**RAPID RESPONSE - INTERVENTION application form**

**Applying organization**: Promissio – in cooperation with the Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus Development & Social Service Commission (EECMY-DASSC)

**Title of the intervention**: East Bale Lowland Emergency Response Project (EBLERP)

## The humanitarian intervention (describe within max.5 pages)

* 1. **The context:**

1. **Considering the description of the context submitted by the implementing partner (attached to this application), how have you ensured that the proposed intervention is appropriate and relevant (CHS 1) for the affected population and vulnerable groups?**

The Oromia National Regional State, East Bale zone population is at risk of life due to successive and prolonged drought, the COVID-19 pandemic and desert locusts. According to FAO's Food Security Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), “the three major factors contributing to famine in the coming three months are the failure of the April to June 2022 rainy season, the absence of adequate humanitarian assistance, and a continued trend of rising food prices”. These factors have forced the intervention of humanitarian organizations to save the lives of the drought-affected population through the primary intervention of emergency food aid and livelihood rehabilitation. Likewise, the current emergency, relevance, and appropriateness of the proposed intervention are assessed and confirmed by international and national organizations like UNOCHA, Save the Children, FAO, and local partners through their emergency alert updates as indicated in the context analysis. Moreover, the target groups actively participated and shared their views in different meetings and especially in the recent joint emergency rapid assessment organized and conducted by UNOCHA jointly with other NGOs, local stakeholders, and the affected population from March 30-April 2002 in East Bale including Dawe Serer, Rayitu, and Sewena Districts. In these, many needs were identified, prioritized, and confirmed through a participatory approach where all parties participated and shared their views, and made decisions. So, this rapid response will address the primary needs by offering lifesaving emergency food and supplementary food aid and small rehabilitation interventions for a 6 months’ emergency intervention period. The intended project will also screen and validate the target through a participatory approach where target beneficiaries and local partners will take part in decision-making and project implementation.

1. **Describe how the proposed intervention is effective and timely (CHS 2) in relation to the described context.**

The crisis in East Bale districts remains stressed and results in a loss of both human and animal life. The impacts of drought are already visible and reported, with diminishing pasture and water, atypical livestock deaths increase, water stresses and looming hunger in the pastoralist area of East Bale districts. Food insecurity and severe shortage of water shocks are beyond the community's means and have increased level of stresses. The most recent severe effects of drought started in April 2022 and have caused severe hunger, loss of human and livestock lives. This makes the local population dependent on seeking humanitarian assistance. The next agricultural season will start in September in which they may or may not get the rainfall needed for agricultural production and water harvesting. So, if the target community will not receive any food commodity aid and rehabilitation support now, the community will be at risk of life. This will also increase malnutrition cases and related opportunistic diseases among vulnerable groups such as children

under five as well as lactating and pregnant women. Accordingly, the planned project will save the lives of the community through emergency food aid for those who are really in severe need of food. It is expected

that malnourished children and mothers will get better health, and the community will become able to participate in rehabilitation and development interventions to support their livelihood.

**1.2 Content of the intervention:**

**a) Describe in a few sentences the overall change your intervention will bring to the people affected by the crisis. What do you expect the short-term impact to be after the completion of your intervention?**

The intervention will bring change to the people affected by the crisis mainly in saving their lives, asset building, and responding to urgent protection needs of the target group. In addition to this, the intervention will bring change on how to mitigate crisis before it happens through disaster risk management training. The intervention builds the capacity of the community in a transition towards early recovery.

**b) Describe the intervention’s activities, the results these will have, and what the outcome of these will be.**

The expected outcomes of the project are: 1) 70% of target transitory food insecure populations have met their emergency food needs, and 2) improved livelihood resilience of 30% of target most vulnerable community members at the end of the intervention period. The expected results are indicated in the results framework below. The results and outcomes are interrelated in a way that each contributes to the ultimate project goal. These will be realized through the implementation of the emergency lifesaving food aid provision and livelihood rehabilitation intervention for six months from the last part of June 2022.

