

RESET Programme

(EU - Resilience Building Programme in Ethiopia)



Linking EU's humanitarian and development interventions in the context of resilience building: the case of Ethiopia



Draft 8 February 2016

Table of contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS	3
1. SUMMARY	4
2. CONTEXT	5
2.1. Why do we need to build resilience in Ethiopia?	5
2.2. Policy and legal framework for resilience	6
2.3. EU Trust Fund	8
3. HOW WE UNDERSTAND THE CONCEPT OF RESILIENCE	9
4. BASIC DESCRIPTION OF THE RESET PROGRAMME	10
4.1. Dealing simultaneously with short-term and long-term concerns	11
4.2. Tackling under-nutrition to support resilience building	12
4.3. Geographic focusing on most vulnerable areas with tailored multi sectorial action	13
4.4. A comprehensive package of intervention with a strong focus on the most vulnerable and poorest and DRM at community level	16
5. ARTICULATION WITH PSNP AND OTHER INITIATIVES	19
5.1. Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)	19
5.2. Other EU funded resilience interventions	20
5.3. Other programmes	20
6. CLUSTER PROGRAMME DESIGN PROCESS	21
7. COORDINATION BETWEEN THE STAKEHOLDERS IN THE CLUSTERS	25
8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	28
ANNEX 1 - LIST OF WOREDAS PER CLUSTER COVERED BY RESET	29
ANNEX 2 - RESET LOGICAL FRAMEWORK AND MINIMUM SET OF INDICATORS	30

List of acronyms

ADA	Austrian Cooperation Agency
ATF	Agricultural Task Force
CLA	Consortium lead agency
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
CPP	Country Program Paper
CRGE	Climate-Resilient Green Economy
CWG	Cluster Working Group
DEVCO (DG-)	Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ECHO (DG -)	Directorate-General for EU Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
EDF	European Development Fund
EDRI	Ethiopian Development Research Institute
ENCU	Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit
ESAP	Ethiopia Social Accountability Programme
EU	European Union
EUTF	EU Trust Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GRAD	Graduation with Resilience to Achieve sustainable Development
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HABP	Household Asset Building Program
HoA	Horn of Africa
HRD	Humanitarian Requirements Document
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
ISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LRRD	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation, and Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MER	Monitoring, Evaluation and Research
MoANR	Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDRMCC	National Disaster Risk Management Coordination Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNP	National Nutrition Programme
NRS	National Regional State
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
RESET	EU-RESilience building programme in EThiopia
RFM	Risk Financing Mechanism
RJOCFSS	Rural Job Opportunity Creation and Food Security Sector
RUTF	Ready to Use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SHARE	European Union's 'Supporting the Horn of Africa's Resilience'
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (Region)
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations' Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations of International Children's Emergency Fund
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Organisation

1. Summary

The EU REsilience building programme in EThiopia (RESET) is an innovative approach tackling chronic humanitarian and long-term needs and recurrent food insecurity. It aims to build the resilience and expand the coping capacities of the most vulnerable populations in specifically selected areas (clusters of woredas¹), which are highly drought prone and food insecure. It is a multifaceted programme transcending sectorial boundaries that creates bridges and synergies between humanitarian and development partners and actions beyond the LRRD² approach.

A first phase (2012-2017) of the RESET programme “*Resilience Building in Ethiopia*” was jointly contracted and funded by DEVCO and ECHO. A second phase will cover the period of 2016-2020 and will be channelled (47 million euros) through the EU Trust Fund for Africa. It includes the support of the Dutch and Austrian Cooperation agencies in Ethiopia and an enhanced partnership with the Government of Ethiopia.

The concept of RESET for building resilience is based on 4 cornerstones:

- Improved basic services: nutrition, health, WASH, education, etc.
- Livelihoods support: agriculture and livestock, diversification of livelihoods
- Safety nets for the most chronically vulnerable groups
- Disaster Risk Management (DRM), preparedness to shocks.

The Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) can be considered as the main programme contributing to resilience in Ethiopia. It provides one of the cornerstones of the approach (safety net) and in its new version (PSNP IV) it also includes a livelihoods component. Therefore, there is a strong link between RESET II and PSNP IV. The RESET programme will actively support graduation from PSNP in its areas of intervention.

Moreover, RESET provides to the targeted highly vulnerable communities a broader set of interventions than PSNP. The package of interventions gives a special emphasis on the poorest and most vulnerable households in the communities by providing them a comprehensive package to empower them and tackle the economic and social determinant of their vulnerability. RESET works as well at community level favouring community ownership and management and the set up of Disaster Risk management activities.

Activities are mainly implemented by consortia of NGOs offering an integrated approach across sectors and benefiting from the different expertise. The partnership with the local authorities is an essential part of the approach as well as the coordination with UN agencies or other partners intervening in the area. RESET should also inform future programming on resilience within Ethiopia and elsewhere. For that reason, the learning and M&E components are enhanced in RESET II.

In conclusion: RESET proposes a concrete, operational, sustainable and bottom-up solution to the concept of resilience building in Ethiopia.

¹ Woreda: District in Ethiopian administration

² Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development

2. Context

2.1. Why do we need to build resilience in Ethiopia?

Over the past decade, Ethiopia has experienced significant economic growth and progress toward Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Ethiopia's annual GDP growth averaged 10.3% between 2004 and 2012³, a period that also corresponded to an impressive decrease in poverty rates: in 2004, 38.9% of the population lived below the national poverty line (\$0.60 per day); in 2012, this figure was down to 29.6%. Ethiopia has enjoyed a steady increase in life expectancy during this timeframe, from 55.6 years in 2004 to 62.2 years in 2012. The country is expected to reach its MDGs related to gender parity in primary education, child mortality, HIV/AIDS, and malaria, and has also made significant strides towards reducing child malnutrition, and improving primary school enrolment and completion⁴.

However, poverty, malnutrition and vulnerability to crises remain high. Although the poverty rate decreased by over nine percentage points during the nine-year period between 2004 and 2012, this period also saw high population growth (74 million in 2004 to 91.7 million in 2012). Fertility rate declined from about 7 to 4 children per women between 1990 and 2014 overall in Ethiopia, but remains high in many areas, especially the most marginalised. Fertility rate is higher than the national average in Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz, Afar, Tigray, Oromiya and SNNP regions. Fertility is also strongly associated with household wealth (high fertility rate in the poorest quintile) and is inversely related to women's educational attainment. High population growth contributes to the vulnerability of population by increasing pressure on land and on the scarce natural resources, from which the most vulnerable rely mostly for their survival.

The carrying capacities of the environment have been exceeded for a long time involving that many people are progressively dropping out from traditional livelihoods systems. These ones have little economic alternatives locally and exodus is often the unique way to escape hunger. The country is one of the four countries in Africa where the working-age population is increasing by more than one million per year, posing a major employment and development challenge.

Moreover, households leaving out of traditional system are highly vulnerable to shocks as around 95% of the smallholder farmers rely solely on rainfalls. The country is faced with increasingly unpredictable rains, and sometimes the complete failure of seasonal rains, problems that are linked to climate change. Since the 1970's, spring and summer rains in parts of Ethiopia have declined by 15-20%. Due to the rapid population growth, farming and pastoralist activities are extended to drier, warmer climate areas increasing the number of people at risk.

As a result, the total number of people in poverty has decreased only slightly, from 28.8 million in 2004 to 27.1 million in 2012. Moreover, malnutrition has decreased but remains high, with 44.4% of children stunted, 28.7% of children underweight and 9.7% of children wasted; and 27% of women underweight. 29% of the population are

³ Official government sources

⁴ MoFED, 2012, Assessing Progress Towards the Millennium Development Goals: Ethiopia MDG's Report 2012

absolute poor⁵, but an estimated 43% (46% of the rural population) are vulnerable to absolute poverty. Furthermore, although the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) has provided an important safety net for many poor rural households, nearly half (12.2 million) of the 27 million identified as vulnerable to absolute poverty live in areas not covered by transfers from the PSNP. This is due to the fact that much of this vulnerability is determined not by geography only but also by individual access to assets, lifecycle events and other factors. For example, looking at Ethiopia's susceptibility to shocks, we see that the majority of years in which negative economic growth was experienced the country experienced some kind of shock, most commonly droughts but also conflicts. Household surveys show that many households living in food insecurity point to specific large-scale crisis events as being the cause for their current circumstance. Poor households are more risk prone, both because they often live in marginal environments and also because they are less able to cope with shocks when they occur. They are also poor because they are risk prone and more likely to be in debt as a consequence of an emergency or crisis.

