



2019

**THE ETHIOPIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH  
SOCIAL & DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION COORDINATING  
BRANCH OFFICE OF HARAR**

**(ECC-SDCOH)**

**Annual Report for the Year – 2019**

**(January 1 – December 31)**



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**Contact Person: Abba Worku Demeke  
Executive Director**

**Tel.No 0251-114645/111207/114287**

**Fax: 0251-111071**

**E-mail: [sdcoh@eccsdcoh.org.et](mailto:sdcoh@eccsdcoh.org.et)**

**P.O.Box: 279**

**Dire Dawa, Ethiopia**

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## Acronyms/Abbreviations

AECID	The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AMIYCN	Adolescent, Mother, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition
BCC	Behavioral Change and Communication
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CAs	Community Animators
CAT	Cash Asset Transfer
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CLTSH	Community-Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene
CMAM	Community Managed Acute Malnutrition
CRDA	Christian Relief and Development Association
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
DAs	Development Agents
DCOs	Diocesan Coordination Offices
DFSA	Development Food Security Activity
DiNER	Diversified Nutrition Enhanced Resilience
ECC-SDCO	Ethiopian Catholic Church- Social & Development Commission
ECC-SDCOH	Ethiopian Catholic Church- Social & Development Commission Coordinating Branch Office of Harar
ENA	Essential Nutrition Action
EPI	Expanded Program of Immunization
ESNFI	Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items
FDPs	First Distribution Points
FPS	Foundation Social Promotion
FSTF	Food Security Task Force
FTC	Farmers Training Center
HCS	Hararghe Catholic Secretariat
HEWs	Health Extension Workers
HFWs	Health Facility Workers
HHs	Households
HRP	Humanitarian Resilience Plan
HTP	Harmful Traditional Practice
IDP	Internally Displace People
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illness
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JAM	JEOP Accountability Mechanism
LGs	Livelihood Groups
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MAMAN	Minimum Activities for Mothers and Newborn
MBL	Master Beneficiaries List
MGs	Marketing Groups
MT	Metric Tons
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OVC	Orphan and Vulnerable Children
PDP	Primary Distribution Point
PDS	Permanent Direct Support
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program

PW	Public Work
RRF	Rapid Response Fund
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SDCOs	Social and Development Coordination Offices
SIA	Supplementary Immunization Activities
SILC	Saving and Internal Lending Communities
SMS	Short Message Service
SSI	Small Scale Irrigation
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNOCHA	United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VIP	Ventilated and Improved Pit latrine
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHCO	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene committee
YES	Youth Employability Skills
YSP	Yellow Splited Pea

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## Map Showing Operational Areas of ECC-SDCOH

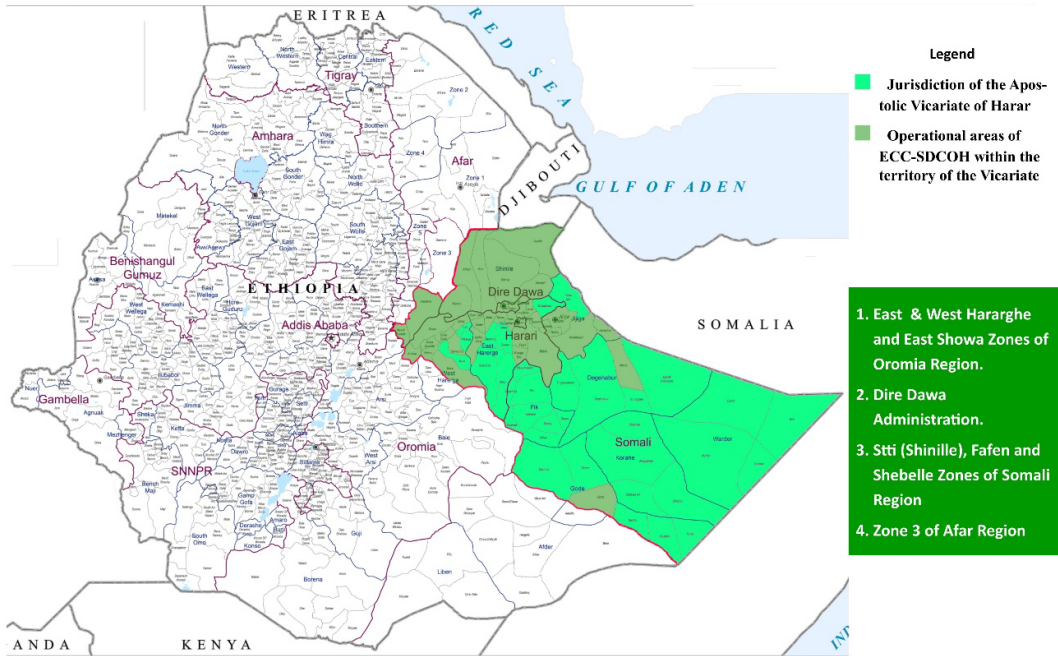


Figure 1 Operational areas of ECC-SDCOH

## 1. Introduction /Background

This report is prepared for Ethiopian Catholic Church - Social and Development Coordinating Branch Office of Harar (ECC-SDCOH) for the fiscal year 2019 which covers the period from January to December 2019. In this period of reporting, the office has planned and implemented a total of 20 different size projects in East, West Hararghe Zones of Oromia National Regional States, Dire Dawa Administration and Sitti (Shinille), Fafen and Shebelle Zones of Somali National Regional state<sup>1</sup>. The composition of these projects includes both live-saving emergencies as well as long term development intervention. These implemented projects were mainly focusing on food security, agriculture, livelihood and climate change adaptation, natural resources management, water, sanitation and hygiene, social rehabilitation, rangeland rehabilitation, irrigation, Relief food supplies, Income diversification, human and animal health are among others.

The overall goal of all projects were to contribute toward the alleviation of the spiritual and physical sufferings facing the people through the promotion of socio pastoral, emergency and development programs. To contribute toward this goal, ECC-SDCOH was working with a number of its traditional donor partners, namely Caritas Switzerland, Caritas Germany, Caritas France, Foundation Social Promotion (FPS), RESCATE/AECID, CRS/USAID/OFDA, CRS/UNOCHA, CRS/RRF/IOM Caritas Germany/European Union and CORE Group/ CRDA.

The implementations of these planned projects have benefited a total of 687,207 targeted populations (354,661 men and 332,546 women) with a total expenditure of Birr **697,191,279.19** (451,795,610.32 Birr is for the commodity in kind and **245,395,668.87** Birr in cash). The food commodities utilized in the years were 32,360.6 metric tons (MT). These food commodities were used to support public work activities as well as general relief/supplementary food provision in targeted project areas.

In general, the fiscal year 2019 annual report is organized into two major sections. Section one presents the narrative which starts by presenting mission, vision and core values of ECC-SDCOH, followed by profile of major projects implemented in the year, summary of key accomplishment made in the year aggregated by different sectors of interventions, summary of manpower and resources utilized by different projects implemented in the reporting year, key lesson learned, challenges encountered and measures taken in the year. Section two, on the other hand, presents the tabulated detail physical and financial plan versus achievements made by each project implemented in the year.

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<sup>1</sup> **1. Oromia Region** (14 W): East Hararghe(11W) Meta, Gorogutu, Kersa, Melkabelo, Deder, Gursum, Babile, Midega Tolla, Goromuti, Chinakson, Gumbi Bordede and West Hararghe (3W) Chiro, Gubakoricha and Anchar woredas

**2. Dire Dawa Administration:** 38 rural kebeles and 2 urban kebeles

**3. Somali Region** (9W): Shinille Zone (7 W) Aysha, Dembel, Shinille, Erer, Mieso, Afdem, Hadigalla; Fafen Zone (1W), Jijiga, and Shebelle zone (1W): Gode woreda

## 2. Vision, Mission, Core Values and Working Principles & Approaches of ECC-SDCOH

As per the provisions of the working guidelines of DCOs and SDCOs and the revised statute of ECC-SDCO, all branch offices exist to contribute to the fulfillment of the vision, mission, goals, objectives, and values of the Head Office, i.e., the Ethiopian Catholic Church Social and Development Commission (ECC-SDCO).

The vision, mission & core values of the Ethiopian Catholic Church Social and Development Commission (ECC-SDCO), as provided in its Strategic Plan, are clearly stipulated as follows: These are:

### 2.1. Vision

ECC –SDCO’s vision is: “To see vibrant and self-reliant society created”. This underlines the strategic importance of social capital formation and resilience for sustained improvement and capacities in the life of people.

### 2.2. Mission

ECC – SDCO’s mission is: “Working for resilient, inclusive and integrated development of society implementing social impact programming strategies and activities.

### 2.3. Core Values

The core values of the ECC-SDCO include but not limited to:

- **Dignity of the Human Person:** who is subject to basic rights and duties, free and sociable.
- **Preferential Options for The Poor:** being pro-poor, the vulnerable and the marginalized- restoring the sense of co-responsibility in building a better world, underlining the position of women.
- **Solidarity and Subsidiarity:** working and partnering together with all shared vision and values; shared power and authority with partners in whatever power and decision making position and accepting co-responsibility and autonomy.
- **Stewardship and Respect for Common Good:** using project and community resources and time cost-effectively and responsibly; shared ownership and responsibility for what is the right thing to do.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** Complying and maintaining honesty, integrity and openness in our work, and relationship with each other, the partners and the community.

### 2.4. Working Principles and Approaches

Deeply rooted by the social teachings of the Church that stress on doing the right thing rightly, ECC-SDCOH will adopt the following strategic orientation in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating programs and projects in line with ECC-SDCO.

