Early Warning Messaging Post Monitoring Survey: Community(2023)

FEED THE FUTURE — The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Region	sex	Age categories	# Respondents	% Female Respondents	% Male Respondents	# Woreda
All	All	All	750	40%	60%	10

Activity Description

The Sugum and Kerma 2023 PSP workshops were held in March and June 2023 respectively, attended by key regional and local stakeholders. During these workshops, participants engaged in identifying risks, hazards, and opportunities associated with Sugum and Kerma 2023. They collaboratively crafted advisory messages in local languages to bolster livelihoods, social cohesion, and ecosystem resilience. This approach facilitated the timely conveyance of seasonal climate advisories, empowering communities to harness climate-related prospects and effectively adapt to climate change impacts.

The RIPA project, in conjunction with the Regional Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Coordination (DRMFSC), employed diverse strategies to disseminate these advisory messages to a broader audience. These methods encompassed transmitting messages through official circular endorsement letters to local administrative units (LANRDOs), utilizing social media platforms like Telegram groups, employing vehicle-mounted megaphones in marketplaces and public spaces, and leveraging kebele centers in particularly vulnerable areas. This dissemination took place in the final week of March and the initial weeks of July 2023.

As a means of monitoring the community's access to and utilization of climate and early warning (EW) information, the RIPA C1 team devised plans to conduct post-monitoring activities in selected kebeles within RIPA implementation Woredas. This endeavor will be conducted collaboratively with the Regional DRMFSC and respective Woredas' EW teams. The monitoring process will involve employing a comprehensive checklist to evaluate the community and sector offices' engagement with EW information. The overarching objectives of this activity include:

- Evaluating the accessibility of climate and EW information for both communities and sector offices.
- Appraising the extent to which EW information informs decision-making processes within communities and sector offices.
- Assessing the tangible impacts of informed decisions, including the safeguarding of assets and preservation of resources.
- Gauging the credibility of PSP advisories as perceived by communities and sector offices.
- Identifying the most effective communication mechanisms for engaging both communities and sector offices.
- Analyzing the trends or changes observed in PSP dissemination from 2022 to 2023.

In essence, the Sugum and Kerma 2023 PSP workshops served as platforms for collaborative engagement, resulting in the formulation of localized advisory messages. The subsequent dissemination of these messages via diverse channels aimed to empower communities to make informed decisions and enhance their resilience to climate-related challenges. The post-monitoring activities will further ensure that the conveyed information is effectively accessed, utilized, and positively impacts the targeted communities and sector offices.

%EW access by Livelihood type

General

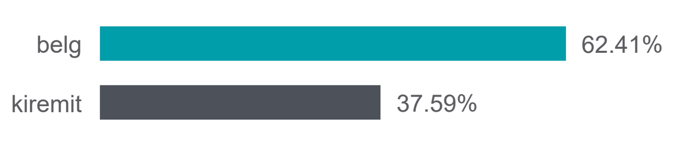
In this study, a comprehensive survey was conducted, involving a total of 750 participants. Among these participants, 40% were female, ensuring a diverse representation. The study encompassed three regions, with a focus on 10 selected woredas. From these 10 woredas, a total of 40 kebeles were chosen for inclusion in the survey.

Within each kebele, a strategic sampling approach was adopted to ensure a representative sample. This involved selecting a minimum of 14 households and a maximum of 33 households from each kebele. The selection criteria were based on the population distribution of the respective woredas. As a result, the overall sample size per woreda ranged from a minimum of 56 households to a maximum of 132 households.

In terms of livelihood types, the survey captured a range of participants. Specifically, 85.2% of respondents were engaged in agro-pastoral livelihoods, indicating a significant proportion of the sample. Additionally, 11.2% identified with pastoral livelihoods, while 3.6% represented the township livelihood category. This diversity in livelihood types ensured a comprehensive understanding of the various ways in which communities interact with their environment and make a living.

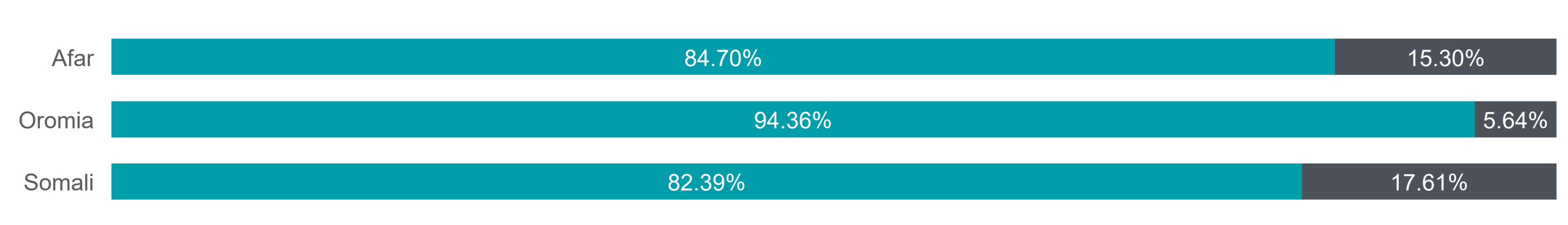
This approach to participant selection ensured a balanced and comprehensive representation, facilitating a thorough and accurate analysis of the study's objectives across different regions, woredas, and kebeles.

% Season received climate information

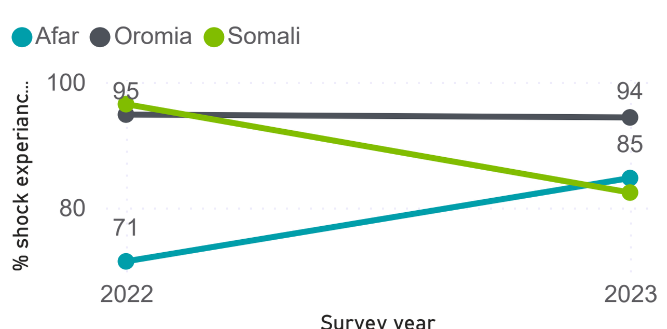


Climate Information Access

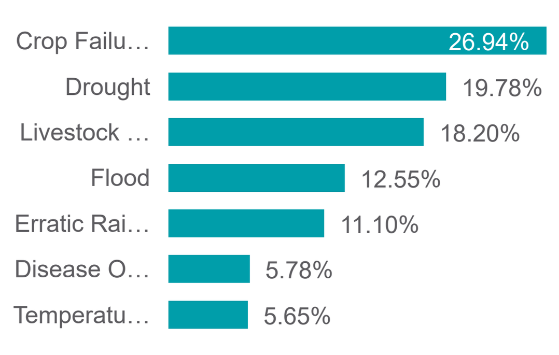
% HHs experience any climate related shocks in the past 6 month



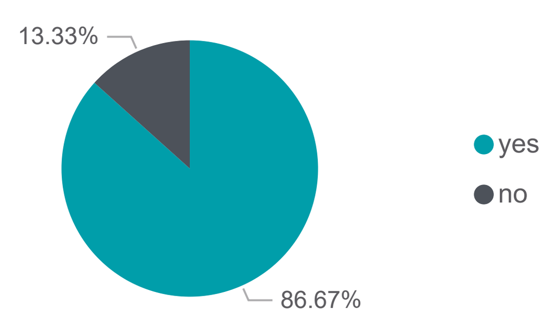
% HH shock Experience- Trend



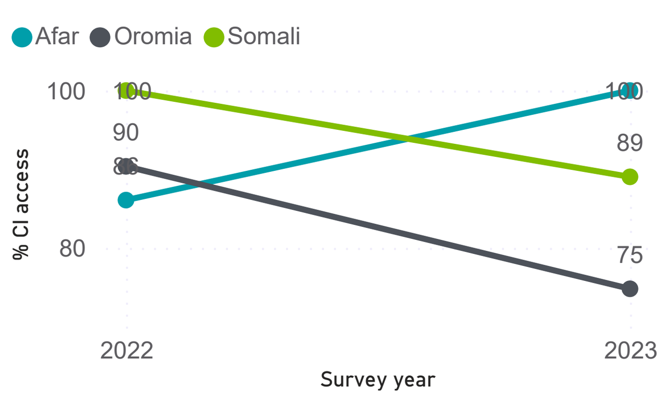
% Type of climate Shock experienced in the past 6 months