**Emergency lifesaving food and supplementary food aid:** most affected people will be selected and reached through the distribution of lifesaving food and supplementary food aid. The emergency food aid will be purchased and distributed to 80 households (HHs): 15kg of maize per person in the HHs per month for six consecutive months, edible oil for 80 HHs: 0.45 liters per person in the HHs per month for six months, and supplementary food aid for 600 pregnant and lactating women and 446 malnourished children: 4.5Kg per person/ per month for six months.

**Livelihood rehabilitation intervention:** The intended project will engage in very limited livelihood rehabilitation support for the most affected female household heads by supporting 86 female headed households with small ruminants (dairy goats) – two for each household. Besides, awareness and capacity building training for 200 community representatives and stakeholders on DRRM and the most vulnerable groups’ rights protection will be organized and conducted.

The project result framework is illustrated in the matrix below.

**East Bale lowland Emergency Response Project Result (EBLERP) framework of the project**

1. **How will you measure the achievement of results and outcomes?**

* ***61% of target beneficiaries receiving food assistance***

This indicator counts the total number of individual beneficiaries receiving unconditional food assistance. The “food assistance” will be dry rationing. This is to be measured by counting the number of targeted selected beneficiaries who received food assistance in the project period and divided by the total number of target groups. The food assistance package is designed to provide food for the household heads, and all members of the beneficiary household will be counted. If an individual received food assistance multiple times across the life of the activity, the beneficiary should be counted only once.

* **86 Female-headed HHs received two goats per HHs.**

The measurement is number of female-headed households that received two goats per HH. This indicator counts the number of domestic animals owned by beneficiaries who have directly benefited from project-funded livestock distribution. “Beneficiaries” refer to individuals who are direct recipients of DERF-funded livestock interventions or activities.

* **79% of beneficiaries reported that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner.**

The present will be calculated by dividing the total mark by the maximum score. Numerator: Averaged scores of positive/preferred answers to survey questions and the Denominator: Total possible score of survey questions.

* **46% of women reported participating in decisions on the use of food assistance and beneficiary selection.**

This indicator measures gender equality in all food assistance decision-making entities, such as food distribution committees, steering committees, and asset management committees. Calculation: The present is derived by dividing the number of female members into all committees, task forces, teams, or other similar entities involved in decision-making in food assistance interventions by the number of committee members (both female and male) involved in the decision-making process.

* **60% of target children 6–18 months of age have received dietary foods groups**

**Calculation:** The present is derived by dividing the number of children 6–18 months of age who received foods from purchased supplementary food groups during food items distribution divided by the number total target children.

**d) Considering the mode(s) of assistance your intervention includes (Cash-Based Assistance, Voucher Based Assistance, Goods, and Services), why are you choosing one mode instead of another, or why do you combine the modes as you do?**

The project has planned to purchase and distribute food commodity items (dry rationing, edible oil, and supplementary food commodity items) and dairy goats for the economic recovery of the households. Dawe Serer district is a very remote area and the communities there have no access to markets where the commodities are easily accessible at fair prices. The target groups’ livelihood relied on livestock production that most of them lost as a consequence of drought and also evacuated from their home in search of water and pasture. Accordingly, these communities are facing hunger and immediate food rationing is required to save their lives. On top of this, economic restoration through the provision of small ruminants for the most vulnerable female-headed households is also very important since small ruminants are locally preferable and an approach to sustain their livelihood. Training is also important to raise community awareness on protection and Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM). In considering these activities the mode of the assistance is distribution of goods and services.

**e) Briefly describe how you intend to start your activities within 7 days of receiving the first transfer of funds from the DERF**.