These are:



- People centeredness in the choice of activity and the service option seeking to promote initiatives aimed at social equality and justice;
- Acting with economic and social responsibility balancing demands for activities which are both economic as well as socially responsible thereby ensuring aspects of economy, social, political and ethical requirements;
- Protecting the human and natural endowments in the choice of program and project interventions and service which would for seeking balanced protection and needs of people in the use of natural resources in a sustainable manner (“Protection by careful use”);
- Strengthening the competencies of partners in their constructive engagement in conflict prevention and resolution;
- Cause-related marketing and business in social investing in generating revenue for social outcome and impact results (exploring the opportunities in accessing business corporate social responsibility and matching fund system);
- Working together in close partnership and engagement with local counterparts (community organization, government offices, other development actors and charities) in the process of planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and financing of programs and project activities.

### 3. Overview of Project Implemented in the Reporting Year

#### 3.1. List of Projects

In the year 2019, ECC-SDCOH has put into action the implementation of various projects in emergency/rehabilitation and development interventions in East and West Hararghe Zone of Oromia Region, Dire Dawa Administration and Sitti (Shinille), Fafen and Shebelle Zones of Somali National Region States. In this endeavor, in this reporting year a total of 22 different projects and programs classified into development and emergency/rehabilitation were initiated and implemented to improve both the chronic and transitory food insecurity, which resulted from the deep-rooted poverty of the target communities in the aforementioned area/regions. The detailed list of these projects or programs and target beneficiaries are indicated below categorized as development and emergency projects.

Table 1 Summary of projects/program and target beneficiaries

S/N	Name of the project	Target Beneficiaries		
		Male	Female	Total
<b>Development Projects and Programs</b>				
1.	Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities RESET II Siti Cluster	28,456	27,426	55,882
2.	Scale up the Response of Community Based Organization to Support Orphan and Vulnerable Children Project	123	127	250
3.	Gende Tesfa Orphan and Vulnerable Children Support Project (Phase III)	75	75	150
4.	Strengthening and Acceleration of Chiro/Asebe Teferi Community Based Organization for OVC Support Project	82	68	150
5.	Improving the Sanitation and Hygiene Situation and Introducing Innovative and Efficient Use of Water in East – Hararghe, Oromia Regional State	7748	5881	13,629
6.	Improving WASH Facilities and Services in Chelenko Lola	2,825	2,940	5,765
7.	Strengthening the resilience of agro-pastoralist communities in Bare and Dudade Kebeles of Gode Zone	98	122	220
8.	Development Food Security Activity (DFSA)	85,805	89,307	175,112
9.	Building resilience in rural Ethiopia in the face of natural and man-made disaster in Fafan Zone of Somali Regional State/GREE	8070	2500	10,570
10.	Livelihood Based Resilience Building Project in Anchar and Guba Koricha Woredas of West Hararghe Zone, Oromia Regional State (LBReP)	11,240	5,957	17,197
11.	Core Group Polio Project (CGPP)	7,934	8,257	16,191
12.	Integrated Water supply, Sanitation & Hygiene improvement in Gola Oda & East Hararghe /NRK	33,523	34,460	67,983

S/N	Name of the project	Target Beneficiaries		
		Male	Female	Total
<b>Emergency Projects/Programs</b>				
13.	Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP)	156,600	149,532	306,132
14.	Emergency Shelter Response for Displaced Populations in Midega Tola Woreda/CERF	3,675	3,825	7,500
15.	ESNFI Emergency Response for Internally Displaced People and Returnees in Gumbi Boredede District of West Haraghe Zone/EHF II	5,086	5,294	10,380
16.	Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund (EHF)	738	1140	1,878
17.	OFDA/ARRP	7464	2536	10,000
18.	Emergency ESNFI Response to conflict-affected IDPs in East Hararghe -Rapid Response Fund (RRF)	4632	2568	7,200
19.	WASH Emergency Response in Dembesele and Chinakson Woredas	3281	3415	6,696
20.	WASH Emergency Response in Babile Woredas	12,573	13,086	25,659
21.	WASH Emergency Response in Chinakson and Gursum Woredas	8,156	8,490	16,646
22.	<b>Capacity support for promoting justice and peace (Peace and Justice)</b>	2700	450	3150
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>390,884</b>	<b>367,456</b>	<b>758,340</b>

### 3.2. Major Sectors of Intervention

As the need and priorities of the target communities are enormous, ECC-SDCOH has been responding in a multi-sector approach in order to address both chronic and transitory problems of food insecurity, which is prevalent in the area. Consequently, the following were the major sectors, which were implemented by the aforementioned projects/programs in section 3 above in the reporting period.

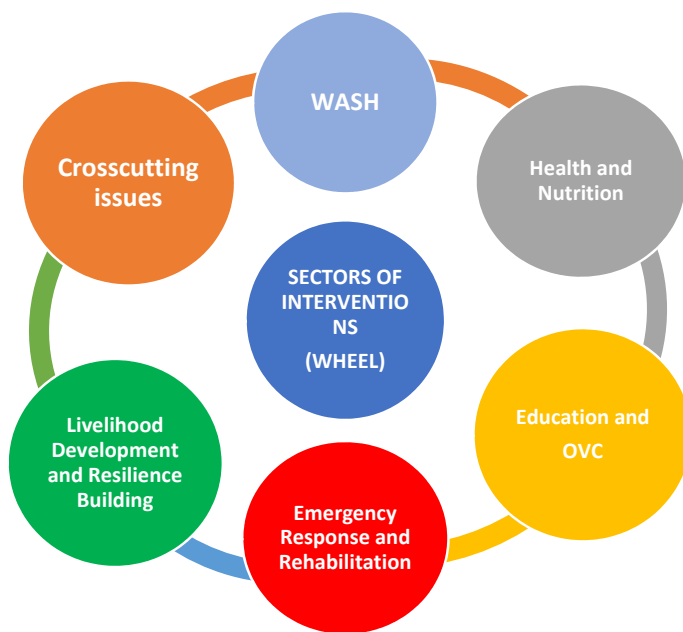


Figure 2 Major Sectors of Intervention

### 3.3. Project/ Programs Objectives

The development needs and priorities of different local communities in different regions of the ECC-SDCOH operational area are diverse. Thus, the development objectives of different projects/programs do also vary accordingly. However, all project shares the ultimate objectives of improving household food security of the target communities through implementing various rural development projects. More specifically, the following is a brief summary of the specific objectives underling all projects implemented in the year are:

- ☞ Sustainable increase in agricultural production: through
  - reducing the rate of soil loss from agricultural lands and increase soil moisture,
  - provision of agricultural inputs and farming tools in order to provide the desired inputs such as improved crop seeds varieties,
  - Intensifying/improving the existing small scale demonstration schemes dealing with forage diversification, horticultural development and food crop management,
  - Promotion of improved agricultural production and the formation of cooperatives,
  - Promote the commodity market chain approach in the target area farming system so that farmers will be able to produce marketable crop types to increase productivity,
- ☞ Improve and intensify the practice of irrigation practices of pumped and gravity small scale irrigation systems,
- ☞ Reducing the vulnerability and reinstating the livelihood of the disaster-affected communities,
- ☞ Enhancing the sustainability of natural resources: through rehabilitating the already deforested communal lands by using biological and physical conservation measures,
- ☞ Promotion of recovery of degraded rangelands & fodder production techniques,

- ☞ Improve the practice and behavior of people towards the prevention and control of common diseases through awareness creation and service provision of community-based primary health care system,
- ☞ Improve income for vulnerable groups: through the provision of microcredits and the established of Saving and Internal Lending Communities (SILC),
- ☞ Improve animal health of the target communities by enhancing the capacity of community-based animal health delivery system, the construction of veterinary health center and building the capacity of woreda veterinary services,
- ☞ Improve access to water supply for both human and livestock consumption by constructing both low-tech and high-tech schemes,
- ☞ Enhance the capacity of the local stakeholders (community and government offices) to sustainably manage their development projects.

### 3.4. Project Strategies

While engaging or addressing the above objectives or actions, ECC-SDCOH follows a holistic integrated and participatory strategy. The holistic, integrated and participatory strategies have a number of benefits, it allows the empowerment of the target community for self-help development initiatives, respect the local socio-economic and livelihoods setup, flexible in its programmatic design and implementation modalities and finally it is responsive and timeliness in action ensuring sustainable resource use for attaining the envisaged objectives. Moreover, these strategies ensure the priority needs of the community would be addressed in an integrated intervention to maximize the synergetic effect and results of the sector activities.

In general, the following specific strategies have been used by ECC-SDCOH under the holistic, integrated and participatory conceptual strategy.

- People-centered market-led production,
- On-farm trial and multiplication,
- Multiple use of water which entails the economic use of water for different community needs,
- Behavioral Change and Communication,
- Capacity-building,
- Community Participation in all phases of project cycle management,
- Advocate and strengthen the coordination capacity with stakeholders (advocacy and networking with stakeholders),
- It also promotes a strong partnership of the government and other stakeholders for full participation across the project cycle in addition to promoting joint implementation for the benefit of the target area communities,

## 4. Key Accomplishments by Sector of Interventions

This section of the annual report presents and discusses the summary of major accomplishments made by key sectors through the review of all projects/programs that have implemented by the sector under consideration in the year. The accomplishment in each key sector of the project was implemented within the reach of 14 woredas in East and, West Hararghe zone of Oromia National Regional States, 38 rural and two (2) Kebeles of Dire Dawa Administration and three (3) zones of Somali National Regional State as per the priority set in each project/programs.

