



ECC-SDCBOH

2025


Annual Narrative Report




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1/14/2026

ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ALLRight	Advancing Local Leadership in The Right Way
CGPP	CORE Group Polio Project
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
ECC-SDCBOH	Ethiopian Catholic Church Social & Development Commission Coordinating Branch Office of Harar
ECC-SDCO	Ethiopian Catholic Church Social & Development Commission
ECRRP	Expanded Community Recovery and Resilience Project
FDPs	Food Distribution Points
FTC	Farmers Training Center
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GGE 2.0	Girls Get Equal 2.0 Program
HEWs	Health Extension Workers
HHs	Households
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IEERP	Integrated Emergency and Recovery Response Project
JEOP	Joint Emergency Operation Program
LBRP	Livelihood Based Resilience Building Project
LLRP	Low Land Resilience Project
PaGIR	Poverty and Gender Inequality Reduction
RFSA	Resilient Food Security Activity
SCPR	Strengthening Capacities for Peace and Reconciliation
SILC	Savings and Internal Lending Community
SLAP	Strengthening the Livelihoods of the Agro-pastoral Population
SUNCASA	Scaling Urban Nature-based Climate Adaptation in Sub-Sahara Africa
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION.....	7
2	VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES AND WORKING PRINCIPLES and APPROACHES.....	8
2.1	Vision.....	8
2.2	Mission.....	8
2.3	Core values.....	8
2.4	Working Principles and Approaches.....	9
2.5	Objectives.....	9
3	CORE PROGRAM COMPONENTS.....	10
4	CORE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES.....	10
4.1	Livelihood and Climate Change Adaptation (LCCA).....	11
4.1.1	Livelihood Development.....	11
4.1.2	Resilience Building through Climate Change Adaptation (RBCC).....	11
4.1.3	Capacity Building.....	12
4.1.4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Small-Scale Irrigation Development (SSID).....	12
4.1.5	Health and Nutrition Promotion.....	12
4.1.6	Emergency and Recovery.....	13
4.1.7	Peace and Reconciliation.....	13
4.1.8	Education Support.....	13
4.1.9	Cross-cutting issues.....	13
5	MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE YEAR 2025 BY PROJECT.....	13
5.1	Resilient Food Security Activity (RFSA).....	15
5.2	Poverty and Gender Inequality Reduction (PaGIR).....	21
5.3	Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP 2).....	22
5.4	CORE Group Partners Project (CGPP).....	23
5.5	Strengthening Capacities for Peace and Reconciliation-phase II (SCPR-II).....	24
5.6	Expanded Community Recovery and Resilience Project.....	26
5.7	Livelihood Based Resilience Building Project (LBREP).....	34
5.8	Integrated Emergency and Recovery Response project (IERRP).....	35
5.9	Sustainable and Safe WASH Project.....	35
5.10	Girls Get Equal 2.0 Program (GGE 2.0).....	36
5.11	Strengthening the Livelihoods of the Agro-pastoral Population (SLAP).....	37
5.12	Low Land Resilience Project (LLRP).....	39
5.13	WASH- EMERGENCY for the IDP and Returnees/ WASH BHA.....	40
5.14	Scaling Urban Nature based Climate Adaptation in Sub-Sahara Africa (SUNCASA).....	41
5.15	Advancing Local Leadership in The Right way (ALLRight).....	41
6	PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND MEASURE TAKEN.....	42
7	FINANCIAL AND COMMODITY RESOURCES UTILIZED.....	43
8	ANNEX.....	43

Table of Figures

Figure 1: ECC-SDCBOH Operational Map	4
Figure 2: PSNP food transfer at Meta-East Harerghe.....	17
Figure 3: Community based seed Multiplication of Groundnut at Gursum Woreda	17
Figure 4: Agro-dealer and Nutrition intervention	18
Figure 5: Integrated WASH services linked with Sanitation marketing	18
Figure 6: Asset building by PSNP client benefited from livelihood cash transfer	19
Figure 7: Status of planted fruit seedling, and outcomes fruit tree planted in the past 2 years	20
Figure 8: SSI infrastructure with Promotion of irrigated high value crops	20
Figure 9: Outcomes of watershed management through beekeeping	21
Figure 10: solar-powered grinding mill installed for women groups (left-side), crop seed distribution (middle), and Biyo-Ade borehole (Right-side) in Somali Region	22
Figure 11: Intergovernmental dialogue (above), peace and reconciliation training (below-left side), Life-skill and business training (below-right side) in Somali Region	26
Figure 12: Improved crop seeds and Bio-fertilizer provision, crop production in West Harerghe intervention kebeles	27
Figure 13: Oxen fattening and shadowing in West Harerghe intervention kebeles	27
Figure 14: Physical and Biological SWC activities at Yabdo Gojola Kebele in Chiro Woreda	28
Figure 15: Solar-powered water supply at Wedeti Kebele in Chiro woreda, West Harerghe ..	29
Figure 16: SILC groups regular meeting and saving in West Harerghe intervention kebeles .	34
Figure 17: Provision of improved Maize seed, and CSA orientation in West Harerghe Zone	34
Figure 18: Bodley Reservoir and water point constructed in Somali Region.....	36
Figure 19: Career Guidance and Counseling Sessions (Above), Roll-out financial Literacy training and SILC saving meeting (below) in Guba Koricha Woreda, West Harerghe Zone ..	37
Figure 20: Physical & Biological SWC activities in Dire Dawa administration rural kebele .	41

MAP OF OPERATIONAL AREAS OF ECC-SDCBOH

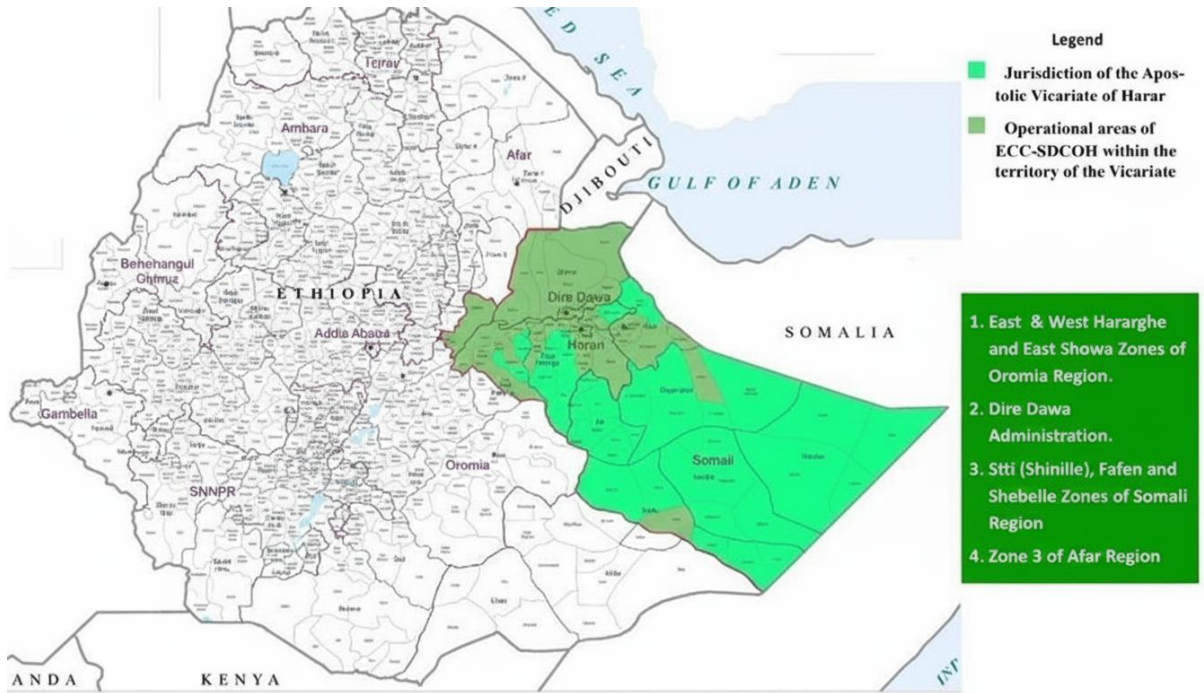


Figure 1: ECC-SDCBOH Operational Map

Executive Summary

In the fiscal year 2025, Ethiopian Catholic Church Social and Development Commission Branch Office of Harar (ECC-SDCBOH) implemented 15 projects adhered to the triple nexus Emergency Response and Recovery, Development and Peace building and Reconciliation, across East and West Harerghe zones in Oromia Region, Fafan and Sitti zones of Somali Region, and Dire Dawa Administration. Through multi-sector interventions the organization reached over one million vulnerable community members. Building on its long-standing presence since 1987, the organization continued to serve as a major faith-based humanitarian and development actor in its jurisdiction of Apostolic Vicariate of Harer.