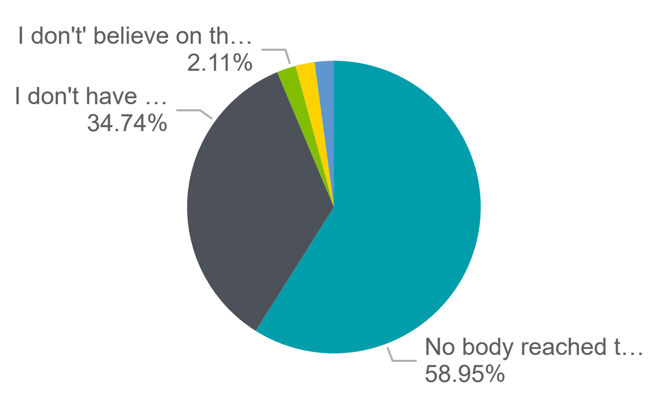
% Received climate information in the past 6 months



% of Climate Information Access- Trend



% Reason not accessed climate information



Key Findings:

Access to climate information

The survey yielded significant insights into the experiences of respondents across different regions regarding climate shocks and their access to climate information. The findings are summarized as follows:

1. Climate Shock Experiences:

- Over the past 6 months, a significant number of respondents across different regions reported being affected by climate-related shocks. The percentages varied by region, with 85% in Afar, 94% in Oromia, and 82% in Somali. In comparison to the same period last year, there have been notable changes, with Afar experiencing an increase from 71% to 85%, Oromia remaining relatively stable at 95%, and Somali observing a slight decrease from 96% to 82%.

- In Afar, the most common climate shocks were livestock diseases, floods, and extreme temperatures.

- Oromia experienced drought, erratic rainfall, and crop failure/diseases as the prevailing climate shocks.

- For Somali, respondents commonly cited crop failure/diseases, livestock diseases, and drought/flood as significant climate shocks.

2. Climate Information Access:

- The majority of respondents (87%) reported receiving climate information in the past 6 months, covering both the Sugum and Kerma seasons. Breakdown by region shows Afar at 100%, Oromia at 75%, and Somali at 89%. Comparatively, during the same period last year, Afar was at 86%, Oromia at 90%, and Somali at 100%.

- The remaining 13% who did not access the climate information system provided reasons for their lack of access:

- 59% mentioned that nobody reached them or their community.
- 35% cited a lack of access to public places for obtaining information.
- 2% expressed disbelief in the forecast's accuracy.

The information disseminated aligns with the major climate hazards experienced, including livestock diseases, drought, floods, erratic rainfall, and crop failure/diseases.

3. Sources and Modes of Communication:

- Climate information sources varied by region:

- In Afar, sources included NGOs like CARE, early warning committees, government sector offices, and regional meteorological agencies.

- In Oromia and Somali, sources included government sector offices, NGOs, disaster risk management (DRM) and early warning (EW) committees, as well as community groups like VSLA and MTMSG, along with traditional forecasters.

- Communication modes also differed:

- In Afar, common modes were mass media, traditional communication platforms like Montarbo and Dagu, and community meetings.
- In Oromia and Somali, community meetings and mass media were prominent.

4. Preferred Information Access Points:

- Survey participants indicated that kebele gatherings, public places, straight pathways, marketplaces, and community group meetings (e.g., VSLA, MTMSG, MCG, Rangeland council) were the best places to access climate information.

5. Impact of Information on Decision-Making:

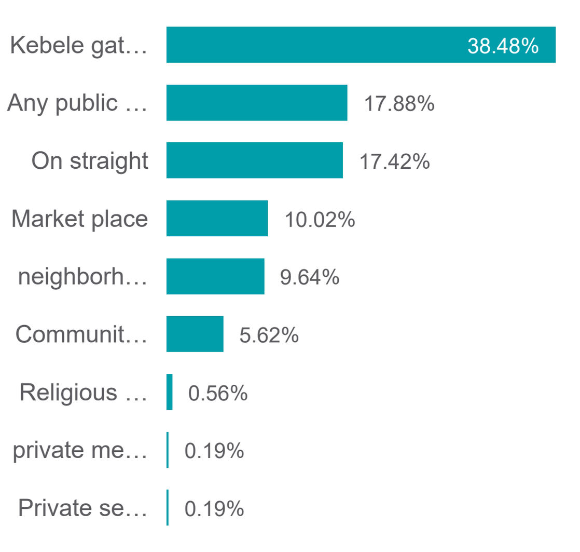
- Responses regarding the influence of received information/ advisories on decision-making varied:

- In Afar, 52% reported no change in decisions made, while 35% said the decisions positively benefited their households and 12% noted a negative impact on their households.

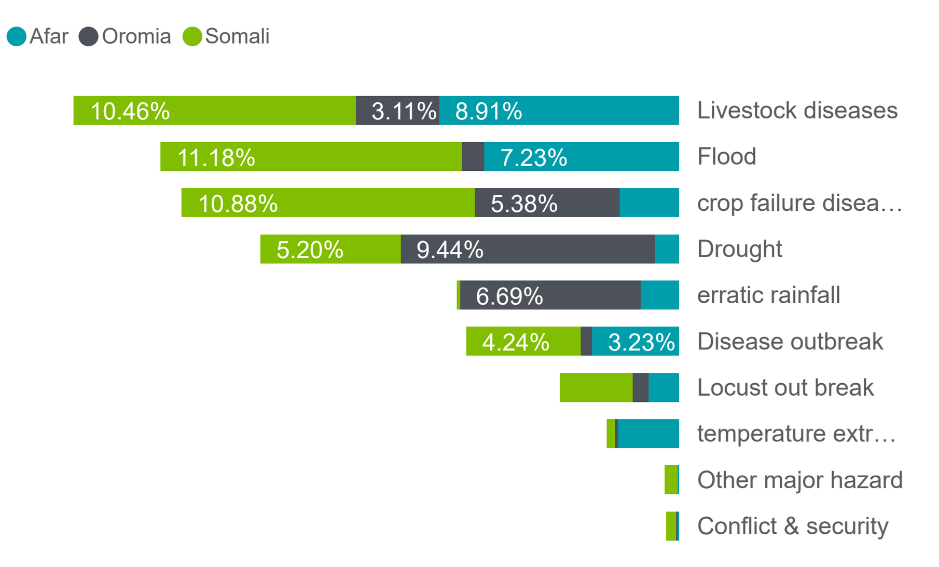
- In Oromia, 89% reported positive benefits to household decisions, and 5.5% reported a neutral effect.

- In Somali, 68% reported positive benefits, while 12% reported a negative impact on household decisions.