Promissio’s immediate information to the Wabe Batu Synod Branch Office (WBSBO) of our partner, the Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus Development & Social Service Commission (EECMY-DASSC), about the approval of funds will immediately be forwarded by the WBSBO to the East Bale Zone government authorities to request only a temporary permission letter to start the project immediately and at the same time continue the project contract agreement signing process with the zonal authorities. Likewise, the food distribution committee and steering committee will be selected and assigned at the grass-root level. In the meantime, emergency task forces that have been organized at the district level will be informed to assist in the intervention. Some preliminary activities like the selection and approval of beneficiaries will be continued at the district level at an early stage. This will be accelerated by the timely employment of staff to the project that will be based in the target area and facilitate that everything is done with the concerned bodies. In the meantime, the procurement process will be started through the process of the EECMY-DASSC procurement policy and initiated by the EECMY-DASSC WBSBO. The government authorities at the Zonal level who must approve the commencement of the project after obtaining funding have been informed in advance and hence the agreement signing process with them will be addressed.

**f) How do you ensure that resources are managed and used in an effective, efficient, and ethical manner (CHS 9)? How does your intervention consider the priorities mentioned in the DERF Call?**

The project has identified the priority needs jointly with the target group and local partners, i.e. food security and livelihood, nutrition, and protection. The project arranges people's access to the planned goods and services in proportion to their needs without any barriers or discrimination and gives special attention to vulnerable individuals or groups. The target people affected by the crisis will take part in all processes of the humanitarian intervention to ensure that project objectives are achieved as per the plan through the wise use of resources. The intended project will facilitate transparent complaint handling mechanisms at each level where target people can share their views and report any misuse of resources that might be encountered during the project implementation period through the following communication channels. This includes establishing a Community Help Desk (CHD) where a group of community members receives and share complaints at meetings and distributions points; a suggestion box, facilitation a telephone/mobile system, and formation of an emergency task force at the district and Kebele level (smallest administration unit). The beneficiaries have the right to report and raise their issues through all available channels like mobile, suggestion box and in person or complaint handling committees, project staff and taskforces.

**1.3 The target group:**

a) **Describe the direct target group of the planned intervention, including their characteristics and needs. Justify how you have selected this particular target group among those affected by the crisis (i.e., which inclusion criteria did you use?). Specify also how many people will benefit from each of your main activities.**

Out of a total population of 63,931 people in the sparsely populated Dawe Serer district, East Bale Zone DRRM Office has reported that in the district 10,373 people (4,886 female and 5,487 male), which is proportionate to 1,728 HHs (914 male-headed HHs and 814 female-headed HHs), are most affected by the crisis and need urgent humanitarian support. Out of these, children count 4,869, lactating mothers 1,580, and pregnant women count 700. However, the intended project directly targets only the severely affected 1196 people (746 female and 450 male) due to limited resources and budget. The intervention will also benefit indirectly approximately 5,700 people (3,810 female and 1,890 male) including IDPs. The planned intervention target groups and selection criteria will include the most vulnerable groups such as IDPs, pregnant, and lactating mothers, very poor female-headed households, malnourished children, and persons with disabilities. They are the segment of people who have no equal access to resources and decision-making positions in the issues that affect their lives. They appear on the front line of the effects of various crises. Currently, the drought mostly affects these groups in the target district. Specifically, in the targeted mainly pastoralist district, women are usually disempowered, less participating in humanitarian actions, and have limited rights to equally accessing the resources. This shows the importance of rights issues since it goes beyond material needs. Older persons stay at home and have no access to any opportunities to sustain their lives and only look for aid from outside. Yet, they can play an important role in emergency responses by drawing on their rich experiences of community coping strategies. Accordingly, the relational element of marginalization that makes a person or group more vulnerable to a humanitarian crisis and their capacity has been considered as an inclusion criterion. In Dawe Serer district an estimate of 1,265 (621 female and 644 male) IDPs remain in the boundary villages of Dawe Serer with the Somali Region. Due to conflict and drought crisis in the last years, they migrated to the area and refused to return to Somali region and most of them are currently exposed to the crisis result. While providing relief supplies to IDPs to help them; re-establishing their livelihoods and coping mechanisms, also support measures that help to assure them the same rights and freedoms as other persons in their locality. The local community lost most of their livestock and the milk products that help children's nutritional security. Hence, children get vulnerable to malnutrition. The intermingled natures of crises have affected overall child protection and physical strength. So, they are entitled to special protection, opportunities, and facilities that enable them to develop physically, mentally, morally, and socially in conditions of freedom and dignity.

