



Refugee and Host Community Empowerment and Graduate out of poverty 13,000 HH from mid-2020-2023.

Concept Note for: *Refugee and Host Community Empowerment Project: Ethiopian/context*

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Project Summary

SUB HEADING

FUNDING REQUEST

- > Program Activities..... \$12,740,000
- > Project Administration.....\$5,460,000
- > Total\$18,200,000

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

- > GOAL,
- > Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC),and
- > World Vision (WV)

IMPLEMENTING LOCATIONS AND TARGETS

- > NRC Targeted 4500HHs : Tigray Region Eritrean refugees in Shire , Sudanese refugees in Benishangul Gumuz and Somali refugees in Dollo Ado/Melkadida and the respective local communities .
- > Goal Ethiopia targeted 3500HHS : Afar Region Eritrean refugees and South Sudanese refugees in Gambella Region, and local communities
- > World Vision targeted 6000HHs: South Sudanese refugees in Gambela regional state and Somali refugees in Dollo Ado/Melkadid Somali regional states.

ACRONYMS

CWB	Child Wellbeing Outcome
IDPs	Internally Displaced Peoples
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFI	Microfinance Institution
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PAC	Poverty Alleviation Coalition
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
S4T	Saving for Transformation
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UPG	Ultra poor Graduation Project Model
WFP	World Food Program
WVE	World Vision Ethiopia

Background

With more than 900,000 refugees and asylum-seekers living inside the country, Ethiopia is home to the second largest refugee population in Africa. The majority of refugees in Ethiopia come from three countries: South Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea.

Ethiopia passed a new law that allows refugees nine pledges including work permits and other legal documentations through Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework. So that, refugees can work legally; formally register births, marriages and access financial services such as bank accounts access to irrigable land, employment in the industrial parks, access to basic services (Education, health etc) . These historic changes will help refugees integrate fully into and contribute to their local communities. This Poverty Alleviation Coalition (PAV) project can contribute to the graduation process of refugees and local communities living in the targeted locations to scrape out from poverty line. This will be achieved through integrated partners activities on capacity of targeted communities which increase in food production through the provision of improved agriculture and livestock inputs, conduct training, regular coaching and linking them to available markets, increase the livelihoods incomes through implementing UPG, S4T, MFI project model and linking with income-generating activities.

This proposed project will support 13,000 refugee and host community households by providing them with targeted assistance that is necessary to help them graduate out of poverty. The project will be implemented by NRC, Goal and WV with the collaboration of UNHCR, ARRA, Regional Governments and the private sector. The project will be implemented for 3.6 years (2020 - 2023) and is estimated to cost US\$18.2 million.”

PROBLEM ANALYSIS

More than 4 million of the refugees around the world hosted by countries where the average income of that nation's citizens are far below the extreme poverty line. Ethiopia is now home to over 3.3 million refugees and internal displaced persons, with intervention generally relying on providing food rations and health care efforts focused on immediate emergency relief rather than long-lasting solutions. More than 900,000 refugees living in Ethiopia are settled in 24 refugee camps in the most remote part of the country where there is no/poor infrastructure facilities and other social facilities. Some of the refugees are living in Ethiopia for the last 30 years with food assistance from international communities. The local communities where the refugees settled are periodically affected by drought, flood, and displaced due to ethnic conflict, and have lack of infrastructures.

The Government of Ethiopia continues to provide access to asylum, and UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies. Ethiopia adopted its Refugee Proclamation in 2004, which is the main national legislation governing refugee issues which is at the takeoff state. Refugees continue to arrive mostly from South Sudan, Sudan, Eritrea, Somalia and Yemen.

Ethiopia is predicted to continue facing refugee influxes and internal displacement due to conflict, recurrent droughts, upcoming election and seasonal flooding. In 2019, about 8.1 million people were food insecure and need humanitarian assistance. All affected population have experienced some losses, partially or in whole, of their livelihoods resource base thus creating gaps which need to be addressed in 2020 and possibly beyond.

According to the UNHCR, March 2019 fact sheet report, Ethiopia is host to the second largest refugee population in Africa, sheltering 905,831 registered refugees. Local communities, refugees and Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs) have inadequate food access, limited livelihood opportunities, lack of basic nutrition and poor market support services. The impact of successive droughts and conflict (resource based and ethnic) significantly contribute to food and livelihoods insecurity situation.

Refugees in Ethiopia are mainly dependent on aid with few percentage have started access for irrigation farming and other business opportunities following the Ethiopian government pledges for refugee. The recently launched CRRF (comprehensive refugee response framework) approach has provided a wide range of rights for refugees, though it has also some complains from the some local community specially from Gambela regional state due to share of scarce resources available and ethnic issues. Some of the key constraints to translate skills into viable businesses include lack of start-up capital and lack of access to loans and financial institutions. Financial and business management skills are often lacking amongst refugee populations, creating an additional barrier to set up and maintain a profitable small business. For these reasons, as well as in order to improve food security and nutrition for refugees and host communities, the proposed program focuses on, skill training, cash transfer, provision of start-up materials, creating access to saving (financial services), social inclusion and empowerment.