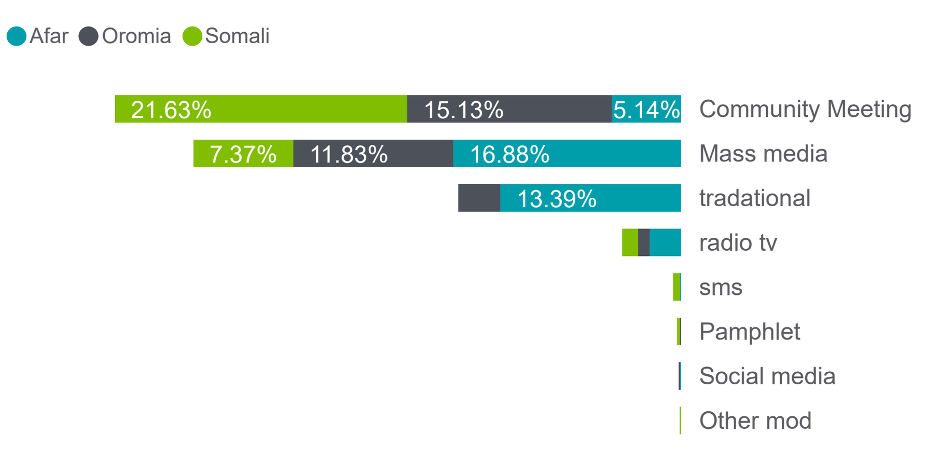
% Place where heard the information



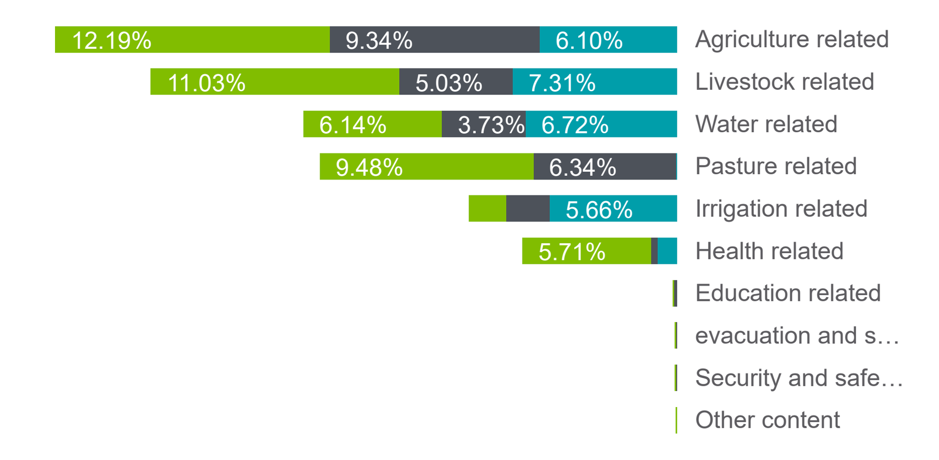
% Major hazard information received



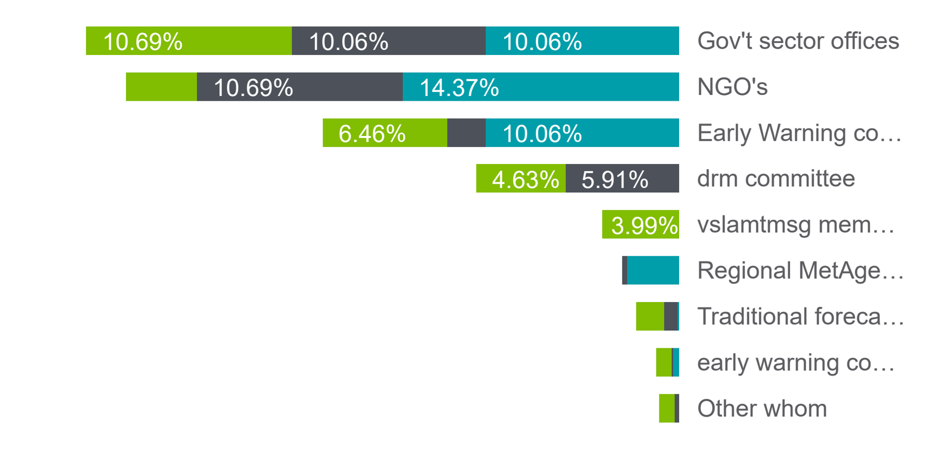
% Major mod of communication for climate information



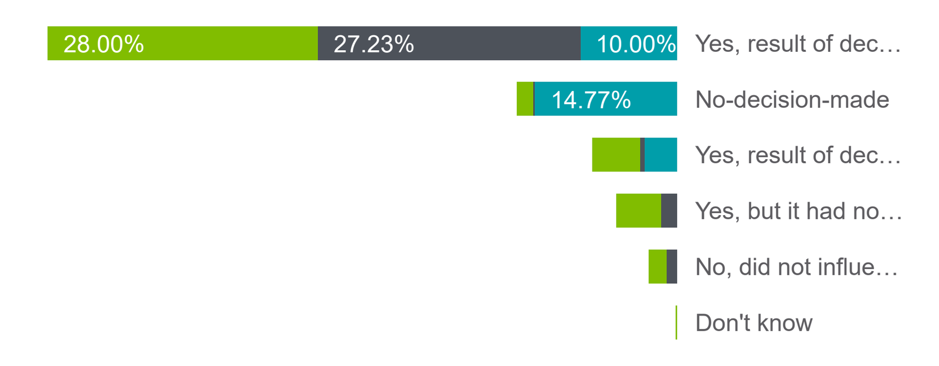
% Content of the advisory disseminated



% Major climate information source

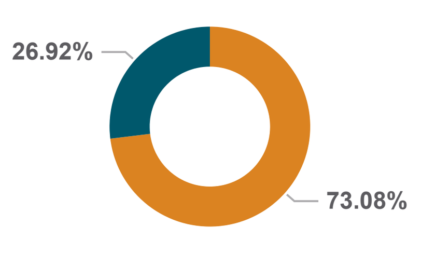


%The information received influence decisions made by you or your HH

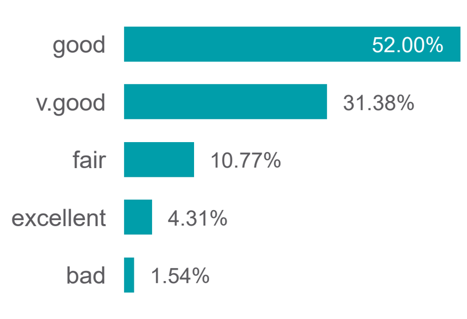


Perception of Information Quality

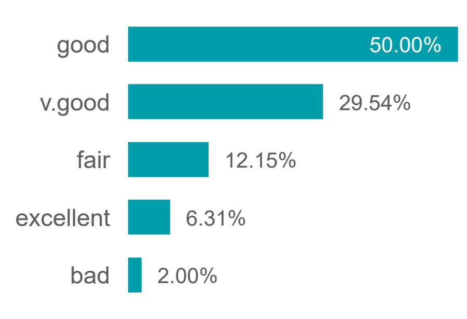
The hazard happed as forecasted/anticipated in the Climate information system



% Timeliness



% Trustfulness

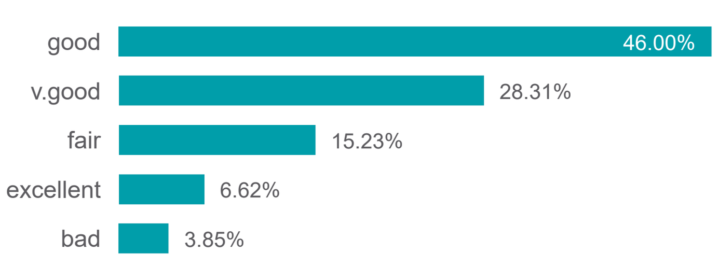


6. Perception of Information Quality:

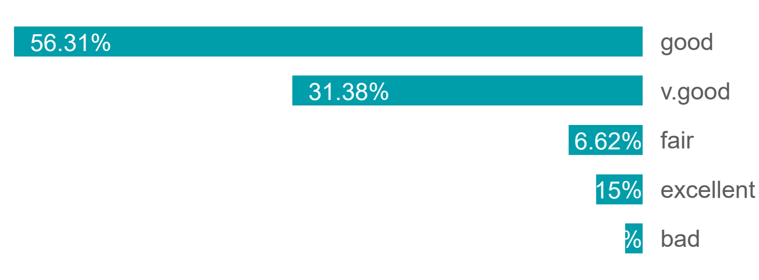
- More than 85% of the participants provided favorable ratings for the attributes of the received information/advisories, including timeliness, relevance, trustworthiness, understandability, usefulness, and implementability, placing these aspects within the "good to excellent" range. Additionally, a substantial 73% of the respondents expressed confidence that the hazards predicted in the climate information system did indeed occur as forecasted.