**Table 1: The most drought affected part of the population in Dawe Serer district**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.N | Target District | # of HHs  (HH heads) | | | # of total affected family members | | | lactating mothers | Pregnant women | Children0-18 |
| M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| 1 | Dawe Serer | 914 | 814 | 1,728 | 5,487 | 4,886 | 10,373 | 1580 | 700 | 4869 |

**Table: 2: IDPs in Dawe Serer district**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S. No. | Sex | 0-4 years | 5-14 years | 15-19 years | 20-59 years | 60 years up | Total | HHs |
| 1 | Male | 125 | 210 | 70 | 211 | 27 | 643 | 200 |
| 2 | Female | 118 | 196 | 69 | 219 | 18 | 620 | 53 |

**Planned target beneficiaries from each of the main activities**

1. Most vulnerable people (support with food Commodity items) (Male=150. F=200), IDP (M=20, F=30)
2. Malnourished children (support with Supplementary food (CSB) items) (M=200, F=246)
3. Lactating mothers (support with supplementary food (Female=150)
4. Pregnant women (support with supplementary food) (Female=150)
5. Most Vulnerable women support with livestock provision (dairy goats) (Female=86)
6. Community training (training participants in DRRP and Protection training) (M=100, F=100)

**b) Quantify your planned target group by gender and age group in the table below.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PLANNED TARGET POPULATION (INDIVIDUALS)** | | | |
| **Age Group** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Number of persons | Number of persons | Number of persons |
| < 5 | 200 | 246 | 446 |
| 6-14 | 50 | 50 | 100 |
| 15-24 | 20 | 30 | 50 |
| 25-49 | 90 | 300 | 390 |
| 50-64 | 60 | 100 | 160 |
| > 65 | 30 | 20 | 50 |
| **Total** | **450** | **746** | **1196** |

**c) Describe who and how many of your direct target group are particularly vulnerable people. How have the vulnerable groups been identified and selected (inclusion criteria), and how does the intervention address their particular needs?**

Of the total of 1146 target populations, 896 people (626 female and 270 male) are the particular most vulnerable direct beneficiaries of the intervention. These include vulnerable groups like most affected children (446), very poor and old age women with the health problems (50), old age men with the chronic illness (50), pregnant women (150), lactating mothers (150), and IDPs (50). The selection criteria are listed in the above paragraph where the most drought-affected groups will primarily be targeted through a community-based targeting approach. The households with a high risk of food insecurity status, small children who are malnourished and pregnant women and lactating mothers are among the target selection criteria to be used without any target rights violation. Validation will be carried out in the presence of the local community before decision-making to minimize targeting risks. Besides, the project has planned to undertake a vulnerability assessment to understand and react to the future threat of extreme drought and conflicts which could arise due to the recurrent drought and territory conflict at the border between the Somali and Oromo tribes (ethnicity). This will provide the organization with the necessary knowledge and awareness of the risks and background to plan for the rehabilitation intervention.

## The implementing partner (describe within max. 1,5 pages)

**2.1 Capacity, experience, and expertise:**

a) **What are the capacity, experience, and expertise of the implementing partner(s) (CHS 8)? Describe also the organizational and financial capacities.**

The EECMY-DASSC has long experience in implementing humanitarian response and development projects in Ethiopia in general and in the lowlands of the East Bale Zone in particular, cf. DERF 17-98-M2 and DMCDD 19-A-33. Following the droughts that occurred in the country in 2015, 2016, and 2018 the organization has periodically been implementing such emergency projects in lowland parts of East Bale, Bale, and West Arsi Zones and subsequently reached around 80,043 people in the last three years. The WBSBO has deep-rooted technical capacity and experience of similar work and a good reputation among the communities of Bale and East Bale zones. EECMY-DASSC has been implementing development projects in Dawe Serer and Rayitu districts jointly with Norwegian Lutheran Mission (NLM) where the existing project office is used to facilitate humanitarian emergency interventions. Currently, 11 projects are under implementation in West Arsi and Bale zones of Oromia Regional State in partnership with NLM, Centre for Church-Based for Development Cooperation (CKU), Promissio, Kinder Nothilfe (KNH), Bread for the World (PADD), and Finland Lutheran Overseas Mission (FLOM), Compassion International, and Cordaid. Moreover, it has experienced and committed staff with diverse professional backgrounds in the areas of development and finance. Currently, it is reaching out to above 70,000 people with an annual budget of USD 685,698.

