**Anticipatory Action for Drought in Ethiopia - Cluster Interventions**

**CLUSTER: Agriculture**

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**Overview of proposed Cluster Anticipatory Interventions** [details on each intervention provided in the annexed tables]

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|  | **Anticipatory Intervention** | **Programme Agency(ies)** | **Geographical Targeting Scenario(s)** | **Caseload Scenario(s)** | **Unit Cost Estimate** |
| 1 | Provision of Seed (Short-cycle/drought tolerant crop and fodder production inputs) and Cash+ packages | FAO | Drought prone areas including eastern, northern and northeastern parts of the country; will be prioritized. This will however be subject to revision following AA triggers. | Approximately 80% of the affected population. Affected population will be estimated based on the triggers and drought affected regions of the country. | Approx. USD 90 per household |
| 2 | Provision of Animal health campaign treatment and vaccination services | FAO | Drought prone pastoral regions including northern, northeastern, and southeastern Ethiopia. This will however be subject to revision following AA triggers. | Highly vulnerable (agro)pastoralists with small herds and small stock. Exact caseload will depend on region affected/in need. | Approx. USD 0.50 per animal |
| 3 | Provision of Livestock supplementary feed and Cash+ packages | FAO | Drought prone regions (including north and northeastern regions) and regions adversely affected by desert locust infestation will be prioritized. This will however be subject to revision following AA triggers. | Affected population will be estimated based on the triggers and drought affected regions of the country. | Approx. USD 80 per household |

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| **Cluster Narrative/Comments** [Optional] |
| In Ethiopia, a country vulnerable to recurrent climate hazards, anticipatory action will help to prevent and reduce humanitarian consequences of forecasted shocks such as drought. Agriculture remains the main source of livelihoods for most Ethiopians (up to 80% of the population), especially those living in rural areas; their produce feeds the nation. The drought prone areas are already facing high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition further exacerbated by severe crop and pasture damages due to desert locusts. Regions like Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, Somali and Tigray are therefore very likely to see an increase in food insecurity.  Timely interventions, following the drought forecasts, can therefore mitigate the likely adverse impact, reduce humanitarian needs and risk of vulnerable communities resorting to negative coping strategies. Moreover, livelihood support and protection directly enhances households’ assets and resilience to similar or related shocks; access to basic services, protection of core productive assets and cash interventions contribute to more sustainable livelihoods for areas prone to drought. The Agriculture cluster (DRM-ATF) will work closely with the other clusters/sectors to ensure an integrated approach in the planned anticipatory actions. |

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| **ANTICIPATORY ACTION INTERVENTION # 1** | | |
| **Cluster:** | **Agriculture** | |
| **Anticipatory Intervention:** | Provision of Seed (Short-cycle/drought tolerant crop and fodder production inputs) and Cash+ packages | |
| **Programme Agency(ies):** | FAO | |
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| **Intervention Description:** Provide a detailed description of the intervention and its objectives (including how protection aspects will be considered and how targeted communities will be engaged (AAP)) | | |
| **Purpose:** To maximize and diversify farmers’ production in anticipation of a drought.  **Activity**: Vulnerable smallholder farmers will receive assorted seeds of improved locally-adapted drought tolerant crops and fodder. Staggered planting will be encouraged as a drought mitigation measure; the supported families will have prolonged access to sources of food, income as well as fodder from crop residues and fodder seeds. The seed packages (to be determined based on agroecology of the target locations) will be tailored to farmers’ nutritional needs and traditional practices for the targeted livelihood zones. This will be coupled with tailored training on good agronomic practices (GAP), post-harvest handling and value addition. The trainings will ensure optimal yields, minimal crop losses and increased shelf-life of selected produced commodities. In addition, the beneficiary households will receive unconditional cash transfers for the lean period to enable them meet immediate family needs hence mitigate the risk of resorting to negative coping strategies. | | |
| **Anticipatory Scope:** Explain why the intervention is anticipatory [how does it mitigate the impact of an out of the ordinary drought shock?] | | |