In conclusion, the survey outcomes revealed the prevalence of climate shocks, the extent of climate information access, and the various factors influencing decision-making across regions. The findings emphasize the significance of effective communication channels, credible sources, and the utility of climate information in supporting informed decision-making for communities.

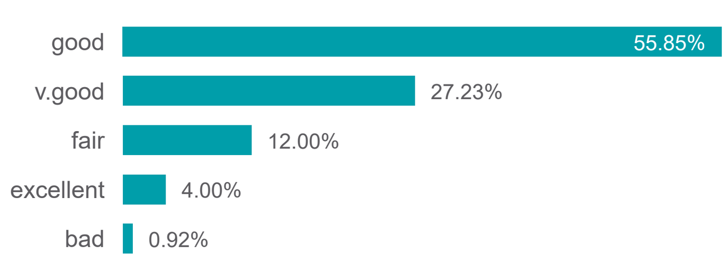
% Usefulness



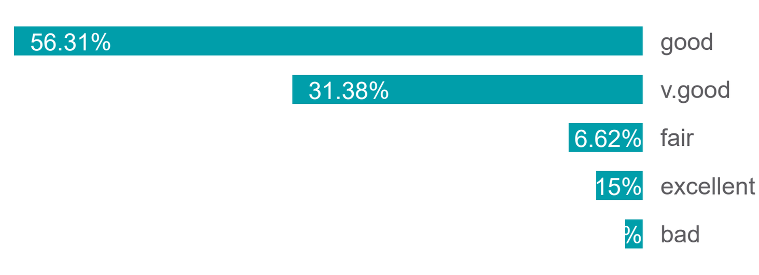
% Understandable/clearness



% Relevance

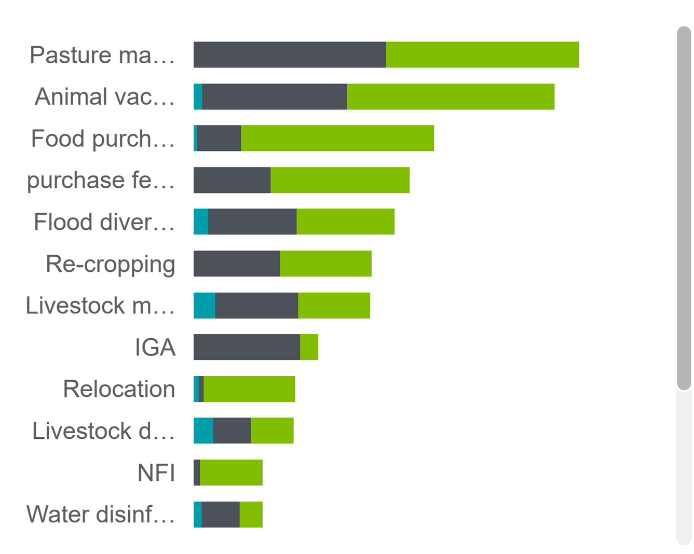


% Implementable

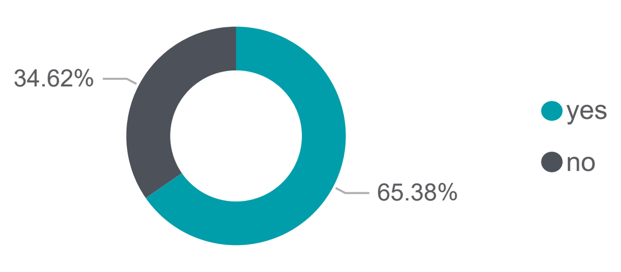


Climate Information Use

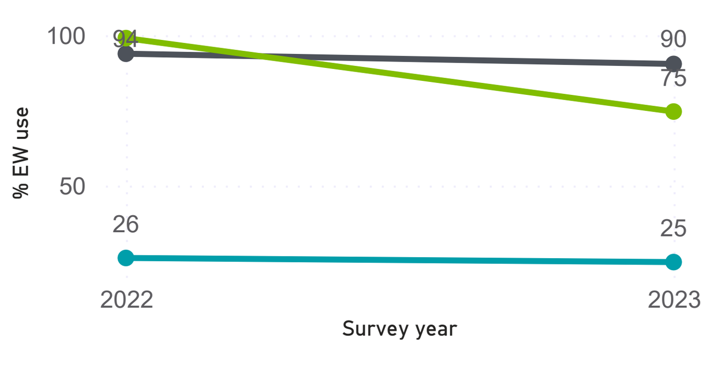
% Specific during-disaster action taken by the participants



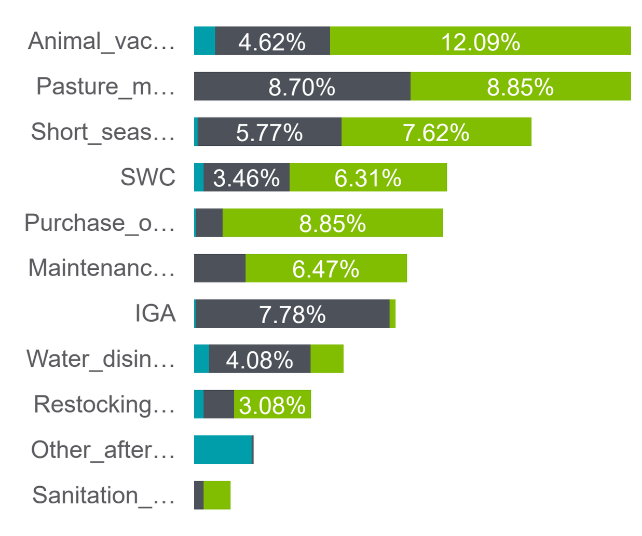
% Used climate information in the past 6 months



% EW use - Trend



% Specific post-disaster action taken by the participants



Post-Disaster Response:

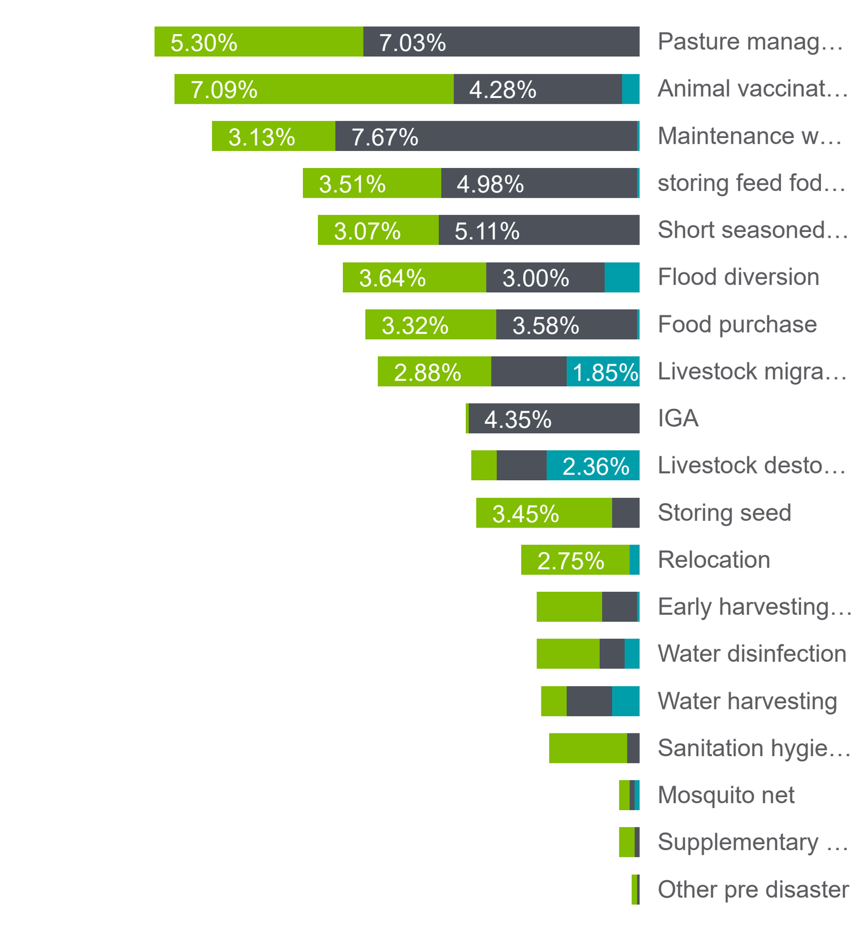
- In Afar, responses included animal vaccination and treatment, water disinfection, livestock restocking, soil and water conservation, and using short-seasoned crops.