The joint assessment mission (JAM) and the focus group discussions (FGD) conducted by World Vision in February 2018 in four of five refugee camps in Somali Regional state Dollo Ado/Melkadida found that the ration given to the refugees is not sufficient to cover monthly household food needs, nor diversified to meet individual nutritional needs. The general ration lacks animal protein and fresh fruits and vegetables, which contain essential micronutrients. Furthermore, lack of comprehensive data on maternal, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, norms and beliefs limits design of locally appropriate IYCF activities. Assessment conducted in Gambella and Afar by GOAL and its partner DCA also revealed that, as refugees have no sufficient (diversified) income, they are forced to sell their rations in order to get cash to they buy and fulfil their unmet needs. Sell of ration was the commonest source of cash for refugees as mentioned by 47.7% (195 persons) of survey participants. The same assessment showed that other cash sources are collecting and selling of firewood and charcoal by females (mentioned by 170 persons-41.6%), and from labor work (by 86 persons or 21%). There are also cases where male households get up to birr 800 per month as an incentive worker for various NGOs. Some NGOs are trying to involve refugee on IGA, but as compared to the total refugee number their target is not significant and can't produce impact.

As indicated by nutrition surveys conducted in 2019, chronic malnutrition, which is challenge to socio economic development affecting health, educational and livelihood outcomes for refugees and local communities, is high in the target communities. Anemia levels are particularly high in Gambella regional state South Sudanese refugee camps and the communities. This Refugee and local Community Empowerment Project aims to sustainably increase the net economic returns to refugees and host communities that would contribute to availability and access to food and improved nutritional status. Behavioural change related interventions of the project (graduation approach) will also improve feeding practices of the target community then contributing to reduced malnutrition.

Resource limitation and conflict over this limited resource (natural, economic, social) is another problem refugees and local communities are facing. By increasing economic returns, the project will also mitigate conflict between refugees and host communities and improve social cohesion and most importantly will build self-reliance for refugees who has been dependent on food assistance for the last three decades.

Moreover, Focus group discussions with South Sudanese refugee camps in Gambella assessments indicated negative coping mechanisms including: decreasing food consumption and reducing the number of meals per day,; and taking out loans to buy food and non-food items. Livelihood and market assessment (GOAL - DCA) report also concluded that the arrival of refugees created more demand on food and non-food items locally that caused market prices increase. Vulnerable women and youth in the host community claimed they had difficulty in addressing their food requirements. ¹

This project will use the UPG approach identifying individuals living in extreme poverty and provide them with basic resources, education, technical training, life skill coaching, and social support so that they can “graduate” from the program with sustainable sources of income and be food secure. The project will support HHs to manage finances and resources in the most efficient way. The project will promote a culture of savings and responsible credit management, using interactive community theater to strengthen communities understanding of cash flow management. Where possible interventions will include the formation of cooperatives and include a behavior change component. The Project will promote strategies that help smallholders apply nutrition sensitive agricultural production systems and address behavioral change for increased dietary diversity.

Figure 1: Use Data and tables

In fragile context, the intended program will deploy the graduation approach which identifies individuals living in extreme poverty and provides them with basic resources, financial education, technical training, life skill coaching, and social support so that they can “graduate” from the program with sustainable sources of income and be food secure aimed at alleviating poverty for refugees and host communities. The project will target 13, 0000 HHs Refugee and Host Community to Graduate out of poverty by 2023. This will be realized through ensuring: Improved food security and child nutrition, improved income adequacy, security and resilience, positive behavior change and Social Inclusion and Empowerment.

Benishangul Gumuz Region Analysis

Benshiangul Gumuz region of Ethiopia has been hosting about 60,000 refugees most of them are Sudanese and South Sudanese. In addition to the hosting communities who are enduring poor living conditions, the recent inter-communal

¹. Livelihood and Market Assessment report for South Sudanese refugees and their host communities in Itang and Gambella Ethiopia March 2017

conflict in the region has left about 80,000 internally displaced peoples (IDPs) and in need of humanitarian support. Unprecedented returns of the IDPs led by the government since May 2019 led to mass returns. However, many returnees are not fully back to their homes thus not resumed their livelihoods and have limited access to basic services. Providing assistance in the region has faced with the challenge of the unpredictable security situation, making access to the displacement-affected population difficult for humanitarian actors. The immense needs coupled with funding shortfalls have stretched the capacity of the government, humanitarian and development actors.

Specifically, the region has a history of medium-scale inter-communal conflicts, erupting occasionally and resulted in the death of dozens and leading to the displacement of thousands. Due to the conflict in September 2018, the overall humanitarian situation in the zone is in a dire situation. In the host community, the provision of basic health service is totally interrupted due to destruction of health infrastructures, absence of health staff, lack of drugs and other related factors. Even if the zone is one of the surplus production areas of the region, there is a delay of preparation of farmland, delayed distribution of improved fertilizers, seeds and other agricultural inputs. Schools especially close to the border area is burned and looted as a result most of the schools are not functional.

Tigray Region Analysis

Tigray region has a semi-arid climate and is characterized by poor vegetation with mostly rocky and little arable land. After centuries of erosion, deforestation and overgrazing, the region is now largely comprised of dry and treeless plains, hills and plateau. The land degradation is particularly severe in the areas where the refugee communities are settled due to deforestation largely driven by wood-fuel harvesting (UNHCR, 2018b). The consequence of this is environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, water scarcity, and long-term decline the soil fertility.