### 4.1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In the reporting year, ECC-SDCOH has implemented WASH projects in collaboration with local governments and communities. Government staff and community leader’s involvement during implementation of the projects were significant and the contribution reflected through designing of water systems, identifying water points sites, construction and rehabilitation of access roads, construction materials mobilization, fencing water points, trench excavation, etc. The project objective was providing sustainable access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene and reduce vulnerability to the water-related shock of the drought-affected communities in the targeted areas.

The following are among the major accomplishments under the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector: construction and rehabilitation of water points, boreholes drilling and rehabilitation, hand dug wells construction and rehabilitation, supply and installation of generators and pumps, construction of guard and generator houses, construction and rehabilitation of cattle trough, construction of reservoir, spring development and rehabilitation, reservoir construction and maintenance, establishment of WASHCOs, provision of maintenance tools, construction of VIP latrines, construction of public shower, training on CLTSH, provision of jerry cans, distribution of laundry and body soaps, production and distribution of slab, hygiene promotion, water supply system caretaker training, school WASH clubs establishment are among others. Besides, the construction and rehabilitation of physical structures, the projects have also given emphasis for hygiene and sanitation promotion, water scheme management and strengthen the good hygiene practice as these are a guarantee for the sustainability of the schemes.

#### 4.1.1. Water Supply

The following table shows the summary of major activities carried out in the water supply sector in the reporting period.

*Table 2 Summary of Water Supply Activities*

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Planned	Achievements	%
1.	Hand-dug well	No	1	1	100%
2.	Spring development and expansion	No	14	16	114%
3.	Borehole drilling	No	3	3	100%
4.	Shallow well Drilling	No	3		100%

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Planned	Achievements	%
				3	
5.	Rehabilitation of boreholes	No	2	2	100%
6.	Rehabilitation of shallow wells	No	9	9	100%
7.	Supply and installation of Generators of different size	No	2	2	100%
8.	Supply and installation of submersible/subsurface pump of different size	No	1	2	200%
9.	Construction and maintenance of reservoir (100m3, 50m3, 25m3....)	No	4	4	100%
10.	Roof water harvesting -water tankers installations (10000 lit)	No	42	37	88%
11.	Construction of roof water harvesting reservoir (50m3 and 25m3)	No	10	10	100%
12.	Water line pipes installation with HDPE and GI pipes	Meter	28,600	32,230	113%
13.	Construction of guard houses	No	1	1	100%
14.	Construction of generator house	No	1	1	100%
15.	Construction/Rehabilitation of water points	No	12	12	100%
16.	Refresher training for WASHCO and Care Takers	Person	150	179	119%
17.	Provision of maintenance and operation Kits for Care Takers	Sets	13	13	100%
18.	Provision of water purifier /water treatment chemical sachets	No of HHs	70,000	76,590	109%
19.	Support for the opening of spare part shop	No	1	1	100%
20.	Construction/Rehabilitation of cattle troughs	No	8	8	100%

#### 4.1.2. Sanitation and Hygiene

The following table shows the summary of major activities carried out in the Sanitation and Hygiene sector in the reporting period.

*Table 3 Summary of Sanitation and Hygiene Activities*

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Planned	Achievements	%
1.	Construction of school VIP latrines/ toilets	No	1	1	100%
2.	Training on hygiene and sanitation for the community,	No of participant	250	268	107%

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Planned	Achievements	%
	water user, WASHCO and Care Takers				
3.	TOT on Community-Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH)	No of participant	100	111	111%
4.	Construction of public shower	No	1	1	100%
5.	Distribution of laundry & body soaps	No	2,000	2,500	125%
6.	Production and distribution of slabs	No	1,000	1,000	100%
7.	Distribution of Jerry Cans	No	3,000	3,620	120%

## 4.2. Health and Nutrition

In the current reporting year various projects having health as a component were planned and implemented in Dire Dawa, East Hararghe zone of Oromia Region and Shinille zone of Somali Regional States. The major activities carried out includes capacity building training support for health staffs and HEW, community members, volunteers and influential people, logistic and material support to improve immunization coverage among others. Below are some of the highlights of the achievement made in the sector:

### 4.2.1. Health

- Vaccination was provided for a total of 79,709 under one child (number of immunized children for the antigen OPV0 are 8907, OPV 3 are 17410, Pentavalent 3 are 17410, Measles are 17991 and Fully Vaccinated are 17991).
- Identification and referral of 7,937 pregnant women for vaccination carried out.
- Identification and referral of 2,561 newborn children for vaccination.
- 3,780 liters of kerosene distributed for woreda health centers.
- Community Conversation on various health-related issues facilitated for a total of 450 HHs.
- Vehicle support were provided for Polio Supplementary Immunization Activities (SIA) for a total of three (3) rounds.
- Refresher training conducted on CBS and EPI for a total of 80 Community Volunteers.
- Mainstreaming of vaccination in religious leader trainings made for a total 56 participants.
- Community Volunteers house-to-house visits carried out and reached for a total of 47,583 people.
- Community Volunteers case searching sessions/health promotion at community gatherings conducted and reached a total of 23,301 people.
- Community Volunteers group health education sessions facilitated and a total of 21,256 people reached

The following table shows the summary of major activities carried out in the Health sector in the reporting period.



Table 4 Summary of major Health Activities

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Planned	Achievements	%
1.	Children under one-year vaccination	No of Children	32,687	79,709	244%
2.	Identification and referral of pregnant women for vaccination	No of Women	Ls	7,937	100%
3.	Identification and referral of newborn child for vaccination	No of the newborn child	Ls	2,561	100%
4.	Provision of Kerosene	Litter	3,780	3,780	100%
5.	Community Conversation on various health-related issues	HH	450	450	100%
6.	Support for Polio Supplementary Immunization Activities (SIA)	Rounds	3	3	100%
7.	Refresher training on CBS and EPI	No of Community Volunteers	80	80	100%
8.	Mainstreaming of vaccination in religious leader training	No of participant	50	56	112%
9.	Community Volunteers house-to-house visits	No of Planned activity	17,657	16,971	96%
10.	Community Volunteers case searching sessions/health promotion at community gatherings	No of Planned activity	6,746	6,560	97%
11.	Community Volunteers group health education sessions	No of Planned activity	2,348	1,984	84%
12.	Training on IMNCI (Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illnesses)	No of participant	80	84	105%
13.	Refreshment training of CHWs on various issues (cold chain management, SAM and supply chain management)	person	20	20	100%
14.	Training on Minimum Activities for Mothers and Newborns (MAMAN)	No of participant	15	16	107%
15.	Provision of sanitary pads to school club members	No of Pieces	3,000	3,000	100%

#### 4.2.2. Nutrition

- Promotion on the use of home gardens to agro-pastoral mothers and households for a total of 48 persons.
- Promotion on food diversification and preservation to mothers and households carried out for a total of 62 person
- Demonstration on food preparation and utilization practices facilitated for a total of 150 persons.

- Training on ENA (Essential Nutrition Action) organized and 34 persons participated.
- 2,105 households received vegetable seed for home/kitchen gardening.
- 7,132 peoples attended Key ENA/SBCC messages during the cooking demonstration, CMAM contact points and public events.
- Training on gender, health and nutrition organized for 50 persons
- Training on IMNCI (Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illnesses) organized for a total of 84 persons
- Refreshment training of CHWs on various issues (cold chain management, SAM and supply chain management) organized for a total of 20 persons.
- Training on Community Managed Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) organized for a total of 58 participants.
- Training on Minimum Activities for Mothers and Newborns (MAMAN) organized for a total of 16 persons.
- Training on Adolescent, Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (AMIYCN) organized for a total of 134 participants.
- A total of 1,417 pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions at ANC unit using SBCC sessions and cooking demonstration sessions.
- A total of 1,137 pregnant women were counseled on maternal and/or child nutrition during ANC visits.
- 1743 pregnant women were attended SBCC, and learning sessions; and 461 of them participated in cooking demonstration events.
- A total of 15,278 children between 0-59 months reached with nutrition-specific interventions at health facilities by HEWs and HFWs. In addition, 18,022 children were screened for malnutrition (both SAM and MAM); and based on the assessment 1,678 of them referred for treatment of acute malnutrition; while 1,251 of them were admitted as SAM and managed properly based on national protocol.



*Figure 3 Keyhole and permanent garden - vegetable production at Mumicha kebele, Deder, Oromia Region*

The following table shows the summary of major activities carried out in the Nutrition sector in the reporting period.

Table 5: Summary of major Nutrition Activities

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Planned	Achievements	%
1.	Promote the use of home gardens to agro-pastoral mothers and households	person	40	48	120%
2.	Promote food diversification and preservation to mothers and households	person	60	62	103%
3.	Demonstration on food preparation and utilization practices	person	150	150	100%
4.	Provide training to mothers as a model for safe infants and child care.	Event	80	80	100%
5.	Organize and conduct awareness creation and sensitization campaigns on harmful traditional practices (HTP)	No of campaign	1	1	100%
6.	Training on ENA (Essential Nutrition Action)	person	35	34	97%
7.	Households having home/kitchen gardens	No of HHs	4,735	1,729	37%
8.	Households who received vegetable seed	No of HHs	4,735	2,105	44%
9.	Key ENA/SBCC messages during the cooking demonstration, CMAM contact points and public events	No of attendants	10,080	7,132	71%
10.	Training on gender, health and nutrition	person	50	50	100%
11.	Training on Community Managed Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)	No of participant	60	58	97%
12.	Training/refresher on Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture to HFWs	No of participant	24	23	96%
13.	Training on Adolescent, Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (AMIYCN) to HEWs	No of participant	144	134	93%

### 4.3. Education and Orphan & Vulnerable Children (OVC)

The increase in the number of OVC is one of the major social problems in Ethiopia that requires particular attention and care. OVC in the country face different types of social, psychological and economic problems. ECC - SDCOH having recognized the economic and social problems of the towns associated with Orphan and Vulnerable Children has designed and implemented OVC projects in Asebe Teferi and Dire Dawa town. These two towns are characterized by the concentration of high destitute peoples. Similarly, the number of orphans and vulnerable children in general and street children, in particular, is very high.