| Seeds of Improved locally adapted short-cycle crops and fodder are not only acceptable to the target communities, they can also be easily sourced (following an early warning) for a timely planting. The crops are adapted to drought conditions; the early maturing attribute enables their growth/development to critical stages (for good yield) before depletion of residual moisture due to drought. The package will include pulses and vegetables (which are also short duration crops) for nutritional security. Provision of assorted seeds (different crops/varieties) will ensure diversification of crop failure risks and provide a greater variety of food (harvested at different times). The staggering planting and harvesting will ensure continued supply of food and fodder from crop residues; the latter (in addition to the fodder harvests) will be important in protection of livestock assets (for agropastoralists). Provision of unconditional cash package will cushion the vulnerable households from adverse impacts of drought; they’ll be able to meet their immediate family needs without resorting to negative coping mechanisms. The tailored trainings will be conducted in a timely manner to ensure optimal yields following good agronomic practices and minimal post-harvest food losses. | | |
| **Geographical Targeting:** Geographical locations most at risk and where this intervention would most likely be implemented | | |
| The proposed action will be limited to agro-pastoral households in locations/regions prone to drought and or projected (based on approved anticipatory action triggers, early warning information or seasonal weather forecast information) to receive below normal rainfall. | | |
| **Inter-cluster Coordination/coherence:** Please explain if/how this intervention relies on or is implemented jointly with other anticipatory actions. | | |
| The intervention will include provision of unconditional cash transfers (Cash+). This will not only protect the distributed inputs but also cushion the vulnerable households from adverse impacts of drought; they’ll be able to meet their immediate family needs during lean period without resorting to negative coping mechanisms. The nutrition sector or partners will therefore provide expert analysis in estimation of MEB which forms an integral part in estimation of payable cash. Protection cluster will directly support and advise on mainstreaming protection related issues in the planned activities. | | |
| **Target Caseload:** Ballpark expert estimate of likely caseload scenarios if there is an out of the ordinary drought shock | | |
| Estimation of target caseload for the planned action will be guided by the areas affected by drought and most recent projections of people in IPC phases 3 and above in the target areas of the country; 80% of which are smallholder farmers. However, this will be revised (based on findings of an assessment) prior to the actions. | | |
| **Result Indicators:** Output or impact Indicator(s) [please provide indicative indicators] | | |
| **Output:** Farming households anticipate, prepare, adapt and recover quickly from drought shock and related stresses.  **Output Indicators:**   * Number of households (disaggregated by sex) supported with agricultural farming package * Number of households (disaggregated by sex) receiving cash+ transfer.   **Impact:** Impacts on food security and livelihoods caused by drought mitigated in Ethiopia.   * Percentage of target households with acceptable food consumption score * Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) * Proportion of households not adopting negative livelihood-based coping strategies * Quantity of crops produced, disaggregated by crop type (MT) * Number of months covered by food produced following the AA action. | | |
| **Cost Indication:** [to help estimate cost-ranges for overall Anticipatory Action plan] Please provide estimated unit costs as applicable for the intervention (e.g. by targeted person or per item or service provided) and please estimate costs per month for ongoing activities. Break down information by key sub-deliverable as relevant. | | |
| Approximately USD 90 per household; comprising of $50 for in-kind agricultural inputs and $40 for one-off cash distribution. The cost for in-kind agricultural inputs will be based on the Kit content and area of land to be planted per household. | | |
| **TIMING** | | |
| **Optimal Timing:** Explain optimal timing to provide this service (in the text-field) and if appropriate map the timeline in the calendar for each sub deliverable. This should be done in relation to the *rainy season and harvest that is forecast to fail.* | | |
| The agricultural inputs will be provided at the beginning of forecasted below normal rainfall. To achieve this, arrangements will be initiated at least 3months prior (based on the triggers/forecast). Implementation of the planned actions including inputs/cash distributions, trainings, post distribution and impact assessments will take approximately 6-8months. | | |
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| **Lead Time:** Time needed between release of funding and start of implementation of the programmes at field level (i.e. start of delivery of services not start of e.g. procurement) | | |
| 3 months will be required to start the planned actions. This includes time for sourcing the inputs, targeting and mobilization of required partners (including implementing partners and financial service provers) to project locations. | | |
| **Implementation Duration:** If applicable, explain the optimal duration of the services/activities (in weeks/months) in the context of programme delivery requirements and/or the crisis evolution/duration. | | |