The acute food and nutrition crisis of 2011-2012, as well as the food crisis looming in 2015-2016 due to the drought induced by El Niño leaving 18 million⁶ people in need of food assistance, are stark reminders of the depth of vulnerability that still exists. Ethiopia's swift response to the crisis, using new contingency instruments like the launching of the Risk Financing Mechanism (RFM) within the PSNP and a very effective Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) were able to mitigate the worst outcomes in 2012, but significant work remains to be done in order to strengthen the architecture to harmonize humanitarian and development interventions, and to improve and consolidate food and nutrition security outcomes.

In Ethiopia, building resilience of the most vulnerable people and communities to the impacts of shocks, in particular drought, is of paramount importance. Dealing with the vulnerabilities and root causes of crises has now become the priority rather than dealing only with their consequences. ECHO and DEVCO are now increasingly engaged in a joint action to enhance the ability of individuals, households and communities to absorb and recover from drought or any other shocks in Ethiopia. The ultimate goal is to build resilience to reduce humanitarian needs and underpin more equitable and sustainable development gains.

2.2. Policy and legal framework for resilience

At Regional (Horn of Africa) level, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) council of Ministers and Development Partners launched in April 2012 the 'Global Alliance on Drought Resilience and Growth'. Following below-average 2011 spring rains in the eastern Horn of Africa (HoA), widely regarded as the worst in 60 years, IGAD put in place the Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) as a framework to provide a roadmap for ending drought emergencies in the IGAD region.

⁵ Absolute poverty: "*a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information*". It depends not only on income but also on access to services. Currently, extreme poverty widely refers to earning below the international poverty line of a \$1.25/day (in 2005 prices), set by the World Bank.

⁶ According to the 2016 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD), on top of the 7.9 million people to receive food assistance through PSNP, there are 10.2 million people requiring emergency food assistance, totalling around 18 million people.

At the national level, the Government of Ethiopia has placed resilience very high on its agenda with a number of appropriate policies and strategies in place. The commitment of the GoE to implement and bring to practice those policies is demonstrated by the number of flagship programmes such as the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), Agricultural Growth Programme, Sustainable Land Management Programme, Health and education Sector Development Programme, etc.

In 2012 the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) through the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR) and based on the regional IDDRSI framework developed its own Country Program Paper (CPP) as the strategy and framework for resilience initiatives and actions in Ethiopia. The paper has 6 components, namely; 1: Natural Resources Management; 2: Market and Trade Access; 3: Livelihood and Basic Services Support; 4: Pastoral Disaster Risk Management; 5: Research and Knowledge Management and 6: Conflict Prevention, Management and Peace Building. Therefore the CPP is the GoE strategy and framework developed for the resilience interventions in the country.

The CCP is also in line with the GoE's current Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) which aims at enhancing productivity and production of smallholder farmers and pastoralists; strengthen marketing systems; improve participation and engagement of the private sector; expand the amount of land under irrigation; and reduce the number of chronically food insecure households.

The more specific policies upholding these objectives are:

- The National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk management⁷ (DRM)
- The National Nutrition Programme (NNP) and Seqota Declaration.
- The Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE)
- The Social Protection Policy.

From the side of the EU, in October 2012, the Commission presented its Communication⁸ 'The EU Approach to Resilience - Learning from Food Security Crises' to confirm its strong commitment to building resilience in crisis-prone countries. The document underlines that increasing resilience is a central aim of the European Union's external assistance: "The EU approach to resilience: learning from food security crises" states: "The Commission will systematically include resilience as an element in its Humanitarian Implementation Plans. The Commission will moreover strive for joint programming of the resilience-related actions in its humanitarian and development assistance so as to ensure maximum complementarity, and to ensure that short-term actions lay the groundwork for medium and long-term interventions."

The 'Action Plan⁹ for Resilience in Crisis Prone Countries 2013-2020' operationalizes the Communication and sets the ways forward for a more effective EU collaborative action on building resilience, bringing together humanitarian action, long-term development cooperation and on-going political engagement.

The design of EU funded resilience building programs and interventions are guided by the following actions:

⁷ To implement the strategy, a new National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) was created at the end of 2015.

⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/food-security/documents/20121003-comm_en.pdf. The Resilience Communication was adopted in October 2012 and followed by Council Conclusions adopted on 28 May 2013.

⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/resilience/com_2013_227_ap_crisis_prone_countries_en.pdf

- Support and encourage partner countries to include resilience in their national policies and development strategies,
- Recognizes the leading role of the partner countries and align its support with the country partner's policies and priorities, in accordance with established Aid Effectiveness principles,
- To closely work with partners and regional/international organizations to create platforms that ensure timely exchange of information and coordination of short, medium and long term actions.

This EU approach adds value to the already existing EU commitments to risk management and resilience, including initiatives on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, social protection, nutrition and food security. It will ensure that different sectors complement and work better together towards the shared goals of reducing poverty and humanitarian needs. This resilience approach will be factored into all EU development and humanitarian assistance.

During 2013, DG ECHO also presented a policy document on Disaster Risk Reduction: Increasing Resilience by reducing disaster risk in humanitarian action.

More specifically, one of the specific objectives of the “Sustainable agriculture and food security” focal sector of the 11th EDF (European Development Fund) for Ethiopia (2014-2020) is to “Improve resilience and long-term nutrition, including through LRRD and safety net/social protection approaches”. Under this objective¹⁰ the EU has notably foreseen a support for PSNP. This intervention, together will RESET funded under the EU trust Fund, will be complemented by those foreseen under other focal areas of the 11th EDF (health and transition from transport to energy) and other axes of the sustainable agriculture and food security (agricultural growth and natural resources).

2.3. EU Trust Fund

Both ECHO and the EU Delegation are funding the first phase (2012-2017) of RESET programme (RESET I). The funds for the second phase of RESET will be channelled through the European Union Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF¹¹) Horn of Africa Window. .

RESET II counts with a budget of 47 million euros and includes 30 million euros from the 11th EDF to Ethiopia, 9 million euros from the Netherlands, 3 million euros from the Austrian Cooperation Agency (ADA) and 5 million euros on account of the ECHO contribution to the overall EUTF.

¹⁰ € 110 million allocated

¹¹ Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa. The EUTF was adopted on 20 October 2015 and formally constituted at the Valletta Summit on Migration held on 11-12 November 2015. It is made up of 1.8 billion euros from the EU budget and European Development Fund, combined with contributions from EU Member States and other donors. It will benefit a wide range of countries across Africa notably the Sahel region and Lake Chad area, the Horn of Africa and the North of Africa.

It will support all aspects of stability and contribute to better migration management as well as addressing the root causes of destabilisation, forced displacement and irregular migration, in particular by promoting resilience, economic and equal opportunities, security and development, and addressing human rights abuses.

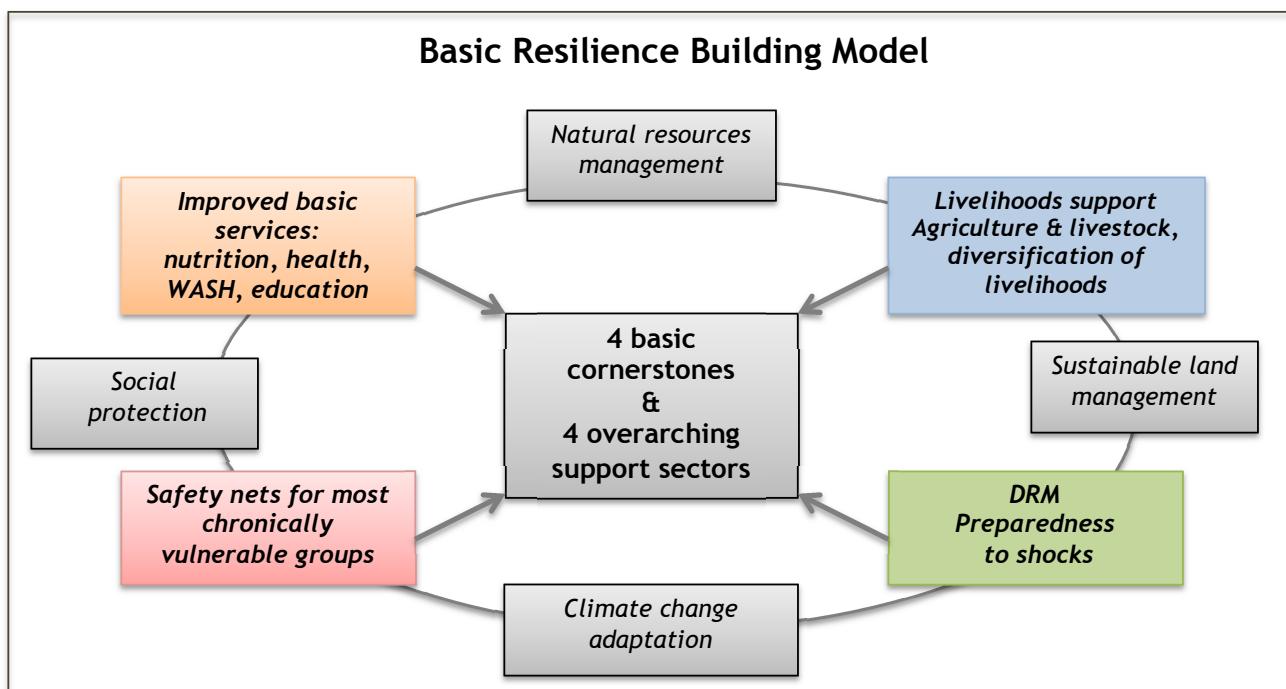
3. How we understand the concept of Resilience