**b) How does the organizational setup ensure access to the people at risk, including particularly vulnerable people?**

EECMY-DASSC has a well-organized structure with clear responsibility and accountability. The EECMY-DASSC with its branch office based in Dodola can easily access the affected people in East Bale Zone. Likewise, in the case of this humanitarian response, staff at the project level is responsible to oversee the performance of the day-to-day implementation of the project activities and passing decisions on program matters together with the district taskforce. The district taskforce is constituted of pertinent government line offices. The field project coordination office to be based in Dawe Serer, the centre of the district, has the responsibility to closely follow up and timely implement the project, hold discussions with the concerned government sectors at the required level and frequently monitor the progress of project activities on regular bases through telecommunication, email, field visit, and progress reports. The EECMY-DASSC Branch Office, Area Office and Head Office will closely follow up on the project through email, telephone, and in-person visits through the facilitation of WBSBO. EECMY-DASSC Head Office has the overall responsibility.

**2.2 The partnership:**

a) **Kindly explain whether you have entered into partnership agreement(s), the main features of such agreement(s) and whether the agreement(s) were developed with the local partner.**

**Promissio** – previously called Danish Evangelical Mission has been strongly working with EECMY since 1948 to date. It started working in Ethiopia in 1948 by sending missionaries to the Bale Zone of Oromia Regional State. It supported the Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY) to become independent in 1959. So, Promissio is one of the historical partners of the EECMY and thus has been partnering and collaborating also with the EECMY Wabe Batu Synod (WBS) since its establishment. It has also a partnership agreement with EECMY to implement development and mission work in Ethiopia, particularly in West Arsi East Bale and Bale Zones. It has also capacity to link the implementing organization with other international organizations for better experience sharing and capacity building as well as disseminate any necessary project impact story information through public media in Denmark for better result, if necessary.

**b) Describe the contributions, roles, and areas of responsibility of all partners (including the Danish CSO) within this intervention.**

**The target community:** The local community will participate in the humanitarian response implementation and share indigenous knowledge on the coping mechanism and validate the targeted beneficiaries in considering their vulnerability status. They will also contribute to group organization, target selection criteria, and committee organization and participate in risk and vulnerability assessment. The community will also be responsible for meaningful participation in terms of providing locally available materials and free or partial labor contribution for the loading and unloading of commodities.

**District Women and Children Affairs Office**: They are the primary stakeholder in this humanitarian response plan and future interventions. They will take part in mobilizing community members; assure gender-based distribution and women's group participation for their collective action and mitigation of gender inequalities area. They will provide training on the protection of women's and child rights from the government's point of view and human development direction.

**Kebeles Administration:** They are responsible for the facilitation of target beneficiary selection, validation, selecting of distribution sites, supporting the fair distribution of resources, playing administration roles of the community, participating in emergency committees at the Kebele level, and smooth relationship with the project and district authorities.

**DRRM taskforce:** The role of the task force will be to control all the emergency interventions through active follow-up and review of the project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

**Promissio**: Promissio will provide advice to EECMY-DASSC WBSBO and supervise the intervention progress. This will be done via continuous communication on different various platforms and a monitoring visit to the intervention area. Moreover, and like what Promissio has done in connection with other Danish government funded interventions, Promissio will bring notices and articles about the EBLERP in Promissio’s magazine and digital newsletter as well as news on Promissio’s website and Facebook page. When relevant and appropriate, Promissio will also provide information about the EBLERP at public meetings in different parts of Denmark. The information to be shared will be gathered from project reports, communication on email and social media with the EECMY-DASSC-WBSBO and Promissio staff field visits in Ethiopia.

