



**CARE Ethiopia**  
**End Line Survey Report**

**Project: Integrated WASH and Multipurpose Cash Support to IDPs and host Communities in Oromia and Somali Regions**

**Project Location**

**Dilo and Wachile Woredas in Borena Zone, Oromia Region**

**And**

**Karsadula, Liben and Dekasuftu Woredas of Liben Zone, Somali Region**

**Donor**

**USAID-BHA**

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## Table of Contents

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| <b>Acknowledgements</b> .....   | <a href="#">43</a>   |
| <b>List of Acronyms and abbreviations</b> .....   | <a href="#">54</a>   |
| <b>1. Executive Summary</b> .....   | <a href="#">65</a>   |
| <b>2. Introduction</b> .....  | <a href="#">76</a>   |
| <b>3. Objectives of the End Line Survey</b> .....   | 7                    |
| <b>4. Methodology and Sampling</b> .....  | 7                    |
| <b>4.1. Survey design, survey population and sampling unit</b> .....                              | 7                    |
| <b>4.2. Sampling Procedure and Sample Size</b> .....  | <a href="#">87</a>   |
| <b>4.3. Data Collection, Quality Assurance and Analysis:</b> .....                                | <a href="#">87</a>   |
| <b>5. Ethical consideration during data collection.</b> .....                                     | 8                    |
| <b>6. Dissemination of Findings</b> .....   | 8                    |
| <b>7. Findings and Discussion</b> .....   | <a href="#">98</a>   |
| <b>7.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents</b> .....                                      | <a href="#">98</a>   |
| <b>7.2. WASH- Access to water, hygiene and sanitation practices</b> .....                         | <a href="#">109</a>  |
| <b>7.3. Livelihoods- Livelihood sources, income sources</b> .....                                 | <a href="#">1514</a> |
| <b>7.4. Gender Based Violence, Level of Confidence to negotiate for own needs and wants</b> ..... | 19                   |
| <b>8. Conclusion and Recommendation</b> .....   | <a href="#">2423</a> |
| <b>8.1 Conclusion</b> .....   | <a href="#">2423</a> |
| <b>8.2. Recommendation</b> .....  | 24                   |

|  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Table 1: Findings on Major indicators in the project PMF .....   | <a href="#">65</a>               |
| Table 2: Sex and Age of Respondents, family member proportion and vulnerable family member .....                                       | 9                                |
| Table 3: Main water Source, Per capita water, regular & reason for not accessing regularly .....                                       | 10                               |
| Table 4: Travelling hour to and from water source and who mostly fetch water .....   | <a href="#">11</a> <del>10</del> |
| Table 5: Type of water container to collect water, cleanness of storage containers .....   | 11                               |
| Table 6: Water treatment practice and method of treatments used .....  | 12                               |
| Table 7: Where member of HH defecate, privacy and safety when using latrine.....   | <a href="#">13</a> <del>12</del> |
| Table 8: Type of latrine, condition, cleanness of latrine and hand washing at latrine .....  | 13                               |
| Table 9: How dispose feces of Children .....   | <a href="#">14</a> <del>13</del> |
| Table 10: When wash hands, detergents used to wash hands and reason for not using detergents .....                                     | 14                               |
| Table 11: HH Main Livelihoods and Main Income Source .....   | <a href="#">15</a> <del>14</del> |
| Table 12: Change in HH Income, coping mechanism to fill income gap.....  | <a href="#">16</a> <del>15</del> |
| Table 13: HH engaged in IGAs and benefit reported .....  | 16                               |
| Table 14: Access to Market and availability of items .....   | <a href="#">17</a> <del>16</del> |
| Table 15: Cash Management Training and benefits following the training .....   | <a href="#">18</a> <del>17</del> |
| Table 16: Decision making practice on cash utilization and related tension.....  | <a href="#">18</a> <del>17</del> |
| Table 17: HHs able to meet basic needs, humanitarian assistance made in safe & accessible manner, HH living in dignified shelter ..... | 18                               |
| Table 18: Access to NFI in the market, cash support reduced WASH-NFI expenditure .....   | <a href="#">19</a> <del>18</del> |
| Table 19: Awareness on GBV and level of agreement on its existence in the community .....  | <a href="#">20</a> <del>19</del> |
| Table 20: Major forms of GBV and primary victims.....  | 20                               |
| Table 21: GBV reporting and Services for GBV Survivors .....   | <a href="#">21</a> <del>20</del> |
| Table 22: How feel safe within HH, going to market alone and to take job outside HH .....  | <a href="#">22</a> <del>21</del> |
| Table 23: Level of Confidence to negotiate for own needs and wants-FEMALE Respondents .....  | 22                               |
| Table 24: Coping mechanism during crisis.....  | 23                               |

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## List of Acronyms and abbreviations

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| BHA   | Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance                  |
| BL    | Baseline   |
| CI    | Confidence interval                                |
| EL    | End Line   |
| GBV   | Gender Based Violence                              |
| HH    | Household  |
| IDPs  | Internally Displaced people                        |
| NGO   | Non-Governmental Organization                      |
| SPSS  | Statistics Package for Social Science              |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WASH  | Water, Sanitation & Hygiene                        |

## 1. Executive Summary

This report presented end line survey for the project entitled Integrated WASH and Multipurpose Cash Support to IDPs and host Communities in Oromia and Somali Regions, Ethiopia. The end line survey objective was to assess the impact of a one -year project compared to the baseline data set. The data collection conducted from September 10-20, 2021.

The survey design used for this end line survey is community based cross-sectional study. Quantitative data collection method was used for this end line survey using structured questionnaire. For consistency and better comparison of baseline and end line survey findings, the same sample size which used for baseline survey was used for this end line survey. Accordingly, a total of **253HHs** (135HHs from Liben and 118HHs from Borena) were interviewed. Digital data collection supported with kobo toolbox used to collect quantitative data from randomly selected respondents.

End line findings confirmed that the project impacted life of the target community. Progress from baseline showed for most of variables measured under this end line survey compared to baseline data, though some achievements are under compared to estimated target which not updated following baseline. Table 1 below presented end line findings against baseline and estimated target.

*Table 1: Findings on Major indicators in the project PMF*

| Indicators  | Baseline | Target | End Line |
|---|----------|--------|----------|
| % of HHs accessing safe and clean drinking water from protected water source.   | 28%      | NA     | 66.7%    |
| % of latrines/defecation sites in the target population with hand washing facilities that are functional and in use.                  | 45.8%    | 80%    | 51.1%    |
| % of people targeted by the hygiene promotion program who know at least three (3) of the five (5) critical times to wash hands.       | 44.8%    | 60%    | 72.5%    |
| % of people targeted by the hygiene promotion program who report using a latrine the last time they defecated.                        | 44.1%    | 80%    | 59.2%    |
| % of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households (all/most/some/none), according to their priorities | 90.7%    | 80%    | 94.7%    |
| % of households who reported generated enough income  | 14.7%    | NA     | 35.5%    |
| % of households received cash management training   | 14.2%    | NA     | 69%      |
| % of beneficiaries reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner    | NA       | 80%    | 89.7%    |
| % of target population living in safe and dignified shelters  | NA       | 80%    | 46.9%    |
| % of households reporting adequate access to household non-food items   | NA       | 85%    | 72.9%    |
| % of households who have reduced essential WASH related basic needs expenditures  | NA       | 90%    | 91.2%    |
| % of women reporting shared decision making on cash transfer use  | NA       | 80%    | 64.1%    |

|   |       |    |       |
|---|-------|----|-------|
| % of HH know what GBV mean  | 81.1% | NA | 96.2% |
| % of HH who agree GBV victims should report to someone  | 56.6% | NA | 91.2% |
| % of women and girls confident to negotiate for their own need with head of HH and external forum.  | 86.4% | NA | 99.8% |
| % of women and girls confident to negotiate for their own wants with head of HH and external forum. | 85.6% | NA | 99.8% |

## 2. Introduction

This report presented end line survey findings compared with baseline data for the project entitled *Integrated WASH and Multipurpose Cash Support to IDPs and host Communities in Oromia and Somali Regions*. The project implemented in five woredas (three woredas (Filtu, Dekasufutu and Karsadula in Liben zone Somali regional state and two woredas (Dillo and Wachile) in Borena zone Oromia regional state). The project is a one-year project form July 27, 2020 to July 26 2021(but extended for two months until September 27,2021 with non-cost extension). It is funded by USAID-BHA.