| Distribution of inputs/cash and provision of extension services will start at the onset of forecasted ‘below normal’ rainfall and will last for a period of three months. Follow-ups, postharvest trainings, monitoring and evaluation activities will however extend to about six months. | | |
| **OPERATIONAL READINESS** | | |
| **Human Resources** | | |
| Briefly describe how personnel will be mobilized for the project. | | What are there gaps you need to address to be operationally ready |
| FAO will set up coordination structures at all levels to ensure smooth implementation of planned AA activities. A range of stakeholders will be directly involved in programme implementation: DRM-ATF and or FAO partners will be engaged (as implementing partners) in distribution of agricultural inputs and delivery of planned trainings. Government extension agents will be engaged to support delivery of extension services to the supported households. Financial service provider will be engaged in delivery of Cash package to the targeted communities. The planned actions will further be supported, guided and or overseen by a pool of experts available at FAO’s Country office, Sub-Regional Office for the East Africa (SFE) in Addis Ababa, the Regional Office for Africa (RAF) in Ghana) and FAO headquarters in Rome. | | Additional personnel will be sourced as need arises. |
| **Operational presence** | | |
| Briefly describe agencies operational presence in and/or ability to access project locations. What services, expertise or items are needed to directly provide this service in the field | | What are there gaps you need to address to be operationally ready |
| FAO has a strong presence in all regions of Ethiopia including Afar, Somali, Tigray, SNNP and Oromia regions. Field level activities will be implemented through government and NGOs. FAO will select NGOs with presence in the target areas. The established relationships with government and other field level stakeholders (local and International NGOs) will enable extended access to other project locations. | | Finalization of Letters of Agreement with selected Implementing Partner. However, this will be subject to decisions on project locations/regions. |
| **Procurement and contractual arrangements** | | |
| Describe the procurement, transport and delivery arrangements in place to ensure provision of assistance within the implementation period. Also provide information on the timeline for contractual services for activities such as cash transfer programming, training, etc. | | What are there gaps you need to address to be operationally ready |
| Guided by FAO’s procurement policies and procedures, the programme will as much as possible source the inputs (agricultural inputs) and services (financial services) through local commercial channels.  Arrangements will be initiated within the lead time (3months before onset of activities) to renew or extend existing agreements with regional governments (input storage), financial service providers (cash transfer) and Implementing partners (inputs distributions and trainings). Independent quality checks and control will also be applied in all supplies and services. | | The procurement and contractual arrangements will be subject to timely receipt of funds. |
| **Implementing partners** | | |
| Who is the lead agency, who are the implementing partners and what are their capacity and responsibilities?  State whether MOUs are in place with proposed implementing partners. If no, please outline timeline for signing agreements and transferring funds and/or supplies to partners. | | What are there gaps you need to address to be operationally ready |
| FAO will play the lead agency role. Implementing partners will be competitively selected from FAO’s list of pre-qualified NGOs. They (the implementing partners) will support distribution of inputs and delivery of planned trainings. All contracts with proposed implementing partners will be signed and funds transferred within the lead time. | | Official engagement of Implementing partners will be subject to timely receipt of funds. |

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| **ANTICIPATORY ACTION INTERVENTION # 2** | | |
| **Cluster:** | **Agriculture** | |
| **Anticipatory Intervention:** | Provision of Animal health campaign treatment and vaccination services | |
| **Programme Agency(ies):** | FAO | |
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| **Intervention Description:** Provide a detailed description of the intervention and its objectives (including how protection aspects will be considered and how targeted communities will be engaged (AAP)) | | |
| **Purpose:** To mitigate large-scale loss of livestock, related sources of food, nutrition and income, and avert related humanitarian need.  **Activities:**  The action will support the treatment and vaccination of animals. The livestock supportive emergency treatment package will comprise of an effective mix of services to prevent outbreaks of major transboundary animal diseases, treatment of endo and ecto-parasites, respiratory infections, while giving animals a boost in vitamins. Area-wide vaccination coverage will be done to prevent the spread of transboundary livestock diseases, as livestock migrate (often long distances during droughts) and crowd around scarce pasture and water sources. While reducing the rate of disease spread and morbidity, the parasite treatment will maintain animals’ body condition, milk production and overall energy to move, feed and remain a viable asset when the drought is intensifying. Maintaining milk production for daily consumption, will especially be crucial for the nutrition of pastoral children. | | |