While many definitions for the concept of resilience have been proposed, there is still a wide interpretation of what resilience building actually means in concrete and operational terms.

Resilience building involves multilevel and multi-sector interventions that are different from the sum of “classic” development/humanitarian interventions. This implies amongst others that:

- An in-depth understanding of the underlying causes of vulnerability is obtained, including by developing a risk and vulnerability profile, for which a specific methodology should be jointly developed by ECHO and DEVCO
- Multi-level, multi-sector and multi-actor coordination structures are developed;
- A sufficiently long-term perspective is applied by both humanitarian and development actors together;
- Activities transcend sectorial boundaries and consistently incorporate a ‘resilience lens’, looking at root causes of malnutrition and food insecurity;
- Ownership from government, local authorities and local communities is ensured.

For the EU in Ethiopia, the four main cornerstones of a more global resilience building framework encompass **Disaster Risk Management**, **Livelihood building**, **strengthening basic social services** and **increasing access to safety nets**.



4. Basic description of the RESET programme

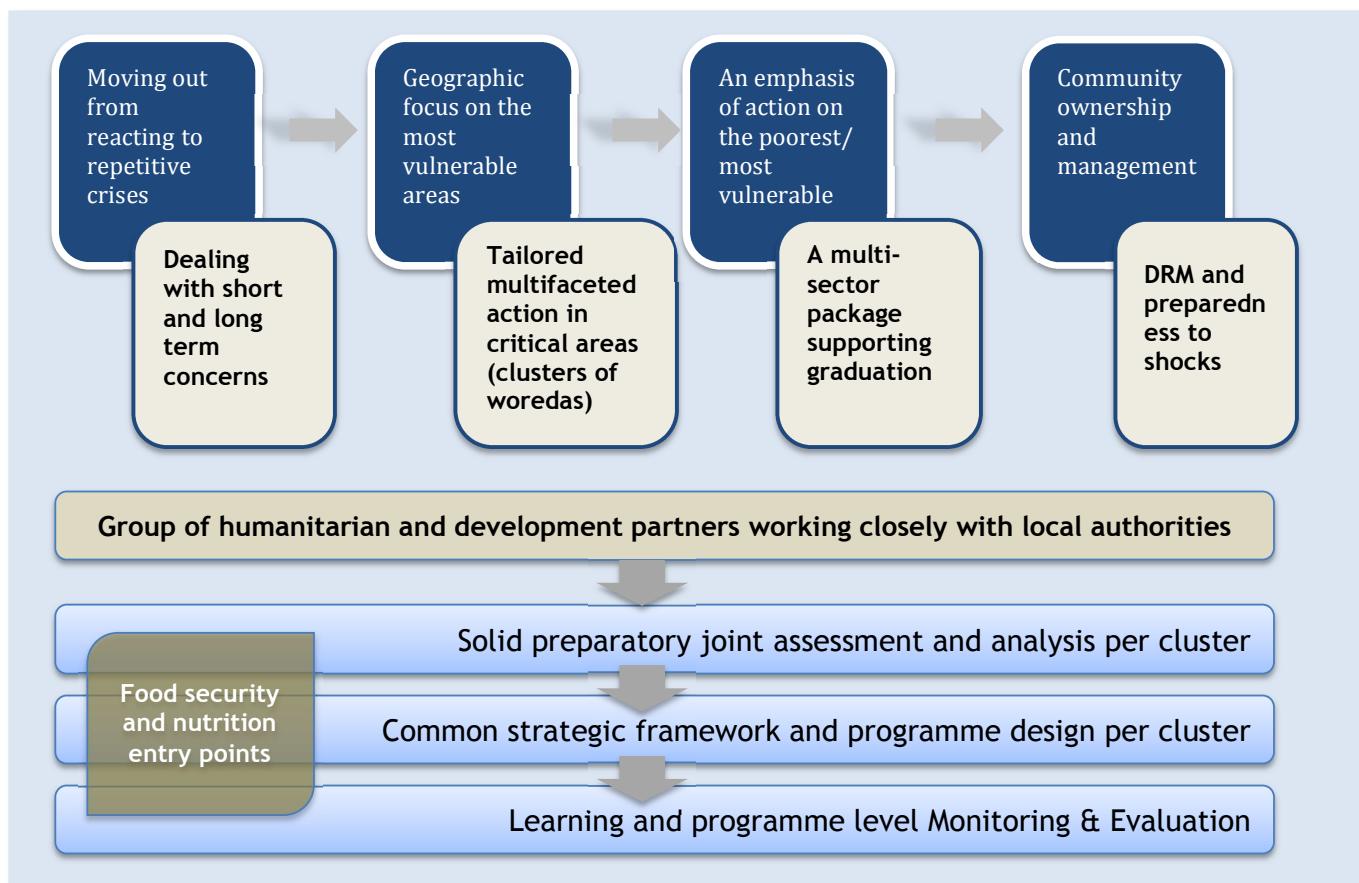
The general objective of the EU RESET programme is *to build the resilience and expand the coping capacities of the most vulnerable population in specifically selected areas (clusters of woredas), which are known to be drought prone and food insecure.*

The programme aims also at establishing a broader transformative capacity to absorb repetitive crises in a more effective and less damaging way in specifically selected areas.

This new strategy for drought response is based on an overall shift in policy in the EU in food insecure areas, where both humanitarian and development departments are encouraged to engage pro-actively in joint programming to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable populations.

ECHO and the EU Delegation in Ethiopia believe that the EU RESET approach provides a *concrete and operational solution to the idea of resilience building*, which otherwise often stays at the “conceptual” level. The success of the model over the coming years in Ethiopia could encourage replication in other countries.

What is new in this approach?



4.1. Dealing simultaneously with short-term and long-term concerns

RESET plans and works simultaneously on 3 levels:

Short-term: factoring the risk of crises and responding to ad-hoc emergency needs

The risk of occurrence of crises in the timeframe of the action is factored into RESET programming. RESET support national early warning systems at local level and the preparedness of communities. The latter are notably supported to build local disaster response plans and to identify when they cannot cope by their own means. For instance, when a part of community is facing food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition or if they can meet minimum food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets.

Partners can support crisis response if needed via a crisis modifier that allow shifting in budget lines and activities, change in modalities of intervention and/or scale up of operation and mobilise contingency funds.

RESET II includes an emergency envelope of 1.5 million euros to face local emergencies. Extra funds may also be mobilised through ECHO who deal with larger emergencies.

Middle-term: Strengthen basic services delivery to the most vulnerable jointly with local authorities

RESET is a middle-term commitment. RESET I (2012-2017) and RESET II (2016-2019) cover together a period of 6 years (renewable) enabling to build resilience and coping capacities of the most vulnerable populations in drought prone communities. By tackling both social and economic determinants of their vulnerability through various and complementary angles, RESET represents an advance support to these groups to help them progress towards graduation from safety nets and poverty. The DRM approach also reduces in the mid-term the risk of occurrence of crisis.