The projects were planned and implemented with the aim of addressing the social, psychological and economic problem of OVC through the provision of social service and

capacity-building support to the targeted children and their parents in collaboration with the local community and concerned government and non-government organizations. The major activities of the projects were the provision of various social services, skill training sponsorships and formal and informal education support. The direct target beneficiaries of the project are 500 Orphan and Vulnerable children.

A total of 479 OVCs (boys & girls) were offered with school materials including uniforms, exercise books, pencil, pen and uniform during the project period. Besides, 35 OVCs attended vocational skill trainings such as woodwork, metalwork and vehicle maintenance. The training categories were identified based on an initial feasible market opportunity assessment made by the project. Arrangements are made with owners of such business to create job opportunity for the trainees when the trainings are completed.

Moreover, provision of soap for personal hygiene (3 soaps per month) for 479 children, provision of sanitary pads for 185 adolescent girls, facilitation of shower and laundry services for 205 children, provision of hair oil for 78 girls and organization of 109 parents/guardians in micro-credit cooperatives are some of major activities delivered to the targeted beneficiaries.

The following table shows a summary of the major activities provided in the reporting period:

*Table 6 Summary of Major Activities Delivered to OVC*

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Planned	Achievements	%
1.	Renovation of social center	Ls	Ls	Ls	100%
2.	Preparation and administration of psychosocial tools such as journey of life and memory books	No of children	100	40	40%
3.	Provision of group counseling service for children and their parents	No of children	450	289	64%
4.	Celebration of holidays with children	No of events	3	3	100%
5.	Provision of recreational services in the center (indoor and outdoor games for both direct and indirect target children)	No of children	550	472	86%
6.	Organize and facilitate music, drama and sport activities	No of children	140	111	79%
7.	Provision of training on the basics of mentoring	No of persons	100	86	86%
8.	Facilitate coffee ceremony for a joint discussion on the status of child care and support by parents/guardians, children, teachers and community members	No of participants	300	179	60%
9.	Provision of soap for personal hygiene (3 soaps per month)	No of children	450	479	106%
10.	Provision of sanitary pads for adolescent girls	No of children	164	185	113%
11.	Facilitation of shower and laundry services in the social cenetr	No of children	300	205	68%

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Planned	Achievements	%
12.	Provision of health education by a professional health educator	No of children	450	392	87%
13.	Provision of medical services for sick target children (diagnosis and drug cost)	No of children	616	158	26%
14.	Provision of hair oil for girls	No of children	78	78	100%
15.	Provision of scholastic material (exercise book, pen and pencil)	No of children	450	479	106%
16.	Provision of school uniform	No of children	400	400	100%
17.	Provision of tutorial services	No of children	320	364	114%
18.	Reading room and reference book provision service	No of children	550	270	49%
19.	Provision of awards for high scoring children in their school	No of children	40	40	100%
20.	Provision of vocational skill training	No of children	35	35	100%
21.	Provision of working clothes and shoes	No of children	35	35	100%
22.	Provision of training on financial management	No of children	35	35	100%
23.	Organization of parents/guardians in cooperatives	No of parents/guardians	120	109	91%
24.	Provision of training on microcredit for parents/guardians	No of parents/guardians	120	109	91%
25.	Transfer of allocated microcredit fund for micro credit cooperative	No of cooperatives	1	1	100%

#### 4.4. Emergency Response and Rehabilitation

The year 2019 has been a turbulent time for the country in general and the communities in our Vicariate in particular. Millions of people have been displaced and getting little or insignificant support from the government and various humanitarian actors.

Being the leading humanitarian agency, our office has expanded its food distribution effort which was carried out under the two main programs, namely, Development Food Security Activity (DFSA) and Joint Emergency Operational Program (JEOP). In the first components, food transfer was made to chronically food-insecure households to protect their assets while the second was implemented in response to general ration and supplementary food provision in response to acute food insecurity. The programs were implemented within the reach of 8 woredas in East Hararge and Dire Dawa Administration through 42 distribution centers opened for the purpose. The JEOP and Health/Nutrition targeted beneficiaries receive the food for free as the objective of both programs are to save life and livelihood. The PSNP, on the

other hand, has two categories of beneficiaries, namely direct beneficiary and public work beneficiaries. The former gets the transfer for free while the latter categories get the transfer through their participation in public work activities.

Over the year, the food aid has nearly doubled for the JEOP program in terms of beneficiary and amount of food distributed. This is mainly because of the internal displacement caused by ethnic conflict and the ongoing security tension. Larger than ever, a total of 32,360.6 MT (21,338.60 MT through JEOP and 11,022 MT through DFSA-PSNP) of various food commodities (cereals, YSP, blended supplementary food and Vegetable oils) was distributed for about 481,243 (306,132 through JEOP and 175,111 through DFSA/PSNP) beneficiaries.

In addition to the ongoing delivery of food to the chronically food insecure members through the two major programs in the traditional areas, the office has implemented 8 projects that have directly benefited the communities that are affected by internal displacement that caused emergency situations. The intervention focused on life-saving food, shelter, WASH, cash support. These interventions have improved the lives of the affected communities as well as relieved the burdens on local governments.

The following sub-section discusses the major supports provided and activities implemented in the reporting period.

#### **4.4.1. Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP)**

The Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP) is an emergency food assistance program targeted transitory food insecure population. ECC-SDCOH has been implementing JEOP in 8 woredas of East Hararghe Zone (Kerssa, Meta, Goromuti, Gorogutu, Melka Bello, Midegatola, Deder, Babile and 19 rural kebeles of Dire Dawa Administration).

During the reporting year, new initiatives included in JEOP program such as piloting of community-based Early Warning (EW) system, scaling up cash program (cash in lieu of food) that also include weekly market price monitoring and responding to internally displaced people. The community-based EW system was piloted in three Kebeles of Meta woreda that aim to increase disaster risk knowledge and response capacity of the local communities. The cash scale-up was initiated based on recommendations of feasibility assessment conducted in FY 2018 and learning from cash pilot in selected Kebeles of Kersa and Dire Dawa Administration. Though the actual cash distribution not started as planned in the first round of 2019 due to late release of Humanitarian Resilience Plan (HRP) document by the government and extended targeting and beneficiary registration processes, ECC-SDCOH completed the preliminary preparations such as beneficiary registration, data cleaning, card printing for 20 Kebeles (13 in Kersa woreda and 7 in Dire Dawa Administration). A total of 2,614 households with their family (with 7,600 beneficiaries) registered for cash in lieu of food assistance. In conjunction with the cash program, ECC-SDCOH started sending weekly Short Text Messages System (SMS) on market prices monitoring using the JEOP EW platform stating from August 2019 for six local markets (Dire Dawa, Haromaya, Kersa, Kulubi, Watar and Langie). Besides, ECC-SDCOH is supporting internally displaced people (IDPs) due to ethnic conflict. A total of 79,097 IDPs were received food assistance from JEOP. The followings are major activities undertaken in the reporting period:

- **Targeted communities and project stakeholders use functional participatory Early Warning and Response System:** The key EW activities of JEOP includes

awareness and capacity-building support to government stakeholders on EW and humanitarian assistance and EW data collection and transfer and establishment of community-based EW system. The key achievement of the year is summarized as follows:

*Table 7 Summary of major activities under Early Warning and Response System*

Indicator	Annual Result Report		
	Target	Achieved	%
No of beneficiary distributions linked to fast onset alerts	-	-	
No of assessments	2	2	100
No of early warning reports generated	12	12	100
No of consortium members and government EW staff trained on JEOP Early Warning SMS System	28	9	32
No of people (Government officials and staff) trained on Early warning & Humanitarian Assistance (HA)	1299	104	8

- Targeted populations access a sufficient full basket of food in a timely manner:**  
 The annual result survey shows that 52 of the beneficiaries in the ECC-SDCOH operational area reported received planned quantity and mix of JEOP food assistance. This was calculated by dividing the number of the respondents reported receiving full ration (15 kg of cereals, 0.45 kg of oil and 1.5 kg of pulse per person) all the time in the year by total sampled HHs who were assisted through JEOP. There is a high likelihood of data quality integrity concern resulted from respondent's bias and enumerators' skill.

ECC-SDCOH food distributed 21,338.60 MT of food during the reporting period that covers a portion of round 3 round 4- to round 6 of FY 2018 and round 1, round 2 and portion of round 3 of FY 2019). A maximum number of 306,132 beneficiaries (149,532 females and 156,600 male) were reached. A maximum of 20,109 female-headed households reached through JEOP food distribution.