### Project Objectives:

- Improve health and wellbeing of conflict affected population by increasing access to safe water and improving hygiene and sanitation awareness and practices.
- Improve access to immediate food and non-food needs for conflict affected and displaced households through gender-sensitive multipurpose cash transfer

## 3. Objectives of the End Line Survey

The main objective of this end line survey is to assess impact of the intervention among targeted community.

### Specific objectives:

- ✓ Collect data on indicators in the project logical framework where benchmark data captured in the baseline survey.
- ✓ Conduct indicator based analysis and compare findings with the baseline data
- ✓ Document the end line survey findings for organizational use.

## 4. Methodology and Sampling

### 4.1. Survey design, survey population and sampling unit

**Survey Design:** the survey design used for this end line survey is community based cross-sectional study and digital data collection method employed to collect quantitative data from randomly selected project target community.

**Survey Population:** The survey population for this assessment was project targeted community in the project location.

**Sampling Unit:** the sampling unit for this end line survey was households.

## 4.2. Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

The sampling procedure used for this survey was multiple stage sampling. At first stage of sampling, the geographical location for this survey purposively selected where all woredas in the project locations (Filtu, Karsadula and Dekasuftu from Liben Zone and Dilo and Wachile from Borena Zone). These are woredas where the baseline survey conducted.

Second stage sampling, kebeles for data collection was randomly selected from list of kebeles from above purposively selected Woredas.

Third stage sampling was the household selection within each kebeles. For quantitative data collection, list of beneficiary households was used as sampling frame to select respondent households using random sampling approach.

### **Sample Size Determination for quantitative data collection:**

For consistency and better comparison of baseline and end line survey findings, the same sample size which used for baseline survey used for this end line survey. Accordingly, a total of **253HHs** (135HHs from Liben and 118HHs from Borena) were interviewed for this end line survey.

## 4.3. Data Collection, Quality Assurance and Analysis:

The same questionnaire which used for baseline was used for this end line survey data collection. The tool built into kobo toolbox and data collection was done using digital data collection.

Different approaches employed to ensure data quality ahead of actual data collection and throughout data collection process as well as post data collection activities. Selection of experience data collectors and provision of intensive training done ahead of data collection, close supervision during data collection, synchronizing collected data into kobo and reviewing for quality and feedback to data collectors before departure for next day data collection done to improve data quality. Data collection done from September 10-20,2021.

Data was exported from kobo toolbox into excel and data cleaning done ahead of data analysis. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 26. Emergency Unit LDM Manager was responsible for data cleaning, analysis and report write up.

## 5. Ethical consideration during data collection.

In the process of the data collection, special emphasis to protect the rights of the respondents was maintained. Ethical principles thoroughly followed during data collection and similarly we adhere to ethical issues during dissemination of findings of this survey.

### **Major steps/action followed: -**

- During actual data collection, the necessary communications like purpose of the assignment /survey was made with participants/respondents.
- Informed consent (verbal) was received from survey participants/respondents
- The confidentiality of individuals who participating in this survey kept anonymous.
- No identification such as names, identification numbers was used and information was analyzed as group data and not on individuals.

## 6. Dissemination of Findings

Findings from this end line survey was used to update indicators in the project logframe, and the report produced will be shared through email to concerned internal departments/personnel and stakeholders. The end line survey report will be submitted to donor with project final report. Printout of the survey report will be provided to zonal and woreda co-signatory offices.

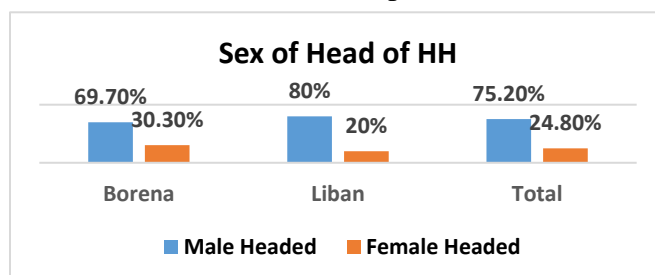


## 7. Findings and Discussion

### 7.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

A total of 261 households were interviewed for this end line survey which is same sample size with baseline survey. The majority, 92% (Borena 89.3%, Liben 94.3%) of respondents were female whereas male respondents constitute 8% (Borena 10.7%, Liben 5.7%) only.

Among households interviewed for this survey, the majority, 75.2% (Borena 69.7%, Liben 80%) were male headed households while the rest 24.8% (Borena 30.3%, Liben 20%) were female headed households.



Average age of respondents was 35.8 with 19 and 80 years of minimum and maximum age respectively. For interviewed households, female family members found slightly higher than male with 51.8% (Borena 51.4%, Liben 52.2%) whereas male family members found 48.2% (Borena 48.6%, Liben 47.8%). Under five children represents almost one-fourth of family size (24.1% - Borena 25.1%, Liben 23.5%).

Respondents were also asked whether there was vulnerable family member in their household. More than two-third, 68.7% (Borena 52.5%, Liben 82.9%) of respondents indicated under five children followed by households with pregnant and lactating mothers with 42.1% (Borena 22.1%, Liben 57.9%). Elderly people and people with impairment reported as family member by, 25.6% (Borena 19.7%, Liben 30.7%) and 13.7% (Borena 5.7%, Liben 20.7%), respectively.

Table 2: Sex and Age of Respondents, family member proportion and vulnerable family member

| Sex of Respondents                | Borena | Liben | Total |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Female                            | 89.3%  | 94.3% | 92%   |
| Male                              | 10.7%  | 5.7%  | 8.0%  |
| Total                             | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  |
| Age of Respondents                |        |       |       |
| Minimum                           | 19     | 19    | 19    |
| Maximum                           | 80     | 75    | 80    |
| Average                           | 35.5   | 36.2  | 35.8  |
| Respondent HH Family Proportion   |        |       |       |
| Female                            | 51.4%  | 52.2% | 51.8% |
| Male                              | 48.6%  | 47.8% | 48.2% |
| U5 Children                       | 25.1%  | 23.5% | 24.2% |
| HHs with Vulnerable Family member |        |       |       |
| U5 Children                       | 52.5%  | 82.9% | 68.7% |
| Pregnant and Lactating            | 22.1%  | 57.9% | 42.1% |
| Elderly                           | 19.7%  | 30.7% | 25.6% |
| People with disability            | 5.7%   | 20.7% | 13.7% |

|                             |       |    |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|----|-------|
| No vulnerable family member | 24.6% | 0% | 11.5% |
|-----------------------------|-------|----|-------|

## 7.2. WASH- Access to water, hygiene and sanitation practices

Main water sources for household consumption was assessed and presented under table 3 below. End line findings revealed that there was much improvements in access to improved/protected water source compared to baseline data. Those who reported protected water sources (protected hand pump, protected borehole, Ella/spring/piped water) as their main water source showed 48.7% increase from 28.0% of baseline to 66.7% end line – Borena from 37.3%BL to 51.6%EL and Liben from 18.7%BL to 79.8%EL). Respondents were also asked whether they able to access water regularly and easily from mentioned main source, findings on these regards also showed positive improvement with 16.8% increase for regular water access from 24.4% baseline to 41.2% end line (from 33.9 to 46.7% for Borena and from 14.8% to 36.4% for Liben), and 15.5% increase for easily access to water from the source (from 23.4% baseline to 38.9% end line- Borena from 17.8% to 27.9% and Liben from 28.9% to 48.9%).

Those who reported not accessing water regularly from main source they indicated were asked to indicate the reason, relatively the majority, 38% (Borena 38.6% and Liben 37.5%) indicated shortage of water as the main reason though the percentage of respondents who indicated this as main reason showed decrease from the baseline (from 72.9% to 38%). Distance of water source (Water source too far from the residential area) reported by 31.9% (Borena 40.9%, Liben 20.8%) respondents as one of a reason for not accessing water regularly. Lack of enough storage and long waiting/queuing time at water source also indicated as a reason for lack of regular water access by 14.4% and 9.4% respondents respectively (table 3).