Interventions were implemented in line with ECC-SDCO's mission and strategic commitments, focusing on food security, agriculture and livelihood, climate change adaptation, WASH, natural resources management, range land rehabilitation, social and economic infrastructure, emergency assistance, and income diversification. Operations were supported by long-time generous donors including Caritas Germany, AECID, CRS/USAID, Irish Aid, and CORE Group/ CRDA; as well as new donor including Helmsley Charitable Trust, IISD/GAC, WRI/GAC, and NORAD/PIE.

Major Achievement in 2025

Food security and Livelihood: RFSA program addressed 194,437 clients with food, cash, and youth funds; delivered 11,636 MT of food, trained 24,930 farmers, strengthened SILC saving and enhanced youth employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.

Emergency Response: through JEOP 1,178.7 MT of food reached 67,251, and ETB 266.45 million cash supported 195,922 individuals.

WASH: 37,880 individuals addressed through safe water supply 45,755 individuals through hygiene and sanitation behavior change and facilities.

Gender, Youth and Social Inclusion: multiple projects including, PaGIR, GGE2, LLRP, SLAP and LBReP projects contributed for enhanced women economic empowerment and youth skills development. **Intervention includes business and entrepreneurship training, life skill training, GBV awareness, VSLA and livelihood group formations, etc.**

Natural Resource Management and Climate change adaptation: Through SUNCASA and RFSA program, 5,356km of different SWC measure implemented, 477.3 hectares of degraded lands restored, and green jobs created for 6,139 individuals (85% female).

Institutional Capacity strengthening: though ALLRight Project, financial process digitized, enhanced resource mobilization strategies and leadership engagement.

Peacebuilding and reconciliation: strengthened local peace structures through organizing Youth Peace Ambassador, Women Peace Champions, and Community Peace Guardians in conflicted areas of Oromia and Somali regions.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is prepared for Ethiopian Catholic Church Social and Development Commission Branch Office of Harar (ECC-SDCBOH) for the year 2025 which covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025. In this period of reporting, the office has planned and implemented a total of 15 different size projects in East and West Hararghe Zones of Oromia National Regional States, Dire Dawa Administration and Sitti, and Fafen Zones of Somali National Regional state. The composition of these projects includes both lifesaving emergencies as well as long term development intervention. These implemented projects were mainly focusing on food security, agriculture, livelihood and climate change adaptation, natural resources management, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), social rehabilitation, rangeland rehabilitation, irrigation, relief food supplies, Income diversification, human and animal health are among others.

The overall goal of all projects was to contribute toward the alleviation of the spiritual and physical sufferings facing the people through the promotion of socio pastoral, emergency, and development programs. To contribute toward this goal, ECC-SDCBOH was working with its traditional donor partners, namely Caritas Germany, AECID, CRS/USAID, Irish Aid, and CORE Group/CRDA.

In general, the year 2025 annual report is organized into two major sections. Section one presents the narrative which starts by presenting mission, vision, and core values of ECC-SDCBOH, followed by profile of major projects implemented in the year, summary of key accomplishment made in the year by different sectors of interventions, summary of manpower and resources utilized by different projects implemented in the reporting year, key lesson learned, challenges encountered and measures taken in the year. Section two, on the other hand, presents the tabulated detail physical and financial plan versus achievements made by each project implemented in the year.

2 VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES AND WORKING PRINCIPLES and APPROACHES

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

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

These are:

2.1 Vision

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

2.2 Mission

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

2.3 Core values

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

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

2.4 Working Principles and Approaches

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

These are:

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

2.5 Objectives

The objectives of ECC – SDCO as provided in article 4 of the revised and ratified statute are:

- To implement policies and guidelines given by the Ethiopian Catholic Church Social and Development Commission’s General Assembly particularly regular social development and humanitarian activities.
- To coordinate the implementation of social and development projects and programs of Social and Development Commission Branch Offices, create cooperation within the Diocesan offices and strengthen the partnership with international organization.
- To represent and protect the interests the Diocese’s Social and Development

Commission Branch Offices at Federal Government and at the international level.

- To support in the improvement and in capacity building of the National Diocese's Social and Development Commission Branch Office in order to achieve its objectives.
- To create awareness of members of the commission on issues and policies that support the functions of the Commission.

3 CORE PROGRAM COMPONENTS

Based on the solid and strong operational experiences of the last thirty-five years of ECC-SDCBOH, considering the current global and national trends, core programs have been identified with goals and strategies for each program to achieve its overall vision and mission. ECC-SDCBOH focused on the following 6 (Six) core program components and cross-cutting issues in its Five-Year Strategic Plan. These are:

CORE PROGRAM COMPONENTS

- Livelihood and Climate Change Adaptation
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Small-Scale Irrigation Development (SSID).
- Health and Nutrition Promotion
- Emergency and Recovery.
- Peace and Reconciliation
- Education Support

Cross-cutting issues

- Gender
- Youth
- Disability Inclusion

4 CORE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The development needs and priorities of different local communities in different regions of the ECC-SDCBOH operational area are diverse. Thus, the development objectives by different projects do also vary accordingly. However, all projects share the ultimate objectives of improving household living standard through implementing various urban and rural development programs. More specifically, a summary of the specific objectives underlying each

program or projects planned for implementation in the year 2025 are shown below as categorized in five core program components and subcomponents and cross-cutting issues.

4.1 Livelihood and Climate Change Adaptation (LCCA)

4.1.1 Livelihood Development

- Promote crop diversification and intensification.
- Introducing different moisture retention techniques.
- Provide improved seed varieties.
- Provide shoats (sheep and goats) to strengthen household incomes
- Provide fruit tree seedlings
- Improve access to alternative non-farm-based income generating opportunities.
- Implement irrigation driven cash crop production.
- Establish and support business groups.
- Strength linkage with agricultural research institutions and universities.
- Facilitate linkage with financial institutions.
- Facilitate access to market.
- Organize capacity-building trainings sessions.
- Provide necessary materials and equipment.
- Constructing social and economic infrastructures

4.1.2 Resilience Building through Climate Change Adaptation (RBCC)

- Ecosystem management and restoration approaches in conservation base natural resources management.
- Empowerment of the local community members on CMDRR approaches in the process of intervention.
- Formation and building the capacity of community organization at the Kebele level to respond immediate common concerns mainly group based livelihood promotions and other disaster risk reduction initiatives.
- Building on community indigenous knowledge and skills on issues of drought hazards and natural resource conservation.
- Introducing Nature Based Climate Change adaptation mechanisms through the implementation of agroforestry, Afforestation and Buffer zone interventions.

4.1.3 Capacity Building

- Identifying and addressing the most critical organizational gaps
- Strengthening the organization’s capacity in the area of resource mobilization and business development
- Streamlining of ECC-SDCBOH’s financial management system and processes
- Implementing a business process improvement (BPI) in the finance department

4.1.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Small-Scale Irrigation Development (SSID)

- Construction/rehabilitation of water system and create access to clean water for the community.
- Supply and installation of solar panels, pumps, and diesel generators.
- Provision of capacity building training for water scheme care takers and WASHCOs
- Supply and provision of water system maintenance tool kits
- Construction of Ventilated Pit Latrines
- Establish and strengthen school hygiene and sanitation clubs.
- Adopt, integrate, and consolidate participatory community-based sanitation and hygiene behavior change models.
- Adopt and promote feasible and affordable household water treatment methods and proper utilization of water purification chemicals.
- Construction and rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation projects
- Establishment and training of Irrigation Water users’ association
- Strengthening the technical capacity of irrigation users through integrated farming practices

4.1.5 Health and Nutrition Promotion

- Promote and consolidate good health practices at individual, family and community levels and the provision of preventive, curative, rehabilitative and emergency health services.
- Sustain the linkage and full participation and engagement of the community for proper RMNCYA health seeking knowledge and behavior, and identification, management, referral and reporting of cases.
- Strengthen the health system and community information management capacity for integrated detection and response to emergencies and emergency health hazards.
- Sustain community-driven gender-responsive comprehensive programs and

intervention for the marginalized and vulnerable community segments.

- Ensure sustainable health care financing and resource mobilization capacity and upgrade of the Catholic Church Health Institutions.