The following table shows summary of food distributed and beneficiaries reached in the reporting period:

*Table 8 Total amount of food received in MT In 2019*

Rounds	Cereals	V. oil	YSP	Total
5 <sup>th</sup> Round (2018)	3584.12	99.101	555.823	4239.044
6 <sup>th</sup> Round (2018)	4439.085	133.217	443.9105	5016.2125
1 <sup>st</sup> Round (2019)	2726.16	82.17578	272.4835	3080.81928
2 <sup>nd</sup> round (2019)	2514.7495	76.52194	254.9482	2846.21964
3 <sup>rd</sup> Round (2019)	2723.06	80.37	271.30	3074.73
4 <sup>th</sup> Round (2019)	2727.95	82.26	271.36	3081.57
<b>Total</b>				<b>21,338.60</b>

*Table 9 Number of Beneficiaries reached by JEOP, 2019*

Rounds	Beneficiaries
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	Planned Beneficiaries	Actual Beneficiaries			Difference	% of Beneficiaries Received Food
		Male	Female	Total		
5 <sup>th</sup> Round (2018)	247,961	127,554	120,407	247,961	0	100
6 <sup>th</sup> Round (2018)	306,162	156,600	149,532	306,132	30	99.99
1 <sup>st</sup> Round (2019)	181,654	97,415	84,214	181,629	25	99.98
2 <sup>nd</sup> round 2019	181,654	87,055	75,892	162,947	18,707	89
3 <sup>rd</sup> Round (2019)	181,654	84,505	181,613	181,613	0	100
4 <sup>th</sup> Round (2019)	181,654	87,340	180,311	180,311	1,302	99.28

- **Joint monitoring field visit with government partner:** Joint mentoring visit conducted with zone and woreda government partner on the selected woredas. The visits enabled us to identify operational issues such as delay of distribution, targeting and timely submission of Master Beneficiaries List (MBL), security concerns obscuring food dispatch and distribution and set corrective measures.
- **Review Meeting:** ECC-SDCOH conducted a semiannual review meeting with government stakeholders in all the JEOP operational woredas of East Hararghe and Dire Dawa Administration on which 37 people (19 Male and 18 Female) participated. The objective of the review meeting was to discuss the overall implementation of the JEOP program, identify challenges and set corrective measures.
- **Data Quality Assessment:** ECC-SDCOH conduct internal data quality assessment in the selected JEOP woredas (Kersa, Meta and Goro Muti) and seven FDPs were visited to verify reported data against the source document for 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> round distribution.
- **JEOP Accountability Mechanism (JAM) implementation:** ECC-SDCOH provided awareness session for community decision-makers on JAM that aims to increase community engagement on handling complaints and feedback, ECC-SDCOH organized a one-day awareness session for 250 participants (170 Male and 80 Female).
- **Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):** ECC-SDCOH has organized a one-day refresher training for a total of 19 JEOP staffs (17 male and 2 female) who in turn cascaded the training for the woreda and kebele government officials and reached a total of 130 people (79 male and 51 female).

#### 4.4.2. PSNP Households Accessed Food/Cash Transfers

In the meantime, the planned number of Public Work (PW) clients and PDS to receive food was 176,204 (86,942 female). Even though the distribution is delayed due to dispatching, problems related to access to FDPs, transportation to some FDPs, all beneficiaries (PW, PDS, and Contingency) received food for all rounds. Below is planned vs actual distribution to targeted beneficiaries:

Table 10 Summary of PSNP Households Accessed Food/Cash Transfers

Food Distribution		Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	Food transfer in Q-4
Male	Actual	9,652	9,652	9,531	0	0	81,340	89,261



Food Distribution		Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	Food transfer in Q-4
	Planned	9,791	9,791	9,791	84,926	84,926	84,926	89,261
Female	Actual	11,279	11,279	11,185	0	0	79,934	86,942
	Planned	11,446	11,446	11,446	83,061	83,061	83,061	86,942

#### 4.4.3. Emergency Response and Rehabilitation for Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs)

Besides, the office has implemented various emergency response projects targeting mainly Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) caused by ethnic conflicts. The major supports carried out under these interventions include full shelter kit distribution, provision of Non-Food Items (NFI) Kit distribution for IDPs, cash distribution, shelter construction and NFI, construction of partition walls and water trucking.

*Table 11 Summary of major supports delivered to Internally displaced peoples (IDPs)*

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Planned	Achievements	%
1.	Partial Shelter kit distribution for IDPs	No	1,250	1,250	100%
2.	Full Shelter kit distribution for IDPs	No	30	45	150%
3.	Shelter NFI kit distribution for IDPs	No	1,200	1,200	100%
4.	Cash Distribution for IDP Shelter construction	Cash in Birr	7,000,000	7,125,000	102%
5.	Partial Essential Shelter kit distribution	No	1,700	1,730	102%
6.	Cash for NFI and shelter provision	Cash in Birr	5,121,351	6,040,300	118%
7.	Construction of row shelters	No	100	100	100%
8.	Construction of partition walls	No	30	48	160%
9.	Water trucking for IDPs	Days	45	135	300%
10.	Provision of dignity kit	No	250	250	100%

## 4.5. Livelihood Development and Resilience Building

### 4.5.1. Soil and Water Conservation

Biological measures for soil and water conservation work by their protective impact on the vegetation cover. A dense vegetation cover prevents splash erosion, reduces the velocity of surface runoff, facilitates the accumulation of soil particles, and increases surface roughness which reduces runoff and increases infiltration. Having these in mind, ECC-SDCOH has planned different activities that help in stabilizing the physical structures and increase livestock feed for the targeted households. Accordingly, the followings are major activities implemented in the reporting period.

- **Bio-physical Soil and Water Conservation Measures:** Biological soil and water conservation techniques integrate agronomic, vegetative and soil management practices that would provide combined benefits of production and resource conservation. To harvest those combined benefits, DFSA/PSNP has planned different activities that help in stabilizing the physical structures and increase livestock feed for the targeted households. Accordingly, in FY'2019 total of 2759ha of land is treated with different biophysical soil and water conservation activities; and 4,193ha of degraded land is closed for rehabilitation. The constructions decreased the emergence of flooding by absorbing and catching water inside its structures; and thereby providing moisture for tree seedlings, discharge of springs observed and soil loss minimized as a result of watershed treatments.
- **Water Source/Structure Development:** In FY'19, it was planned to construct 3 different springs with the total actual length of 10km pipeline installation. The three springs are in Tokuman Kane kebele of Melkabeloworeda with 6km pipeline installation and 100m<sup>3</sup> reservoir construction; in Ebada Gemechu kebele of Babile with 2.5km and 50m<sup>3</sup> of reservoir maintenance; and in Lellekufa of Deder woreda with 1.5km pipe installation and 25m<sup>3</sup> reservoir construction. The springs in Melkabelo and Babile are completed 95% and 98%, respectively; while site mobilization of industrial and local construction materials are on gong in Deder woreda (25% status). All three springs will benefit more than 450hhs after completion within one month.
- **Small Scale Irrigations:** Among the planned small scale irrigation schemes, four sites i.e. Burka Chello(Melka Belo), Nejata Gemechis (Babile), Dujuma and Legedol (Dire Dawa) are fully completed and started serving users;



*Figure 4Ebada Gemechu SSI, Babile*

- **Gully Treatment:** In FY'19 9,086m<sup>3</sup> of stone is collected to construct 31,945m<sup>3</sup> of gabion/stone check dam. The stone collection is carried out to fill the shortage of stones around construction sites. That is why the collection of stones and the volume of gabion seem different. The stepped placement of gabions allows greater stability of the dams to withstand the impounded water pressure; stone check dams reduce the velocity of runoff and prevent the deepening and widening of gully channel. In Haromigna kebele of Deder, where different sized gabions are used, wide areas of gullies are covered; and the structure started to sediment eroded soil behind and in front of the check dams. As the gully is closed with shrubs and grasses, it becomes an additional plot of land providing additional income to the user groups.

The following table shows a summary of the major activities carried out in the reporting period:

*Table 12 Summary of major activities accomplished on soil and water conservation*

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Planned	Achievements	%
1.	Soil bund	Km	14	16	114%
2.	Stone bund construction	Km	10	8	80%
3.	Stone-faced soil bund construction	Km	15	8	53%
4.	Gully rehabilitation with a sandbag	M <sup>2</sup>	10	10	100%
5.	Hillside terrace	Km	25	31	124%
6.	Hillside terrace with trench	Km	18	9	50%
7.	Eyebrow basin	Number	50	55	110%
8.	Half-moon structures	Number	40	43	108%
9.	Reseeding and over sowing	Ha	20	14	70%
10.	Earthen canal maintenance	Meter	500	500	100%
11.	Vegetative fencing	Km	4	4	100%
12.	Planting grass split on structure/ furrow	Ha	15	10	67%
13.	Planting forage tree seedling	Number	20,000	20,000	100%
14.	Improved pit preparation and planting	Number	20,000	20,000	100%
15.	An area closure and re-seedling	Ha	4,000	4,243	106%
16.	Nursery establishment	No	4	4	100%
17.	Seedling plantation	No	3,235,870	2,128,630	65%
18.	Gully Treatment/ Gabion/stone check dam construction	M <sup>3</sup>	30,000	31,945	106%
19.	Provision of different seed varieties to selected enclosed model sites (gravilea; Juniperus; Acacia; Lucinia; Podocarpus; Cowpea; Alfalfa; tree Lucerne)	Kg	155	155	100%
20.	Watershed Committees established/strengthened	No of trainees	170	177	104%



*Figure 5 Gully Reclamation at Haromingna Kebele*

## 4.5.2. Agriculture and Market Development

This is one of the dominant sectors under which different agriculture-based activities had been undertaken with the main objectives of improving agricultural production and productivity. The major activities undertaken in agricultural development includes the provision of crop seeds, horticultural seeds and seedlings, farm tools, training for selected farmers on agricultural development practices and innovations.