Table 3: Main water Source, Per capita water, regular & reason for not accessing regularly

| Variables                                       | Borena |       | Liben  |       | Total |       |
|---|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | BL     | EL    | BL     | EL    | BL    | EL    |
| Main water source-Protected source              | 37.3%  | 51.6% | 18.7%  | 79.8% | 28.0% | 66.7% |
| Main water source-Unprotected source            | 62.7%  | 48.4% | 81.3%  | 20.2% | 72.0% | 33.3% |
| Per Capita water                                | 6.3    | 6.5   | 12.0   | 13.4  | 9.2   | 10.3  |
| Regular water access from main source           | 33.9%  | 46.7% | 14.8%  | 36.4% | 24.4% | 41.2% |
| HHs Reported water is easily Available          | 17.8%  | 27.9% | 28.9%  | 48.6% | 23.4% | 38.9% |
| <b>Reason for not accessing water regularly</b> |        |       |        |       |       |       |
| There are water shortages                       | 54.30% | 38.6% | 91.10% | 37.5% | 72.7% | 38.1% |
| Water is too far from the residential area      | 28.60% | 40.9% | 2.50%  | 20.8% | 15.6% | 31.9% |
| It is too dangerous to get water                | 0      | 0.0%  | 0.00%  | 6.9%  | 0.0%  | 3.1%  |
| Can't afford to buy enough water                | 0.00%  | 0.0%  | 1.30%  | 6.9%  | 0.7%  | 3.1%  |

|   |        |       |       |       |      |       |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Waiting time at the water point is too long | 17.10% | 12.5% | 0.00% | 5.6%  | 8.6% | 9.4%  |
| Don't have enough storage containers        | 0.00%  | 8.0%  | 5.10% | 22.2% | 2.6% | 14.4% |

Findings of the end line survey depicted huge improvement in the traveling time to water source, getting water plus travel time back to home. Percentage of respondents who indicate less than 30 minutes showed 11.9% increase from 16% baseline to 27.9% end line (Borena from 66.8% to 16.4% and Liben from 25.2% to 37.9%). Respondents were also asked the primarily responsible family member to fetch water and the majority, 83.2% (Borena 85.6% and Liben 75%) indicated adult women still the family member who primarily responsible to fetch water followed by 6.9% of respondents who indicated adult men, 5.3% reported boys (18 and below) and 4.6% of respondents who indicated girls (18 and below). The percentage of respondents who indicated adult women and adult men showed increase from the baseline while respondents who indicated a boys and girls less than 18 years of age showed decrease from the baseline (table 4).

Table 4-Travelling hour to and from water source and who mostly fetch water

| How long travelled to, water source, get water and back | Borena      |             | Liben       |             | Total       |             |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|   | BL          | EL          | BL          | EL          | BL          | EL          |
| Less than 30 minutes                                    | 6.8%        | 16.4%       | 25.2%       | 37.9%       | 16.0%       | 27.9%       |
| More than 30 minutes                                    | 93.2%       | 83.6%       | 74.8%       | 62.1%       | 84.0%       | 72.1%       |
| Total   | 100%        | 100%        | 100.0%      | 100.0%      | 100.0%      | 100.0%      |
| Primarily responsible to fetch water                    |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Adult women   | 85.6%       | 92.6%       | 57.8%       | 75.0%       | 71.7%       | 83.2%       |
| Adult men   | 0.8%        | 1.6%        | 9.0%        | 11.4%       | 4.9%        | 6.9%        |
| Boys (18 or below)                                      | 2.5%        | 0.8%        | 11.0%       | 9.3%        | 6.8%        | 5.3%        |
| Girls (18 or below)                                     | 11.0%       | 4.9%        | 17.8%       | 4.3%        | 14.4%       | 4.6%        |
| Don't know  | 0.0%        | 0.0%        | 4.4%        | 0.0%        | 2.2%        | 0.0%        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> |

As presented under table 5 below, only near to one-fourth (23.7%) of respondents reported they have water storage container for drinking water though the end line findings showed improvement compared to baseline with 8.1 percent increase from 15.8% baseline to 23.7% end line (from 28.1% BL to 39.3% EL for Borena and from 3.4% BL to 5.7% EL for Liben). After getting consent for water storage observation, data enumerators done water storage containers observation aimed at checking for cleanness and whether covered or not, and the findings revealed that households with clean and covered water storage containers showed improvement for Borena (from 3.4% BL to 7.4% EL) while it showed decrease from baseline for Liben, from 63% BL to 48.6% EL).

Table 5: Type of water container to collect water, cleanness of storage containers

| Have separate water container                     | Borena |       | Liben  |        | Total  |        |
|---|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|   | BL     | EL    | BL     | EL     | BL     | EL     |
| Yes   | 28.1%  | 39.3% | 3.4%   | 5.7%   | 15.8%  | 23.7%  |
| No  | 71.9%  | 60.7% | 96.6%  | 94.3%  | 84.3%  | 76.3%  |
| Total   | 100%   | 100%  | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| <b>Condition of water container (Observation)</b> |        |       |        |        |        |        |
| Clean and Covered                                 | 3.4%   | 7.4%  | 63.0%  | 48.6%  | 33.2%  | 29.4%  |
| Clean and uncovered                               | 5.1%   | 4.9%  | 16.3%  | 25.0%  | 10.7%  | 15.6%  |
| Dirty and covered                                 | 91.5%  | 86.1% | 0.0%   | 25.7%  | 45.8%  | 53.8%  |
| Dirty and uncovered                               | 0.0%   | 1.6%  | 0.0%   | 0.7%   | 0.0%   | 1.1%   |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | 100%   | 100%  | 79%    | 100%   | 90%    | 100%   |

Respondent household drinking water treatment practice and water borne disease cases also assessed and the findings from the end line presented under table 6 below. Less than half of respondents 42.3% with 5% decrease from baseline reported that member of family treat water before drinking. This practice showed improvement compared to baseline for Borena (from 12.7% to 17.2%) while showed decrease from baseline for Liben (from 65% BL to 47.9% EL). Respondents were also asked if any member of household have experienced water borne disease in the last four weeks of survey time, and 30.5% (44.33% Borena and 18.6% Liben) of respondents reported member of household experienced water borne disease/diarrhea which showed 8.3% increase from baseline data (from 28.7%BL to 44.3% EL for Borena and from 16.3 % BL to 18.6% EL for Liben).

Table 6: Water treatment practice and method of treatments used

| Treat water before drinking             | Borena |       | Liben  |        | Total  |        |
|---|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|   | BL     | EL    | BL     | EL     | BL     | EL     |
| Yes                                     | 12.7%  | 17.2% | 83.0%  | 65.0%  | 47.9%  | 42.7%  |
| No                                      | 87.3%  | 82.8% | 17.0%  | 35.0%  | 52.2%  | 57.3%  |
| Total                                   | 100%   | 100%  | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| <b>HHs reported water borne disease</b> |        |       |        |        |        |        |
| Yes                                     | 28.0%  | 44.3% | 16.3%  | 18.6%  | 22.2%  | 30.5%  |
| No                                      | 72.0%  | 55.7% | 83.7%  | 81.4%  | 77.9%  | 69.5%  |
| Total                                   | 100%   | 100%  | 100%   | 100%   | 100%   | 100%   |

Percentage of households who using latrine (communal plus private) showed 32% improvement when compared to baseline data for Borena (from 0.8%BS to 32.8% EL)% while it showed decrease for Liben from 87% t0 82%. Percentage of respondents reported access to communal latrine showed increase for both locations from 0.8% BL to 17.2%EL for Borena and from 24.4% BL to 54.3%EL for Liben. Open defecation practice showed improvement for Borena which reduced from 52.6%BS into 40.8%EL whereas it showed increase for Liben from 5.9%BS to

17.9%EL. But aggregated findings showed improvement compared to baseline with 12% decrease in open defecation practice.