RESET supports existing national programmes and policies such as the PSNP (notably the livelihoods component) and provides extra supports when a gap is identified (water provision, sanitation facilities, distribution of productive inputs, etc). Another particularity of RESET is a close follow up and coaching of beneficiaries.

Long-term: making sustainable changes and reversing deep-rooted problems

The vulnerability to shocks of communities takes root in structural issues such as high population growth, deterioration of the environment, climate change and chronic poverty. Resilience can only be built in the long run if the action addresses these issues and succeed in reversing negative trends or proposing alternative options.

RESET supports climate change adaptation, natural resources and sustainable land management at community level, as well as the transformative role of social protection. It also seeks to reinforce governmental family planning initiatives at grass-roots level and initiatives to generate alternative livelihoods notably for the landless and unemployed youth or others dropping out from traditional livelihoods systems.

More specifically, in each cluster, RESET partners should develop a strategy to ensure a sustainable improvement of resilience based on a good analysis of socio-economic and environmental trends. The pathways to contribute to sustainability may be several and complete each other.

- Where **overpopulation** (considering the maximum potential that can be obtained from a specific area in terms of livelihoods) seems to be a major challenge, partners are encouraged to support at grass-root level national initiatives to **control population growth** (family planning, etc.).
- In certain areas where traditional livelihoods options have shown their limits in terms of long term sustainability a special **emphasis on supporting alternative/innovative livelihoods options and creating job opportunities** or any other action favouring the socio-economic transitions of those dropping from traditional farming or pastoral activities is sought. This is especially relevant for the landless and the poor youth groups. Comprehensive analysis / research actions within the projects to better understand the long-term challenges and priorities in the cluster areas are strongly encouraged.
- RESET **builds the empowerment of the poorest**. Beneficiaries should become aware of their own possible role in building their own resilience through transfers of skills, including the financial and business education. Project's activities value social and economic progress notably by encouraging and promoting graduation from PSNP.
- RESET **involves communities** and links them with local technical services in all phases of the intervention to ensure ownership and continuation of services and management of activities and assets after the end of the project. **Linkage with private sectors** notably for input supply and marketing of local products is encouraged.
- RESET support the **enhancement of local capacity** for ensuring future follow-up and sustainability and scaling-up of the project initiatives. Capacity building actions needs to be linked to the intended outputs. It is important to build capacity of the existing government led coordination structures at regional, zonal, woreda levels including support for knowledge management (database, documentations, etc.). The RESET funded projects are expected to provide support for regular and structured coordination forums for all stakeholders in order to facilitate the sharing of experiences and information including for scaling up of tested best practices as well as joint planning and review exercises.
- Conservation and management of **natural resources** is considered as one of the priorities for long-term sustainability.

4.2. Tackling under-nutrition to support resilience building

It is now widely recognized that investing in good nutrition, especially during the first 1 000 days of a child's life (from conception to the child's second birthday), has huge pay-offs (physical and cognitive development, school performance, earning potential). If building resilience often involves building assets, above all else it

requires building the human capital. In return good nutrition is essential to sustainable development and resilient population.

Addressing malnutrition requires complementary multisectoral strategies and approaches that respond both to long-term development challenges and to immediate needs, just like RESET. Furthermore, nutrition is mainstreamed in RESET by making the project interventions nutrition sensitive to further contribute to the building of the national system for nutrition-focused resilience initiatives.

RESET intervention is based on proper analysis of malnutrition situation and trends and causal analysis of malnutrition. These may not all include nutrition-specific interventions but are at least nutrition sensitive. Dietary diversity at individual level (women and children 6-24 months) is to be monitored in all projects.

Nutrition-sensitive interventions in RESET do not only seek to improve nutritional outcomes, they ensure that they do no harm to the nutritional status of the project stakeholders, including producers and consumers. Monitoring and evaluation includes at least a qualitative assessment of so called “non-food outcomes” like women’s empowerment, improved care practices etc. to ensure no harm.

Nutrition-specific interventions and programmes	Nutrition-sensitive interventions and programmes
<p>Interventions or programmes that address the immediate determinants of foetal and child nutrition and development—adequate food and nutrient intake, feeding, caregiving and parenting practices, and low burden of infectious diseases</p>	<p>Interventions or programmes that address the underlying determinants of foetal and child nutrition and development—food security; adequate caregiving resources at the maternal, household and community levels; and access to health services and a safe and hygienic environment—and incorporate specific nutrition goals and actions</p> <p>Nutrition-sensitive programmes can serve as delivery platforms for nutrition-specific interventions, potentially increasing their scale, coverage, and effectiveness</p>
<p>Examples: adolescent, preconception, and maternal health and nutrition; maternal dietary or micronutrient supplementation; promotion of optimum breastfeeding; complementary feeding and responsive feeding practices and stimulation; dietary supplementation; diversification and micronutrient supplementation or fortification for children; treatment of severe acute malnutrition; disease prevention and management; nutrition in emergencies □</p>	<p>Examples: agriculture and food security; social safety nets; early child development; maternal mental health; women’s empowerment; child protection; schooling; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health and family planning services</p>

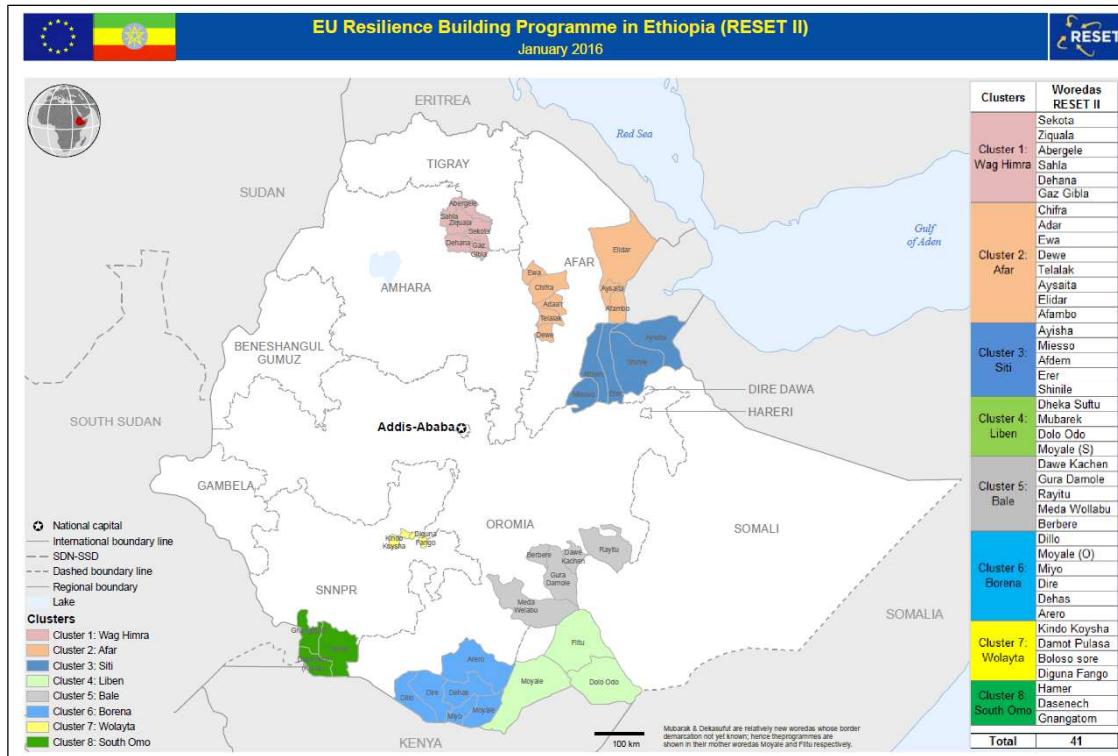
4.3. Geographic focusing on most vulnerable areas with tailored multi sectorial action

RESET is concentrated in **8 ecologically homogenous geographic clusters manifesting high vulnerability to specific risks**. These encompass **41 woredas** across 5 regions, and cover more than **2.8 million people** (refer to annex I for the list of woredas per

cluster). In each cluster, partners are required to collaborate to cover all sectors relevant to resilience building.

Compared to RESET I, the number of clusters is unchanged but the area of intervention is extended to 6 new woredas.

Map 1 - The eight geographic clusters within RESET



When feasible, demarcation of the cluster with the administrative boundaries at Zone level is favoured to facilitate the dialogue and collaboration with the local authorities at zone level. The cluster may however not cover the whole zone.