In the year 2019, ECC-SDCOH had managed to distribute 1,095 quintals of various local and improved seeds in targeted project areas. In addition, fruit seedlings and training on improved agronomic practices were provided for 3, 000 irrigation users. Besides, three (3) tractors purchased and a total of 500 farm tools were procured and distributed for the targeted beneficiaries.

*Table 13 Summary of major activities implemented on livelihood development*

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Planned	Achievements	%
1.	Provision of tree seedling to irrigation users(mango, apple mango, orange, etc.)	No of users	3,000	3,000	100%
2.	Provision of improved drought-resistant Seeds for farmers and agro-pastoralists	Quintals	800	1,095	136%
3.	Provision of farm tools and inputs	No	500	500	100%
4.	Purchase of Tractors	No	3	3	100%
5.	Trainings on resilience and climate change adaptation	Person	240	240	100%



*Figure 6 Procurement and mobilization of Tractors for Jigjiga Zone, Somali Regional State*

## 4.5.3. Diversified Nutrition Enhanced Resilience (DiNER)

In FY'19, ECC-SDCOH conducted Diversified Nutrition Enhanced Resilience (DiNER) fair for 13,721 LGs members (3,892 female) in all DFSA woredas. The members received different crop and vegetable seeds; and chickens - haricot bean, chickpea, groundnut, cabbage, tomato, swiss chard, carrot, onion, and beetroot. DiNER fair Commodities were identified by

communities and distributed to clients as per their needs. The program enabled LGs members to access different crop seeds, vegetables and chicken to diversify their nutrition requirements; and groundnut seed was also distributed and used to produce seed which is a new variety (Werer-961) to reduce the impact of Aflatoxin and improve production and productivity. As a result; those who received DiNER Fair last year and in this year are showing a great improvement in households' nutrition diversity and even some producing surplus production and earning additionally incomes and continued doing by learning from their lessons and they are purchasing divers vegetable seeds to produce nutritious vegetables to be consumed by HHs and for market purpose. This year participants are following the footsteps of last year's DiNER Fair participants.

The different commodities received by LGs members are summarized and presented in the table below:

*Table 14 Summary of different commodities received by LGs members*

Woreda	Number of beneficiaries (HHs) received				
	Plan	Achievements			
		Female	Male	Total	%age
Babile	2340	603	1751	2354	100.59
Deder	2228	673	1552	2225	99.99
Dire Dawa	5212	1274	3937	5211	99.98
Melkabelo	2000	644	1356	2000	100
Midegatola	1932	697	1234	1931	99.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>13712</b>	<b>3891</b>	<b>9830</b>	<b>13721</b>	<b>100.06</b>

#### 4.5.4. Income Diversification and Micro-credit

To solve the multifaceted social and economic problem of the country, income diversification and microcredit have a paramount significance. Cognizant of this, ECC-SDCOH had planned and implemented various projects having income diversification and microcredit component in the targeted project area. The major activities undertaken in this sector includes working capital provision, Saving and Internal Lending Community (SILC) group formation, Livelihood Group (LG) formation, Livelihoods Cash Transfer (LCT), beekeeping and capacity building training on entrepreneurship and business skill development among others.

SILC is a holistic approach in support of the local community that provides a strategy to increase low-income households by providing income-generating opportunities through access to self-managed savings-led financial services so that households improve their sustainable economic well-being. The followings are major activities accomplished in this reporting period:

- **Livelihoods group members trained in SILC methodology-SILC Performance:** In FY'19, a total of Birr 4,351,525 savings collected from 23,128 SILC members (12,893 female) organized in 961 different SILC groups. A total of 1,114 SILC members received a loan grant with a total amount of 1,284,248.
- **SILC Monitoring and Follow up:** SILC activity regular supportive supervisions have shown a significant change in expanding and increasing the number of LGs who started implementing SILC i.e. 1,017 LGs in all DFSA woredas started SILC methodology; and among this SILC groups 961 (94.5%) of them are reported in SAVIX. The SAVIX data entry status is improved after the CRS refresher training, but the frequency of data entry

still needs improvement. With regard to share-out, from the total SILC groups, 762 groups (80 %) have conducted the second share out meetings and 45 groups are in their 3rd cycle. 58% of saving loan fund amount 2,523,884 Birr is collected from female members. Women play a significant role in SILC leadership – out of the total SILC groups, 522 of them lead by female chairpersons and from all LGs at least 60% of the management committees are female.

- **Quarterly Review Meetings:** Quarterly meetings were held in Dire Dawa to review respective woredas SILC plan vs achievements, loan fund utilization, report quality and timeliness; and to identify implementation challenges and lessons learned. On average nine SILC supervisors (1 female) attended the meetings where ECC-SDCOH HQ SILC coordinator presented all woredas performance to participants. It is indicated that the performance especially in terms of loan fund utilization; SAVIX data entry; follow up SILC methodology, implementation status has improved from quarter to quarter. Similarly, quarterly reviews meeting with SILC FAs are conducted; and on average 107 FAs have participated in the meetings. During the meetings, the FAs achievement score is presented from SAVIX that showed improvements in savings mobilization and fund utilization.
- **PSP Examination and Certification:** ECC-SDCOH conducted a PSP certification exam for 56 FAs (24 female) to let them an independent service provider on a market-led basis. The exam had written as well as interview parts including portfolio review and FGDs with the SILC groups. Accordingly, from those who took the exam, only seven of them scored below the passing mark. All the others succeeded with good results. Following the exam, ECC-SDCOH so far organized a graduation ceremony for six PSPs in Babile woreda. The ceremony in three separate locations was colorful; and ensured that SILC services will long-last (post-project) in the community. ECC-SDCOH will continue to certify all other FAs in FY'20.
- **Livelihoods Cash Transfer:** In FY'19, ECC-SDCOH transferred cash for 404 ultra-poor LGs members (165 female) in Dire Dawa and Midega Tola woredas. These beneficiaries are the leftover from the FY'18 target. Each individual received 5,681.44 Birr. The livelihood cash transfer benefited the ultra-poor clients those who do not have the chance to access credit from external service providers to finance their business plan. The clients who received livelihood cash transfers have completed livelihood checklist and they are running their businesses according to their business plan. According to their business plan all ultra-poor clients engaged on oxen and shoat fattening.
- **IGA (marketing) Groups are established:** The annual target to establish marketing groups was 94, whereas the achievement was 142 which is 151% of the target with a total of 3,138 members (1,336 female). The achievement is above the target since Marketing Groups (MGs) establishment was not done last year. The details of established marketing groups are 26 onion MGs with 605 members (159 female); 7 groundnut MGs with 163 members (49 female); 4 haricot bean MGs with 82 members (45 female); 11 potato MGs with 270 members (56 female); 6 red chilly MGs with 136 members (71 female); 42 shoat fattening MGs with 976 members (442 female); 14 poultry MGs with 331 members (173 female); 22 oxen fattening MGs with 520 members (230 female); 7 honey production MGs with 170 members (74 female); and 3 sisal production MGs with 61 members (37 female).
- **Crop Production and Marketing Skills:** ECC-SDCOH conducted training on crop production and marketing skills to 226 front line workers – DAs and CAs (51 female) represented from all DFSA woredas. The training focused on crop production and management (mainly vegetable and groundnut); and Aflatoxin mitigation/management strategies and post-harvest handling technologies. The training was a great opportunity for DAs and CAs to learn DFSA's selected value chain commodities; and also gained good

technical and marketing skills to support and train LG members. Prior to providing the training to DAs and CAs, CRS has conducted 5 days training on crop technical marketing skills to woredas subject matter specialists. Similarly, respective woredas trained DAs and CAs cascaded the skills to 11,092 LG members (3,182 female) who have selected on-farm pathway especially crop and vegetable production. The training improved the exiting practices of crop production techniques and management skills that increased LGs income from farm produce.

- **Livestock Technical and Marketing Skills:** ECC-SDCOH cascaded training on livestock production and marketing skills to 11,799 LG members (3779 female) in 5 DFSA woredas. This technical and marketing skills training enables livelihood group members to apply the acquired technical skills and knowledge to their selected livelihood pathways. The technical and marketing knowledge applied to potentially identified value chain commodities of livestock production and management – i.e. ox and shoat fattening, poultry, and honey production. The achievement is 92% of the annual target. The LGs members after they have attended the 3-days technical training, they are receiving a day to day support, consultation, and on-farm guidance on their practical livestock management system. The field report indicates that LGs are improving the practices and doing well on livestock management.
- **Provision of Modern Beehives with Accessories:** ECC-SDCOH purchased and distributed 75 beehives with accessories to seven Youth Livelihood Groups (YLGs) with. Beekeeping created an income-generating opportunity for youth group members to diversify their income and improve their livelihood status. To enhance the accessibility of feed for the bees, ECC-SDCOH planted flower seeds, and different grass species in the closed areas.
- **Marketing groups,** which have a total of 3138 members have been identified and capacitated by business development skills. The provision of these trainings had improved their knowledge of business skills and cash management.
- **Employment opportunity for pastoral dropout and returnee youths:** To increase employment opportunity for pastoral dropout and returnee youths, 9 (6 male, a female) were trained on four employment skills namely Food preparation, Auto Mechanic, Masonry and Tailor for 45 days at JigJiga poly technique college. Business skill training and start-up kits were provided to all the trained youths.