Table 7: Where member of HH defecate, privacy and safety when using latrine

| Where HH Defecate | Borena |       | Liben |       | Total |       |
|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                   | BL     | EL    | BL    | EL    | BL    | EL    |
| Household latrine | 0.0%   | 15.6% | 63.0% | 27.9% | 31.5% | 22.2% |
| Communal latrine  | 0.8%   | 17.2% | 24.4% | 54.3% | 12.6% | 37.0% |
| Open defecation   | 99.2%  | 67.2% | 5.9%  | 17.9% | 52.6% | 40.8% |
| Don't know        | 0.0%   | 0.0%  | 0.0%  | 0.0%  | 0.0%  | 0.0%  |
| Missing           | 0.0%   | 0.0%  | 6.7%  | 0.0%  | 3.4%  | 0.0%  |
| Total             | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |

Percentage of respondent households who reported access to their own private latrine showed decrease from baseline from 31.9% BL to 22.2% EL, but it showed significant improvement for Borena with almost 15% increase from baseline (0.8% BL to 15.6% EL). Thus the overall decrease was due to findings for Liben zone which showed significant decrease from baseline (from 63% BL to 27.9% EL). As observed by data enumerator 51.1 % of private latrines with 5% increase from baseline (Borena-from 0% BL to 25%EL and Liben from 46.3% BL to 58.6%EL) has functioning hand washing facility. Respondents were asked whether they used latrine last time they defecate and 59% (32.8% for Borena with significant improvement from 0.8%BL and 82.2% for Liben with 5% decrease from BL) reported they used latrine when they defecate last time during survey time (table 8).

Table 8: Type of latrine, condition, cleanness of latrine and hand washing at latrine

| HHs with private latrine   | Borena |       | Liben |       | Total |       |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | BL     | EL    | BL    | EL    | BL    | EL    |
| Yes  | 0.8%   | 15.6% | 63.0% | 27.9% | 31.9% | 22.2% |
| No   | 99.2%  | 84.4% | 37.0% | 72.1% | 68.1% | 77.8% |
| Total  | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |
| <b>Latrines with functioning hand washing facilities</b>                             |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| Yes  | 0%     | 25.0% | 46.3% | 58.6% | 45.8% | 51.1% |
| No   | 100%   | 75%   | 53.7% | 41.4% | 64.3% | 48.9% |
| Total  | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |
| <b>Using a latrine the last time they defecated (private &amp; Communal latrine)</b> |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| Yes  | 0.8%   | 32.8% | 87.4% | 82.2% | 44.1% | 59.2% |
| No   | 99.2%  | 67.2% | 12.6% | 17.8% | 55.9% | 40.8% |
| Total  | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |

Under five children fences management was one of areas end line findings assessed. Half of respondents, 50.4% (60.7% Borena and 41.4% Liben) reported they collect and thrown into garbage while one-fourth (25.2%-10.7% from Borena and 37.9% from Liben) reported they collect

and dump into latrine. Findings on child feces management showed improvement for Borena while showed no progress for Liben zone (table 9 below).

Table 9: How dispose feces of Children

| How Dispose feces of U5 children | Borena |       | Liben |       | Total |       |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                  | BL     | EL    | BL    | EL    | BL    | EL    |
| Collect and dump to latrine      | 0.8%   | 10.7% | 61.5% | 37.9% | 31.2% | 25.2% |
| Collect and burying              | 0.0%   | 5.7%  | 6.7%  | 11.4% | 3.4%  | 8.8%  |
| Collect and thrown into garbage  | 94.1%  | 60.7% | 20.0% | 41.4% | 57.1% | 50.4% |
| Child used toilet/latrine        | 0.0%   | 4.9%  | 7.4%  | 2.1%  | 3.7%  | 3.4%  |
| Nothing is done with it          | 0.0%   | 16.4% | 0.0%  | 0.0%  | 0.0%  | 7.6%  |
| Missing                          | 5.1%   | 1.6%  | 4.4%  | 7.1%  | 4.8%  | 4.6%  |
| Total                            | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |

Critical time hand washing practice of respondent households assessed and presented under table 10 below. End line findings on households who practicing hand washing at least during three critical time showed significant progress from the baseline with 27.7% increase from baseline (18% increase for Borena from 43.6%BL to 61.5%EL and 38% increase for Liben from 45.9% BL to 82.2% EL). Respondents were also asked whether they use detergents when washing hands and the majority 69.1% ( 87.7% from Borena and 52.9% from Liben) reported they used soap and 1.5% reported ash/sand, therest 29.4% (12.3% Borena,44.3% Liban) reported they used only water. Percentage of respondents who reported detergent use showed improvement from baseline for Borna.

Table 10: When wash hands, detergents used to wash hands and reason for not using detergents

| Critical time hand washing practice        | Borena |       | Liben |       | Total |       |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | BL     | EL    | BL    | EL    | BL    | EL    |
| Only 1 critical time                       | 40.2%  | 5.7%  | 47.4% | 0.7%  | 43.8% | 3.1%  |
| Two critical time                          | 16.2%  | 32.8% | 6.7%  | 17.1% | 11.5% | 24.4% |
| At least three critical times              | 43.6%  | 61.5% | 45.9% | 82.2% | 44.8% | 72.5% |
| Total                                      | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |
| <b>Detergents used during hand washing</b> |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| Soap (any type including powder/ Omo)      | 83.9%  | 87.7% | 61.5% | 52.9% | 72.7% | 69.1% |
| Water only                                 | 13.6%  | 12.3% | 28.9% | 44.3% | 21.3% | 29.4% |
| Ash / Sand                                 | 2.5%   | 0.0%  | 9.6%  | 2.9%  | 6.1%  | 1.5%  |
| Total                                      | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |

### 7.3. Livelihoods- Livelihood sources, income sources

Satisfaction with relevance, timeliness and accountability of livelihoods response was one of the expected project outcome. As findings of the end line survey depicted, the majority, 91.2% (86.9% Borena, 74% 95%) respondents reported that they satisfied with relevance, timeliness and accountability of livelihoods response. Table 11 below presented main livelihoods and income source for respondent households. Like baseline the majority, 52.6% (Borena 64.4%, Liben 34.3%) of respondents reported livestock rearing/pastoralism as main source of livelihoods followed by income from daily labor (11.1%-7.6% Borena, 20% Liben), petty trade (10.7%-Borena 1.7%, liben 7.1%). They were also asked to indicate one main income source, and income from livestock rearing indicated relatively more respondents (43.2%) as main income source while income from daily labor and petty trade reported by 16.4% and 14.1% respondents respectively.

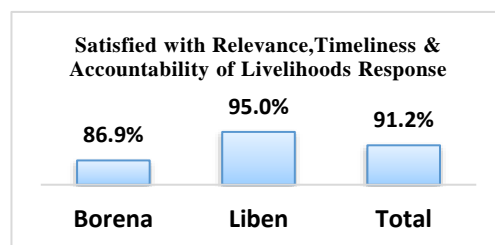


Table 11: HH Main Livelihoods and Main Income Source

| Main source of Livelihoods                 | Borena |       | Liben |       | Total |       |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | BL     | EL    | BL    | EL    | BL    | EL    |
| Agriculture/ crop production               | 1.7%   | 0.8%  | 30.4% | 17.1% | 16.1% | 9.5%  |
| Livestock rearing / Pastoralism            | 64.4%  | 73.8% | 8.9%  | 34.3% | 36.7% | 52.6% |
| Agro pastoralism (crop & livestock)        | 0.0%   | 9.0%  | 6.7%  | 5.1%  | 3.4%  | 6.9%  |
| Petty trading                              | 1.7%   | 14.8% | 3.0%  | 7.1%  | 2.4%  | 10.7% |
| Income from daily labor                    | 7.6%   | 0.8%  | 49.6% | 20.0% | 28.6% | 11.1% |
| Relief aid                                 | 9.0%   | 0.8%  | 0.0%  | 12.1% | 4.5%  | 6.9%  |
| Support from relative and friends          | 15.6%  | 0.0%  | 1.4%  | 4.3%  | 8.5%  | 2.3%  |
| <b>Total</b>                               | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |
| <b>Main Income Source</b>                  |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| Income from agriculture production         | 1.7%   | 0.0%  | 23.0% | 17.8% | 12.4% | 9.5%  |
| Income from Livestock rearing              | 50.0%  | 67.2% | 5.2%  | 22.1% | 27.6% | 43.2% |
| Income from Both livestock and Agriculture | 23.7%  | 9.8%  | 4.4%  | 3.6%  | 14.1% | 6.5%  |
| Income from Petty trading                  | 3.5%   | 21.4% | 14.8% | 7.9%  | 9.2%  | 14.1% |
| Relief aid                                 | 16.9%  | 0.8%  | 3.7%  | 13.6% | 10.3% | 7.6%  |
| Support from relative and friends          | 4.2%   | 0.0%  | 48.9% | 5.0%  | 26.6% | 2.7%  |
| Income from daily labor                    | 0.0%   | 0.8%  | 0.0%  | 30.0% | 0.0%  | 16.4% |
| <b>Total</b>                               | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |

More than one-third, 35.5% (34.3% Borena and 36.4% Liben) of respondent reported they generate enough income which showed more than 20% increase from baseline—from 14.7% BL to 35.5% EL, which is 25% increase for Borena from 9.3% BL to 34.4% EL and 16.4% increase for Liben from 20% BL to 36.4% EL. Those who reported not generating enough income were asked how they cover the deficient and more than half of respondents, 54.4% (42.5% Borena, 65.2% Liben) reported they were covering the deficit through taking loan followed by those who indicated reduce



meal size and frequency (18.2%-Borena36.3%, Liben1.1%0) and those who indicated firewood/charcoal sale with 10.7% (12.5%Borena,9% Liben).Two-third of respondents, 66.4%(70.5% Borena,62.9% Liben) with 8% increase from baseline reported that their household currently has debt. The major coping mechanisms used to cover income deficient were negative coping mechanisms which implies still need for humanitarian and development intervention (table 12)

Table 12:Change in HH Income, coping mechanism to fill income gap

| <b>Generate enough income</b>         | <b>Borena</b> |           | <b>Liben</b> |           | <b>Total</b> |           |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
|                                       | <b>BL</b>     | <b>EL</b> | <b>BL</b>    | <b>EL</b> | <b>BL</b>    | <b>EL</b> |
| Yes                                   | 9.3%          | 34.4%     | 20.0%        | 36.4%     | 14.7%        | 35.5%     |
| No                                    | 90.7%         | 65.6%     | 80.0%        | 63.6%     | 85.4%        | 64.5%     |
| Total                                 | 100%          | 100%      | 100%         | 100%      | 100%         | 100%      |
| <b>HH did HH cover income deficit</b> |               |           |              |           |              |           |
| Take loan                             | 28.2%         | 42.5%     | 61.4%        | 65.2%     | 44.8%        | 54.4%     |
| Firewood/charcoal sale                | 9.6%          | 12.5%     | 0.0%         | 9.0%      | 4.8%         | 10.7%     |
| Support from relative and friends     | 7.4%          | 4.5%      | 22.8%        | 6.7%      | 15.1%        | 5.9%      |
| Relief aid                            | 22.9%         | 2.5%      | 6.1%         | 10.1%     | 14.5%        | 6.5%      |
| Reduce meal size and frequency        | 25.0%         | 36.3%     | 0.0%         | 1.1%      | 12.5%        | 18.2%     |
| Engage in daily labor                 | 7.2%          | 1.7%      | 9.8%         | 7.9%      | 8.5%         | 4.8%      |
| Total                                 | 100%          | 100%      | 100%         | 100%      | 100%         | 100%      |
| <b>HH currently has debt</b>          |               |           |              |           |              |           |
| Yes                                   | 73.7%         | 70.5%     | 43.0%        | 62.9%     | 58.4%        | 66.4%     |
| No                                    | 26.3%         | 29.5%     | 57.0%        | 37.1%     | 41.7%        | 33.6%     |
| Total                                 | 100%          | 100%      | 100%         | 100%      | 100%         | 100%      |

Respondents were asked whether any family member engaged in petty trading and more than one-third, 34.4%(45.9%Borena, 24.3%Liben) of respondents reported at least one of family member engaged in petty trading which is 3.8% increase from baseline. Those who reported yes were asked the benefit they gained from the petty trade, where 631.8%(30.3%Borena,47.6%Liben) reported their household income increased since then followed by those who mentioned able to meet their household basic needs, 30.7% (37.7%Borena,21.4%Liben). And one-fifth of respondents (20.7%-Borena27% &Liben9.5%) reported it helped them to save some amount of money (table 13).

Table 13: HH engaged in IGAs and benefit reported

| <b>Family Member Engaged in Petty trade/IGAs</b> | <b>Borena</b> |           | <b>Liben</b> |           | <b>Total</b> |           |
|--|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
|  | <b>BL</b>     | <b>EL</b> | <b>BL</b>    | <b>EL</b> | <b>BL</b>    | <b>EL</b> |
| Yes  | 10.0%         | 45.9%     | 51.6%        | 24.3%     | 30.8%        | 34.4%     |
| No   | 90.0%         | 54.1%     | 48.4%        | 75.7%     | 69.2%        | 65.6%     |
| Total  | 100%          | 100%      | 100%         | 100%      | 100%         | 100%      |
| <b>Benefit from the Petty trade/IGAs</b>         |               |           |              |           |              |           |
| Able to meet basic need of my household          | 33.6%         | 37.7%     | 7.6%         | 21.4%     | 20.6%        | 30.7%     |



|   |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| My household income increased since then            | 27.0% | 30.3% | 64.8% | 47.6% | 45.9% | 31.8% |
| Saved some amount of money                          | 24.1% | 27.0% | 3.4%  | 9.5%  | 13.7% | 20.7% |
| Used to diversify the household livelihood activity | 15.3% | 5.2%  | 24.1% | 21.4% | 19.7% | 16.8% |
| <b>Total</b>  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |

Table 14 below presented challenge to access market, availability of items respondents need to buy and the type of items not easily available. Percentage of respondents who reported no challenge to access market was higher for Borena with 27% increase from baseline (from 55%BL to 77%EL) while percentage of respondents who reported no challenge showed decrease from baseline for Liben (from 28.4%BL to 12.9%EL). Overall, 43.7% of respondents with 1% increase from baseline reported no challenge to access market. Relatively the majority, 57.3% (23% Borena, 87.1% Liben) of respondents reported they were facing challenges to access market. Majority of respondents, 71.8% (Borena 91%, Liben 55%) reported there are items which they need to but are not easily available in the market. They were asked to list those items and the majority 79.7% (Borena 63.6%, Liben 82.5%) indicated food items (rice, wheat, maize, flour etc.) followed 16.2% (Borena 12.7%, Liben 36.4%) of respondents who indicated NFI items (cooking sets, lamps, plastic sheets...etc.).

Table 14: Access to Market and availability of items

| Face challenges to access market                           | Borena |       | Liben |       | Total |       |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | BL     | EL    | BL    | EL    | BL    | EL    |
| Yes  | 55.1%  | 77.0% | 28.4% | 12.9% | 41.8% | 42.7% |
| No   | 44.9%  | 23.0% | 71.6% | 87.1% | 58.3% | 57.3% |
| <b>Total</b>   | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |
| Items HH need to purchase available in the market          |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| Yes  | 59.3%  | 91.0% | 37.1% | 55.0% | 48.2% | 71.8% |
| No   | 40.7%  | 9.0%  | 62.9% | 45.0% | 51.8% | 28.2% |
| <b>Total</b>   | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |
| Type of items  |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| Food items (rice, wheat, maize, flour etc.)                | 79.2%  | 63.6% | 17.2% | 82.5% | 48.2% | 79.7% |
| NFI materials (cooking sets, lamps, plastic sheets...etc.) | 2.1%   | 36.4% | 39.1% | 12.7% | 20.6% | 16.2% |
| Fuel/ charcoal/ fire wood                                  | 18.8%  | 0.0%  | 6.3%  | 0.0%  | 12.6% | 0.0%  |
| Shoe and clothes   | 0.0%   | 0.0%  | 26.6% | 4.8%  | 13.3% | 4.1%  |
| Shelter NFIs (iron sheet, nail, wood etc.)                 | 0.0%   | 0.0%  | 10.9% |       | 5.5%  | 0.0%  |
| <b>Total</b>   | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |

During baseline, only 14.2% (6.8% Borena & 21.5% Liben) who reported they received cash management training, for end line 69% (77.9% Borena, 60% Liben) of respondents which is significant improvement from baseline (55% Increase) reported they received training on cash management. Those who reported received training were asked the benefit they gained from the

training, and the majority, 57.7% (75.4% Borena, 42.1% Liben) reported they gained skill on efficient cash utilization followed by 43.9% (70.5% Borena, 20.7% Liben) respondents who indicated their saving habit improved. Able to engage in income generating activities (IGAs) indicated by 29.8% (45.9% Borena, 15.7% Liben) of respondents as a benefit from the cash management training (table 15).