Tigray Regional State currently hosts over 40,000 Eritrean refugees (UNHCR, 2018a). Harsh climatic conditions, poor infrastructure, low literacy levels and high level of poverty characterize the region. This combination of factors has led to limited livelihood opportunities and high vulnerability to socioeconomic and environmental risks, and consequently a high dependence on aid by both the refugees and host community members. While the refugees receive aid from WFP and other humanitarian organizations, the host community members receive aid mainly from the federal government and WFP through the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP).

Gambella Region Analysis:

Despite a renewed peace agreement by the South Sudanese factions in September 2018, there are more than 400,000 South Sudanese refugees in Gambella Region. Children comprise 66% of the population, women and children 88%. Environmental degradation around the refugee camps, and the fragile ecosystem and scarce resources have led to tensions between the host and refugee communities. Refugees are dependent on firewood from the host community for cooking food and boiling water.

Afar Region: GOAL is currently responding in Berhale and Asayita camps with nutrition services (a Community Management of Acute Malnutrition programmer) as well as shelter services in Berhale refugee camp. Following a peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia in 2018 and the opening of the borders, the camp populations in Afar has increased following an influx of new Eritrean refugees. Berhale camp population has increased from 11,883 to 26,169 and Asayita has increased from 14,046 to 20,200 (ARRA Oct 2019).

Somali Region Analysis

Somali region of Ethiopia is constantly facing a complex humanitarian crisis because of drought combined inter-communal conflict along the Somali-Oromo border and more than , 419 displacement sites to have been opened for about 1,051,542 individuals comprising of 175,378 households². According to UNHCR registration data, presently 220,000 refugees have been hosted in five camps of Dollo Ado area in the Somali Region of Ethiopia. This situation is repetitive and predictable with drought, floods, disease outbreaks of measles, and acute malnutrition incidents, which leaves in need of lifesaving and protection concerns. These effects have led to significant degradation of agricultural and rangelands, and losses of livestock and livelihoods asset. Similarly, most refugees remain poor and dependent upon food aid

The Somali Region characterized by erratic rainfall and prone to chronic and reoccurring droughts, leaving a large portion of the population heavily reliant on emergency food assistance. The main income source of the community is traditional animal husbandry, with few percentages engaged in agro- pastoralism and farming using irrigation and rain feed agriculture. This strong dependence natural rain dependent source of income makes them extremely vulnerable during the times of drought season. The recurrent drought almost in a yearly and associated animal disease outbreak ruins the natural resource coverage and eventually the livelihood security of the community. Indicative modelling and projections show that humanitarian needs and financial requirements are likely to remain high for the coming years (2020-2023). During the times of severe drought, communities forced to sell their limited assets (animal) and buy household

² IOM, DTM round 17 as of August 2019

consumables as a coping strategy. This recurrent practice persisted for prolonged period of time and exclusive dependent on natural rain based livestock and agriculture seriously weaken the resilience capacity of the entire community and leads them to the extreme poverty level. The vast majority of communities live under the poverty line and have no means to engage in sustainable income generating mechanisms that enable them to escape the poverty trap.. The market assessment conducted by WVI in 2018 indicates, food shortage, under employment, unemployment, market inefficiencies, and lack of access to credit, start-up capital and material to start their own business. The continued influx of refugees prioritized as a major problem, and one that poses one of the greatest threats to food security in the region.

In the host communities, the FGD and key informant interviews conducted by WV in early 2018 found most of the host community members interviewed do not have enough food for three meals a day, let alone to diversify their basket of food for children, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly. The FGDs revealed that the women skip at least one meal a day so that they can feed their children first. Vulnerable groups such as the elderly, disabled, unaccompanied children and female-headed households were the population groups most affected by food insecurity. These is due to lack of access to financial resources, business skill trainings and awareness on alternative income generating activities.

The ultra-poor graduation (UPG) approach employs the Graduation model, an evidence-based microenterprise development program with a sequenced set of services including training and mentoring, seed capital, and savings to create small, rural businesses. More recently, the Graduation approach has been adapted for refugee contexts by UNHCR and implementing partners in order to increase resilience and self-reliance of refugees and host communities alike. UNHCR has adapted Graduation for refugees in Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ecuador, Costa Rica, and Zambia. We hope through the generous support of World Vision Germany to be able to display Ethiopia's commitment to innovation as a means to tackle the hunger crisis gripping the most vulnerable communities in Ethiopia.

Project Operating Model

PROJECT GOAL

Alleviating poverty to 13000Refugee and Host Community by Empowerment and Graduate out of poverty from mid-2020- 2023.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The Global Compact guides the vision and objectives on Refugees (GCR) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the Agenda 2030. The overall objective of this project is supposed to alleviate poverty to 13000HHs refugee and host community households from mid-2020-2023. UPG project model approach, which targets extremely poor households. considered when integrating UPG to achieve CWB outcomes across sectors. Identifying UPG beneficiaries' criteria will include recommendation specific during design phase such as livelihood, food and nutrition security outcomes as the main objective. During implementation will explore using all sectors for coaching and monitoring during household visits, requiring households to have appropriate development plans and utilize the empowered worldview model across all program stages. Guidance will also examine an integrated monitoring, evaluation and learning system with standardized indicators including behavior change.

Outcome 1: contribute and established food security and child nutrition

Outcome 2: Improved Income adequacy, security and resilience

Outcome 3: Positive behavior change

Outcome 4: Social Inclusion and Empowerment

Outcome 1: contribute and established food security and child nutrition.