| **Anticipatory Scope:** Explain why the intervention is anticipatory [how does it mitigate the impact of an out of the ordinary drought shock?] | | |
| The action will prevent deterioration in the body condition of animals so they can survive during the drought and remain a productive asset. When livestock are ill (e.g. fever, infection, etc.), their milk and meat become unfit for human consumption. Infectious diseases may spread very fast during a drought as weak animals are crowding around scarce pasture and water points. This veterinary care campaign will therefore treat livestock for parasites, wounds, respiratory infections and infectious diseases, and nutrient deficiencies. The deworming will ensure that livestock retain the nutrition benefits of limited feed available. Treating open skin wounds – a breeding ground for parasites – will prevent a range of serious infections. Multivitamins will help increase livestock immune systems run down by fighting the drought-prone illnesses above. | | |
| **Geographical Targeting:** Geographical locations most at risk and where this intervention would most likely be implemented | | |
| For the Veterinary service campaign to be effective, the intervention should target all animals in an ecosystem. Hence the activities will focus to support pastoral and agro-pastoral households in drought-affected (or drought prone) areas of Ethiopia. | | |
| **Inter-cluster Coordination/coherence:** Please explain if/how this intervention relies on or is implemented jointly with other anticipatory actions. | | |
| Protection cluster may directly or indirectly support and advise on mainstreaming protection related issues in the planned activities. | | |
| **Target Caseload:** Ballpark expert estimate of likely caseload scenarios if there is an out of the ordinary drought shock | | |
| Highly vulnerable (agro)pastoralists with small herds and small stock. Exact caseload will depend on region affected/need | | |
| **Result Indicators:** Output or impact Indicator(s) [please provide indicative indicators] | | |
| **Output:** Livestock assets protected through vaccination and timely treatment.  **Output Indicators:**   * Number of animals treated * Percentage of the livestock population vaccinated for the targeted disease in the eco-system.   **Impact:** Livestock assets and household food and nutrition security are protected   * % of household reporting improved animal body condition ( * Percentage of household reporting stable or an increase in milk production * % of households engaging in negative coping strategies * Food Consumption Score | | |
| **Cost Indication:** [to help estimate cost-ranges for overall Anticipatory Action plan] Please provide estimated unit costs as applicable for the intervention (e.g. by targeted person or per item or service provided) and please estimate costs per month for ongoing activities. Break down information by key sub-deliverable as relevant. | | |
| The action is approximated at USD 0.50 per animal. | | |
| **TIMING** | | |
| **Optimal Timing:** Explain optimal timing to provide this service (in the text-field) and if appropriate map the timeline in the calendar for each sub deliverable. | | |
| Endo and Ecto-parasite treatment will begin at the start of the dry season (failed rains) to prevent them loosing body weight due to diseases. Vaccination will also start at the start of the dry season (failed rains) to prevent pastoralists from losing assets due to epidemic disease outbreaks. Treatment of sick animals will be done concurrently and will be based on proper diagnosis. | | |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Western agricultural areas** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Intervention/Activity** | **Jan** | | **Feb** | | **Mar** | | | **April** | | | **May** | | | **June** | | | **July** | | | **Aug** | | | **Sep** | | | **Oct** | | | **Nov** | | | **Dec** | | | | ***Kiremt rains*** |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | Receipt of funds |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | Procurement and prepositioning of veterinary supplies and equipment |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | Contracting and training of implementing partners |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | Vaccination and treatment campaign |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | **Belg-receiving areas** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Intervention/Activity** | **Jan** | | **Feb** | | **Mar** | | | **April** | | | **May** | | | **June** | | | **July** | | | **Aug** | | | **Sep** | | | **Oct** | | | **Nov** | | | **Dec** | | | | ***Belg rains*** |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | ***Kiremt rains*** |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | Receipt of funds |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | Procurement