Table 15: Cash Management Training and benefits following the training

| Received training on cash management and saving                     | Borena |        | Liben |        | Total |       |
|---|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
|   | BL     | EL     | BL    | EL     | BL    | EL    |
| Yes   | 6.8%   | 77.9%  | 21.5% | 60.0%  | 14.2% | 69.0% |
| No  | 93.2%  | 22.1%  | 78.5% | 40.0%  | 85.9% | 31.0% |
| Total   | 100%   | 100%   | 100%  | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  |
| <b>Benefit from cash management training (Multiple response-EL)</b> |        |        |       |        |       |       |
| My saving habit improved  | 21.9%  | 70.50% | 29.4% | 20.70% | 25.7% | 43.9% |
| Able to engage in IGAs  | 34.3%  | 45.9%  | 30.6% | 15.7%  | 32.5% | 29.8% |
| Gained skill on efficient cash utilization                          | 43.8%  | 75.4%  | 40.0% | 42.1%  | 41.9% | 57.7% |
| Total   | 100%   | 121%   | 100%  | 58%    | 100%  | 131%  |

Findings of the end line survey revealed that household decision making on cash utilization mostly made jointly by both men and women as indicated by 64.1% (Borena 54.1%, Liben 72.9%) of respondents whereas 18.7% (Borena 29.5%, Liben 9.3%) and 17.2% (Borena 16.4%, Liben 17.8%) of respondents indicated the decision made separately by women and men respectively (table 16).

Table 16: Decision making practice on cash utilization and related tension

| Who makes decision in the HH on cash utilization | Borena |       | Liben |       | Total |       |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | BL     | EL    | BL    | EL    | BL    | EL    |
| Both Women and Men                               | 52.5%  | 54.1% | 72.6% | 72.9% | 62.6% | 64.1% |
| Women  | 12.7%  | 29.5% | 6.7%  | 9.3%  | 9.7%  | 18.7% |
| Men  | 34.7%  | 16.4% | 20.7% | 17.8% | 27.7% | 17.2% |
| Total  | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |

Meeting basic needs among target community was one of project indicators set to measure project impact. The majority, 94.7% (37.4% all of basic needs, 35.5% most of basic needs and 21.6% some basic needs) reported able to meet their basic needs. Almost ninety percent (89.7%-86.95% Borena, 92.1% Liben) of respondents reported the humanitarian assistance made in safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner. Respondent households were also asked whether they were living in dignified shelter or not, less than half (47%-Borena 32%, Liben-60%) of respondents reported they were living in dignified shelter (table 17).

Table 17: HHs able to meet basic needs, humanitarian assistance made in safe & accessible manner, HH living in dignified shelter

| HHs able to meet basic needs | Borena | Liben | Total |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Yes, meet all of basic needs | 38.5%  | 36.4% | 37.4% |

|   |        |        |        |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Yes, meet most of basic needs   | 32.8%  | 37.9%  | 35.5%  |
| Yes, meet some of basic needs   | 27.9%  | 16.4%  | 21.6%  |
| Not meet basic needs  | 0.8%   | 9.3%   | 5.3%   |
| Total   | 100%   | 100%   | 100%   |
| <b>Humanitarian Assistance made in safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner</b> |        |        |        |
| Yes   | 86.9%  | 92.1%  | 89.7%  |
| No  | 3.3%   | 7.9%   | 5.7%   |
| Do not know   | 9.8%   | 0.0%   | 4.6%   |
| Total   | 100%   | 100%   | 100%   |
| <b>Did your HH living in dignified shelter</b>  |        |        |        |
| Yes   | 32.0%  | 60.0%  | 46.9%  |
| No  | 66.4%  | 40.0%  | 52.3%  |
| Do not know   | 1.6%   | 0.0%   | 0.8%   |
| Total   | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

As presented under table 18 below, the majority (72.9%) of respondents reported adequate access to NFI in the market. They were also asked whether the cash support provided through this project helped them to reduce WASH-NFI expenditure, and 91.2% (87.7% Borena, 94.3% Liben) respondents reported the cash support helped to reduce WASH-NFI related expenditures. Similarly, 91.2% (86.9% Borena, 95% Liben) of respondents reported they satisfied with the relevance, timeliness and accountability of the livelihoods response.

Table 18: Access to NFI in the market, cash support reduced WASH-NFI expenditure

| <b>Adequate access to HH NFI in the market</b>                                       | <b>Borena</b> | <b>Liben</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Yes  | 77.9%         | 68.6%        | 72.9%        |
| No   | 20.5%         | 31.4%        | 26.3%        |
| Do not know  | 1.6%          | 0.0%         | 0.8%         |
| Total  | 100%          | 100%         | 100%         |
| <b>Supported Cash helped to reduce expenditure on WASH-NFI</b>                       |               |              |              |
| Yes  | 87.7%         | 94.3%        | 91.2%        |
| No   | 12.3%         | 5.7%         | 8.8%         |
| Do not know  | 0.0%          | 0.0%         | 0.0%         |
| Total  | 100%          | 100%         | 100%         |
| <b>Satisfied on relevance, timeliness and accountability of livelihoods response</b> |               |              |              |
| Yes  | 86.9%         | 95.0%        | 91.2%        |
| No   | 4.1%          | 5.0%         | 4.6%         |
| Do not know  | 9.0%          | 0.0%         | 4.2%         |
| Total  | 100.0%        | 100.0%       | 100.0        |

#### **7.4. Gender Based Violence, Level of Confidence to negotiate for own needs and wants**

The majority of respondents were aware of what GBV means where end line findings showed 15.1% improvement (from the baseline, from 81.1% baseline to 96.2% end line). More than half

of respondents (53.1%-with 13% strongly agree and 40.1% with agree) showed their agreement on existence of GBV in their community. One-fifth (25.2%) of respondents indicated disagree whereas 18.3% indicated strongly disagree on existence of GBV in their community. The rest 3.4% of respondents reported do not know (table 24)

Table 19: Awareness on GBV and level of agreement on its existence in the community

| Know what GBV mean                | Borena |       | Liben |       | Total |       |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                   | BL     | EL    | BL    | EL    | BL    | EL    |
| Yes                               | 70.6%  | 98.4% | 91.5% | 94.3% | 81.1% | 96.2% |
| No                                | 29.4%  | 1.6%  | 9%    | 5.7%  | 19.0% | 3.8%  |
| Total                             | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |
| <b>GBV exists in my community</b> |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| Strongly agree                    | 29.7%  | 0.8%  | 8.9%  | 23.6% | 19.3% | 13.0% |
| Agree                             | 55.9%  | 55.7% | 51.9% | 26.4% | 53.9% | 40.1% |
| Disagree                          | 2.5%   | 20.5% | 31.9% | 29.3% | 17.2% | 25.2% |
| Strongly disagree                 | 1.7%   | 21.3% | 0.7%  | 15.7% | 1.2%  | 18.3% |
| I don't know                      | 10.2%  | 1.6%  | 6.7%  | 5.0%  | 8.5%  | 3.4%  |
| <b>Total</b>                      | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |

Major forms of GBV and primary victims of GBV was also assessed and findings presented under table 20 below. FGM (Female genital mutilation) reported by relatively higher percentage of respondents as major form of GBV in their community followed by domestic/physical violence with 39.6% of respondents. Sexual abuse and rape also indicated as major form of GBV by 6.5% and 4.3% of respondents, respectively. Regarding primary victims of GBV, the majority (60.4%) respondents indicated women above age of 18 followed by those who indicated adolescent girls (14 to 18 years) with 18% and girls less than 14 years (similarly 18% respondents).