Improved and established food security and child nutrition aim to fulfil basic needs of the ultra-poor related to food security and nutrition, and access to healthcare, safe drinking water and hygiene, and education for household and children.

Output 1.1 Children are well nourished in families that are food secure

Output 1.2 Families produce or buy nutritious food for consumption at home

Output 1.3 Families taking part in PD Hearth

Output 1.4 Families with underweight, stunting and wasting children benefitting from PD Hearth

Outcome 2: Improved Income adequacy, security and resilience.

Improved Income adequacy, security and resilience aims to Livelihoods promotion secures regular and diverse income streams for households to support consumption, asset accumulation, and economic empowerment. b. Within this pillar, households choose from a set of livelihood options and related asset packages and engage in livelihoods technical and business skills training. Livelihood and financial inclusion designed to increase household income through business activities and savings, financial management skills, build capacity to borrow, and provide access formal financial services. Financial inclusion can be a driver of women's empowerment, as it encourages women to increase control over spending and saving, and contribute to financial decision-making.

Output 2.1 Families have increased financial literacy skills

Output 2.2 Families take part and complete the asset management skill training

Output 2.3 Families are equipped for income generation

Output 2.4 Families have access to savings

Output 2.5 Savings groups continue to operate after the first share-out without active involvement of trainers

Output 2.6 Children benefit from the Savings

Output 2.7 Families have access to small loans from the Savings Group on flexible terms, for investment,

Outcome 3 Positive behaviour change.

Positive behaviour change aims to deliver life skills trainings to participants during group and individual sessions and Community integration activities including deliver programme messaging to community, including liaising with community leaders.

Output 3.1 Families gain life skills through coaching

Output 3.2 School age children are going to school

Output 3.3 Use of sanitary latrines and clean drinking water improved

Outcome 4: Social Inclusion and Empowerment

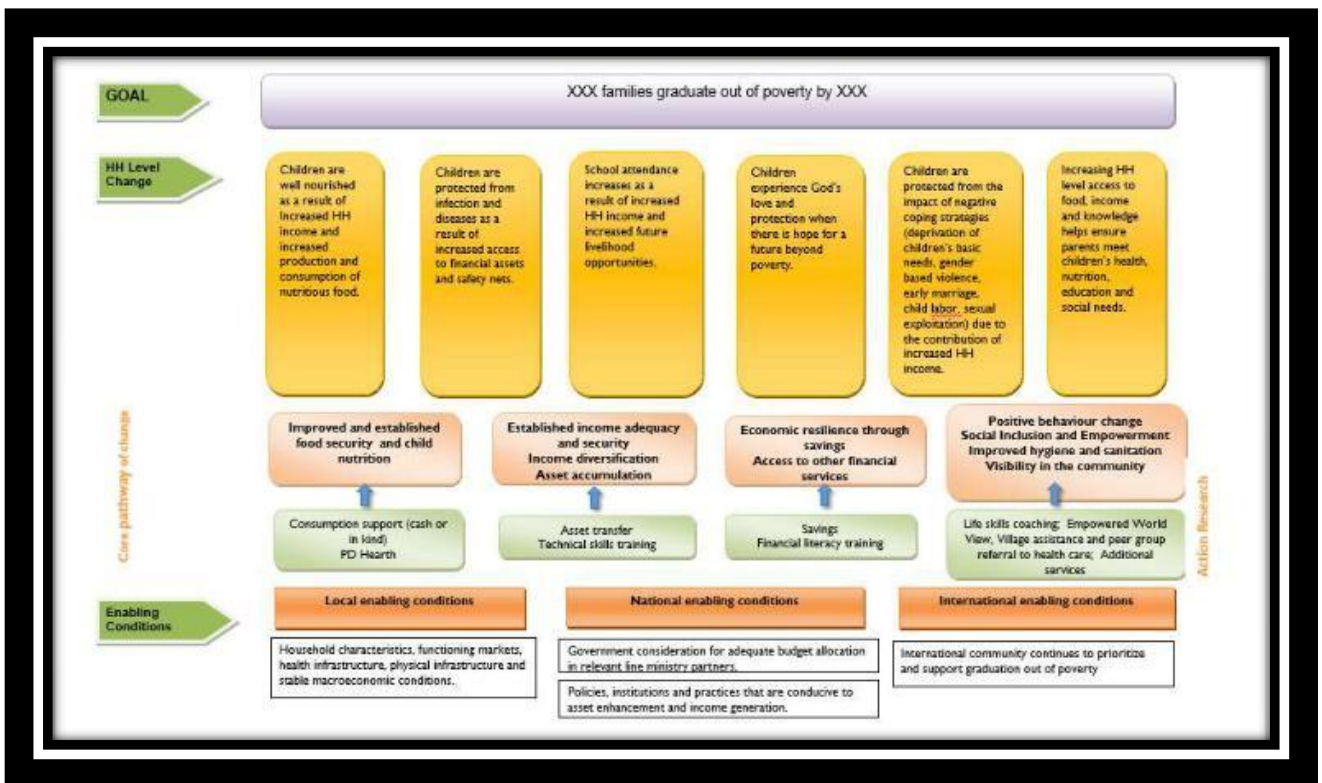
Social empowerment helps participants increase confidence and integrate into their communities. Interventions can include regular mentorship and life skills training as well as linkages to community associations to improve well-being, enable self-sufficiency, and strengthen social and economic inclusion within the community. There are many potential community groups that households linked to, ranging like social gatherings, events, parents associations. Many extreme poor households lack the ability to identify and access resources. UPGF's should aim to link households to community resources of many varieties and based on the interests and needs of the household.

