agro-Pastoral Areas of Ethiopia is under appraisal with tentative date of start being mid 2019, for five years. To be implemented under the auspice of the Ministry of Federal and Pastoral Development Affairs (MoFPDA), the project targets improving livelihoods of people living in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, by addressing the challenges related to low productivity and market linkage, limited livelihoods opportunities, and limitation in social and economic service delivery.</p>
EU Policy dialogue	

Result 2: Improved Disaster Risk Management capacity of Regional and local administration

Joint Action	<u>Assessment of the DRR budgeting process</u> to include all contributions at local level including the mobilisation/valorisation of the PSNP – OneWash – SLMP flagship programme. - Instruments: the WDRRP and the WDP <u>Harmonisation of the different EWS</u>
ECHO	
DEVCO	<u>Ethiopia – National Indicative Plan</u> 1. RESET coming to an end in 2020 – DRR and NRM components 2 Support to PSNP - NRM component – coming to an end in 2020 3 Support to SLMP - land degradation restauration component – coming to an end in 2019
IFS	
EU MS (Spain)	Resilience Project. 3 Phases: Preparedness and Response to disaster risks of agro-Pastoralist Communities of Somali, Oromia, and Afar regions
Flagship programme	
EU Policy dialogue	Engage policy dialogue with Regional government

Result 3: DRR regional Contingency Funds (Preparedness and early response)

Joint Action	<u>Assessment of the DRR-CF financial performances</u> to include the accountability of all parallel contributions received at local level including the mobilisation/valorisation of the PSNP – OneWash – SLMP flagship programme and the parallel HR. - Instruments: Woreda accounts and performance report Evaluation
ECHO	Annual HIPs – Emergency Response
DEVCO	1 RESET – DRR and NRM disbursements 2 Support to PSNP - NRM component 3 Support to SLMP - land degradation restauration component 4. Decentralised government PFM reports on expenditure performance
IFS	
EU MS	
Flagship programme	
EU Policy dialogue	