Table 20: Major forms of GBV and primary victims

| Major forms of GBV in the community | Borena |       | Liben |       | Total |       |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                     | BL     | EL    | BL    | EL    | BL    | EL    |
| Domestic/physical violence          | 35.4%  | 56.5% | 57.3% | 22.9% | 46.4% | 39.6% |
| Sexual abuse                        | 4.6%   | 2.9%  | 1.3%  | 10.0% | 3.0%  | 6.5%  |
| Rape                                | 0.0%   | 0.0%  | 1.3%  | 8.6%  | 0.7%  | 4.3%  |
| Attempted rape                      | 0.0%   | 0.0%  | 0.0%  | 1.4%  | 0.0%  | 0.7%  |
| Denial of resources                 | 15.4%  | 0.0%  | 6.7%  | 0.0%  | 11.1% | 0.0%  |
| FGM/Female genital mutilation       | 38.5%  | 34.8% | 25.3% | 50.0% | 31.9% | 42.4% |
| Emotional abuse                     | 0.0%   | 0.0%  | 2.7%  | 1.4%  | 1.4%  | 0.7%  |
| Intimate partner violence           | 1.5%   | 0.0%  | 0.0%  | 0.0%  | 0.8%  | 0.0%  |
| Earlier/force marriage              | 4.6%   | 5.8%  | 5.3%  | 5.7%  | 5.0%  | 5.8%  |
| Total                               | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |
| <b>Primary Victims of GBV</b>       |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| Women above 18 years                | 60.4%  | 89.9% | 50.7% | 31.4% | 55.6% | 60.4% |

|                                    |       |      |       |       |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Men above 18 years                 | 1.0%  | 0.0% | 13.7% | 0.0%  | 7.3%  | 0.0%  |
| Adolescent girls ( 14 to 18 years) | 32.3% | 2.9% | 16.4% | 32.9% | 24.4% | 18.0% |
| Adolescent boys ( 14 to 18 years)  | 0.0%  | 0.0% | 0.0%  | 0.0%  | 0.0%  | 0.0%  |
| Boys ( < 14 years)                 | 0.0%  | 0.0% | 1.4%  | 0.0%  | 0.7%  | 0.0%  |
| Girls ( < 14 years)                | 6.3%  | 7.2% | 16.4% | 28.6% | 11.3% | 18.0% |
| Elderly and disabled               | 0.0%  | 0.0% | 1.4%  | 7.1%  | 0.7%  | 3.6%  |
| Total                              | 100%  | 100% | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |

Respondents who indicated GBV victims do report to someone showed huge (36.4%) increase from baseline 56.6%BL to 01.2%EL with relatively with higher increase in Liben. Respondents were also asked to whom GBV victims were reporting and where did they access services. The majority (59%) mentioned community elders followed by 34.3% who indicated community leaders. Regarding where GBV survivors are accessing services, 41.6% of respondents mentioned health facilities followed by those who mentioned church/mosque (20.2%) and women friendly spaces (13%). The rest 16% reported there was no services (table 26).

Table 21: GBV reporting and Services for GBV Survivors

| Do GBV victims report to someone              | Borena |        | Liben |        | Total |        |
|---|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
|   | BL     | EL     | BL    | EL     | BL    | EL     |
| Yes   | 71.0%  | 89.3%  | 42.2% | 92.9%  | 56.6% | 91.2%  |
| No  | 21.4%  | 9.8%   | 10.4% | 1.4%   | 15.9% | 5.3%   |
| Do not know                                   | 7.6%   | 0.8%   | 47.4% | 5.7%   | 27.5% | 3.5%   |
| Total   | 100%   | 100%   | 100%  | 100%   | 100%  | 100%   |
| <b>Where GBV victims reporting</b>            |        |        |       |        |       |        |
| Community leaders                             | 6.7%   | 17.4%  | 59.3% | 48.5%  | 33.0% | 34.3%  |
| Community elders                              | 78.3%  | 67.9%  | 11.1% | 51.5%  | 44.7% | 59.0%  |
| Police station                                | 3.3%   | 1.8%   | 23.0% | 0.0%   | 13.2% | 0.8%   |
| Health facilities                             | 0.0%   | 0.0%   | 4.4%  | 0.0%   | 2.2%  | 0.0%   |
| Informing parents                             | 10.0%  | 11.0%  | 0.7%  | 0.0%   | 5.4%  | 5.0%   |
| None  | 1.7%   | 1.8%   | 1.5%  | 0.0%   | 1.6%  | 0.8%   |
| Total   | 100%   | 100.0% | 100%  | 100.0% | 100%  | 100.0% |
| <b>Where does GBV Victims access services</b> |        |        |       |        |       |        |
| Women friendly space                          | 4.2%   | 7.4%   | 14.8% | 17.9%  | 9.5%  | 13.0%  |
| Health facility                               | 50.0%  | 76.2%  | 12.6% | 11.4%  | 31.2% | 41.6%  |
| Church / mosque                               | 2.5%   | 0.8%   | 0.7%  | 37.1%  | 1.6%  | 20.2%  |
| Police station                                | 20.4%  | 2.5%   | 38.5% | 15.0%  | 29.5% | 9.2%   |
| None – there are no services available        | 9.3%   | 13.1%  | 30.4% | 18.6%  | 19.9% | 16.0%  |
| Other   | 13.6%  | 0.0%   | 3.0%  | 0.0%   | 8.3%  | 0.0%   |
| Total   | 100%   | 100%   | 100%  | 100%   | 100%  | 100%   |

Table 22 below depicted how respondents feel safe within their household and outside. Three-fourth (75.2%-26.3% very safe and 48.9% safe) of respondents reported they feel safe to go to

market alone whereas 80.9% and 77.5% of respondents reported they feel safe within household and to undertake a job outside the household respectively.

Table 22: How feel safe within HH, going to market alone and to take job outside HH

| <b>How safe do you feel to go to the market alone?</b>               | <b>Borena</b> |             | <b>Liben</b> |             | <b>Total</b> |             |
|--|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
|  | <b>BL</b>     | <b>EL</b>   | <b>BL</b>    | <b>EL</b>   | <b>BL</b>    | <b>EL</b>   |
| Very safe  | 1.7%          | 12.3%       | 9.6%         | 38.6%       | 5.7%         | 26.3%       |
| Safe   | 35.6%         | 36.9%       | 77.8%        | 59.3%       | 56.7%        | 48.9%       |
| Unsafe   | 33.9%         | 50.8%       | 1.5%         | 2.1%        | 17.7%        | 24.8%       |
| Very Unsafe  | 28.8%         | 0.0%        | 11.1%        | 0.0%        | 19.9%        | 0.0%        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b>  | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b>  | <b>100%</b> |
| <b>How safe do you feel within your household</b>                    |               |             |              |             |              |             |
| Very safe  | 21.2%         | 20.5%       | 23.7%        | 47.1%       | 22.5%        | 34.7%       |
| Safe   | 25.4%         | 38.5%       | 76.3%        | 52.9%       | 50.9%        | 46.2%       |
| Unsafe   | 33.9%         | 41.0%       | 0.0%         | 0.0%        | 16.9%        | 19.1%       |
| Very Unsafe  | 19.5%         | 0.0%        | 0.0%         | 0.0%        | 9.7%         | 0.0%        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b>  | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b>  | <b>100%</b> |
| <b>How safe do you feel to undertake a job outside the household</b> |               |             |              |             |              |             |
| Very safe  | 5.9%          | 7.4%        | 19.3%        | 32.9%       | 12.6%        | 21.0%       |
| Safe   | 36.5%         | 45.9%       | 80.0%        | 65.7%       | 58.2%        | 56.5%       |
| Unsafe   | 34.7%         | 46.7%       | 0.7%         | 1.4%        | 18.1%        | 22.5%       |
| Very Unsafe  | 22.9%         | 0.0%        | 0.00%        | 0.00%       | 11.1%        | 0.0%        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b>  | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b>  | <b>100%</b> |

Respondents were asked their level of confidence to negotiate for own needs and wants with head of household and external forum. As presented under table 23 below, Percentage of respondents who reported they were extremely confident was zero during baseline but 42.8% and 26.3% of respondents reported they are extremely confident to negotiate for their own needs with head of household and external forum respectively under end line assessment whereas the majority 53.4% and 52.3% of respondents indicated very confident to negotiate for their own needs which showed improvement compared to those who indicated very confident under baseline. Regarding confidence to negotiate on own wants with head of household and external forum also showed positive progress from baseline. Percentage of respondents who reported they were extremely confident and very confident to negotiate on their own wants with head of household was 33.6% and 56.1% respectively while 27.1% and 51.5% of respondents reported they were extremely confident and very confident to negotiate on their own wants with external forums.