Output 4.1 Households members attending community events.

Output 4.2 Engagement in household decision- making

Figure 3: Theory of Change

You may choose to use the UPG ToC here but if partners have a different one – make something that represents the proposal



Project Impact and Sustainability

INTENDED IMPACT

The main intended impact of poverty alleviation project (PAC) on refuge and host communities is to support the graduation of 13,000 HHs through enhancing self-reliance, economic empowerment, changing the mindset, and improving the food and nutrition security status of refugee.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Use the log frame to provide a high-level overview of the key outcomes, outputs and activities that the project will deliver.

Table 3: Logical Framework

Outcome and Outputs	Activities	Indicative Indicators	Means of Verification
Outcome I: Improved and established food security and child nutrition		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of households with adequate food frequency as measured by the Household Hunger Scale ➤ Proportion of households with sufficient diet diversity as measured by Household Dietary Diversity score ➤ Proportion of households dependent on food consumption coping strategies as measured by the Coping Strategy Index(CSI) ➤ Prevalence of wasting in children under five years of age ➤ Prevalence of underweight in children under five years of age ➤ Prevalence of stunting in children under five years of age ➤ # and % of PD/Hearth enrolled caregivers who fed child 4-5 times/day (including snacks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Caregiver Survey; Food Security Module ➤ Annual outcome monitoring and or ➤ Baseline and Evaluation reporting
Output I.1 Children are well nourished in families that are food secure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ xxx caregivers who prepare nutrient dense meal at home 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Progress Reports (monthly, quarterly and semi-annual)
Output I.2. Families produce or buy nutritious food for consumption at home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4 times household who prepare frequent nutritious meals at home 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤
Output I.3. Families taking part in PD Hearth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ xxx children with underweight participating in PD/'Hearth' sessions ➤ xxx PD/Hearth caregivers who are observed practicing at least one 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Practicing at least one behaviour of what was learned in Hearth at home

	behaviour of what was learned in Hearth at home regarding Hygiene, Health-seeking and Caring		regarding Hygiene, Health-seeking.
Output 1.4. Families with underweight, stunting and wasting children benefitting from PD Heath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ xxx children 0-59 months (RCs and non RCs) who are underweight by gender, 1500 underweight children (WAZ<-1.0) participating in PD/'Hearth' sessions, 100% of underweight children (WAZ<-2.0) participating in PD/'Hearth' sessions and 1500 children 0-59 months with inadequate growth in the last two months by gender 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Progress Reports ➤ (monthly, quarterly and semi-annual)
Outcome 2. Improved Income adequacy, security and resilience		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ # and % of household who prepare frequent nutritious meals at home Proportion of households with a secondary source of income ➤ Proportion of households with increased (doubled) value of assets ➤ Average savings per Savings Group member* in USD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Caregiver Survey; ➤ Economic development module Baseline and Evaluation reporting, SAVIX
Output 2.1. Families have increased financial literacy skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ xxx HH will get financial literacy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Progress Reports monthly, quarterly and semi-annual)
Output 2.2. Families take part and complete the asset management skill Training.	xxx HH will get asset management training		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Progress Reports monthly, quarterly and semi-annual)
Output 2.3. Families are equipped for income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ xxx of community members take a business related training course and support/Capacitate with farm tools, working materials 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Annual Outcome monitoring
Output 2.4. Families have access to Savings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish xxx new Savings Groups ➤ xxx Savings Group Members participating in SG ➤ xxx functional savings groups ➤ xxx children are benefitting from the savings group 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SAVIX MIS
Output 2.5. Savings groups continue to operate after the first share-out without active involvement of trainers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ xxx functional Savings Groups continue after the first share out 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Progress Reports, SAVIX MIS
Output 2.6. Children benefit from the Savings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ xxx children under 18 years old who are cared for by Savings Group members 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Progress Reports
Output 2.7. Families have access to small loans from the Savings Group on flexible terms, for investment, consumption or emergency purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Xxx% of members taking emergency loans 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Progress Reports, SAVIX MIS
Outcome 3. Positive behaviour change		Proportion of household where school aged children are attending school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Annual Outcome monitoring

		Proportion of households using improved sanitation facilities(for defecation) Proportion of households using an improved drinking-water source	➤ Baseline and Final Evaluation
Output 3.1. Families gain life Skills through coaching	➤ xxx households participate in life skills coaching		➤ Progress Reports semi-annual)
Output 3.2. School going children are going to school	➤ xxx school aged children attending school		➤ Progress Reports semi-annual)
Output 3.3. Use of sanitary latrines and clean drinking water	➤ xxx target population to use improved drinking water source ➤ xxx target population utilize improved sanitation facility		➤ Progress Reports (monthly, quarterly and semi-annual)
Outcome 4: Social Inclusion and Empowerment		Proportion of households reporting good social cohesion	➤ Annual outcome monitoring and or Baseline and Evaluation reporting
Output 4.1. Households members attending community events	➤ xxx households members attend community events		➤ Annual outcome monitoring
Output 4.2. Engagement in household decision-making	xxx of women report to taking part in household decision making e.g. buying of an asset.		➤ Annual outcome monitoring

Project Management and Governance

COALITION ORGANISATIONAL CAPACITY

Partner 1 GOAL

GOAL has been operating in Ethiopia since the early 1980s, implementing a countrywide multi sectoral humanitarian and development programs which focuses on alleviating poverty and responding to sudden onset and protracted humanitarian crises such as drought, conflict, and displacement. GOAL's key sectors of focus include nutrition, WaSH, Livelihoods, Food Security, health, protection, and Shelter. GOAL has worked in every region of Ethiopia. It is currently operating in more than 40 districts across 7 regions including Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, SNNPR, and Somali. It is also working to improve the life and livelihood of Refugees and host communities in Afar and Gambella Refugee camps since 2012.