*Figure 7 Provision of skill training and provision of materials for pastoralist dropout and returnees, Mulu Kebele, Somali Regional State*

The following table shows a summary of the major activities accomplished in Income Diversification and Micro-credit

*Table 15 summary of major activities accomplished in Income Diversification and Micro-credit*

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Planned	Achievements	%
1.	Groups collected money through Saving and Internal Lending Community (SILC)	Money	Ls	4,351,525	100%
2.	SILC Implementation - Groups Started Saving	No of SILC Groups	1,663	1,017	61%
3.	Clients Participating In SILCs	No of SILC Groups	42540	33,487	79%
4.	Provision of loan for SILC group member	No	1000	1,114	111%
5.	Provision of Bee Hives, accessories and Bee colonies	No	70	75	107%
6.	Establishment/strengthening of milk marketing women group	Group	2	2	100%
7.	Livelihood Groups Established	No of LGs	1712	1663	97%
8.	Livelihood Cash Transfer for Ultra-poor LG Group	No of group member	1500	1,010	67%
9.	Livelihood Group Members trained on Crop production, management and marketing	No of group member	12762	11,092	87%
10.	LG members receiving livestock technical and marketing training	No of group member	12762	11799	92%
11.	Employment opportunities for pastoral dropouts and returnee youths	No of youths	10	9	90%
12.	Youth Employability Skills (YES) Cascading Training	No of students	500	465	93%
13.	Youth (in and out of school) received youth life skill (TSC+) and employability training	No of youth	122	473	388%
14.	YLGs trained in bakery through linkage with TVET	No of YLGs members	50	49	98%
15.	YLGs trained in welding and construction through linkage with TVET	No of YLGs members	50	20	40%
16.	YLGs trained on Beekeeping and Honey Marketing	No of YLGs members	119	89	75%
17.	YLGs trained in sisal production & marketing training	No of YLGs members	30	30	100%
18.	Marketing groups established	No of members	2500	3138	126%

#### **4.5.5. Social/Economic Infrastructures Construction**

In the reporting period, three (3) school classrooms' constructed to increase student enrollment and facilitate the teaching and learning process; this also creates access to education. This has contributed to creating enabling teaching and learning environments



which has been facing a serious challenge of classrooms to teach students coming from different villages. Such social infrastructure has a spill-over effect in creating a better student-class room ratio which will also contribute to improving the quality of education in general.

In addition to the above, one (1) DA houses, one (1) Veterinary Post Construction, one (1) Warehouse construction, three (3) Sediment Storage Dam, two (2) Gabion dam construction and one (1) Irrigation pond with canal construction undertaken in the reporting period. The following table shows a summary of the major activities executed in the reporting period.

*Table 16 Social/Economic Infrastructures Construction*

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Planned	Achievements	%
1.	Classroom construction	No	5	3	60%
2.	DAs Residence Construction	No	1	1	100%
3.	Vet Post Construction	No	1	1	100%
4.	Ford Construction	No	2	1	50%
5.	Warehouse construction	No	1	1	100%
6.	Sediment Storage Dam	No	3	3	100%
7.	Irrigation pond with canal construction	No	2	1	50%
8.	Gabion dam construction	No	2	2	100%



*Figure 8 Full Package Animal Health Post, Boko Kebele*



Figure 9 Full Package Food Store, Legedol kebele

#### 4.5.6. Animal Health

Basic and Refresher Training for Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs): a refreshment and basic training were provided for 49 existing and new CAHWs to reinforce the animal health service delivery for the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Mieso and Afdem Zone. In the training the new CAHWs were trained on topics such as correct administration of vaccines, antibiotics, anthelmintic drugs, acaricidal drugs, and trypanocidal drugs in addition to husbandry, nutrition, reporting system and business skill development.

#### 4.5.7. Rangeland Management

Most of the farmers in Ethiopia remain poor and are increasingly experiencing food insecurity. Despite policies related to macro-economic stabilization, land tenure reforms, and both socio-economic and political recognition by the government of the important contribution being made by pastoral resources, degradation of rangeland resources remains a great challenge. This rangeland situation in Ethiopia is complicated due to different factors. One of the factors, being population growth which translates in increased demand for food which traditionally entails opening more land for crops and increased number of livestock. There has been a total failure so far in meeting the increasing demand for food through expansion of cultivated land or extensive livestock. Grazing. Instead there is increasing pressure on the rangelands. Cognizant of this, ECC-SDCOH had planned and implemented the rangeland management sector of intervention in targeted project areas.

The major activities in this sector include the rehabilitation of degraded rangelands through pilot rangeland closure sites, production and distribution of forage seeds/seedlings, fodder bank development, establish forage seed multiplication centers and capacity building training for pastoralist and agro-pastoralist on rangeland management practices. The following table shows major activities implemented in the reporting period.

Table 17 Summary of major activities implemented in rangeland management

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Planned	Achievements	%
1.	Planting forage tree seedling	No	20,000	20,000	100%
2.	Provision of tools for community-	No	2500	2925	117%

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Planned	Achievements	%
	based rangeland activities				
3.	Sowing drought-tolerant grass seeds to enhance pasture production	KG	800	800	100%
4.	new rehabilitation of rangeland and closure	Ha	10	9	90%

#### 4.6. Crosscutting Issues

ECC-SDCOH has implemented various crosscutting issues such as Peace & Justice, gender and knowledge management & learning through incorporating in its project interventions, Accordingly, the followings are major activities implemented in the reporting period.

Table 18 Summary of Major activities implemented in crosscutting issues

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Planned	Achievements	%
1.	Peace & Justice				
1.1	Training on conflict resolution	person	80	80	100%
2.	Gender				
2.1	Community Animators (CAs) facilitate discussion with Broader Community on Social Norms, Values, Gender Equity and Equality	No of discussions	650	694	107%
2.2	Recognition of young men gender champions	No	50	50	100%
2.3	Train School Gender Club Leaders on Life Skill, Leadership, and Communication Skills	No of participants	75	75	100%
2.4	Purchase and provide tape recorders to school gender clubs	Pcs.	46	46	100%
2.5	Train Cooperative members on gender mainstreaming (Gender awareness workshop)	No of participants	100	110	110%
3	Knowledge Management & Learning				
3.1	Digital Publication of annual organizational report	Publication	1	1	100%
3.2	Publication of organizational profile bulletin	No of bulletin	200	200	100%



ECC

Figure 10 Community Conversation Group, Melka Belo and Leadership Training to Women at leadership position

## 5. Man Power Resources

During the year 2019, ECC-SDCOH had deployed a total of 953 (Male 688 and Female 265) staffs at various capacity levels. ECC-SDCOH deploys staff indefinite contract terms. Out of the total project staff, 44 % of the staff have a qualification of Diploma and above. See the table below for the staff status of ECC-SDCOH.

*Table 19 Manpower Status of 2019*

S.No	Education Level	Female	Male	Total
1.	PHD	-	1	1
2.	Vet. Dr	-	1	1
3.	Medical Doctor	-	1	1
4.	MSc. / MA./MPH	1	17	18
5.	BSc. / BA	64	239	303
6.	LLB	1	2	3
7.	Diploma	25	26	51
8.	Diploma TVET(Level I –IV)	23	20	43
9.	10 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup>	93	162	255
10.	Junior Secondary (Grade 7-9)	12	37	49
11.	Elementary (Grade 1 -6)	5	44	49
12.	Certificate	2	2	4
13.	Read and Write	39	136	175
	<b>Total</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>953</b>

## 6. Problems Encountered and Measure Taken

### 6.1 Problems Encountered

The following were the major problem encountered in the implementation of the planned project activities in the year 2019:

- Turnover of government line department staffs and officials both at woreda and zonal level, staffs have delayed planning and implementation of projects (particularly for PW activities),
- Inaccessible of project sites for water construction activities have created logistical burden by creating extra costs than planned due to the increase of spare parts and fuel costs,
- Frequent changes in beneficiary numbers often lead to frequent retargeting, which may result in perceived inclusion/exclusion errors in JEOP program implementation,
- Price increase of construction material (cement, pipe, pump and accessories) and labor was very significant as it has seriously affected the level of accomplishment of some construction activities.
- Slow procurement process by all woredas
- Delayed food dispatching and distribution
- Absence of EW data submission in some Woredas due to turn over of EW staffs observed
- Following the decrease in the number of Fifth and Sixth-round beneficiary number results in sluggish targeting process which in turn delay the submission MBL
- The delay of food dispatch, from CRS/ PDP to HCS/ FDP delayed and absence of full package food hamper the distribution considerably
- The security situation also contributes to the delay in dispatch transporter food commodity and sometimes the distribution cancelation occurs
- Request for an increment of unloading cost stranded vehicles frequently

### 6.2 Measure Taken

The following were the major take to overcome some of the problem encountered during the year:

- Continuous consultation and discussion to brief the new officials on the overall project direction and what it has accomplished to cope up with the turnover of the government office staffs,
- Make use of the exchange rate gain and revision of project activities in consultation of project stakeholders for the price increase problem,
- A detailed action plan (to complete SIs) is developed and shared to Deder woreda FSTF
- HCS took over a leading role in the bidding process
- Regular awareness creation to woredas and zone officials to inform the overall program
- Double and triple round dispatching to compensate for the delay
- Structure revised and efforts are undergoing to systematize liquidation process
- Conduct a frequent discussion with Zone and Woreda officials to submit clear MBL in a timely manner

- Conduct a frequent discussion with CRS /PDP to accommodate full basket ration and hiring Commodity dispatcher who follows dispatch
- Collaboration and discussion with Zonal and Woreda frequently conducted to facilitate a conducive working environment
- Made transparent discussion with porters regarding the Federal loading unloading current rate and organizing new groups when necessary
- Providing on-job orientation for field staffs regarding the format and follow-up the submission Woreda FDP staffs not consistently using the SMILER format and they did not submit the report timely especially JEOP account.