and prepositioning of veterinary supplies and equipment |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | Contracting and training of implementing partners |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | Vaccination and treatment campaign |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | **Northern Pastoral** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Intervention/Activity** | **Jan** | | **Feb** | | **Mar** | | | **April** | | | **May** | | | **June** | | | **July** | | | **Aug** | | | **Sep** | | | **Oct** | | | **Nov** | | | **Dec** | | | | ***Diraac/Sugum rains*** |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | ***Karan/Karma rains*** |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | Receipt of funds |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | Procurement and prepositioning of veterinary supplies and equipment |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | Contracting and training of implementing partners |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | Vaccination and treatment campaign |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | **Southern Pastoral** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Intervention/Activity** | **Jan** | | **Feb** | | **Mar** | | | **April** | | | **May** | | | **June** | | | **July** | | | **Aug** | | | **Sep** | | | **Oct** | | | **Nov** | | | **Dec** | | | | ***Deyr/Hageya rains*** |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | ***Gu/Genna rains*** |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | Receipt of funds |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | Procurement and prepositioning of veterinary supplies and equipment |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | Contracting and training of implementing partners |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | Vaccination and treatment campaign |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | | | | |
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| **Lead Time:** Time needed between release of funding and start of implementation of the programmes at field level (i.e. start of delivery of services not start of e.g. procurement) | | |
| 3 months will be required to start the planned actions. This includes time for sourcing the required drugs, targeting and mobilization of required partners (including implementing partners and government counterparts) to project locations. | | |
| **Implementation Duration:** If applicable, explain the optimal duration of the services/activities (in weeks/months) in the context of programme delivery requirements and/or the crisis evolution/duration. | | |
| Provision of treatment and vaccination services will start at the onset of drought will last for a period of at least three months. Monitoring and evaluation activities will however extend to six months. | | |
| **OPERATIONAL READINESS** | | |
| **Human Resources** | | |
| Briefly describe how personnel will be mobilized for the project. | | What are there gaps you need to address to be operationally ready |
| FAO will set up coordination structures at all levels to ensure smooth implementation of planned AA activities. A range of stakeholders will be directly and indirectly involved in programme implementation: DRM-ATF and or FAO partners will be engaged (as implementing partners) in delivery of treatment/vaccination services and planned trainings. Government livestock experts will also be directly and or indirectly engaged to support delivery of the planned actions. The planned actions will further be supported, guided and or overseen by a pool of experts available at FAO’s Country office, Sub-Regional Office for the East Africa (SFE) in Addis Ababa, the Regional Office for Africa (RAF) in Ghana) and FAO headquarters in Rome. | | Additional personnel will be sourced as need arises. |
| **Operational presence** | | |
| Briefly describe agencies operational presence in and/or ability to access project locations. What services, expertise or items are needed to directly provide this service in the field | | What are there gaps you need to address to be operationally ready |
| FAO has a strong presence in all regions of Ethiopia; further reinforced by fully fledged field offices in 6 shocks-prone regions of the country. Field level activities will be implemented through government and NGOs. FAO will select NGOs with presence in the target areas. The established relationships with government and other field level stakeholders will enable extended access to other project locations. | | Finalization of Letters of Agreement with selected Implementing Partner. However, this will be subject to decisions on project locations/regions. |
| **Procurement and contractual arrangements** | | |
| Describe the procurement, transport and delivery arrangements in place to ensure provision of assistance within the implementation period. Also provide information on the timeline for contractual services for activities such as cash transfer programming, training, etc. | | What are there gaps you need to address to be operationally ready |