The [selection of these clusters](#) was based on:

- Areas where the EU (ECHO or DEVCO) has been [repeatedly responding in emergency mode](#) through its partners i.e. areas which experience recurrent droughts and nutrition related emergencies;
- Areas that present [historic needs over the last 20 to 30 years](#) and where the humanitarian community has repeatedly launched humanitarian response programmes in the recent past;
- Areas with [homogeneity of livelihoods features](#) so that a common strategy can be developed for the entire area of the cluster.
- RESET clusters cover part of the IGAD transboundary clusters (Dikhil, Somali and Karamoja clusters). In RESET II the Afar and South Omo clusters are extended to 4 extra woredas to respectively match the coverage of Dikhil and Karamoja IGAD clusters. RESET Bale cluster has also been extended to two

new highly vulnerable woredas.

In each geographical area, [partners are required to collaborate to cover all sectors relevant to under- nutrition and resilience](#) (and not covered by other partners), and maintain close operational coordination. To obtain maximum impact, partners in a certain geographic area are expected to build a common cluster strategy with the local authorities with a common 4 years joint action framework so that the cumulative effects of their efforts contribute towards a pre-set, joint, middle term objective. This strategy will be revised at mid-term stage.

Entry criteria

- The current RESET approach started with ECHO interventions. ECHO initially selected the existing clusters on the basis described above.

Taking into account the current availability of resources and the need to strengthen, sustain and consolidate the existing clusters of intervention, no new clusters are expected to be opened in the short term. □However, the selection of new clusters of intervention in the future should be based on specific entry criteria that might take into account aspects such as:

- Levels of malnutrition: stunting and wasting;
- Long-term food insecurity;
- Proneness to drought and natural disasters;
- High level of competition for natural resources;
- Economic potential of the area; etc.

Exit criteria

The commitment of the EU within a cluster is for the mid-long term. Nevertheless, the [support should only stay as long as the needs exist](#). □The needs in humanitarian and in development terms follow different cycles and so should the response to those needs. Hence, it is expected that in a certain phase of the cluster cycle the humanitarian activities are not necessary any more, while the development interventions would still be required. Similarly, it can be envisaged that humanitarian assistance is at a certain point needed again in addition to the development intervention when an acute crisis occurs in the cluster area.

- As time progresses, the optimal evolution would in theory mean that less assistance is needed in core humanitarian domains such as nutrition and health, whereas stronger focus is put on sectors such as livelihood and water & sanitation - areas of intervention where the development assistance also has a mandate to scale up activities with time.

[This implies an evolution of the joint strategy over time and that certain exit criteria, should be defined and followed up regularly.](#)

Some of the following indicators will inspire the specific definition of the exit criteria that could trigger an exit strategy at cluster level:

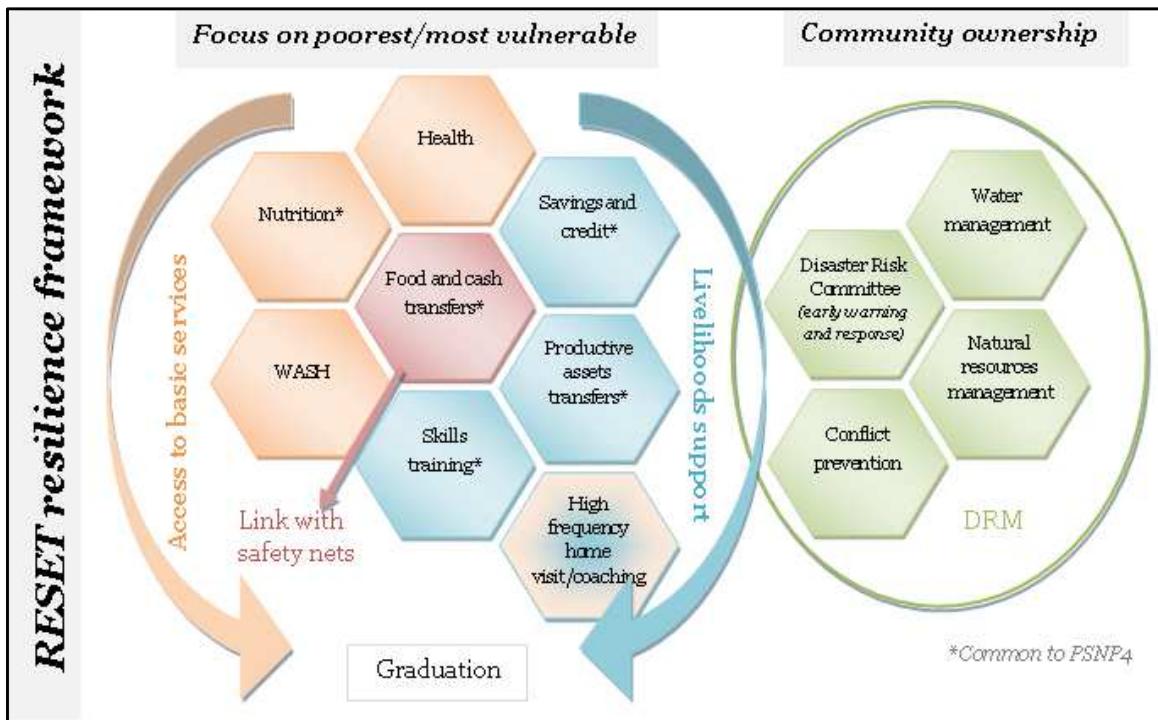
- Nutritional situation (stunting and wasting);
- Resilience indicators currently under development by different institutions and

research centres;

- Evolution of the livelihood assets;
- PSNP graduation criteria;
- Local capacity to respond to shocks and presence of basic services
- Likelihood of emergence of acute shocks.

4.4. A comprehensive package of intervention with a strong focus on the most vulnerable and poorest and DRM at community level

RESET II is a multifaceted programme that provides a broad package to the most vulnerable communities and more specifically to the poorest of the communities to empower them. The programme encompasses a multi-sector package of intervention to the poorest (Result 1 and 2), Disaster Risk Management at community level (Result 3) and a learning component to inform future resilience programming in Ethiopia (Result 4).



Result 1: Lasting improvement of the well-being of the poorest by improved access to basic social services

RESET proposes a multiple response to multiple problems of the poorest and most vulnerable, including working on the social determinants of their vulnerability. Building human capital through better nutrition, better health, being less exposed and more resistant to diseases, is an essential step for more resilient communities. RESET proposes to strengthen, facilitate the access to basic health services, especially for mothers and children, by the strengthening existing structures and policies and by providing grass root support to communities. Special attention is given

to family planning as well as for the prevention of malnutrition notably through training on Infant and Young Child Feeding and practices and extension of CMAM services when required. Access of the poorest to safe water and basic hygiene and sanitation facilities is enhanced and linked to Behaviour Change Communication.

Result 2: Sustainable livelihoods of the poorest by enhancement of their productivity and income diversification

RESET strongly focus on tackling the economic determinants of vulnerability and resilience to shocks by increasing productivity and diversifying incomes of the poorest as well as encouraging their business sense and alternative livelihoods and employment. Similarly to PSNP IV, livelihoods supports go through three pathways: on-farm, off-farm and employment. Each household and individual may benefit of a range of activities completing each other. Interventions can also be considered at group level if more appropriate. The choice of livelihoods support should be demand-driven and sequence of interventions should be designed to incrementally increase and diversify household's income.

Activities encompass financial literacy and development of business plans, supporting access to savings and credit groups and micro-insurance, productive assets transfers (on farm and off farm) coaching with high frequency home visit, technical skills, introduction of improved and high yields crops and breed. The list of activities is not exhaustive and partners are encouraged to develop innovative approaches.

Result 3: Improved Disaster Risk Management capacity at community level

Selected clusters of woredas are highly vulnerable to a wide range of disasters (mostly drought, but also flood, epidemics, zoonoses, crop pests, conflicts, etc.). To cope with these disasters, often with multi-hazard scenario, but also to decrease their occurrence, communities can engage multiple actions. They can be relief-orientated (early warning and response) or can work on long-term issues such as climate change or natural resources management.

Community ownership and community organisation is promoted to improve water and natural resources management (including irrigation, water harvesting, soil fertility, rangeland management, agroforestry, etc.) as well as to enhance productivity and diversification. Development of value chain (link with agro-dealers, crop marketing cooperatives, transfer of knowledge, information and innovation) is also encouraged to favour economic activities.