## Local strengthening (describe within max.1 page)

**3.1 How does the intervention strengthen local capacities and avoid negative effects (CHS 3)?**

The interventions strengthen the local capacities mainly through the provision of capacity-building training aiming at improving the resilience of communities and people affected by the crisis. The project considered the existing knowledge of the community in the pre-assessment time to design risk assessment, identify the scope of the crises, identify the modality of the assistance, and the magnitude of the effect of the crisis. The emergency response beneficiaries will be selected by the established local committees that consider gender equality for fair decision and participation. The organization will recruit project staff that are familiar with the local culture, language, and are familiar with the crisis. To safeguard any personal information that could put them at risk, the project workers will inform those receiving aid about their rights concerning data protection, how they can access the personal information that an organization holds about them, and how to raise concerns they have about the misuse of information to be investigated. Besides, complaint handling mechanisms will be strengthened throughout the project cycle management. An orientation session will also be arranged and conducted for all staff on the rights of the affected population and the Do-No harm approach so as to avoid negative effects.

**3.2 Describe strategies for informing and involving local actors (incl. affected people) in the intervention (CHS 4)**

The project will share any information concerning the intervention with the local community such as the allocated budget, starting and ending date, beneficiaries list, the roles and responsibilities, entitlements, and the right of the individuals in the planning and implementation of the intervention. The district task force will be aware of the intervention to join in the implementation process, mobilize the community, assign various committees, and arrange discussion sessions with the local community. The project will inform the people to get ready on the food distribution days so that they can receive the food aid commodities in a timely manner and get other necessary information. Accordingly, the local actors will be involved in taskforce, target beneficiary selection, facilitation of food aid distribution, partaking the responsibility of safety and security and project performance monitoring and evaluation.

**3.3 Environment marker (only for monitoring purposes)**

**a) Choose which of the following three descriptions best characterizes your intervention (tick only one box)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MARK |  | DESCRIPTION |  | EXPLANATION |
| ☐ | → | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components without incorporating mitigation measures to reduce the anticipated impact** | → | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful without being able to apply substantiated remedial action (e.g., sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste, and service delivery). |
| ☑ | → | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components and incorporates some mitigation measures to reduce the anticipated impact** | → | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful and applies some substantiated remedial action (e.g., sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste, and service delivery). |
| ☐ | → | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components and incorporates significant mitigation and environmental enhancement measures to reduce the anticipated impact** | → | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful and includes significant substantiated remedial action as well as environmental enhancement components (e.g., sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste, and service delivery). |

b) Briefly explain your answer.

The project personnel will be informed to handle food and food wastes responsibly and the warehouse will be arranged till the food is distributed. Project workers will be made aware of seasonal changes in local rainy seasons or behaviour to gently cover the purchased materials that may be harmful to the environment after they get damaged. The purchasing of goods and products (maize, pulse, oil, and mixed food) has been planned with maximum care to reduce the impact of material extraction and waste. The legal compliance of the suppliers will be checked out and quality is assured before the purchase of maize and oil from suppliers. The maize should be packed with renewable materials.

## 4. Risk Management & MEAL (describe within max.1,5 page)

**4.1 Describe the intervention’s risk management approach and which systems and mitigation measures are applied.** Describe how the chosen risk management approaches are appropriate in the specific context?