- In Oromia, common actions encompassed pasture management, income-generating activities, using short-seasoned crops, animal vaccination and treatment, water disinfection, and soil and water conservation.

- In Somali, respondents focused on animal vaccination and treatment, pasture management, purchasing seeds, using short-seasoned crops, maintaining water canals, practicing soil and water conservation, and livestock restocking.

These diverse responses showcase the adaptive strategies that communities in different regions employ in the face of various climate shocks and disasters. The findings underscore the importance of tailoring responses to specific contexts and hazards.

% Specific pre-disaster action taken by the participants



Utilization of Climate Information

Over the past 6 months, 65% of respondents integrated climate information into their household decision-making, especially in preparation for forecasted climate hazards, a decrease from 76% the previous year. Interestingly, females demonstrated a slightly greater propensity for using climate information. In specific regions, 25% of Afar respondents, 75% of Somali respondents, and 90% of Oromia respondents employed climate information for decision-making, showing variations from the previous year: Afar 26%, Oromia 94%, and Somali 99%.

For the 35% of respondents who did not use the climate information system, various reasons were cited:

- 39% attributed non-use to a lack of income to implement the recommended actions.

- 38% identified insufficient service delivery as a deterrent.

- Some respondents indicated carelessness and lack of awareness as significant factors.

Actions Taken in Different Phases of Disasters:

The actions taken by respondents varied across different stages of disaster events (pre, during, and post) and were also influenced by the type of shock/disaster experienced.

Pre-Disaster Response:

- In Afar, respondents primarily engaged in livestock destocking, livestock migration, flood diversion, water harvesting, and animal vaccination.

- Oromia respondents focused on water canal maintenance, pasture management, using short-seasoned or improved crop varieties, storing feed/fodder, engaging in income-generating activities, and administering animal vaccinations.

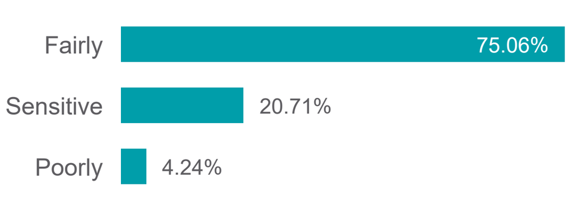
- Somali respondents commonly practiced animal vaccination and treatment, pasture management, flood diversion, feed/fodder storage, food purchase, water canal maintenance, and using short-seasoned or improved crop varieties.

During-Disaster Response:

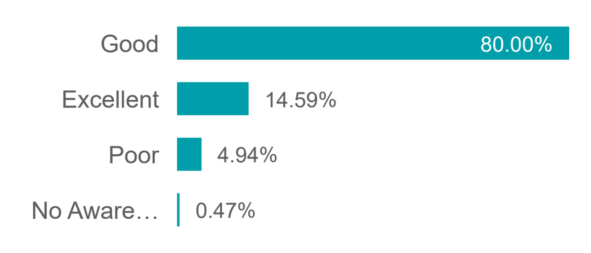
- In all regions, respondents undertook actions such as livestock migration, livestock destocking, flood diversion, pasture management, animal treatment, food purchase, feed/fodder purchase, re-cropping, and other relevant responses.

Climate Information Use: Participation

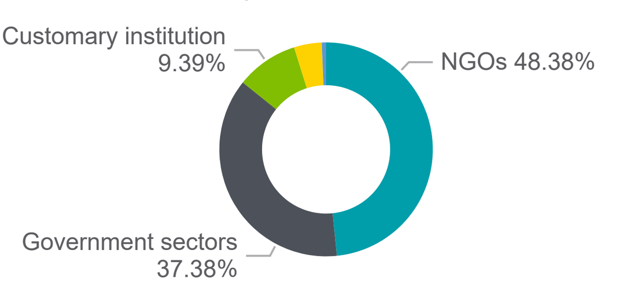
%Rate the community response to the information



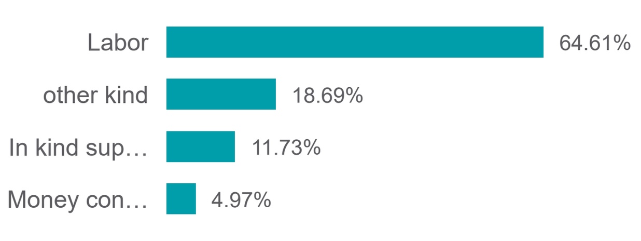
% Rate community participation on the implementation of the community action plans on pre, during and post disaster



% Got support to implement pre, during and post actions



% Kind of participation for the action plan implementation



Community Involvement in Disaster Response

A significant portion of respondents (75%) expressed confidence in their community's fair response to climate information, indicating a satisfactory level of awareness and engagement. Furthermore, an overwhelming 95% of surveyed participants believed that their community's participation in implementing action plans for various disaster phases—pre, during, and post—was rated as good to excellent.

Participation Patterns and Contributions:

In terms of participation, 65% of respondents actively engaged through labor, contributing their efforts to the disaster action plan's execution. Additionally, 15% either provided monetary contributions or contributed in-kind resources, showcasing the multifaceted ways communities are involved.

Regional Differences in Support and Collaboration:

Respondents from different regions had varying experiences in terms of support for disaster action plan implementation:

- In Afar, community efforts received significant backing from NGOs, which played a pivotal role in facilitating community interventions during all phases of disaster.

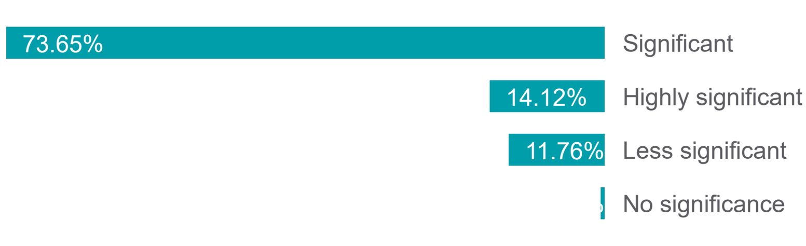
- In Oromia and Somali, both NGOs and government entities supported community endeavors, showcasing a collaborative approach to disaster response.

Perceived Impact of Actions

A noteworthy 74% of respondents across the regions believed that the actions taken to mitigate the impact of hazards on their communities were effective, highlighting the positive outcomes of disaster response efforts. Moreover, 14% of respondents regarded these actions as highly significant, further underlining their effectiveness in reducing the negative consequences of disasters.

These findings underscore the importance of community engagement and collaboration in disaster response. The degree of involvement, financial contributions, and external support, as well as the overall perceived impact, provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of community-driven strategies in mitigating the effects of climate-related hazards.