Concerning the relief orientated activities, DRM committees are set up at kebele and woreda level to ensure the following roles:

- Disaster Risk planning including: management of causal factors of disasters, reduction in exposure to hazards and vulnerability, wise management of land and environment.
- Early warning systems: improved preparedness for adverse events (collection and analysis of data at local level and link with woreda/zonal authorities)
- Contingency planning, i.e. preparedness to adverse events (e.g. kebele or woreda disaster response plan).

Result 4: Research and knowledge management enhanced to reduce vulnerability

and enhance coping strategies

RESET is an innovative approach using various pathways to build resilience. On top of the benefit to communities, the programme should as well enhance a learning process for future programmes in Ethiopia and for resilience programming worldwide.

RESET favour link with research institutions to conduct applied research to improve the LRRD approaches and future resilience building actions. It also encourages to link implementing partners with research initiatives (on health, agriculture, livestock, land management etc.) at regional level. Cost-effectiveness studies of different resilience building package or different modalities of interventions should also be carried out.

RESET should as well be a platform to share knowledge and information for improvement of resilience building actions. Partners are encouraged to hold forums and promote experience sharing and dialogue in Ethiopia for all stakeholders for cross-learning and scaling up of tested best practices. Partners should build capacity of coordination structures at regional, zonal, woreda levels through training and improved knowledge management (database, research outputs, dissemination and documentation).

5. Articulation with PSNP and other initiatives

The cluster strategy for RESET is elaborated on the potential synergies, complementarities and gaps in relation to the existing initiatives.

5.1. Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)

The Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) can be considered as the main programme contributing to build the resilience of the population in Ethiopia. PSNP is active in all the woredas where RESET intervenes. This programme is also directly co-funded by the EU in Ethiopia.

PSNP is entering in its fourth phase (2015-2020). The new version of the PSNP includes safety nets for the most chronically vulnerable groups (up to 10 million people), such as previous versions and is in this way one of the basic pillars of the EU resilience concept/strategy. The new version includes new components such as a livelihoods component and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) elements. In the previous phase the livelihoods component was covered by HABP (Household Assets Building Programme) or by complementary programmes like GRAD (CARE lead consortium) funded by USAID. PSNP IV will also be more relevant for improving nutrition outcomes, including nutrition-related behaviours and dietary diversity, by targeting of individuals and providing extended direct support with conditions for PLW and caretakers of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

RESET programme should support PSNP activities and complement them (broader package provided to beneficiaries and target communities, larger number of beneficiaries). RESET programme will also actively support graduation in its areas of intervention.

More specifically:

- At national level and in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) developed at local level between the partner and administrative authorities, the cooperation between PSNP IV and RESET II should be clearly established.
- Joint planning between the two programmes is encouraged at local level, notably for public work activities.
- PSNP beneficiaries within RESET programme will be clearly identified.
- RESET II livelihood component will support PSNP IV livelihoods component. In this sense, RESET funded NGOs will provide in the cluster areas:
 - Technical expertise on livelihoods;
 - Capacity building to local authorities;
 - Opportunities for testing research questions
 - Source of innovations and new approaches around livelihoods.

The aim of implementing the PSNP livelihoods activities in those clusters through RESET is not only to improve the livelihoods of the local population, but also to test approaches and modalities that could be replicated in other PSNP woredas through the regular PSNP activities. This approach will allow the scaling-up of the livelihoods activities.

The targeting of the livelihood component of RESET will at least cover the beneficiaries to be identified following the criteria of the livelihoods component of the PSNP IV

- Joint Monitoring and Evaluation at cluster level of RESET and PSNP activities will take place and comparative impact assessment between RESET beneficiaries and RESET + PSNP beneficiaries will be carried out.
- NGO partners will create an environment to enable graduation and set clear targets to monitor progress towards graduation.

The second phase of [ESAP \(Ethiopia Social Accountability Programme\)](#) should play a critical role in the transparency of PSNP IV: in areas where social accountability will take place, RESET programme will favour ESAP participation and feedback.

5.2. Other EU funded resilience interventions

Other resilience related interventions funded by the EU (DEVCO or ECHO) will also complement the activities implemented under RESET. The SHARE program for example finances, on top of the NGOs, the following partners: UNICEF (for nutrition related activities in 17 RESET woredas), FAO (resilience coordination, nutrition and animal health nationwide). ECHO also funds broader nation-wide programmes of for example the Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) - programme of UNICEF.

Starting in January 2016, the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) Ethiopia Program - Support to Early Recovery and Socio-Economic Stability of the drought affected population in Ethiopia - EUR 18,000,000. The program overall objective is to foster social and economic stability of communities in the drought affected areas. It specifically aims to enhance access to agricultural inputs and services and increase productive and income generating capacity and also Improving local capacity and service delivery. Around 1.7 million affected people (approx. 350,000 households -small holder farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists) in the 25 woredas of East Tigray - Tigray, Wag Himra and North Wello - Amhara, East and West Hrarghe - Oromia NRS, and Afar (zone 1,2 and 5), Siti Zone of Somali NRS are expected to benefit from the multi-sectoral recovery interventions.

These activities are obviously closely connected and interrelated with the RESET NGO interventions.

Other programs on health, energy, infrastructures, etc., financed by the EU in the woredas of intervention should be closely coordinated with RESET.

5.3. Other programmes

With other national or major development programmes and policies: RESET will support and act in full cooperation with the Ethiopian's Government's existing flagship programmes in the different clusters of woredas. Building resilience in some communities might also pass through important infrastructure investments such as for securing access to water for irrigation (building of water channels, water reservoirs, etc.), which cannot be funded by the RESET programme. Partners are encouraged to

advocate or find additional funds for the implementation of ambitious development programme or other complementary programmes in the marginalised RESET clusters of woredas and build synergies for a greater impact on beneficiaries and long-lasting results.

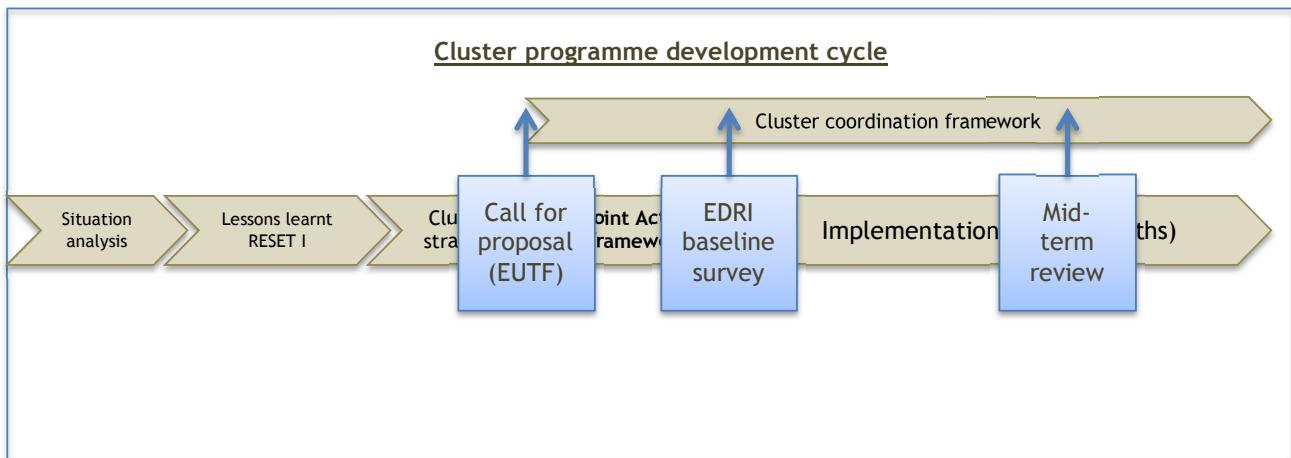
Potential synergies and complementarity should be sought from the beginning and the implementing partners in the area will be consulted at the situation analysis and the cluster strategy preparation. The coordination mechanisms described in part 7 will allow a proper exchange during implementation.

Other **donors interested in the concept might engage** by:

- Replicating the same concept in other areas of the country;
- (Co) Funding interventions under the same framework in the same clusters of EU intervention;
- Taking responsibility for specific sectors within the same areas of intervention.