The EECMY-DASSC has its result-based management in which systematic management of risk at all levels of the organization is incorporated and at each stage of the 'planning cycle’. There has not been any specific security and risk assessment conducted as part of this intervention, but all staff of the EECMY DASSC to which the WBSBO belongs have already signed a code of conduct such as ethical and anti-corruption, gender, and child safety and protection and committed to its execution. To address issues related to safeguarding, the project will purchase nightlight cloths for the emergency staff to distinguish them from others during food aid at night and also in the daytime, especially while working with the IDPs.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.N | Risk | Probability of happening | Ways of managing the risks |
| 1 | A prolonged drought season may increase the displacement | High | Timely arrange implementation, flexibility in the time of distribution |
| 2 | Market price increase of supplementary food price | Low | Discuss with local authorities and revise beneficiary numbers and communicate with the donor on regular bases |

**4.2 Describe the implementing partner(s) approach to monitoring, feedback, and accountability systems (CHS 5), including the contextual complaint mechanisms.**

During project implementation, the WBSBO will be periodically updated by the project coordinator who will be hired by the BO. Any major changes to the project-related activities and their schedule will be duly reported to the BO. The project coordinator will prepare and submit the monthly report for the BO and Government stakeholders. Information on public engagement activities undertaken by the Project will be conveyed to the stakeholders in the following ways: (i) monthly report; and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will also be included and monitored by the project regularly as part of the Community. The project will provide awareness to ensure that intended beneficiaries, affected communities, and its staff understand the complaints-handling procedures. The complaints could be solved through the existing culture of the community and organizational public shared policy and procedures. Additionally, per EECMY DASSC emergency response, the project will establish a grievance mechanism, to enable all contracted workers to raise workplace concerns, including concerning workplace cultural heritages.

**4.3 Describe how learning and reflection will be applied in terms of improving future humanitarian interventions (CHS 7)?**

The organization has designed monitoring systems and checklists that are simple and accessible recognizing that information should be representative of different groups, clearly articulating who benefited from previous interventions and who did not. This will help to keep a record of failures as well as successes. The information collected through monitoring and reflection will be presented and documented for further decisions. The planned evaluation comments will help the organization and the community to learn from the experience and include a performance review and improvement plan. The compiled reports (monthly, quarterly and final) will be input including key lessons learned and recommendations for revised practices during future responses. The project has planned to work in collaboration and share lessons with government stakeholders and non-governmental organizations to introduce new perspectives and ideas to reduce the burden and future improvements.

## 5. Coordination (describe within max.1 page)

**5.1 Describe how the intervention complements the humanitarian and/or development efforts of the national and local authorities, as well as those of other stakeholders (CHS 6)**

Community representatives, local community leaders, district level emergency task forces, *kebele* leaders, and EECMY-DASSC staff have actively participated in the need assessment and planning. Accordingly, community members from all backgrounds will actively participate through sharing their ideas in project implementation and decision making, beneficiary selection, and contributing free labor during commodity unloading, and purchase of dairy goats. During the assessment, the inclusion of local actors as first responders enables the provision of timely vital information. The East Bale Zone disaster preparedness and response management office capacities were overstretched to address all vulnerable communities. Hence, they are seeking to solicit support from different actors that will be an opportunity to complement the intervention with maximum effort. A few NGOs are also supporting cash transfers and school feeding and water ration. This, however, has not been sufficient, and satisfactory, and forced the local government to call for humanitarian emergency support. So, urgent humanitarian support is needed to save the life of these most drought-affected people.

**5.2 Describe how the implementing partner(s) participate in relevant coordination mechanisms (CHS 6)**

The EECMY-DASSC WBSBO will play a facilitation role that contributes to a collective effort to support and protect all those affected by the crisis. This will be carried out and implemented in coordination with the relevant zonal and district authorities (disaster risk management office, Women and social affairs office, and emergency task forces) and civil society organizations engaged in impartial humanitarian action, working together for maximum efficiency, coverage, and effectiveness. The WBSBO first consulted the relevant stakeholders and prepared an alert note to the DERF via Promissio. In this process, the needs of the community were identified and prioritized in the presence of the concerned bodies. The seasonal situations have been assessed and confirmed suitable to undertake humanitarian responses. In this process the project took a lead in the major areas to summarize reflection and priority needs; this would then be discussed with the coordination office, and once an agreement has been reached, the BO forward the concept to the concerned bodies. To reduce the overlapping of the response, the project has identified the existing actors and discussed with them to work closely for the benefit of the community.