% Significance of the actions taken in reducing the impacts of the hazard on the community



USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE · MERCY CORPS · care ETHIOPIA

Early Warning Messaging Post Monitoring Survey: Sector Offices (2023)

FEED THE FUTURE — The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Key Participant Sector offices

Agriculture Pastoral Development Bureau	Education Bureau	Water Irrigation And Energy
DRM Bureau	Health Bureau	Women And Children Affair Bureau

Region

Select all	Oromia
Afar	Somali

# of Respondents Sector office

54

General

The RIPA (Resilience in Pastoral Area) project, collaborates closely with several key sector offices. These offices play a pivotal role in the success of the project's objectives, particularly in the areas of Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM). The sector offices involved in this collaborative effort are:

1. Agriculture Pastoral Development Bureau
2. DRM Bureau
3. Education Bureau
4. Health Bureau
5. Water, Irrigation, and Energy Bureau
6. Women and Children Affairs Bureau

Although their core functions remain consistent, it's important to note that there may be slight variations in the names of these offices across different regions.

Participating Woredas:

For the purpose of the monitoring survey, a total of 54 sector offices are participated from three regions: Afar, Oromia, and Somali. The selection process included nine woredas across the three regions.

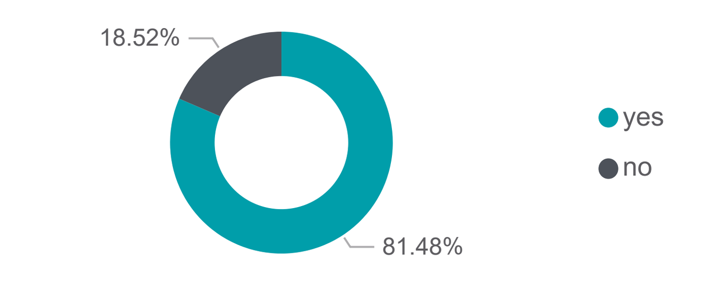
Afar Region:
- 6 sector offices from each selected Woreda (Afambo, Amibare, and Dubti)
- 6 regional sector offices

Oromia Region:
- 6 sector offices from each selected Woreda (Gursum and Meiso)

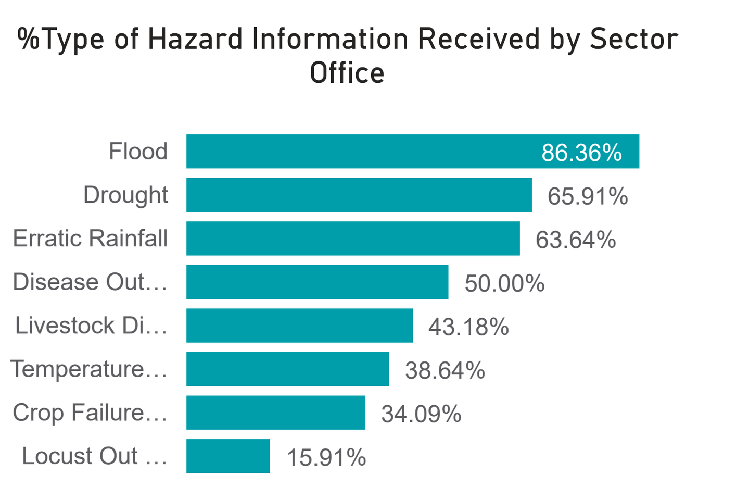
Somali Region:
- 6 sector offices from each selected Woreda (Degehabur, Kebribeyah, and Shabele)

Climate Information Access

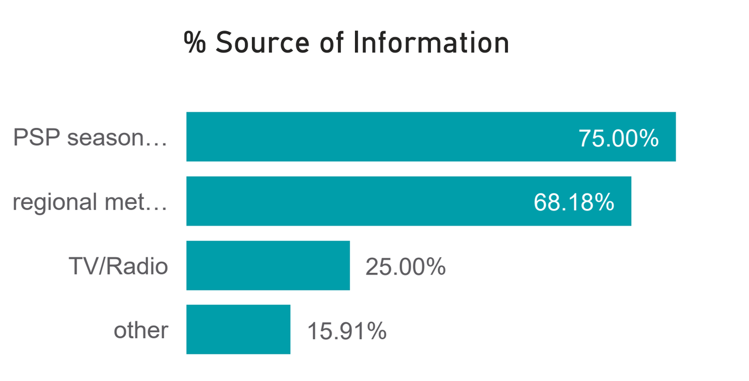
% Access to Climate Information



%Type of Hazard Information Received by Sector Office



% Source of Information



Access to Climate Information

The monitoring survey conducted across 54 sector offices yielded significant insights into their access to climate information. This section presents the key findings, including regional breakdowns and sources of climate information.

Key Findings:

1. *Access to Climate Information:*

Overall, 81.5% of the interviewed sector offices reported that they have accessed climate early warning information from various sources.

Region-wise, Oromia demonstrated the highest level of access at 100%, followed by Afar with 91.3%. Somali region reported 55.6% of sector offices having access to climate early warning information.

Notably, sector offices within the Education, Women and Children Affairs, and Health bureaus in Somali region reported no access to climate early warning information. Additionally, two woredas within the Afar Women and Children Affairs Bureau indicated a lack of access.

2. *Types of Early Warning Messages Accessed:*

The most frequently mentioned types of shocks reported by sector offices included flood, drought, erratic rainfall, disease outbreaks, livestock diseases, temperature extremes, and crop failure diseases.

In Afar, the top five early warnings were flood, disease outbreaks, erratic rainfall, drought, and temperature extremes. Oromia prioritized drought, erratic rainfall, flood, livestock diseases, and crop failure diseases. In Somali, flood, crop failure, disease outbreaks, drought, and livestock diseases were the most prevalent early warning messages.

3. *Sources of Climate Information:*

The primary sources of climate information cited by participating sector offices were PSP seasonal workshops, regional meteorological agencies, and TV/Radio broadcasts. In Somali region, regional meteorological agencies emerged as the dominant source.

4. *Platforms for Receiving Climate Information/Advisory:*

Sector offices in Afar reported receiving climate information/advisory through meetings, pamphlets/brochures, telephone (SMS/Voice), workshops, and official letters. In Oromia, meetings, telephone, social media, workshops, and official letters were the most commonly mentioned platforms. In Somali, telephone, official letters, and meetings were the prevalent means of communication.

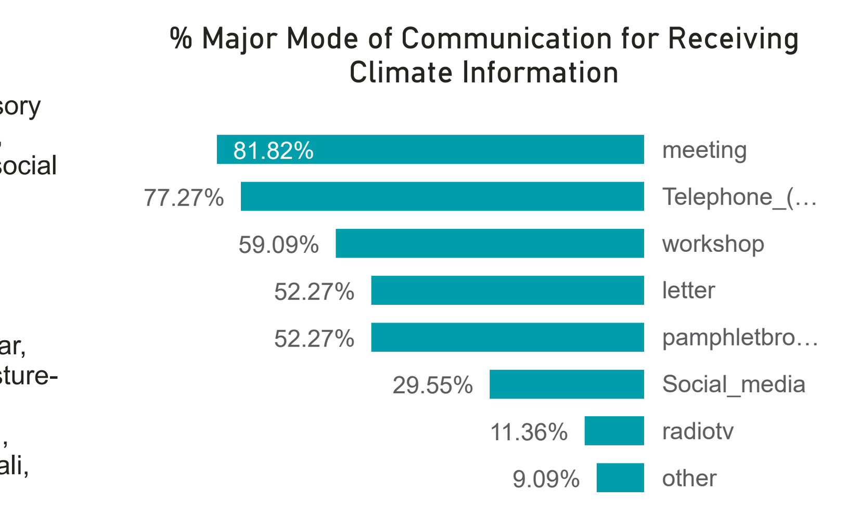
5. *Content of Advisory Received:*

The content of the advisory received varied across regions. In Afar, agriculture, health, irrigation, water, education, livestock, and pasture-related advisory/information were commonly received. Oromia received advisory/information related to agriculture, water, health, pasture, livestock, irrigation, education, and other topics. In Somali, water, agriculture, health, livestock, and pasture-related advisory/information were frequently received.