4.1.6 Emergency and Recovery

- Distribution of food items.
- Multipurpose cash transferred for households.
- Construction of transitional shelter.
- Distribution of full essential nonfood items.
- Distribution of seed for seed insecure farmers
- Construction of water supply systems
- Construction of public latrines in IDP camps.
- Construction of shower rooms.
- Construction of washing basin.
- Construction of solid waste pit.
- Construction of Soak away pit.

4.1.7 Peace and Reconciliation

- Promotion of peace and justice in the community
- Capacity building training on conflict resolution
- Strengthening indigenous conflict resolution knowledge

4.1.8 Education Support

- Strengthening the educational activities through material support
- Rendering training and capacity building to the education system
- Enabling the learning and teaching process through appropriate interventions

4.1.9 Cross-cutting issues

- Promotion of gender equality
- Supporting the youth for self sufficiency
- The promotion of disability inclusion activities for promoting social responsibility

5 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE YEAR 2025 BY PROJECT

This section of the annual report presents and discusses the summary of major accomplished activities by core program component through review of all projects that were implemented in

the reporting period. Thus, this summary should not be considered as the only implemented activities by each sector as more detail on the planned activities by project/program under consideration is found in each project’s physical report, which is annexed to this annual report.

In the year 2025, ECC-SDCBOH has planned to put into action the implementation of a total of 15 projects/programs (11 development and 4 emergency projects) in Eastern and Western Hararghe Zone of Oromia Regional States, Dire Dawa Administration, Sitti and Fafan zones of Somali Regional States. The list of these projects or programs is shown in the table below categorized as development and emergency oriented and their major achievements are discussed in detail here after.

Table 1: List of projects/programs and Operational Areas

SN	Projects/programs	Implementation Areas
	Development	
1.	Resilience Food Security Activity (RFSA)	Babile, Chinaksen, Deder, Fedis, Gursum, Jarso, Melka Belo, Meta and Midhega Tola woredas, East Hararghe Zone in Oromia
2.	CORE Group Polio Project (CGPP)	Somali Region Sitti zone; Shinile, Adigala, Ayisha, Dembelle, Meiso, Afdem and Erer
3.	Strengthening Capacity for Peace & Reconciliation in Somali and Somali Oromo Border Area (SCPR)	Babile Somali, Babile Oromia, Gursum, Chinakson and Tuliguled
4.	Poverty and Gender In-equality Reduction (PaGIR)	Tuluguled, Harorais and Shebelle Fafan zone in Somali Region
5.	Livelihood Based Resilience Building Project (LBReP IV)	Oromia Region West Hararghe zone, Anchar and Guba koricha woredas
6.	Expanded Community Recovery and Resilient Project (ECRRP II)	Oromia Region West Hararghe zone, Anchar, Chiro and Doba woredas
7.	Advancing Local Leadership in the Right Way (ALL Right)	HQ (Capacity Building)
8.	Sustainable Urban Nature Based Solution for Climate Adaptation in Sub Sahara Africa (SUNCASA)	Dire Dawa Administration
	Emergency	
9.	Joint Emergency Operation Program/JEOP	Midegatolla, Goromuti, Gorogutu weredas of East Hararghe Zone Oromia Region, and Dire Dawa Administration
10.	Emergency WASH Response for Humanitarian Assistances for Internally Displaced People and Returnees OFDA II	Oromia Region, West Hararghe zone, Chiro, Mieso and Gumbi Bordede
11.	Sustainable and Safe WASH Project	Bodley Kebele in Shebeley Woreda, Fafan zone in Somali Region

12.	Integrated Emergency and Recovery Response project (IERRP)	Selected kebeles and IDP center in Tuluguled woreda in Fafan zone, Somali Regional State
13.	Strengthening the Livelihoods of the Agro-pastoral Population (SLAP)	Lega Arba Kebele, Gumbi Bordode Woreda, West Haraghe, Oromia
14.	Low Land Resilience Project (LLRP)	Miesso, Gumbi Bordode and Doba in West Hararghe zone
15.	Girls Get Equal 2.0 Program (GGE 2.0)	Guba Koricha Woreda

5.1 Resilient Food Security Activity (RFSA)

ECC-SDCBOH has implemented the Resilient Food Security Activity (RFSA)/Ifaa, a five-year program funded by USAID/BHA through CRS. The project is implemented in 231 rural PSNP kebeles of 9 woredas (Babile, Chinaksen, Deder, Fedis, Gursum, Jarso, Meta, Melka Belo and Midhega Tola) in East Hararghe Zone in Oromia since October 1, 2021. The goal of the project is to improve food security of vulnerable households in targeted PSNP communities, contributing to a sustained reduction in rural poverty in Oromia.

In FY2025, 197 high priority activities across eight sectors: Crosscutting, PSNP System, Agriculture and Economic Livelihoods (AgEL), Health and Nutrition (H&N), Environment and Natural Resource Management (ENRM), Community Engagement and Participation (CEP) and Youth Development, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Social and Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) and Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) were implemented. Major activities accomplished were food commodity transfer, Livelihood cash transfer to ultra-poor PSNP clients, Youth matching fund for PSNP Youth, construction of social and economic infrastructures (small scale irrigation, water supply, additional school class rooms, health centers, Diffused Light Storage (DLS), different public events such as community Bazar, International environment day, learning events, review meetings, joint field visits and supportive supervision, ODF verification and celebration, distributing high value fruits tree seedlings and banana tissue culture, Social and Behavioral change communication (SBC) materials (65 speakers, 20 PICO projectors with accessories, etc) distribution, rehabilitation and maintenance of warehouses, Leverage MoU with Local Media LSPs to strengthen partnership to optimize Ifaa SBC message dissemination (Air existing Ifaa Audio Messages and integrate in existing Programs), community complementary feeding & learning session (CCFLS), linking Saving Internal Lending Community (SILC) group members with formal financial institutions (Sinke bank) to access loans, distributing

materials (nursery materials, manuals and stationaries), strengthening and expanding community engagement and empowerment to ensure community ownership and sustainability of implemented activities, numerous trainings, MIRA data collection and post distribution monitoring survey.

The major outcomes are: The major outcomes are enabled Local Service Providers (LSPs) for content/message dissemination, revitalized SBC, Equipped Farmer Training Centers and FDPs with SBCC content, message and message outlet equipment, households have increased productivity and production of food for nutrition and market, vulnerable Households receive timely and predictable transfers, households adopt equitable intrahousehold resource allocation, households members acquire correct knowledge, and skill for IYCF practices, mothers and caregivers access resources for provision of optimal nutrition to Infants and Young Children, households and community members adopt optimal sanitation and hygiene behaviors, men and women, including youth and PWD increase and sustain engagement in markets, households have increased access to appropriate financial services (savings, insurance, lending), vulnerable individuals, especially women, youth and PWD have improved life skills, planning, basic and financial literacy, and entrepreneurial skills, households and vulnerable groups receive adequate mentor-ship on livelihood plans, male and female youth access appropriate and safe employment opportunities, individuals, especially youth, women, and PWD have increased access to sustainable off-farm enterprises, GoE and communities use improved systems for implementation, monitoring and sustaining quality community assets, GoE and communities consistently make evidence-informed disaster preparedness and response decisions and Communities experience greater social cohesion.

The program is benefiting 194,437 (99,805 males, 94,632 females) PSNP clients through food security activities and capacity-building initiatives. Out of which 160,035 (83,443 males, 76,592 females) Public work (PW) and 34,402 (16,362 males, 18,040 females) Permanent Direct Support (PDS) clients. The FY25 total budget of the program is 652,716,114.00 birr.

Purpose 1: Ensuring Sufficient Quantity, Quality, and Diversity of Food

Under this purpose, RFSA strives to ensure enhance food availability, access, and utilization through interventions across agriculture, livelihoods, WASH, and nutrition.

In FY25, a total of 11,636.463MT of RFSA food commodities comprising 10,297.755MT of Sorghum, 1,029.776MT of YSP and 308.933MT vegetable oil were distributed across 31 Food

Distribution Points (FDPs) to 194,437 PSNP (Productive Safety Net Program) clients in 231 kebeles within nine woredas of the East Hararghe Zone. Among these beneficiaries, 34,402 clients categorized under Permanent Direct Support (PDS) and 160,035 clients under Public Works (PW) received food rations for six months (January to June 2025) and three months (April to June 2025), respectively.