| Guided by FAO’s procurement policies and procedures, the programme will as much as possible source the animal drugs and treatment/vaccination services through local commercial channels.  Arrangements will be initiated within the lead time (3 months before onset of activities) to renew or extend existing agreements with regional governments (for vaccines and vaccine cold-chain storage) and Implementing partners (treatment/vaccination and trainings services). Independent quality checks and control will also be applied in all supplies and services. | | The procurement and contractual arrangements will be subject to timely receipt of funds. |
| **Implementing partners** | | |
| Who is the lead agency, who are the implementing partners and what are their capacity and responsibilities?  State whether MOUs are in place with proposed implementing partners. If no, please outline timeline for signing agreements and transferring funds and/or supplies to partners. | | What are there gaps you need to address to be operationally ready |
| Local NGOs will be competitively selected from a list of potential organizations who have previously implemented this type of activity or similar activity. It will take approximately 2 months to identify possible implementing partners and have the contracts (Letters of Agreements) ready. This process will be done in parallel to the procurement process. The Ministry of Agriculture will be also be timely engaged (through Letters of Understanding) to provide the vaccines, support monitoring and supervision of activities. | | Once funds have been received, FAO will select and sign LoAs with NGO implementing partners as well as LoUs with Ministry of Agriculture. This will take approximately 2 months. |

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| **ANTICIPATORY ACTION INTERVENTION # 3** | | |
| **Cluster:** | **Agriculture Cluster** | |
| **Anticipatory Intervention:** | Provision of Livestock supplementary feed and Cash+ packages | |
| **Programme Agency(ies):** | FAO | |
|  | | |
| **Intervention Description:** Provide a detailed description of the intervention and its objectives (including how protection aspects will be considered and how targeted communities will be engaged (AAP)) | | |
| **Purpose:** To protect livestock and related following depletion of pastures and rangelands by drought.  **Activity:** FAO will provide supplementary livestock feed and cash support to vulnerable pastoral households and agro-pastoral households in drought prone or drought affected regions. Priority will be given to northern and northeastern areas like Somali and Afar regions where the situation is likely to be worse following severe damages on pasture and rangelands by desert locusts. Each beneficiary will receive range cubes or multi-nutrient blocks sufficient to keep two core breeding or milking animals alive and productive throughout the lean season and a one-off cash transfers of USD 40 per household (about 90 percent of the Productive Safety Net Programme [PSNP] wage rate). The cash component will enable the supported households meet other immediate family needs. These will be accompanied by training on utilization, nutritional value and benefits of supplementary feeds. | | |
| **Anticipatory Scope:** Explain why the intervention is anticipatory [how does it mitigate the impact of an out of the ordinary drought shock?] | | |
| With drought, significant pasture losses are expected. Pastoral households (households dependent on livestock production) and agro-pastoral households will therefore need support to maintain their herds (and their animals’ milk production) until rangeland regenerates in the forthcoming rainy season. Adverse Impact of drought on the livestock-based livelihoods will therefore be mitigated through the provision of supplementary feed especially in areas where pastures have been severely depleted following episodes of desert locust and further threatened by looming drought. Range cubes or multi-nutrient blocks can boost livestock nutrition and support livestock production (particularly milk yield), resulting in rapid improvements to household food supply and nutrition through the drought period. Interventions will target vulnerable households with reduced mobility as they will be among the most affected by limited feed availability. Proactive approach and timeliness in response (halfway through the failed rainy season; upon depletion of the pasture stocks/grazing reserves) will save livestock and the lives of pastoral households from drought induced mortalities.  Cash transfers will be disbursed after the completion of assessments confirming (i) that local markets can absorb the injection of cash; (ii) that reliable financial service providers are operating in the targeted areas; and (iii) that risks related to cash disbursements can be reliably mitigated. | | |
| **Geographical Targeting:** Geographical locations most at risk and where this intervention would most likely be implemented | | |
| This activity will focus on drought prone areas especially the north and northeastern areas (including the Somali, Afar regions) of Ethiopia. Considerations will also be made to locations where the situation could have been exacerbated by the ongoing desert locust infestations. | | |
| **Inter-cluster Coordination/coherence:** Please explain if/how this intervention relies on or is implemented jointly with other anticipatory actions. | | |