6. Cluster programme design process

In RESET II, there will be only one contract in each of the eight geographic clusters. Considering the expected size of the contracts implementing partners applying for funding are encouraged to get organised in consortia. Nevertheless, a single partner may as well apply if it has the capacity to cover all sectors to achieve the expected results.



In each cluster the programme design for that cluster will entail different phases:

- **Situation analysis and lessons learnt from RESET I:**

For the situation analysis each cluster will be subject to a thorough study that will include:

- Context analysis: socioeconomic, ecological and cultural analysis of the cluster. Trends and dynamics;
- Analysis of the economic potential of the cluster;

- Livelihood Analysis: identifying the livelihoods characteristics across different wealth groups;
- Analysis of the level of access and quality to social services of the most vulnerable population;
- Wealth and household profiling and analysis;
- Nutrition situation and causal analysis;
- Risk analysis: exposure to shocks, analysis of vulnerabilities, coping and adaptive capacities, contingency planning requirements;
- Mapping of on-going and planned interventions and actors in the cluster (flagship programs, NGOs and programs operating in the area, etc.): 3 W analysis
- Gap/duplication analysis
- Analysis of potential links/ synergies with other interventions in the area.

The situation analysis will be completed by the baseline study carried out in each cluster by an independent partner (EDRI - Ethiopia Development and Research Institute) under contract launched by the EU Delegation to Ethiopia in cooperation with ECHO and which will not participate in the implementation process, to avoid conflicts of interest. This partner is expected to bring an external perspective to the problems and challenges of the cluster and make the links with “the wider picture” beyond the cluster. □

- ECHO and the humanitarian partners must continuously remain needs based and thus the needs analysis must be considered always up to date, i.e. covering a shorter timeframe than every 3-4 years.
- In the situation analysis the following partners are expected to be consulted or actively participate:
 - Local authorities at the level of region, zone, woreda, kebele.
 - NGOs present in the cluster.
 - UN agencies (UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UNDP, etc.).
 - Other donors and implementing partners present in the area.
 - ECHO-Ethiopia & EU Delegation to Ethiopia.

A lesson learning exercise on the first phase of implementation of RESET should also take place to feed the revised cluster strategy. At programme level, a review of activities and modalities of intervention within RESET I regarding social transfers and the livelihoods component defining best practices will be finalised.

- **Common RESET programme logical framework:**

To ensure programme consistency across the eight different clusters and to support monitoring and evaluation at programme level, as well as reporting, a basic logical framework will be developed (a draft is proposed in annex 2). It includes a basic set of indicators and activities. This list of activities and indicators is not restrictive. Each partner can add relevant indicators and activities to its strategy and partners are encouraged to have innovative programme approaches.

- **Cluster Strategy:**

The same partner who has carried out the situation analysis, will, on the basis of that document, lead the discussions and be responsible for drafting the strategy for the cluster. □The cluster strategy is intended to define the vision, in terms of EU support to the cluster, for the next 4 years (with ECHO involvement subject to the entry/exit criteria). However, a mid-term review of the strategy after 3 years will be performed.

This assignment should respond to questions like:

- What are the key opportunities that can build resilience (sectors) in the cluster?
- What are the relevant issues that cannot be tackled at cluster level through NGOs and at □what level should these be addressed?
- What are the key livelihoods to be supported?
- Definition of target groups
- What is the vision to be achieved in 4 years?
- What links / synergies can be established with other programs in the cluster?
- What indicators can be developed to measure resilience building in the cluster?

This strategy will include an identification of short-terms, mid-term and long-terms contributions. □

On the development of the cluster strategy an active participation of the following partners is expected:

- Local authorities at the level of region, zone, woreda, kebele.
- UN agencies (UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UNDP, etc.).
- ECHO-Ethiopia & EU Delegation to Ethiopia. □

The NGOs and the UN present in the area will be consulted, but much less involved than in the previous phase, in order to avoid a conflict of interest. □

The cluster strategy should feed into the overall EU strategy of the country.

- **The joint action framework:**

The Joint Action Framework is the operational framework resulting from the cluster strategy and the planned interventions of the different implementing partners. It is built on the basis of the RESET resilience framework and the common logical framework.□

This framework integrates under a common umbrella the different logical frameworks of the different projects and implemented by different partners. It integrates objectives and activities related to humanitarian and development aspects, corresponding to different timeframes, but all working towards a common cluster objective. It is by definition a dynamic document that will be regularly adapted to take account of the new projects in the cluster. □The Joint Action Framework allows to:

Define who will do what and where.

- Continuously identify the gaps to be filled by future partners or local authorities.

- Define a common result framework with indicators for a joint 3 years log frame.
- Establish the operational links with other programs / initiatives implemented by other partners, including the local authorities.
- Define the need for contingency planning.
- Crisis modifier: in case an acute and significant crisis occurs in the cluster during the implementation of the project, how will the action be adapted? How will joint needs assessment of the emerging crisis be organized?
- Establish a joint coordination framework (among cluster partners - Memorandum of Understanding - MoU), with UN, with authorities, etc.), as developed in point 7.
- Define a common Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework (including 3 year vision): one evaluation for the cluster operation instead of evaluation of individual partner operation.
- Define the mechanism and modus operandi for the exchange of lessons learned and good practices. □ Nevertheless, each project will have its own logical framework that will feed into the overall Joint Action Framework. □ The set of indicators considered for the exit criteria would be monitored annually under this arrangement.

Implementation:

The projects financed by RESET under the EU Trust Fund will have a period of implementation of 3 to 4 years.

The coordination mechanisms and the M&E system will be applied during the whole duration of the cluster interventions.

A mid-term review of the programme should be carried out after 2 years.

Cluster cycle:

If the continuation of the programme in the cluster is still justified because exit criteria are not yet reached, after 4 years, the whole cluster programme development cycle will start again with a new situation analysis, a new cluster strategy, etc.

7. Coordination between the stakeholders in the clusters

The coordination and cooperation between the different stakeholders of this process is fundamental for success and critical to obtain cost efficient results.

On the programme side, there are the following entities:

- The geographic cluster of woredas is a group of districts, which present similar agro-economic, ecological and climatic characteristics. It serves as the entity for the EU to focus support and investment for resilience building with a short as well as long-term perspective.
- The consortium of NGO partners is led by a consortium lead agency (CLA) who has the administrative responsibility towards the EU for programme implementation via a group of NGOs. It is linked with these NGOs via a MoU. The CLA will in principle be the contract holder. The programme area for the consortium may be part of a zone or the entire zone, and only in rare cases, the programme will cover woredas belonging to different zones. There should be only one consortium by cluster. □

Other stakeholders are: the different structures of the Ethiopian authorities, the direct managers or representatives from the flagship programmes, other NGO partners or donors not part of the consortium, UN agencies active in the cluster, the private sector with links to the project activities and the population benefitting from assistance.

→ It is vital to support and act in full cooperation with the Ethiopian Government's existing flagship programmes in the different clusters of woredas as well as to maintain a close working relationship with the local authorities mostly on woreda and zone level. Throughout the design process and during the implementation, there is regular contact and consultation with Zonal/woreda/kebele authorities to promote streamlining with woreda development plans and government led flagship programmes.

♦ Involvement of the woreda and zone authorities in monitoring of the programme is encouraged. Regular meetings between the local authorities and the consortium and the cluster members are strongly recommended to strengthen information sharing and appropriate programming. This can be at zonal as well as on woreda level. To the extent possible, existing coordination structures should be used or where needed reinforced, such as e.g. the DRM/ATF¹² platforms which exist already in many zones where resilience clusters have been selected.

♦ The RESET programme will complement and contribute to the livelihood component of the PSNP in RESET woredas (see point 5), therefore the use of the PSNP database will be an asset for the RESET programme.

→ In most regions, the consortium lead agency will have a direct link with the regional authorities who will have been involved in the programme design and who will have approved the programme. In some regions, there is also a direct approval

¹² Agricultural Task Force

per implementing agency but this seems superfluous if it is clearly indicated in the programme documentation who the implementing agencies are and for which aspects they are responsible. Involvement of the regional authorities in the monitoring of the programme should be considered and a periodic meeting with the stakeholders on regional level (e.g. once a year) is recommended.

➔ At Federal level RESET will also coordinate with the recently created National Disaster Risk Management Coordination Commission's - NDRMCC and the Rural Job Opportunity Creation and Food Security Sector (RJOCFSS) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource (MoANR).