Figure 2: PSNP food transfer at Meta-East Hararghe

In the agriculture and livelihoods sector, RFSA supported 27 community-based seed multiplication groups, producing 7,547 quintals of improved potato seeds. This initiative ensured local access to high-quality seeds, boosting productivity and diversifying diets. Over 24,930 farmers received training in Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices, equipping them with sustainable techniques for soil conservation and pest management.



Figure 3: Community based seed Multiplication of Groundnut at Gursum Woreda

Nutrition programs further strengthened dietary diversity and health outcomes. Adolescent nutrition clubs expanded to 63, engaging 2,835 students in promoting healthy eating habits. Community-Led Complementary Feeding and Learning Sessions (CCFLS) empowered over 8,865 caregivers to prepare diverse and nutritious meals using locally available ingredients.

Meanwhile 26 agro-dealers were strengthened and facilitated access to agricultural inputs worth 35.7 million ETB, benefiting 7,392 households. These networks enabled farmers to enhance productivity and market engagement.



Figure 4: Agro-dealer and Nutrition intervention

WASH interventions supported food utilization by improving hygiene practices and reducing waterborne diseases. The Babile, Deder, Meta and Fedis water supply project provided clean water to 15,368 individuals, while community sensitization campaigns promoted handwashing and safe water handling. Moreover, 23,103 community members (12,070 female) were addressed with community awareness campaign on water safety, treatment and hygiene education through key message on water treatment (boiling, chlorination, filtration), safe water chain, and Jerrican cleaning campaigns. Besides, 18,232 households constructed their own pit latrines through FUM/CLTSH follow-up; 3,277 households installed handwashing stations; and 1,143 households Market-Based Sanitation.



Figure 5: Integrated WASH services linked with Sanitation marketing

Purpose 2. Vulnerable Community Members' Livelihoods Transformed

RFSA focused on building the economic resilience of households by strengthening market

engagement, financial inclusion, and skill-building, with particular emphasis on women and youth. In this regard, 478 producer market groups with 8863 members were established across six value chains (potato, onion, Groundnut, Haricot bean, Goat and chicken). Moreover, 319 new SILC groups with 6,275 members (3303 women and 20% youth) were established and amassed 934,816 ETB. In addition to this, the previously established 2425 SILC groups with 46,883 members continued their regular saving and able mobilized 6,068,284 ETB so far. On the other hand, 4,676 ultra poor clients have received livelihood cash transfer.

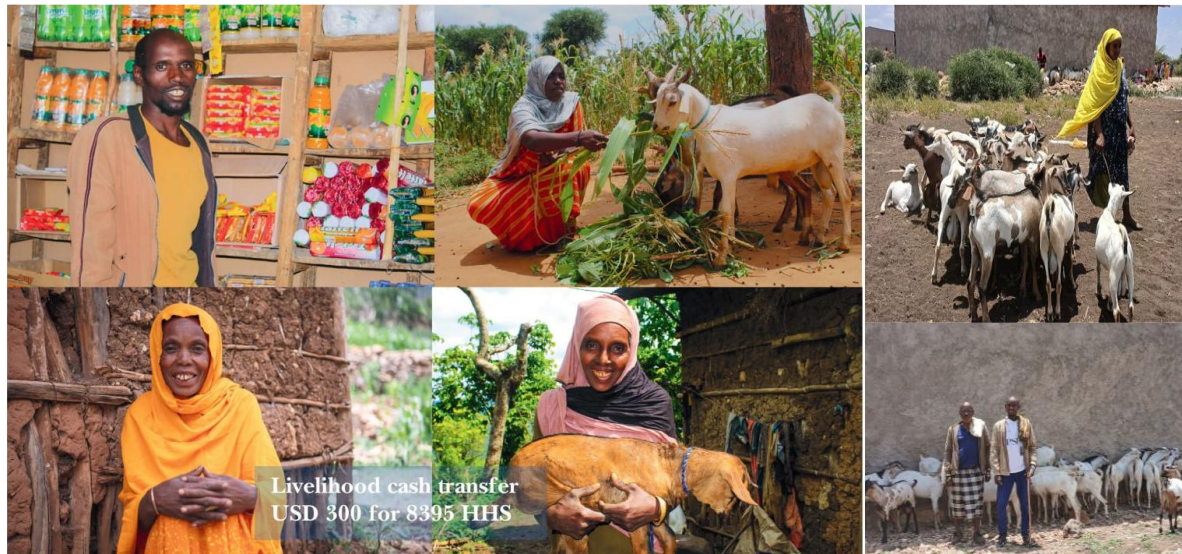


Figure 6: Asset building by PSNP client benefited from livelihood cash transfer

To promote employment and youth empowerment, 459 youth received life skills training; 39 youth received mental health and psychosocial support counselling; 100 youth (48 female) trained on soap and bleach production through Dire Dawa University; 31 youth (8 female) secured formal paid employment in Wuxi Textile company; and 108 young women received hygiene and safety materials to support formal employment.

WASH infrastructure improvements supported resilient livelihoods by reducing health-related disruptions. Reliable access to clean water allowed households to allocate more time to income-generating activities.

To deepen impact, RFSA plans to scale CSA training programs, strengthen value chains for agricultural commodities, and enhance access to microfinance and business development services.

Purpose 3: Strengthening Systems for Effective PSNP Service Delivery

As parts of strengthening cooperative governance 161 watershed cooperative executive committees with 113 male and 48 female members were trained on cooperative rules, bylaws,

and watershed resource management. The training enhanced fair resource utilization, documentation and local ownership. Besides, 350 lead farmers received hands-on training on post-planting fruit seedling management. To contribute graduation of more than 3,666 HH of PSNP clients, 55,000 high value fruit tree seedlings were planted.



Figure 7: Status of planted fruit seedling, and outcomes fruit tree planted in the past 2 years

Twenty-five high performing NRM sites were identified and documented for replication and scaling-up of best practices. To enhance food security of PSNP clients 65,000 grafted Avocado and mango fruit seedlings were produced and distributed to 9,644 clients. This will contribute for drought resilience, nutrition and income pathways.

Construction of 14 major public infrastructures were completed, these are 2 irrigation schemes, 2 water supply schemes, 4 hand-dug wells, 1 additional school room, 1 health-post block, fence, guardhouse, and 2 bee-shade.



Figure 8: SSI infrastructure with Promotion of irrigated high value crops

Bio-physical soil and water conservation and gully control interventions were carried out: physical soil and water conservation (Bund and terraces) 5,356 km constructed on 26,315 Ha of land; moisture retention structures 1,136,455 implemented on 1,587 Ha; Gully control interventions Loose stone, gabion check dams and stone collection 1,860m³; Brushwood and wooden check-dams 57,124 LM implemented; Gully revegetation 36Ha implemented.

Forestry, Agro forestry and Forage Development: 7,014,386 Seedlings were produced and planted on 3,120 ha of land. Biological Soil Conversations: Stabilization of physical structures

(plantation of grass and other fodder on bunds were implemented 310Ha. Area closure, rehabilitation of degraded lands and mgt: Area closure in the high land part of project woreda 1308Ha were enclosed. In addition to these, Rangeland Management Interventions were carried out in the lowland: area closure 50Ha enclosed, Removal of undesired plant species 206Ha.



Figure 9: Outcomes of watershed management through beekeeping

503 Health Development Armies were trained on referral pathways for malnutrition and other illnesses. 80 temporary direct support clients primarily pregnant and lactating women and caregivers of children under five were linked to PSNP social behavioral sessions.

5.2 Poverty and Gender Inequality Reduction (PaGIR)

PaGIR project is implemented under three sub specific objectives, (1) Focused on increasing production and productivity, and diversifying income sources; (2) Strengthening capacity of community; and (3) Generate social, political and cultural environment for women.

Training on improved agronomics and irrigation practice, income diversification, post-harvest management, nutrition and natural resource management training were provided 835 agro-pastoral communities. 100 quintals of wheat and 100 quintals of maize, a total of 200 quintals of improved crop seed were provided to 1,000 households. In addition, 200 farming tools were provided to 100 needy households.

Natural resources management activities were carried out in targeted 7 kebeles. In this regard, different physical soil and water conservation were implemented on 25 hectares in targeted seven kebeles and two hectares of area closure activities accomplished in targeted two kebeles. Moreover, a total of 43,500 Multipurpose Tree, fruits and forage seedlings were provided to 3,000 households in target kebeles.