### 6.3. Lesson Learned

The following were the major lesson learned from the implementation of various activities in the year;

- ✓ Program integration is a basis for asset-creation at the household level,
- ✓ More coordination of PSNP with other regular sector office needs attention,
- ✓ Graduation of PSNP beneficiaries need emphasis,
- ✓ Targeting and re-targeting of beneficiaries is a continuous activity,
- ✓ Importance of involving religious leaders and elderly in promotion activities for OVC and HIVAIDS interventions.

DFSA

- Cash Asset Transfer (CAT) system – has significantly improved DiNER fair payments compared to coupon-based payments. This is a big lesson that can be scaled up for any other transfers.
- Community consultation and participation at all level easy project implementation (some projects in Deder are pending b/c of lack of consultation with the community)

## 7. Financial and Commodity Resources Utilized

In the reporting period, a total of **334,002,391.15 ETB** in cash and 33,440.07 metric tons (MT) of various food commodities in kind, which has a value of **408,524,574.55 ETB**, a total of **742,526,965.70**, were planned for the implementation of 25 different projects and programs in East and West Hararghe, Jijjga/Shinille/Gode zone and Dire Dawa Administration. From this allocated budget for the year a total of **249,889,075.90 and 451,794,991.47 in commodity distribution**, were utilized accounting for **74.82%** and **111%** of the planned budget for the year, respectively. The food commodities were distributed for 481,243 populations, 36% of which are PSNP beneficiaries while the difference accounts for the live-saving Emergency response. Overall, 687,207 targeted populations (354,661 Male and 332,546 Female) beneficiaries have benefited from the various intervention made during the year. Please see the table below for the detail on the budget utilized by each project in the year.

Table 20 Summary of Project expenditure for the fiscal year 2019

N O	PROJECT NAME	DONOR	BUDGET	INCOME			EXPENDITUR E	INCOM E UTILIZ ATION %	BUDG ET UTILI ZATIO N	REMARK
				BBF FROM FY 2018	INCOME of FY 2019	TOTAL INCOME				
1	Ethiopian livelihood resilience plan(ELRP)	CRS	157,200,504.44	3,182,395.25	135,156,260.67	138,338,655.92	134,932,858.14	97.54%	85.83%	
2	Joint Emergency Operation Plan(JEOP)	CRS	47,689,962.32	399,029.35	40,167,946.52	40,566,975.87	36,032,147.23	88.82%	75.55%	
3	Core Group Polio Project (CGPP)	CRS	5,267,826.38	106,366.86	3,112,379.40	3,218,746.26	2,686,434.33	83.46%	51.00%	
4	Emergency Seed and Agricultural Recovery (OFDA)	CRS	4,843,915.47	-	3,748,446.87	3,748,446.87	3,659,850.11	97.64%	75.56%	
5	Orphan & Vulnerable Children Project-Gende Tesfa Kebele 02	Youth Release	1,127,585.80	363,502.10	525,127.01	888,629.11	888,591.76	100.00%	78.80%	
6	Orphan & Vulnerable Children Project-Kebele 05	Caritas France	2,439,693.03	808,936.69	1,316,496.00	2,125,432.69	2,221,354.85	104.51%	91.05%	
7	Resilience building and creation of economic opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II)	Caritas Germany	17,995,641.63	5,682,185.28	16,305,869.85	21,988,055.13	16,488,122.96	74.99%	91.62%	
8	Improving the sanitation and hygiene situation and introducing innovative and effective (CACH)	Caritas Swaziland	6,910,345.49	94,677.00	2,701,437.61	2,796,114.61	2,793,227.11	99.90%	40.42%	
9	Improving WASH service & facilities in Chelenkolola	CRS	2,451,240.65	1,318,405.90	804,282.00	2,122,687.90	2,119,720.32	99.86%	86.48%	
10	Emergency Appeal project	ECS		14,083.81	53,490.60	67,574.41	55,956.50	82.81%		It was only reimbursement of expense
11	Emergency WASH Doba wereda	CARE		-	13,687.56	13,687.56		0.00%		It was only reimbursement of expense



NO	PROJECT NAME	DONOR	BUDGET	INCOME			EXPENDITURE	INCOME UTILIZATION %	BUDGET UTILIZATION	REMARK
				BBF FROM FY 2018	INCOME of FY 2019	TOTAL INCOME				
12	Rural Development Through Increasing Production & Access to Market Development Project in Gode	ONG RESCATE	7,858,772.46	3,165,383.64	4,086,970.12	7,252,353.76	7,213,843.92	99.47%	91.79%	
13	Conflict IDP response in Babile and Jijiga	CRS	120,500.00	137,589.08	-	137,589.08	104,675.00	76.08%	86.87%	Only the last payment for the activity done in the previous year
14	Emergency WASH Project in BabileWereda	CRS	10,642,964.82	5,499,551.00	2,062,440.29	7,561,991.29	7,580,863.94	100.25%	71.23%	
15	Emergency WASH Chinaksen and GursumWereda	CRS	5,535,549.22	3,651,704.37	248,211.15	3,899,915.52	3,915,996.68	100.41%	70.74%	
16	Emergency Shelter for Flood-Affected Internally Displaced People in Somali Regional State (CERF I)	CRS	22,631,470.48	245,726.47	7,205,539.04	7,451,265.51	7,446,915.53	99.94%	32.91%	
17	Generating Resilience against natural and manmade Disaster ,promoting gender sensitive Rural sustainable development	FPS	461,930.00	453,107.77	-	453,107.77	455,307.40	100.49%	98.57%	Only the last payment for the activity done in the previous year
18	Emergency Response for IDPs and Returnees In Western Hraghe Zone (EHF I)	CRS	7,151,328.25	-	2,732,173.54	2,732,173.54	2,732,233.74	100.00%	38.21%	
19	Dembesele WASH improvement in east Hararghe zone ChinaksonWereda (DEMBESELE WASH)	CRS	3,453,424.94	-	1,407,669.62	1,407,669.62	1,519,978.77	107.98%	44.01%	

NO	PROJECT NAME	DONOR	BUDGET	INCOME			EXPENDITURE	INCOME UTILIZATION %	BUDGET UTILIZATION	REMARK
				BBF FROM FY 2018	INCOME of FY 2019	TOTAL INCOME				
20	AsebeTeferiOVC Prevention & Rehabilitation Project (OVC ASEBE)	Caritas Germany	1,917,555.97	-	1,528,743.32	1,528,743.32	626,201.87	40.96%	32.66%	
21	Livelihood based resilience building in Anchar and Gubaqorecha woredas of west Hararga zone Oromia regional state (LBREP)	Caritas Germany	5,592,604.61	-	2,536,648.60	2,536,648.60	1,743,112.96	68.72%	31.17%	
22	ESNFI Emergency Response for IDPs and Returnees in DobaWoredas of West Haraghe Zone in Oromia Regional State( EHF II )	CRS	7,457,487.84	-	4,842,539.00	4,842,539.00	4,839,860.04	99.94%	64.90%	
23	Emergency ESNFI Response to conflict affected IDPs In Babile Wereda(RRF)	CRS	1,995,120.00	-	1,995,120.00	1,995,120.00	1,963,648.25	98.42%	98.42%	
24	Generating Resilience against natural and/ or man-made Disaster, promoting gender sensitive rural sustainable development and strengthening social structure in Somali region.(FPS)	FPS	10,035,061.23	-	11,836,807.30	11,836,807.30	5,769,377.14	48.74%	57.49%	
25	Emergency shelter Response For Displaced population in eastern Haraghe zone(CERF II)	CRS	892,090.00	-	912,430.00	912,430.00	415,052.67	45.49%	46.53%	The total budget was 7,732,090.00 CRS implemented 6,840,000.00 and ECC-SDCOH 892,090.00

NO	PROJECT NAME	DONOR	BUDGET	INCOME			EXPENDITURE	INCOME UTILIZATION %	BUDGET UTILIZATION	REMARK
				BBF FROM FY 2018	INCOME of FY 2019	TOTAL INCOME				
26	Capacity support for promoting justice and peace (Peace and Justice)	CRS	1,680,810.12	-	1,448,335.40	1,448,335.40	1,083,328.80	74.80%	64.45%	
27	Integrated Water supply, Sanitation & Hygiene improvement in Gola Oda & East Hararghe /NRK	NCA	649,006.00	649,006.00		649,006.00	600,415.88	92.51%	92.51%	
	<b>Total of cash</b>		<b>334,002,391.15</b>	<b>25,771,650.57</b>	<b>246,749,051.47</b>	<b>272,520,702.04</b>	<b>249,889,075.90</b>	<b>91.70%</b>	<b>74.82%</b>	
	<b>Total of Food Commodity</b>	CRS	<b>408,524,574.55</b>	<b>21,599,508.44</b>	<b>447,126,005.21</b>	<b>468,725,513.65</b>	<b>451,794,991.47</b>	<b>96.39%</b>	<b>111%</b>	
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>742,526,965.70</b>	<b>47,371,159.01</b>	<b>693,875,056.68</b>	<b>741,246,215.69</b>	<b>701,684,067.37</b>	<b>94.66%</b>	<b>94.50%</b>	