GOAL brings to the project in expertise and capacity of supporting vulnerable groups with nutrition, WASH, and livelihood interventions, and through follow a participatory approach, holistic in its nature, and will accommodate the full involvement of all stakeholders at all project cycle management phases. Organizationally, GOAL has proven technical and programme management capacity and will manage the project using the existing program management model, which has successfully facilitated the simultaneous management of major donor funded programmes. GOAL hires programme staff at different levels including from both the host community and the refugee community. Locally hired staff members get both formal and on-the-job training, thus providing not only employment opportunities but also increasing the capacity and future employability of those from the local community. Refugees hired as incentive workers carry out the key role of community outreach workers, providing outreach services to the larger refugee community. These incentive workers will also benefit from capacity-building trainings. A strong roving technical team who are available to provide in-country support with both systems and programmes backs GOAL's operations in Ethiopia.

Moreover, GOAL is working in collaboration with UNHCR, the Agency for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) and other humanitarian partners to provide essential services for refugees. GOAL has responsibility for providing nutrition services in the Tierkadi, Kule, Akula Berhale, and Asayita camps and the Shelter sector in Berhale. GOAL liaises closely with ARRA, UNHCR and all partners working in the camps.

GOAL is actively engaged in the Nutrition, WASH, Livelihoods and Non Food Items NFI/Shelter Clusters. At the national level, GOAL participates in meetings chaired by the Federal Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU), Emergency Task Forces in Agriculture, Health, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) and Food Aid. GOAL participates in regular UN/Non-Government Organizations (NGO) coordination and information exchange meetings at all levels. GOAL is currently attending sectoral meetings and coordination meetings led by UNHCR and ARRA who are coordinating the refugee response at national and worked levels. GOAL works in coordination with government structures at all levels.

Hence, GOAL will bring its well-recognized reputation on nutrition, its project implementation and management experience, and its skill to productively work with various partners in to this project for its successful implementation and realization of its results.

Partner 2 NRC

NRC brings to the project in expertise and capacity through. Linking Youth Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) with livelihoods programming that can provide income generation or self-employment job opportunities in refugee and host community context. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is an independent humanitarian organisation helping people forced to flee. Worldwide, NRC is working work in 32 countries. In Ethiopia, NRC was established in 2011 and presently working in seven regions (Tigray, Somali, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, Gambella, SNNPR and Addis Ababa) in providing refugees and internally displaced people with emergency relief and helping them to rebuild their lives. Every year, we reach thousands of refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities through our Emergency Response, Education, WASH, Shelter, Food Security, Livelihood and Child protection interventions. In 2018, we assisted 544,751 people who are in need in Ethiopia. We are involved in the direct implementation and work in partnership with international and national agencies in different regions of the country. We also work in coordination with government agencies.

Partner 3 WV

WV brings to the project in expertise and capacity through implementing the UPG project model. This Graduation Approach, which targets refugee and host communities to create self-reliant communities through established food security & nutrition, Improved Income adequacy, security and resilience, Positive behavior change, and Social Inclusion and Empowerment. Identifying UPG beneficiaries' criteria will include recommendation specific during design phase such as livelihood, food and nutrition security outcomes as the main objective. Households to have appropriate development plans and utilize the empowered worldview model across all program stages.

World vision operation in the refugee and the surrounding host communities support were started since 2011 in response to Somali refugees crossing the border of Ethiopia due to horn of Africa drought and Alshabab security threat in Dollo Ado Somali regional and in Gambela regional state to respond to South Sudanese refugees. During these period WV has established strong partnership with UNHCR, ARRA, regional government, beneficiaries and expertise in supporting refugees and host communities in Education, livelihood and food security, cash program and WASH. The refugee program is managed by well structure Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Technical program in collaboration with other Technical teams. During these period more than 1000 refugees and local Somalis were graduated with vocational skill training, more than 1500 Adult were received Adult literacy, numeracy and life skill trainings. We have also constructed more than 150HA irrigation land which benefit both Somali refugees and hosting communities. Currently WV is key actor on Accelerated learning Program, primary and secondary education functional adult literacy program, WASH for Somali and South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia and big Collaborative cash program (CCD) and livelihood for Somali host communities around the refugees.