Four solar-powered grinding mill and business center were constructed and installed for women groups. Besides, capacity building training were given to members of women groups and the constructed grinding mill house with installed grinding mill and business center were handed over to four women groups. Village Saving and Lending Association groups were established

in nine intervention kebeles, trained and commenced saving.

One new water borehole drilling with 49 meters depth was drilled distribution systems installed, one waterpoint, one donkey water tap and one cattle trough were constructed.

Training and awareness creation On Gender based violence provided training was given for 455 different community groups. Moreover, Disaster Risk Management training was given for 200 individuals comprising of early warning committees, Kebele leaders and community representatives from two Woreda.



Figure 10: solar-powered grinding mill installed for women groups (left-side), crop seed distribution (middle), and Biyo-Ade borehole (Right-side) in Somali Region

5.3 Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP 2)

Lifesaving food and cash assistance, early warning, and accountability interventions have been implemented under Joint Emergency Operation Program across four woredas in East Hararghe Zone and Dire Dawa Administration. During the reporting period, ECC-SDCBOH achieved a 100% distribution rate by delivering 1,178.70 MT of food to 67,251 beneficiaries and disbursing ETB 266.45 million in cash assistance to 195,922 vulnerable individuals, including IDPs. The program strengthened transparency and targeting through large-scale Vulnerability-Based Targeting, early warning monitoring, and community validation processes. Accountability, protection, and compliance mechanisms were reinforced through functional feedback systems, safeguarding activities, and routine data quality and compliance monitoring, contributing to improved program quality and stabilization of food-insecure communities.

As parts of strengthening early warning and risk monitoring, 12 months of context monitoring conducted on monthly basis, and 24 bi-weekly market data sets were collected and reported.

Vulnerability-based targeting conducted 3 operational woredas; 270 kebele leads, 6 woreda leads, 1,420 TTF and 1,686 FCRM committees trained; 160,000 community members

participated. To enhance accountability and program quality, staff trained, FCRM assessments conducted; RDQA completed; 186 of 186 in Hotline complaint closed

5.4 CORE Group Partners Project (CGPP)

Core Group partner is committed to the Polio Eradication Initiative, through implementation of the polio eradication strategies to keep the Somali region polio free. Sitti zone is one of the nine zones of Somali Regional State. Sitti zone has about estimated 630,867 populations of these newborns 19,219, under one survival infant 18,537, under five 65,032, 15-49 aged women 143,941, pregnant mother 19,219, under 15 years 278,429 children respectively 2025 FY report of SRHB). Most of the people living within the zone are pastoralist except Erer woreda which is semi pastoralist. ECC-SDCOH Implementing CGPP project since 2025 with ES-RHB and efforts made, communities residing in pastoralist, bordering and hard to reach areas are at risk of vaccine preventable diseases due to poor routine immunization coverage and weak surveillance system because of permeable borders and high population movement these communities are also at higher risk for VPD specially polio transmission and circulation. Communities in most of these areas are not reached by the existing surveillance system as the system is mainly health facility based.

The 2025 U.S. Government stop-work order disrupted the implementation of CGPP project from February to June 2025. As a result, critical immunization activities intended addressed for affected and vulnerable communities in Sitti zone of Somali Region were halted. Consequently, services at 21 health center and 107 health post services that were intended to reach 941 mothers, 65,032 under five children, 19,219 pregnant women and 18,537 under one years were halted. The impact was apparent as no vaccination activities and porous borders with polio-endemic areas pose the most significant challenges to control polio transmission in Sitti zone. Poor access to and quality of health care has also been a major concern, particularly for pastoralist populations and refugees crossing borders to flee conflict.

Following stop-work order period, major gaps were observed across project areas, especially in areas with weak health infrastructures (with low technical and managerial capacities), low routine immunization coverage, poor surveillance systems, unrestricted population movement, and vulnerable populations scattered along the hard-to-reach borders

Among major indicators and outcomes accomplished include routine EPI coverage of the (2025 FY) Penta 3 (84%), Measles (75%) and fully immunized (70%). Now FY 2024 improved EPI

among 19219 newborn child coverage OPV0 9,370 (49%) surviving children among 18,537 Penta3 17373 (94%), Measles 14869 (80%) and fully immunized 13867 (75%) were vaccinated and community-based surveillances suspected AFP case identified 10 under one age children. Concerning community volunteers' activities among 437 (97%) Cvs conducted expect activities in annual total number of HH expected 82, 500 but achieved 78,995 were visited; Group health education 6200, case searching 10, 908, deflator tracing 1311child was traced. Still far from WHO standard coverage expected for Penta 3 (95%) Measles 90% and fully immunized 95%.

Over all during FY 2025 total of 104,428 people (PW 63,346 and 14,082 under five children were vaccinated with total budget of birr 13,413,448 in addition to this in supplementary immunization (SIA) 65,032 (100%) on 2nd and 3rd round polio and polio camping in cross border transit site at Gillele Ayesha woreda total of 3254 child vaccinate among of this 1,519 are for Djibouti and Somali land the remaining 1,735 are Ethiopia.

5.5 Strengthening Capacities for Peace and Reconciliation-phase II (SCPR-II)

Strengthening Capacities for Peace and Reconciliation-phase II (SCPR-II) by implemented by Ethiopian Catholic Church Social and Development commission Office of Harar (ECC-SDCOH), led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Conciliation Resources (CR) with aiming at promoting sustainable and inclusive peace. The project supported inclusive, adaptive peacebuilding across conflict affected in East Harerghe Oromia and Fafan Zone in Somali Region. The project operationalized multi-Level engagement to bring sustainable Peace. This involved organizing and training of multi-level groups. As a result, youth were organized into Youth Peace Ambassador (YPA) groups, women into Women Peace Champion (WPC) groups, and adult men into Community Peace Guardian (CPG) groups. Each group selected two representatives from among their ranks, who, along with the kebele Security Chief, formed a Community Peace Committee (CPC) consisting of seven members. These CPCs became the foundational units for community-level peacebuilding, responsible for facilitating dialogue, enforcing by-laws, and coordinating local reconciliation efforts.

In eight kebeles across Babile Oromia, Babile Somali, Gursum Oromia, Gursum Somali, Tuluguled, and Chinakson woredas, Community Peace Committees (CPCs) successfully developed and enforced community by-laws aimed at addressing key triggers of inter-communal conflict.

CRS and HCS organized TOT for 23 participants (6F, 17M) drawn from zonal and woreda level Peace and Security, Women's and Children's Affairs, Youth and Sports Affairs and Education Offices of Fafan and East Hararge Zones and the corresponding target woredas on CRS's Peacebuilding Methodologies.

A three-day training was conducted for 220 youth and women from ten conflict-affected kebeles in Chinakson, Tuluguled, Babile Somali, Babile Oromia, Gursum Somali and Gursum Oromia woredas.

The Youth Peace Ambassadors (YPAs) and Women Peace Champions (WPCs) training, conducted for 92 youth and women across four kebeles in Chinakson, Tuluguled, Babile Somali, and Babile Oromia woredas.

Women Peace Champions (WPCs) and Youth Peace Ambassadors (YPAs) facilitated intra-group and inter-woredas dialogues, engaging 168 (male 44; female 124) community peace structures like elders, women representatives, religious leaders, and local government officials.

The project organized a series of consultative meetings involving youth, elders, religious leaders, and government officials to foster support and ensure community ownership of the developed action plans. Across all project woredas, a total of 241 participants (103 men and 138 women) from local communities and authorities took part in the discussions.

Logistical and technical supports were provided to 200 Youth Peace Ambassadors (YPAs), and Women Peace Champions (WPCs).

A comprehensive mapping of existing Youth Peace Ambassadors (YPAs) and Women Peace Champions (WPCs) was conducted and identified 180 active YPAs and WPCs across the 12 target kebeles, in collaboration with Woreda Peace and Security Offices, Youth Affairs, and Women's Affairs Offices.

In line with the decisions made by authorities in Gursum Somali and Gursum Oromia woredas, 90 YPAs and WPCs successfully developed organizational missions, visions, and governance structures, and were formally registered as associations. Specifically, Gursum Oromia registered 45 peace actors (20 male, 25 female), and Gursum Somali registered another 45 (19 male, 26 female).

Life skills business, and skills training were conducted for 200 Youth Peace Ambassadors (YPAs) and Women Peace Champions (WPCs) from six target woredas: Babile Oromia, Babile

Somali, Gursum Oromia, Gursum Somali, Chinakson, and Tuluguled.