| The cash+ component will not only protect the distributed inputs but also cushion the vulnerable households from adverse impacts of drought; they’ll be able to meet their immediate family needs during lean period without resorting to negative coping mechanisms. The nutrition sector or partners will therefore provide expert analysis and guidance on estimation of payable cash. Protection cluster will directly support and advise on mainstreaming of protection related issues in the planned activities. | | |
| **Target Caseload:** Ballpark expert estimate of likely caseload scenarios if there is an out of the ordinary drought shock | | |
| Highly vulnerable (agro)pastoralists with small herds and small stock. Exact caseload will depend on region affected/need. | | |
| **Result Indicators:** Output or impact Indicator(s) [please provide indicative indicators] | | |
| **Output:** Vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral households maintain livestock assets  **Output Indicators:**   * Number of households(disaggregated by sex) receiving livestock re-engagement package * Number of households (disaggregated by sex) receiving cash+ transfer.   **Impact:** Livestock assets and household food security and nutrition are protected   * % of household reporting improved animal body condition * Percentage of household reporting stable or an increase in milk production * % of households engaging in negative coping strategies * Food Consumption Score | | |
| **Cost Indication:** [to help estimate cost-ranges for overall Anticipatory Action plan] Please provide estimated unit costs as applicable for the intervention (e.g. by targeted person or per item or service provided) and please estimate costs per month for ongoing activities. Break down information by key sub-deliverable as relevant. | | |
| Approximately USD 80 per household for Cash and feed sufficient to keep at least 2 core breeding animals alive throughout the lean season. | | |
| **TIMING** | | |
| **Optimal Timing:** Explain optimal timing to provide this service (in the text-field) and if appropriate map the timeline in the calendar for each sub deliverable. This should be done in relation to the *rainy season and harvest that is forecast to fail.* | | |
| Supplementary feed will be provided at halfway through the failed rainy season. This is estimated as the point of depletion for pastures from the gains of previous favorable season. Pastures shortage will be beginning to worsen. | | |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Western agricultural areas** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Intervention/Activity** | **Jan** | | **Feb** | | **Mar** | | **April** | | **May** | | **June** | | **July** | | **Aug** | | **Sep** | | **Oct** | | **Nov** | | **Dec** | | | ***Kiremt rains*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Receipt of funds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Procurement and prepositioning of livestock feed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Feed distribution and Beneficiary training |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | **Belg-receiving areas** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Intervention/Activity** | **Jan** | | **Feb** | | **Mar** | | **April** | | **May** | | **June** | | **July** | | **Aug** | | **Sep** | | **Oct** | | **Nov** | | **Dec** | | | ***Belg rains*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | ***Kiremt rains*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Receipt of funds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Procurement and prepositioning of livestock feed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Feed distribution and Beneficiary training |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | **Northern Pastoral** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Intervention/Activity** | **Jan** | | **Feb** | | **Mar** | | **April** | | **May** | | **June** | | **July** | | **Aug** | | **Sep** | | **Oct** | | **Nov** | | **Dec** | | | ***Diraac/Sugum rains*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | ***Karan/Karma rains*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Receipt of funds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Procurement and prepositioning of livestock feed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Feed distribution and Beneficiary training |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | **Southern Pastoral** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Intervention/Activity** | **Jan** | | **Feb** | | **Mar** | | **April** | | **May** | | **June** | | **July** | | **Aug** | | **Sep** | | **Oct** | | **Nov** | | **Dec** | | | ***Deyr/Hageya rains*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | ***Gu/Genna rains*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Receipt of funds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Procurement and prepositioning of livestock feed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Feed distribution and Beneficiary training |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | | |
| **Lead Time:** Time needed between release of funding and start of implementation of the programmes at field level (i.e. start of delivery of services not start of e.g. procurement) | | |
| Based on experience, the lead time for this is about 120 days; this period will cover the procurement and prepositioning of feed as well as the selection, contracting and training of implementing partners. | | |