BROADER PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

The background and involvement of other stakeholders that will be involved in the project. These could include:

Government agencies

To this project, the in most cases the involvement of the following stakeholders is very important to the implementation of the project effectively. Ethiopian federal institutions involved will include Administration for Refugee and returns Affairs (ARRA), UNHCR, Regional government offices at all level , other humanitarian partners working in the area and beneficiaries . All the interventions areas will be identified, appraised and validated in close coordination with the local authorities in order to ensure their alignment and integration with local development plans. CBO's, INGOs and NGO working on the area

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Monitoring and Evaluation

MONITORING

Notes about commitment to DM&E

Table 6: Metrics for monitoring and evaluation of the project

Description	Frequency	Responsible body	Remark
Ex-ante evaluation (base line assessment, FCGA)	Before the start of the project (once)	coalition members (WVI, GOAL, NRC, ARRA, Respective regional government , Beneficiary representatives and UNHCR)	Internal
Midterm evaluation	At the mid of the project period (once)	coalition members (WVI, GOAL, NRC, ARRA, Respective regional government ,Beneficiary representations and UNHCR)	Internal/external
Final evaluation	At the end of the project (once)	coalition members (WVI, GOAL, NRC)	Internal/external
Post project evaluation	After the project completion	coalition members (WVI, GOAL, NRC)	Internal/external

EVALUATION

Explanation of the commitment and process of evaluation

Evaluation schedule

- > A Baseline Survey. Baseline survey shall be conduct at the beginning of the project, which is FY20.
- > A qualitative mid-term review (MTR). Midterm evaluation will be conduct during FY22
- > An end-line Survey will be conduct during beginning of FY 25
- > Final evaluations this is at the end of the project
- > Case studies. This will be conduct every year (2020-2023)
- > Communication documents and commitment is quarter based.

The implementation of the PAC project will be guided by monitoring tools and processes including a log frame, indicators tracking matrix and implementation plan as indicated above in this document. The project team in each respective regions or area offices will carry out grant-start-up meetings within the first month of the project. Each targeted locations area office program and M & E staff supported by the National M&E team in Addis Ababa will direct Monitoring and evaluation activities.

The MEAL Specialist, Project Manager and Head of Programs respective partners will ensure that the planned activities are effectively delivered and the project implementing approach contributes to graduation process of target communities will closely monitor project activities. Evaluation team will use the suitable tools and methodology for baseline, post distribution monitoring, and end-line surveys to ensure the appropriateness of the interventions package and approach of the project. The project will ensure strong database management is in place.

Ensuring accountability system particularly information sharing with beneficiaries will be setup using a complaint and feedback mechanisms throughout the project period. Information about the project activities for partners and donor will be communicated through using various channels such as videos and print media. Learning

activities such as review meeting, and case studies will be executed throughout the implementation of the project activities. A qualitative midterm review at the half period of the project and a final evaluation at the end of the project period will be conducted to evaluate the project outcomes and results. Project progress reports will be prepared and submitted to the donor annually along with baseline, end line and post-distribution assessment reports and other project evidences. The information generated through monitoring, evaluation and assessment will be used for the regular improvement of the program and will be used to improve future programming in the country.

Each partner have a comprehensive Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability and Learning (MEAL) framework, which guides the management of programs and the projects runs. While this project is managed as part of that framework, it will have its own monitoring and evaluation plan. Based on this plan, the DME officer at the National level is responsible for developing an indicator-tracking table, developing appropriate tools and overseeing implementation of the tools. The indicator-tracking table will be updated quarterly for output indicators and annually for outcome indicators. The monitoring system will provide the government, key stakeholders, and the project leadership with high quality and accessible information on activities, outputs and objectives. Data will be disaggregated by sex, age, and other relevant factors as per the donor's requirements.

Baseline Survey: WV, NRC and GOAL will conduct a baseline survey at the start of the project to establish baseline values for all project indicators. Findings from the baseline will also be used to adjust targets as necessary. Baseline survey will conduct an extensive household community and worked level baseline survey exercise, including a vulnerability assessment to measure the existing levels of resilience in communities and institutions. The baseline and any subsequent surveys will attempt to follow up with the same individuals where this is best suited and at the very least will incorporate respondents that are serviced by the programmer.

Monitoring and Reporting: Through the monitoring and evaluation plan, which includes the indicator tracking table and reference sheets, WV jointly with NRC and GOAL will monitor key indicators monthly. Quarterly joint monitoring visits will be organized with coalition members, including stakeholders such as UNHCR and ARRA technical specialists, the local government and other community representatives. WV and the coalition members (GOAL and NRC) will also participate in quarterly and bi-annual joint monitoring and evaluation exercises comprising of MFT (Multi-Functional Teams) formed by technical members of different organizations working on similar areas which are led by ARRA, regional government representatives and UNHCR. The findings of these monitoring and evaluation exercises will be shared with coalition members, UNHCR and other concerned stakeholders, and project management will make appropriate modifications to programming. Project progress reports will also be submitted monthly and quarterly to the WV National Office and bi-annually and annually to UNHCR.

Evaluation: WV together with other coalition members will design and implement an internal final evaluation, which involves different stakeholders, to ascertain if project indicators met targets and compare key baseline and end line indicators.