Figure 11: Intergovernmental dialogue (above), peace and reconciliation training (below-left side), Life-skill and business training (below-right side) in Somali Region

5.6 Expanded Community Recovery and Resilience Project

1. Agronomy/Agriculture

- Establishment of 15 targeting committees and 15 appeal committees were carried out.
- Community sensitization for crop seeds was conducted for 12,740
- Targeting of 6370 households (5697 male and 673 female) was conducted and validated
- A total 671.975 quintals of different crop seed (Sorghum, Maize, Haricot bean and wheat) were purchased and distributed to 6,370 HHs (5,697 male and 673 female)
- 1250 sachet of bio-fertilizer was distributed for haricot bean growers
- Integrated pest management training was given to 654 leader farmers and cascaded to 3359 farmers
- Climate smart agriculture ToT training was given to 42 DA's, 9 experts, and 3 project staff, and cascaded to 1,214 leader farmers
- 20 (17 male and 3 female) irrigation water users' group for Beka Kubi small scale irrigation was established and trained on irrigation and cascaded for 450 farmers (440 male and 10 female).
- 90 kg of vegetable seed with 4 types of seed was purchased and provided to Beka Kubi irrigation water user.



Figure 12: Improved crop seeds and Bio-fertilizer provision, crop production in West Hareghe intervention kebeles

2. Livestock

To enhance community resilience to economic shocks and environmental stresses, the project supported vulnerable households through livelihood diversification and income strengthening. Accordingly, 2,000 Shoats were procured and distributed to 1,000 households (678 male-headed and 392 female-headed). Follow-up carried out across the three woredas confirmed the successful rearing of the provided shoat, resulting in 1,337 Shoat offspring to date. Moreover, a total of 591 households (429 male and 162 female) shadow participants received 985 Small ruminants (975 Goats and 10 Sheep) which is transfer shoat offspring from direct participants. Besides, 15 oxen transferred to 15 participants (14 male and 1 female) among this one ox transfer to second shadow participant.



Figure 13: Oxen fattening and shadowing in West Hareghe intervention kebeles

3. Natural Resource Management (NRM)

- NRM interventions aim to strengthen rural livelihoods by connecting resource management with sustainable development goals.
- Training on integrated watershed management (IWM) was given to 57 participants (47 male and 10 female) from woreda experts and Development agents (DAs), and 6 Male from project staff.

- Training on farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR) was given to 32 participants from woreda expert and Development agents (DAs) in Anchar, Chiro and Doba Woredas.
- Community tree nursery management training focused on practical skills from site selection (water, soil, access) to seedling care (propagations, protection, quality) was provided to 149 (74 male and 75 female) nursery operators across 6 government and community nursery sites.
- Key physical soil and water conservation activities Implemented including 28.8 km soil bunds, 40.3 km stone faced bunds, 329,000 planting pits, and 720 micro basins. In addition, key biological SWC activities Implemented including 450,000 forest seedlings raised, 30,000 fruit seedlings raised, 10,950 seedlings planted, and 132 hectares of land enclosed.
- To improve community livelihoods and food security provision 7,000 of improved varieties of Avocado, mango and Banana fruit seedlings to 1,664 households in Anchar, Doba and Chiro woredas of West Harerghe Zone.



Figure 14: Physical and Biological SWC activities at Yabdo Gojola Kebele in Chiro Woreda

4. WASH and small-scale irrigation (SSI)

Construction of Motorized Borehole Source Rural Water Supply scheme was carried out at Wadeyti in Chiro Woreda. Key construction activities include:

- 198 solar panel with 45 kw solar pump with accessories installed
- 140 solar panel with 30 kw solar pump with accessories installed
- 100m³ service reservoir constructed
- 75m³ booster constructed
- 10 water points constructed (9 communal & 1 school)

- 13636 meters pipeline installed (3" GS pressure pipeline =5436 & 63& 50mm HDPE distribution pipeline =8200)
- Pipeline leakage test & solar system commissioning conducted
- Fencing work of solar panel & water points conducted completed
- CIS guard house construction conducted
- Seven water users' committee members were refresher training trained on scheme management and operation.
- Purchase and provision of maintenance toolkit for WASHCo's conducted.
- The scheme benefited 669 students, 9 teachers, and 3365 community members.



Figure 15: Solar-powered water supply at Wedeti Kebele in Chiro woreda, West Harerghe

Construction of Motorized Borehole Source Rural Water Supply scheme was carried out at Lalu Qalo in Ijafara Kebele Chiro Woreda. Key construction activities accomplished to date:

- Spring capped.
- 50m³ underground collection chamber constructed.
- 50m³ service reservoir constructed.
- 5 water points constructed (4 for community & 1 for school),
- 1450m pipeline installed (21/2' GS pressure pipeline 780m & 63 & 50mm HDPE distribution pipeline =650m).
- Expected to benefit 1446 participants & 776 school communities from spring source rural water supply, sanitation, and hygiene

The remaining activities:

- Purchase and installation of electromechanical system, i.e solar panels with solar pumps including all accessories.
- Testing and commissioning of the whole system.
- The construction activities were interrupted a months due to prolonged security problems in and along with the project areas.

Expansion of Water supply system & minor maintenance of sanitary system at Chiro woreda of Beka kebele health center: Key activities accomplished include:

- Elevated reinforced concrete stand for 10m³ water tank constructed
- 10m³ two leg roto fiber glass purchased and installed on elevated stand
- Five-seat latrine super structure dismantle & reconstruction
- Construction of 4.5m*3.5m*2.5m septic tank constructed
- replacement and maintenance of water system facilities at each room i.e delivery room, recovery room, ANC room, laundry room, milk preparation/SC room, laboratory room, emergency room & TB-OPD room construction conducted

Chiro woreda of Beka kebele Small Scale Irrigation scheme key construction activities accomplished to date include:

- Dewatering & temporary diversion work (Cofferdam construction) work conducted).
- 17m span weir foundation constructed with dimension of 5m width & 1.8m foundation below riverbed conducted
- 40m wing wall constructed at left side (1.65m bottom width *60cm top width & average height 3.7m above RBL and foundation height 18m)
- 53m wing wall constructed at right side (1.65m bottom width *60cm top width & average height 3.7m above RBL and foundation height 1.8m)
- Upstream apron with a dimension of L=5.5m, w=17m& depth =0.7m completed & upstream cut off 100% completed
- Downstream apron with dimension of L=14.7m, w=17m & average depth =0.85m completed & downstream cut off 100% completed

- 17m span masonry cyclopean concrete weir body constructed with dimension of 5m width & 1.5m height above riverbed conducted
- 17m span RCC work for weir body with dimension of 0.2m above masonry cyclopean concrete work conducted.
- 53m gabion river training work conducted on the U/S right side
- 17m *2.8m *1m cyclopean concrete first layer & 17m*1.2m*0.7m second layer d/s apron floor protection work conducted
- 17m *0.4m *0.2m mass concrete structure which reduces turbulence flow into laminar flow constructed at d/s apron floor protection work conducted
- 850m left side lined main canal work constructed
- 4.6m*8m dimension road culvert constructed at left side
- 50 percent of 350m right side canal trench excavation conducted
- 350m right side canal site handed over to the contractor.
- The aim of the project implementation is to enable 807 beneficiary households, male headed farmer households 760 & female headed households 47, which to produce sufficient cash & food crops on 260 ha of net irrigable land irrespective of rainfall availability that improve their living standard by increasing their income.

Anchar woreda of Midhagdu kebele Small Scale Irrigation scheme key construction activities accomplished to date includes:

- 7km access road constructed, site clearance & grubbing to remove top vegetated soil, remove boulders & bushes conducted
- 10m span weir foundation constructed with dimension of 1.5 width & 1.7m foundation below riverbed
- 10m span masonry cyclopean concrete weir body constructed.
- Construction of 17m each right and left side wing wall work constructed.
- U/S and D/S apron construction work completed
- U/S and D/S cutoff construction work completed
- Eight 3*2*2m flume pad trench excavation conducted
- eight of RCC flume pad concreting work conducted
- 18m eight RCC flume elevated column work conducted
- 190m canal trench excavation conducted

- 70m gabion & masonry work conducted for the bed level of canal work
- Surveying and setting off additional source and trench excavation
- 132m from additional water source canal trench excavation with average depth of 1.2m *1.3m width excavated
- Hard coring of 130m from addition water source canal trench excavation with average depth of 1.2m *1.3m width excavated
- The aim of the project implementation is to enable 502 beneficiary households, male headed farmer households 336 & female headed households 166, which to produce sufficient cash & food crops on 60 ha of net irrigable land irrespective of rainfall availability that improve their living standard by increasing

Chiro woreda Yabdo Gojola Kebele Itu Village expansion of RWS Scheme key construction activities accomplished include:

- 1600m trench excavation work conducted
- 1600m pipe purchase and installation work conducted.
- One four faucet water point for Itu village constructed
- One water tap with two faucets constructed at buritu Village
- At this time 300 participants obtained potable water supply from Itu & Bureti Village Water Supply expansion activities. As a result, students easily attend school, mothers spend full time on productive work, improving hygiene and sanitation.