Table 23: Level of Confidence to negotiate for own needs and wants-FEMALE Respondents

| <b>How Feel confident to negotiate for your needs with Head of HH</b> | <b>Borena</b> |           | <b>Liben</b> |           | <b>Total</b> |           |
|---|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
|   | <b>BL</b>     | <b>EL</b> | <b>BL</b>    | <b>EL</b> | <b>BL</b>    | <b>EL</b> |
| Extremely confident   | 0.0%          | 26.2%     | 0.0%         | 57.2%     | 0.0%         | 42.8%     |
| Very confident  | 74.4%         | 66.4%     | 15.4%        | 42.1%     | 44.9%        | 53.4%     |
| Fairly confident  | 17.5%         | 7.4%      | 73.8%        | 0.7%      | 45.7%        | 3.8%      |
| Somewhat confident  | 5.8%          | 0.0%      | 7.7%         | 0.0%      | 6.8%         | 0.0%      |

|   |       |       |       |        |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Not confident at all  | 2.3%  | 0.0%  | 3.1%  | 0.0%   | 2.7%  | 0.0%  |
| Total   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  |
| <b>How Feel confident to negotiate for your needs with external forum</b> |       |       |       |        |       |       |
| Extremely confident   | 0.0%  | 23.8% | 1.5%  | 28.6%  | 0.8%  | 26.3% |
| Very confident  | 38.4% | 64.8% | 46.2% | 41.4%  | 42.3% | 52.3% |
| Fairly confident  | 15.0% | 11.5% | 3.1%  | 22.9%  | 9.1%  | 17.6% |
| Somewhat confident  | 20.9% | 0.0%  | 26.2% | 6.4%   | 23.6% | 3.4%  |
| Not confident at all  | 25.6% | 0.0%  | 23.1% | 0.7%   | 24.4% | 0.4%  |
| Total   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  |
| <b>How Feel confident to negotiate for your wants with Head of HH</b>     |       |       |       |        |       |       |
| Extremely confident   | 0.0%  | 34.4% | 0.0%  | 32.9%  | 0.0%  | 33.6% |
| Very confident  | 72.1% | 54.1% | 10.8% | 57.9%  | 41.5% | 56.1% |
| Fairly confident  | 18.6% | 11.5% | 84.6% | 9.2%   | 51.6% | 10.3% |
| Somewhat confident  | 8.1%  | 0.0%  | 3.1%  | 0.0%   | 5.6%  | 0.0%  |
| Not confident at all  | 1.2%  | 0.0%  | 1.5%  | 0.0%   | 1.4%  | 0.0%  |
| Total   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 100%   | 100%  | 100%  |
| <b>How Feel confident to negotiate for your wants with external forum</b> |       |       |       |        |       |       |
| Extremely confident   | 0.0%  | 32.0% | 1.5%  | 22.9%  | 0.8%  | 27.1% |
| Very confident  | 36.1% | 56.6% | 40.0% | 47.1%  | 38.1% | 51.5% |
| Fairly confident  | 15.1% | 11.5% | 3.1%  | 220.7% | 9.1%  | 16.4% |
| Somewhat confident  | 18.6% | 0.0%  | 30.8% | 8.6%   | 24.7% | 4.6%  |
| Not confident at all  | 30.2% | 0.0%  | 24.6% | 0.7%   | 27.4% | 0.4%  |
| Total   | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  | 300%   | 100%  | 100%  |

Respondent households were asked what type of coping mechanism they were using when they face crisis. End line findings showed the majority 56.9% (53.3% Borena, 60% Liben) borrow money to cover their daily expenditure. Reducing food intake was reported by 23.0% (41.8% Borena, 7.9% Liben) of respondents. The rest 10.3% and 9.25 of respondents mentioned sale asset and other negative coping mechanism like sale of firewood/charcoal as a coping mechanism during crisis (table 24).

Table 24: Coping mechanism during crisis

| Coping Mechanisms                         | Borena |       | Liben |       | Total |       |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | BL     | EL    | BL    | EL    | BL    | EL    |
| Borrow money to pay for daily expenditure | 26.3%  | 53.3% | 57.8% | 60.0% | 42.1% | 56.9% |
| Begging to supplement income              | 2.5%   | 0.0%  | 1.5%  | 0.0%  | 2.0%  | 0.0%  |
| Reduce food intake                        | 7.6%   | 41.8% | 28.9% | 7.9%  | 18.3% | 23.7% |
| Sell your assets (e.g. jeweler, property) | 37.3%  | 1.6%  | 11.1% | 17.9% | 24.2% | 10.3% |
| Married a daughter                        | 0.0%   | 0.0%  | 0.7%  | 0.0%  | 0.4%  | 0.0%  |



|   |       |      |      |       |       |      |
|---|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|
| Other negative coping mechanism<br>(please explain) | 26.3% | 3.3% | 0.0% | 14.3% | 13.2% | 9.2% |
| <b>Total</b>  | 100%  | 100% | 100% | 100%  | 100%  | 100% |

## 8. Conclusion and Recommendation

### 8.1 Conclusion

End line findings on WASH related variables confirmed that the WASH response impacted the life of target community. For example, households who have access on protected water sources (protected hand pump, protected borehole, Ella/spring/piped water) as their main water source showed significant increase. Households who practicing hand washing at least during three critical time showed significant progress from the baseline.

Based on end line findings, there are some WASH related areas which showed improvement from baseline for Borena while it showed decrease for Liben. For example, percentage of households who using latrine (communal plus private) showed 32% improvement when compared to baseline data for Borena while it showed 5% decrease for Liben. Similarly, households with clean and covered water storage containers showed improvement for Borena while it showed decrease for Liben.

Livelihoods related findings of the end line survey revealed that the response impacted the life of target community. The majority (91.2%) respondents reported that they satisfied with relevance, timeliness and accountability of livelihoods response. More than one-third of respondent reported they generate enough income which showed more than 20% increase from baseline.

Meeting basic needs among target community was one of project indicators set to measure project impact. The majority (94.7%) reported able to meet their all/most/some basic needs. Ninety percent of respondents reported the humanitarian assistance made in safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner

GBV related findings also showed positive progress from baseline. For example, majority of respondents were aware of what GBV means with positive progress from baseline and respondents who indicated GBV victims do report to someone showed huge increase from baseline.

Most of variables/indicators measured here showed positive progress, but some measured variables/indicators showed decrease from baseline while expected to increase.

End line findings on some indicators below target set during proposal design. The estimated target during proposal not revised following the baseline findings.

### 8.2. Recommendation

The target value which set during project proposal write up should be reviewed following baseline survey, this should be used as a lesson for future similar projects

Integrated sectoral approach was found very relevant where combined effect of the project positively impacted the life of the target community. For example, cash support helped the target



community to meet their immediate basic needs while other approaches like water supply, latrine construction found to have long term impact on target community. This type of integrated sectoral approach should be adapted wherever possible.