Regular Monitoring: During the initial stage of the project implementation, the M&E plan will be developed in line with the log-frame of this project to guide the overall M&E activities of the project. This plan will explicitly detail the data collection methods, data collection frequency and responsible person assigned to the task. MEL staff will develop appropriate data collection tools to support evidence building on the project. Data quality assurance mechanisms will be also developed to ensure the quality data collection and field level MEL officers will have a central role in ensuring data quality by closely following-up data collection and providing technical support to project staff. Grassroots level project staff will work very closely with the targeted households undertaking regular follow up of activities and grassroots level data collection on a weekly basis. Quality assurance of intervention activities will be undertaken national involving technical supervisory staff. This is envisioned once a quarter. All quality assurance issues will be logged, tracked, and responded to in the same manner as all quantitative information. Community participation will be enhanced in regular monitoring by facilitating regular meetings to Refugee Camp Committees and worked authorities to actively engage them in planning and monitoring all camp and host-level activities. The project will include six monthly stakeholder review meetings at field level and the output from these will be summarized on a bi-annual basis.

Partners will use the Log-frame to monitor the achievement of critical results across all the sectors to ensure high quality outputs and measurement.

Results management: Partners will design a Project Management Log-frame (PML) to monitor the achievement of critical results in the project, according to specific project design, to ensure high quality outputs and measurement. The PML will provide an efficient set of metrics, with which technical and management staff can assess progress. The M&E plan, all tools and processes will step from the PML, ensuring that progress is made towards the same goal and objectives.

Inception workshop: A stakeholder-launching workshop will be organized prior to the start of implementation of the project to create common understanding on the overall project design (objectives, results/outputs, etc.), implementation procedures, approaches/strategies and modalities and to agree on roles and responsibilities of project partners/stakeholders. Representatives from government offices (from worked to region), and representatives of target community and other actors who will be involved in the implementation of the project will participate in this workshop. In addition, planning workshops will be organized at the respective intervention camp, worked (District) level to further review, and develop a detailed implementation plan including for possible synergies/complementarities/integration of the project actions.

Mid-term participatory evaluation: This will be conducted at the mid-point of the project period. A workshop will be organized with all stakeholders including representatives of the beneficiary community and other actors operating in the intervention area to jointly review and reach consensus on the findings and recommendations of the evaluation. The mid-term evaluation will also allow for assessing relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact-trend and sustainability of the project.

Final Evaluation: A final internal evaluation will be carried out to assess the performance of the project results against the baseline and measure the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the project. This will be carried out from month X to X of the project. This exercise will provide an independent assessment of the project implementation in terms of the effects and impacts of the project on the target groups, verifying the relevance and sustainability including efficiency and effectiveness, and to draw key lessons for future course of action. The ToR for both midterm and final evaluation exercises will be developed jointly with World Vision and NRC, and workshops with all stakeholders will be organized to jointly assess and verify the findings and recommendations of the evaluations exercises and reach to consensus on the way forward.

Progress reports: will be prepared and disseminated on a quarterly basis using a standard format

Project Budget

FUNDING REQUEST

Structure this to a narrative on the actual funding request

Total Budget..... \$12,740,000
 Administration Cost..... \$5,460,000
 Project cost..... \$18,200,000

Figure 3: Financial structure of the project

PROJECT BUDGET

Explain how the budget was formulated here.

The Total budget including the administration cost to reach 13000HHs refugees and local communities is \$18,200,000(1400\$per HH). We assume 30% administration cost and 70% program cost. The total project period is three years and six months (3.5 years) the first six months will focuses more on the different detail assessment like base line and preparation works including LOU signing with the different partners. The actual program will start the second third and fourth years. The budget is distributed to each years on the bases of the scope of the four outcome in each years indicated below . The budget distribution for each years and outcome will be subjected to revision during the detail assessment

Table 7: Project budget over three years and six months

	Year 1 (six months)	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total	Remark
Outcome 1: : Improved and established food security and child nutrition						
	728000	2912000	1820000	1820000		
Outcome 2: Improved Income adequacy, security and resilience						
	546000	218400	1365000	1365000		
Outcome 3; . Positive behaviour change						
	364000	1456000	910000	910000		
Outcome 4						
	18200	72800	455000	455000		
Project Total						

Annex I – Risks and Assumptions

Table 8: Internal and external risks

Areas of Concern	Potential Risks	Risk Category (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation Measures
Potential epidemic including diarrhoea, cholera, measles and meningitis.	Risks Affecting realization of Project Objectives	low	Expanded programme of immunisation, Early Warning System and quality sectoral programmes in place. Support vaccination campaigns for the camps Gambella and Afar regions
Population displacement due to insufficient food or water	Risks affecting realization of Project Outcomes/Outputs	Medium	Provision of food and essential drugs. Partners have existing agreements with WFP and UNHCR to ensure continuous access to their food pipelines. Partners regularly updates partners and donors on existing and growing food requirements to ensure adequate stocking/resourcing by partners and donors.
/Clan conflicts/ Refugee and host community conflict	Risks affecting Organization.	High	Maintain a good relationship with the government line offices and with the Zone, Woreda and Regional authorities. Adhere to safety and security regulations.
Abuse with direct distribution (high power over beneficiaries) + extremely vulnerable population (who show negative coping mechanisms) + context of stress.	Risks affecting safeguarding	Medium	Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse policy in place annually audited and quarterly reported on. Functional Complaints Response Mechanism system
Security situation deteriorates	Risks affecting Safety and Security of Personnel	High	Partners have strict security protocols in place including Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Safety, Security and Evacuation Plans (SSEPs). Partners will ensure that all possible security measures are followed. Partners are member of the interagency forum, where regular security updates are discussed and mitigation/responses agreed as appropriate.

Annex 2 – Project Partner Credentials

GOAL, NRC and WVE have got licence to operate in Ethiopia.