Yabdo Gojola Clara plus System:

- The system installation was completed and already started to serve the user communities.
- In collaboration with Ever Spark Technology PLC clara plus system installed in yabdo gojola kebele, chiro woreda, west hareghe zone. This project aims to provide safe and clean drinking water to the local community.
- The clara plus device, an automated water disinfection and quality monitoring system assembled in Ethiopia, can produce 15litres of sodium hypo chloride in two hours, which can disinfect up to 60000litres of water by using only table salt and water. These devices are safe, chemical free, and environmentally friendly.

- At this time 7,929 participants of Yabdo Gojola accessed improved health by reducing waterborne disease using automated water disinfection and quality monitoring devices.

Anchar woreda Gode Lalo Kebele expansion of rural water supply (RWS) Scheme key construction activities accomplished includes:

- 3' GS pipe 2028m installed"
- 2 1/2' GS pipe 690m installed
- 2" GS pipe 114m installed
- 1 1/2' GS pipe 678m installed
- 4700m HDPE 50mm pipelines installed
- 3700m HDPE 50mm pipelines installed
- A total of 11910m pipelines were installed
- Four water point constructions were fully completed (3 communal water point & one school water point).
- Seven water users' committee members were trained on scheme management and operation.
- At this time 5240 participants started obtaining potable and safe water.

Expansion & construction of WASH system facilities at Wofi kebele health center key construction activities accomplished include:

- 8.2* 4.2m dimension delivery recovery room construction work completed
- Construction of 10m³ RCC elevated roto tanker stand completed
- Setting and connection of water supply system with water tanker completed
- Expansion of water supply towards toilet for hand wash and replacement and maintenance of water system facilities at each room completed.

5. Microfinance/SILC

- SILC Group Formation: 68 new groups with 1359 members (191 male and 1169 female) formed in this reporting period, so far 216 SILC groups mobilized savings: 8,370,256 ETB total.



Figure 16: SILC groups regular meeting and saving in West Harerghe intervention kebeles

- Financial education ToT training was given to 15 field agents and 2 SILC supervisors, and cascaded to 3921 community members
- Business skill training is given to 2298 community members
- Linkage With Agro-dealers: Joint workshop with 31 participants (gov't, dealers, FAs).
- Field Agents received 77 kg vegetable seeds worth 670,750 ETB and sold 32.125 kg (profit 62,323 ETB).



Figure 17: Provision of improved Maize seed, and CSA orientation in West Harerghe Zone

5.7 Livelihood Based Resilience Building Project (LBREP)

The Livelihood-Based Resilience Building Project (LBReP-IV) was extended from January 2025 to June 2025 under a no-cost extension. During this 6-month period, the following key activities were implemented.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Sector

- Feasibility study and design of water supply schemes were conducted in Kiltu Aneni kebele in Guba Koricha Woreda, and Midhegdu Kebele in Anchar woreda.

- Two new Service Reservoir (50m³ and 75m³ Constructed) were constructed in Anchar and Guba Koricha Woredas.

Livelihood and Agriculture Sector

- A total of 200 shoats were provided to 100 beneficiary households
- 400 meters of Lined main canal and 6 meters of gully crossing reinforced flume were constructed at Midhegdu Kebele, Anchar Woreda. The constructed SSI addressed 76 households with a command area of 18.75 hectares
- 25 members of irrigation user group were trained on irrigation water management and market-oriented cash crop production.
- 574 grafted fruit seedlings (Apple-mango and Avocado) were distributed to cluster farming livelihood groups.

5.8 Integrated Emergency and Recovery Response project (IERRP)

Integrated Emergency and Recovery Response project (IERRP) is under implementation since March 2025, delivers integrated WASH, Agriculture, and Livelihood intervention across Gebigebo, Fugnan dere, Gubediley and Godene rural kebeles and one IDP center in Tuluguled woreda in Fafan zone, Somali Regional State. Target beneficiaries have been identified, feasibility study and design for WASH components were completed, including site selection for water scheme construction. Additionally, 100 women were organized into five SILC groups, received training on business and financial literacy, and began saving. Besides, training on climate smart agriculture was given for 200 farmers.

5.9 Sustainable and Safe WASH Project

This project is implemented in Bodley Kebele in Shebeley Woreda of Fafan Zone Somali Regional State, to address main water problem for human as well, for animals, one Reservoir with holding capacity 50m³, one water point, one donkey water tap and one cattle trough , Solar panel and pump installed and mortal 5000, community and more than 26,000 livestock benefited from the project.



Figure 18: Bodley Reservoir and water point constructed in Somali Region

5.10 Girls Get Equal 2.0 Program (GGE 2.0)

Aims to Empower Adolescent Girls and Young Women (Aged 10-24) in Guba koricha woreda by Increasing their Resilience to Climate Change and other Challenges and helping them Exercise their Rights.

- ToT training on financial literacy using VSLA methodology and approaches was delivered to 14 project staff and Woreda taskforce.
- Rollout financial literacy training using VSLA methodology and approach were given to 718 adolescents, youth and young women.
- Twenty-five VSAL saving groups were established and supported across five targeted kebeles in Guba koricha woreda.
- Saving boxes and stationery materials were procured and distributed to 15 VSLA groups
- TOT training on life skills and employability skills focusing on green skills was given to 30 project staff and Woreda taskforce.
- Capacity building training on DRR multi-hazard risk analysis, resource mapping and contingency and preparedness planning processes was delivered to 36 local government staff and community.
- Forty participants, mainly adolescents, received culturally and contextually relevant life skills training.
- An initial local labor assessment conducted to identify employment opportunities/barriers including promising high growth value chain.
- Career guidance and counseling session were facilitated for 200 youth and women to support the selection employment pathways.

- Five Village Agents/volunteers received training on MIS/SAVIX data collection and reporting system.



Figure 19: Career Guidance and Counseling Sessions (Above), Roll-out financial Literacy training and SILC saving meeting (below) in Guba Koricha Woreda, West Harerghe Zone

5.11 Strengthening the Livelihoods of the Agro-pastoral Population (SLAP)

Livelihood Activities

- Training for 58 (50 Male & 8Female) agro-pastoral population in climate-smart agriculture. CSA training was delivered focusing on key topics such as soil and water conservation, crop diversification, efficient irrigation practices, sustainable land management, compost preparation, and improved pest and disease management. The training enhanced participants' practical skills and readiness to adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices.
- Awareness creation on development of family gardens and agroforestry systems for productive diversification and sustainable and comprehensive management of agricultural holdings was implemented in Lega Arba Kebele, Gumbi Bordode Woreda, West Haraghe, Oromia.
- Before organizing IGA, Market Opportunity Assessment was conducted
- Targeting committee with 9 members from kebele level and Appeal committee with 5 members were established. The project completed the targeting of participants for the distribution of vegetable seeds, fruit seedlings, and fodder trees based on agreed selection criteria. Priority was given to vulnerable households, women-headed

families, and those willing to adopt improved production practices. Verification and registration of selected households were also finalized.

- After providing awareness to Direct Project participants ,3 IGA containing 150 members (30 Male and 120 Female) established and received business training. Income-generating groups were identified and formed by assessing community members' interests, existing skills, and local market opportunities. The process ensured gender balance, group commitment, and alignment with feasible livelihood options. These groups are now prepared for further training and support to enhance their income and resilience.
- Following the awareness sessions, three Income Generating Groups (IGGs) comprising 150 members (30 men and 120 women) were established and provided with business training. The training covered essential topics including basic business concepts, identification of viable income-generating opportunities, and the characteristics of successful entrepreneurs. Participants were also trained on group management, leadership, communication, and conflict resolution to strengthen the functioning of their groups. The sessions included practical guidance on business planning, financial literacy, simple bookkeeping, cost calculation, pricing, and understanding of profit and loss. In addition, training addressed marketing skills, market assessment, value chain awareness, risk management, and the importance of savings and internal lending for group sustainability. Gender inclusion, equal participation, and business ethics were also emphasized to ensure responsible and equitable group operations. This training equipped members with the foundational skills needed to effectively manage and sustain their income-generating activities.