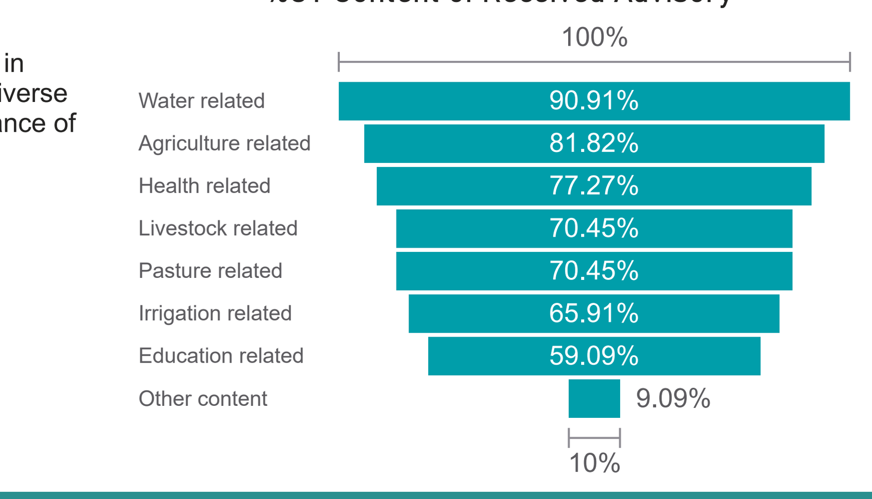
Conclusion:

The findings highlight the commendable efforts of sector offices in accessing and utilizing climate early warning information. The diverse range of sources and platforms utilized underscores the importance of multi-channel communication in disseminating critical climate information.

% Major Mode of Communication for Receiving Climate Information

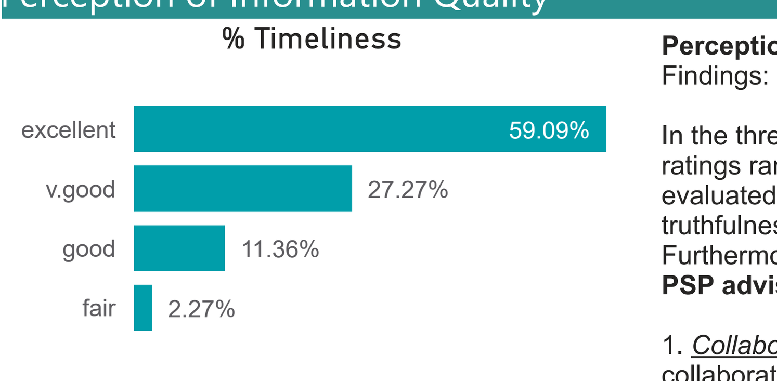


%GT Content of Received Advisory

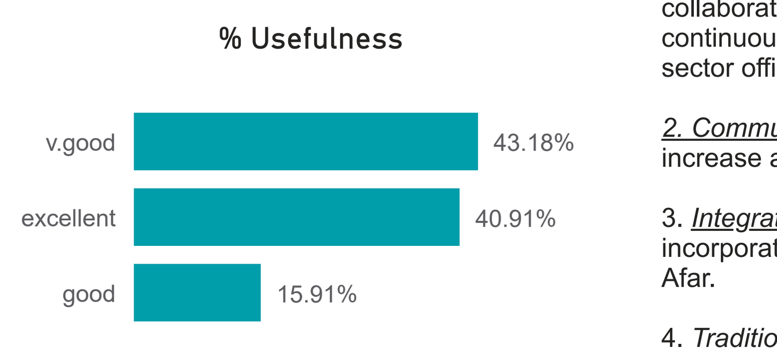


Perception of Information Quality

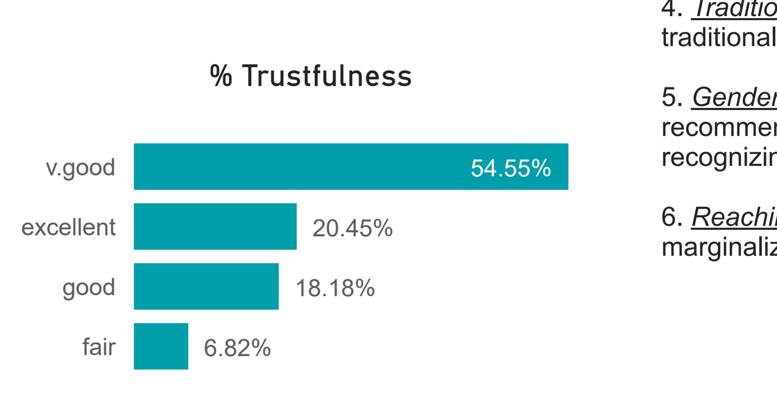
% Timeliness



% Usefulness



% Trustfulness



Perception of Information Quality
Findings:

In the three regions surveyed, over 95% of the respondents provided favorable ratings ranging from 'good' to 'excellent' for the information they received. They evaluated the information based on criteria such as timeliness, relevance, truthfulness, comprehensibility, usefulness, and applicability.
Furthermore, respondents offered valuable **feedback on the enhancement of PSP advisory content and dissemination strategies**:

1. *Collaborative Efforts:* Stakeholders expressed satisfaction with the collaborative approach taken to engage all parties involved and necessity of continuous effort on the collaboration, communication and coordination of multi sector offices.

2. Community Ownership and Awareness: Respondents emphasized the need to increase a sense of ownership and awareness within the community.

3. *Integration of Local Knowledge:* There was a call for continued efforts to incorporate local knowledge into forecasting methods, particularly in the case of Afar.

4. *Traditional Modes of Communication:* In Afar, it was suggested to incorporate traditional modes of communication, such as 'Dagu'.

5. *Gender-Specific Advisory:* Respondents recommended producing advisory content specifically targeting women, recognizing their significant role within households.

6. *Reaching Vulnerable Communities:* Efforts to reach vulnerable and marginalized communities were highlighted as a priority.

7. *Capacity Building at Woreda Level:* Strengthening the expertise of experts at the Woreda level was identified as essential for effective advisory dissemination.

8. *Inter-Sector Collaboration:* Respondents stressed the importance of information sharing and collaboration among sector offices.

9. *Village-Level Early Warning Communicators:* There was an emphasis on empowering and reinforcing village-level early warning communicators.

10. *Utilization of Schools:* Schools were identified as a valuable platform for disseminating information on a wider scale.

11. *Strengthening Local Media:* The need to bolster local media channels for effective communication was acknowledged.

12. *Engagement of Elders and Community Leaders:* Involving elders, community leaders, and traditional forecasters was considered important for successful dissemination.

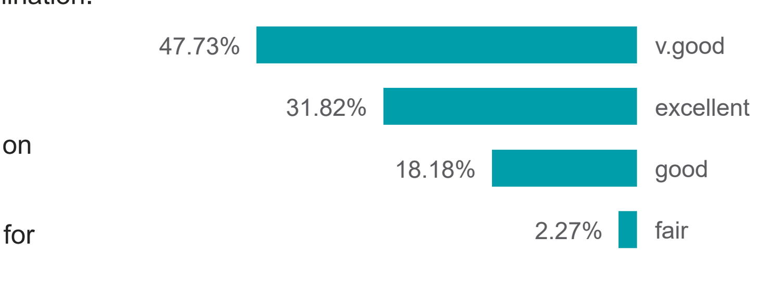
13. *Monitoring Plan:* Respondents stressed the necessity of implementing a structured monitoring plan to track the effectiveness of advisory dissemination efforts.