➔ It is important to coordinate closely among humanitarian and development partners and donors working in the cluster to identify the gaps and the potential synergies between the different programmes. This coordination platform takes the form of a Cluster Working Group (CWG), which meets regularly in the field and in Addis to coordinate strategies and implementation in the cluster. This CWG should as much as possible include all actors (NGOs, UN agencies and donors) operational in the cluster (financial support from the EU is not a criterion to be in the CWG). The cluster working group should be managed by an agreed TOR which defines the modalities to organise:

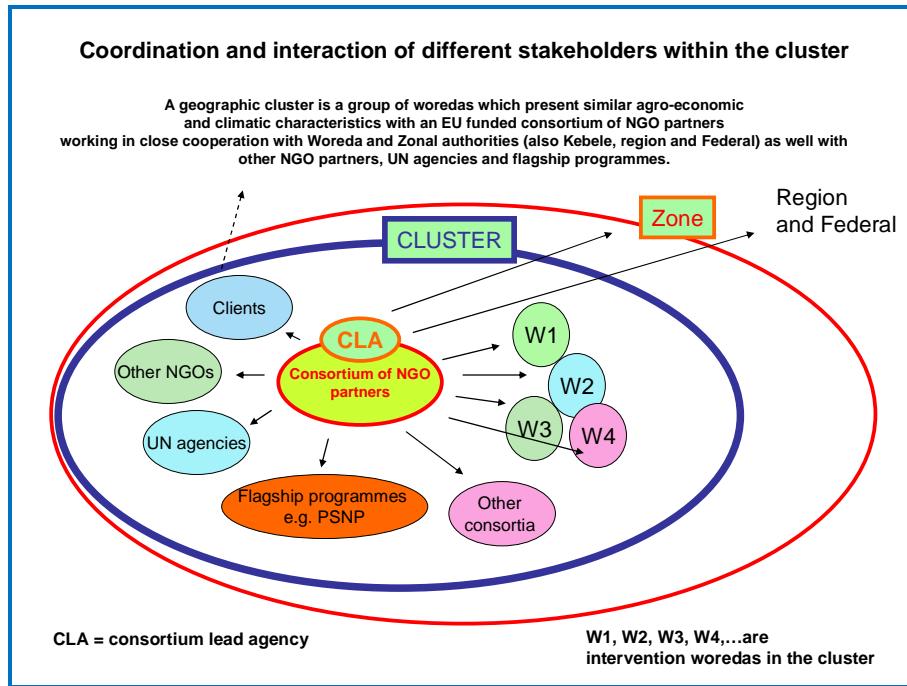
- a joint representation and a common voice towards the authorities;
- a regular revision of the Joint Action Framework;
- the operational coordination as well as the clear division of tasks between the partners in the CWG.
- most regions, the consortium lead agency will have a direct link with the regional.

➔ UN agencies (in particular UNICEF, FAO but also WFP and UNDP, ISDR) have a potentially important role to play as general back up to the cluster based programmes. FAO and UNICEF will be directly supported via the SHARE programme until 2017. Where the UN agency has deployed staff in the field (on the level of the cluster), the UN can provide technical expertise (FAO and UNICEF resp. in agriculture/livestock and in nutrition) and facilitation of some of the coordination aspects. Through the often privileged connection with the regional and federal level of government, the UN can bring in weight in the policy dialogue, sharing the cluster experiences and help advocate for certain crucial issues. The UN has also more easily the bird's eye view on the different clusters and the rest of the country and has access to a broader range of data (e.g. the ENCU - Emergency nutrition coordination unit).

Some coordination platforms already exist on the zone level such as the DRM-ATF co-led by FAO in many zones. In many clusters where some of these UN agencies guarantee a cluster level permanent presence, there may be a need to formalise the involvement of the UN via a MoU with the cluster working group. On the other hand, the UN can greatly benefit from the grass roots practice in the clusters; they can participate in and learn from the deep field experiences as acquired by the NGO partners and the local authorities. Participation in technical and monitoring missions is highly recommended. Moreover, the selected clusters also offer a unique opportunity for applied research on resilience building issues.

→ The Private sector, usually forgotten as a potential stakeholder for resilience building initiatives, should be brought in whenever possible to contribute to the strengthening of the livelihoods of the population, the labour opportunities and the marketing aspects.

→ The population benefitting from assistance will play a role throughout the whole process from the design phase to the direct implementation and the ex-post evaluation. Community and beneficiary participation (consultation and involvement) in these different phases is of paramount importance.



8. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation in RESET II will be organised and take place at programme level and cluster level. A Monitoring, Evaluation and Research (MER) guidance note has been prepared and a [baseline study](#) will be carried out by EDRI (Ethiopia Development Research Institute) in the 8 clusters at the beginning of the RESET II by EDRI. This baseline will be critical to measure the impact at the end of the programme.

In the development of the Joint action framework at cluster level, the partners need to take into account:

- The minimum set of indicators proposed in the [common logical framework](#).
- Specific indicators representative of the specific strategy developed for the cluster.
- To develop [joint monitoring plans](#) with the local authorities and the different members of the cluster.

Monitoring will take place at programme and cluster level.

Between the different clusters, inter cluster monitoring and evaluation is encouraged, as well as [learning and documentation](#). Comparative analysis of the cost efficiency of the different package and/or modalities of intervention is also encouraged.

RESET should also inform future programming on resilience within Ethiopia and elsewhere. Research will be carried out to [understand how and in what extent, RESET contributes to enable individual beneficiaries and communities to cope with a shock and ultimately if the programme can reduce dependency towards aid \(emergency and predictable safety nets\)](#).

Contact persons:

- David Mogollon: David.MOGOLLON@eeas.europa.eu
- Johan Heffinck: Johan.Heffinck@echofield.eu

Annex 1 - List of woredas per cluster covered by RESET

Region	Clusters	Zone	Woredas RESET I	Woredas RESET II	IGAD Clusters
Amhara	Cluster 1	Wag Himra	Sekota	Sekota	
Amhara		Wag Himra	Ziquala	Ziquala	
Amhara		Wag Himra		Abergele	
Amhara		Wag Himra		Sahla	
Amhara		Wag Himra		Dehana	
Amhara		Wag Himra		Gaz Gibla	
Afar	Cluster 2	Zone 1	Chifra	Chifra	Dikhil
Afar		Zone 1	Adar	Adar	
Afar		Zone 4	Ewa	Ewa	
Afar		Zone 5	Dewe	Dewe	
Afar		Zone 5	Telalak	Telalak	
Afar		Zone 1		Aysaita	
Afar		Zone 1		Elidar	
Afar		Zone 1		Afambo	
Somali	Cluster 3	Siti	Ayisha	Ayisha	
Somali		Siti	Miesso	Miesso	
Somali		Siti	Afdem	Afdem	
Somali		Siti	Erer	Erer	
Somali		Siti	Shinile	Shinile	
Somali	Cluster 4	Liben	Dheka Suftu	Dheka Suftu	
Somali		Liben	Mubarek	Mubarek	
Somali		Liben	Dolo Odo	Dolo Odo	
Somali		Liben	Moyale	Moyale (L)	
Oromia	Cluster 6	Borena	Dillo	Dillo	Somali
Oromia		Borena	Moyale	Moyale (B)	
Oromia		Borena	Miyo	Miyo	
Oromia		Borena	Dire	Dire	
Oromia		Borena	Dehas	Dehas	
Oromia		Borena	Arero	Arero	
Oromia	Cluster 5	Bale	Dawe Kachen	Dawe Kachen	
Oromia		Bale	Gura Damole	Gura Damole	
Oromia		Bale	Rayitu	Rayitu	
Oromia		Bale		Meda Wollabu	
Oromia		Bale		Berbere	
SNNP	Cluster 7	Wolayta	Kindo Koysha	Kindo Koysha	
SNNP		Wolayta	Damot Pulasa	Damot Pulasa	
SNNP		Wolayta	Boloso sore	Boloso sore	
SNNP		Wolayta	Diguna Fango	Diguna Fango	
SNNP	Cluster 8	South Omo	Hamer	Hamer	Karamoja
SNNP		South Omo	Dasenech	Dasenech	
SNNP		South Omo		Gnangatom	

Total number of Woredas 31 41 11

Annex 2 -RESET logical framework and minimum set of indicators

To be completed