| **Implementation Duration:** If applicable, explain the optimal duration of the services/activities (in weeks/months) in the context of programme delivery requirements and/or the crisis evolution/duration. | | |
| Distribution of livestock, cash and provision of trainings will start halfway into the failed rainy season and will last for a period of at least 4 months or until the onset of subsequent rainfall season. Follow-ups, monitoring and evaluation activities will however extend beyond completion of the feed and cash distribution exercises. | | |
| **OPERATIONAL READINESS** | | |
| **Human Resources** | | |
| Briefly describe how personnel will be mobilized for the project. | | What are there gaps you need to address to be operationally ready |
| FAO will set up coordination structures at all levels to ensure smooth implementation of planned AA activities. A range of stakeholders will be directly and indirectly involved in programme implementation: DRM-ATF and or FAO partners will be engaged (as implementing partners) in distribution of livestock feeds and delivery of planned trainings. Government livestock experts will also will be indirectly engaged to support delivery of the planned trainings to the supported households. Financial service provider will be engaged in delivery of Cash package to the targeted communities. The planned actions will further be supported, guided and or overseen by a pool of experts available at FAO’s Country office, Sub-Regional Office for the East Africa (SFE) in Addis Ababa, the Regional Office for Africa (RAF) in Ghana) and FAO headquarters in Rome. | | Additional personnel will be sourced as need arises. |
| **Operational presence** | | |
| Briefly describe agencies operational presence in and/or ability to access project locations. What services, expertise or items are needed to directly provide this service in the field | | What are there gaps you need to address to be operationally ready |
| FAO has a strong presence in all regions of Ethiopia; further reinforced by fully fledged field offices in 6 shocks-prone regions of the country. Field level activities will be implemented through government and NGOs. FAO will select NGOs with presence in the target areas. The established relationships with government and other field level stakeholders will enable extended access to other project locations. | | Finalization of Letters of Agreement with selected Implementing Partner. However, this will be subject to decisions on project locations/regions. |
| **Procurement and contractual arrangements** | | |
| Describe the procurement, transport and delivery arrangements in place to ensure provision of assistance within the implementation period. Also provide information on the timeline for contractual services for activities such as cash transfer programming, training, etc. | | What are there gaps you need to address to be operationally ready |
| Guided by FAO’s procurement policies and procedures, the programme will as much as possible source the inputs (livestock feeds) and services (financial services) through local commercial channels.  Arrangements will be initiated within the lead time (4 months before onset of activities) to renew or extend existing agreements with regional governments (feed storage), financial service providers (cash transfer) and Implementing partners (feed distributions and trainings). Independent quality checks and control will also be applied in all supplies and services. | | These procurement and contractual arrangements will be subject to timely receipt of funds. |
| **Implementing partners** | | |
| Who is the lead agency, who are the implementing partners and what are their capacity and responsibilities?  State whether MOUs are in place with proposed implementing partners. If no, please outline timeline for signing agreements and transferring funds and/or supplies to partners. | | What are there gaps you need to address to be operationally ready |
| FAO is the lead agency. Local NGOs will be competitively selected from a list of potential organizations who have previously implemented this type of activity. It will take approximately 2 months to identify possible implementing partners and have the contracts (Letters of Agreements) ready. This process will be done in parallel to the procurement process. The Ministry of Agriculture will be also be engaged (through Letters of Understanding) to support monitoring and supervision of activities. | | Once funds have been received, FAO will select and sign LoAs with NGO implementing partners as well as LoUs with Ministry of Agriculture. This will take approximately 2 months. |
| **Coordination and coherence** | | |
| Describe how the intervention will implemented or coordinated with others at both the sector/cluster and inter-sector/cluster levels. | | What are there gaps you need to address to be operationally ready |
| FAO will set up coordination structures at all levels to ensure smooth implementation of the project. The nutrition sector or partners will for example provide expert analysis and guidance on estimation of payable cash. Protection cluster will directly support and advise on mainstreaming of protection related issues in the planned activities. | | None. |