Small-Scale Irrigation (SSI) Activities

- Community dialogue for 100 HHs on the sustainable management of natural resources focuses on governance and water management. Community dialogues were conducted in Lega Arba Kebele to understand local needs and livelihood challenges while strengthening the participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups. These discussions helped identify priority concerns, clarify community expectations, and promote shared responsibility in project implementation.

- Irrigation Water Users Association was established with the aims to ensure the effective, equitable and sustainable management of the irrigation system in the target area. The group is responsible for organizing farmers to collectively manage water distribution, ensuring fair and timely access to irrigation water for all members. Key functions include operating and maintaining irrigation infrastructure, mobilizing community labor for routine maintenance, and preventing misuse or wastage of water. The Association also sets water-use rules, resolves conflicts related to water allocation, and facilitates communication between users and local government authorities. In addition, the group plays an essential role in promoting sustainable water management practices, collecting user fees when applicable, keeping records, and ensuring long-term ownership and sustainability of the irrigation scheme. Overall, the Association exists to improve irrigation efficiency, enhance agricultural productivity, and strengthen community governance over shared water resources.
- Feasibility study for construction of Small-Scale Irrigation completed. The aim of the feasibility study for small-scale irrigation is to assess the technical, environmental, social, and economic viability of developing an irrigation scheme in the selected area. It seeks to determine whether the proposed SSI intervention can provide reliable and sustainable water supply for agricultural production, improve livelihoods, and ensure long-term benefits for the community. The study aims to evaluate water availability, soil suitability, command area potential, and appropriate irrigation technologies, while also analyzing the financial costs, expected returns, and potential risks. Ultimately, the feasibility study aims to provide evidence-based recommendations that guide decision-makers on whether to implement the SSI scheme and how to design it for maximum efficiency, sustainability, and community acceptance. Hence in this regard the study results show that the proposed site is feasible and recommended to proceed with the next step.

5.12 Low Land Resilience Project (LLRP)

Work Implemented during Preparatory Phase

- Baseline study completed
- Market Opportunity Assessment for IGA Conducted
- Community Orientation About Project conducted

Livelihood Activities

- Screening of 150 members (30 male and 120 female) to establish 2 SILC groups in Each three kebeles (Bedasa, Tutuftu and Sabaka) completed.
- Pathway activity in three intervention woredas are completed to Establish 6 Livelihood groups in three kebeles under progress.
- Training on climate-smart agriculture (agricultural practices resilient to climate change) to 150 agro-pastoralists
- Identification of sustainable businesses and selection of rights holders for the formation of 6 income-generating groups for women and youth.
- Technical assistance for the launch of agricultural and livestock enterprises was carried out for 2 income-generating groups of women and youth.

Gender Activity

- Screening to establish women empowerment group in three intervention kebele completed.
- Establishment of women empowerment groups under progress.
- One session of awareness campaigns for communities on women's rights in the context of International Women's Day was carried out.
- One session of promoting community dialogue to advance gender equality, dismantle stereotypes, and foster equitable practices in the community was carried out.

WASH Activities

- Assessment on existing WASH infrastructure conducted.

5.13 WASH- EMERGENCY for the IDP and Returnees/ WASH BHA

Emergency WASH Response project aims to address severe water scarcity affecting rural communities across selected kebeles, including IDPs and Returnees, in Chiro, Mieso and Gumbi Boredede Woreda of West Hararghe Zone, Oromia Region. Site assessment and feasibility study have been completed; pre-construction activities were carried out through community participation. In addition, strong collaboration has been established with relevant government offices to support effective project implementation. The following preliminary activities were undertaken in the reporting period:

- Out of the total 9 target kebeles an assessment was conducted on 6 sites/ kebeles for technical, social, and community engagement
- Continuous discussion with community representatives and WASHCo members

undertaken

- In some targeted kebeles the community has been working on access road maintenance and community awareness has been created regarding the full implementation of the project.
- A feasibility document has been prepared and submitted to HQ and donor for approval

5.14 Scaling Urban Nature based Climate Adaptation in Sub-Sahara Africa (SUNCASA)

SUNCASA project aimed to Strengthening the resilience of urban communities, watersheds, and biodiversity to the impacts of climate change, while reducing the barriers to NbS participation of women and other underrepresented groups. The project is implemented in Dire Dawa, Dechatu river catchment specifically in four kebeles (Adada, Lege Birra, Ija Aneni and Harla).

In 2025, the SUNCASA project restored 477.3 ha of land through afforestation, agroforestry, and buffer zone development, planting over 753,866 seedlings (65–114% progress against targets). It created 6,139 green job opportunities and trained over 500 participants in seedling management, beekeeping, composting, and integrated farm practices. These interventions are targeted to reduced flood risk, improved water, and promoted gender equality, with 85% of permanent jobs held by women, enhancing resilience and livelihoods in flood-prone kebeles.



Figure 20: Physical & Biological SWC activities in Dire Dawa administration rural kebele

5.15 Advancing Local Leadership in The Right way (ALLRight)

The ALLRight project has made meaningful progress in strengthening ECC-SDCOH and HCS’s institutional capacity over the past year. Key achievements include the development of foundational RM and BD strategy documents, pilot digitization of financial workflows, and increased leadership engagement. These efforts have enhanced internal systems and positioned the partner for direct donor engagement.

The project fostered ownership, collaboration, and learning—particularly in strategic planning and data-driven decision-making. Looking ahead, expanding RM strategies, digitizing end-to-end systems, and building leadership capacity are recommended to sustain momentum and advance leadership aspirations. The following are key achievements in the reporting period:

- SMILER workshop that brought together CRS and ECC-SDCBOH staff carried out. This enabled co-creation of key MEAL system tools such as data flow maps, stakeholder communication plans, and learning questions.
- Preparation and documentation of key pre-business development strategy documents, which are foundational documents for Resource Mobilization (RM) and Business Development (BD), including institutional BD assessment, donor mapping, funding landscape analysis, and competitive/collaborative mapping, were completed.
- Resource mobilization strategy workshop was conducted for 23 participants, including senior management, ALLRight staff, ECC-SDCBOH and CRS key staff.
- Draft Resource Mobilization strategy that reflects both internal capacity and external funding realities was developed.
- Financial Business Process Improvement (BPI) initiative aimed at strengthening the effectiveness, accountability, and compliance of HCS’s financial workflows carried out. In this regard, external consultants were hired, all five phases business process improvement cycles (Define, Measure, Improve, and Control) were successfully completed. Additionally, implementation of pilot digitization efforts commenced, including automation of travel requests, liquidations, and online approvals.

6 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND MEASURE TAKEN

6.1. Problem Encountered

- **Funding cut:** USG stop-work followed by funding-cut resulted in operational disruption, activities cancellation and 331 staff mass termination from RFSA project alone.
- **Climate extremes:** drought affects project’s seed multiplication activities, crop failure and seedling survival rates.
- **Limitation in financial services:** limited loan access from Sinke Bank; persistent cash shortage in Woreda CBE branches.

- **Limitation in market and supply input:** shortage of basic and improved seeds.
- **Security and administrative issues:** The new administrative restructuring of Somali region increased tension in the border areas impacting activity implementation.
 - Lack of commitment to support local peace structure by government representatives in some woredas.
- **Price Escalation/Inflation:** during procurement of industrial and local materials
- **Limited road access:** poor road conditions and seasonal weather delayed commodity and cash distributions.
- **Shortage of seedlings at government nursery sites**

6.2. Measure taken

- **Strengthen distribution and operating mechanism:** use of digital portal, booths, porters, and close coordination with local authorities ensured timely delivery.
- **Enhancing access to financial services:** loan access for PSNP clients were enhanced through organizing frequent consultations with Sinke and logistic support.
- **Improved input supply through seedling procurement from private supplier**
- **Promote drought tolerant and high-yielding crop varieties** to mitigate the impact of drought.
- **Institutional capacity strengthening:** staff training, regular monitoring and capacity building initiatives.

7 FINANCIAL AND COMMODITY RESOURCES UTILIZED

A total of ETB 4,016,020,688 was spent during the reporting, including the monetary value of commodity distribution, ETB 2,506,103,343.35. Program costs were ETB 3,887,734,247 (97%), while administrative costs were ETB 128,286,440.61 (3%).

8 ANNEX

- Financial Report