Utilization of LERSHA Platform:

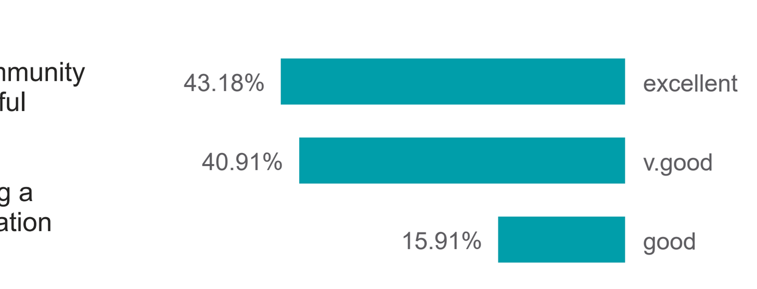
RIPA has been actively collaborating with the LERSHA platform for climate information and advisory dissemination, particularly in the Somali region.

During the survey, participants from sector offices were asked about their familiarity with the LERSHA climate information platform. Surprisingly, a majority of the participants mentioned that they were not aware of the platform. Specifically, one respondent from a Woreda Education Bureau inquired about the platform but admitted to having limited knowledge about it.

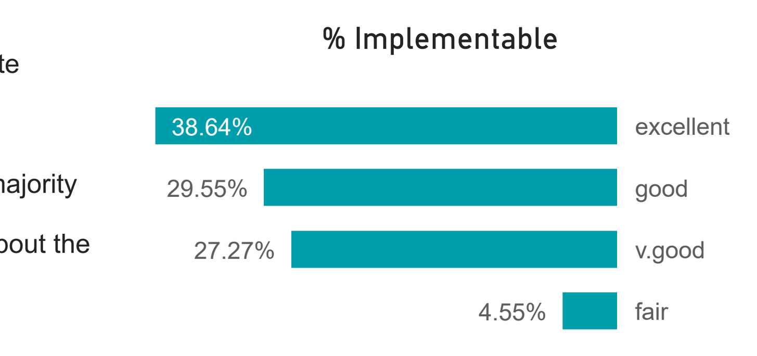
% Understandable/clearness



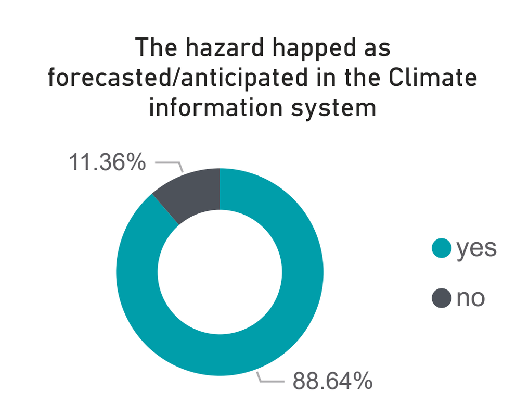
% Relevance



% Implementable



The hazard happed as forecasted/anticipated in the Climate information system



Perceived Accuracy of Hazard Forecasts:

An impressive 89% of sector office respondents across the three regions expressed confidence in the hazard forecasts provided by the climate information system. Region-wise disaggregation revealed varying levels of confidence in the forecasted hazards:

- Afar Region: 90.5%
- Oromia Region: 100%
- Somali Region: 70%

Conclusion:

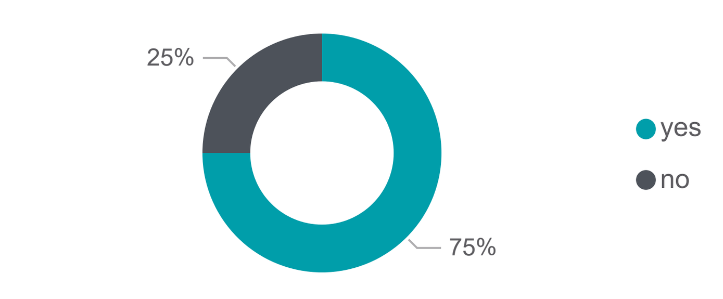
The overwhelmingly positive feedback regarding information quality and the constructive suggestions provided by respondents highlights the effectiveness of current efforts. By incorporating these recommendations, we aim to further enhance the impact and reach of our initiatives.

The findings highlight an opportunity for enhanced awareness and training regarding the LERSHA climate information platform.

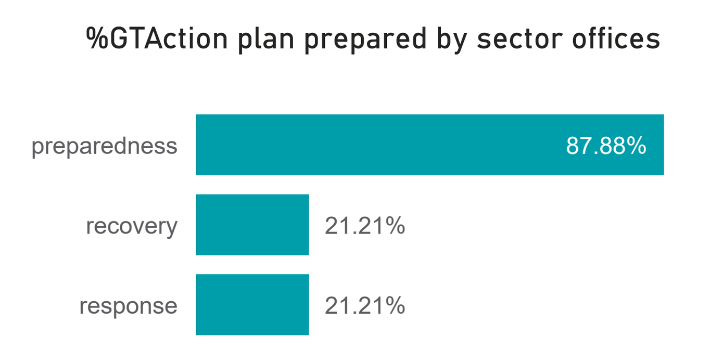
The high confidence levels in the accuracy of hazard forecasts underscore the importance of such systems in bolstering preparedness and response efforts.

Climate Information Use

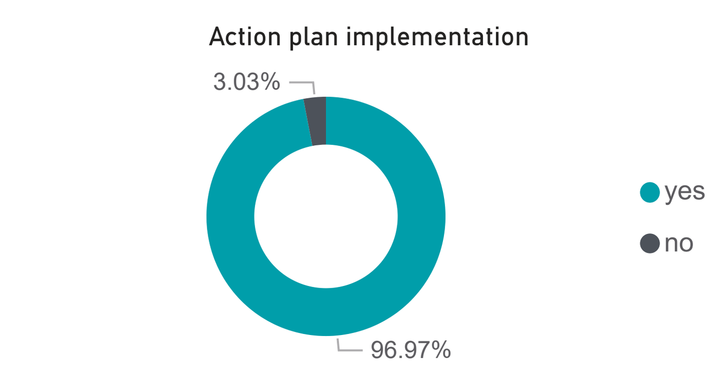
% Used climate information in the past 6 months



%GTAction plan prepared by sector offices



Action plan implementation



Utilization of Climate Information:

Out of 81.5% of surveyed sector offices across three regions accessing climate information/advisory, a significant 75% have effectively employed this data for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery over the past six months. This report provides a comprehensive breakdown of the utilization patterns and corresponding action plans implemented across Afar, Oromia, and Somali regions.

Afar Region:
Access and Utilization: In Afar, an impressive 91.3% of sector offices accessed climate information. Among them, 62% effectively employed climate information systems. However, notable disparities exist as Water, Education, and Women and Children Affairs Bureaus in certain Woredas were found to be not utilizing the information.
Purpose of Climate Information Use: The majority (85%) of the sector offices in Afar utilized climate information for disaster preparedness. Meanwhile, 23% focused on response, and 8% on recovery action plans. These efforts encompassed diverse strategies including awareness campaigns, flood diversion structures, and relocation preparations for vulnerable communities.
Implementation Rates: The response to action plans was promising, with 92% of the sector offices successfully implementing their preparedness and response plans. However, there was a notable absence of recovery action plan implementation, with only 7.7% being executed.
Community Participation: All sector offices in Afar collaborated with various customary institutions, government stakeholders, INGOs, local NGOs, and private sectors for successful implementation. Community participation was found to be robust, with 66.8% contributing through labor, 66.8% providing in-kind support, and 8.3% making monetary contributions. Moreover, 83.3% expressed interest in participating in response activities.

Oromia Region:
Access and Utilization: All 12 sector offices from two Woredas in Oromia effectively used the received climate information for disaster preparedness and response, showcasing a commendable 100% utilization rate.
Purpose of Climate Information Use: Action plans primarily centered around availing improved seeds, mobilizing NGOs, and engaging in fundraising efforts. Noteworthy strategies included soil and water conservation, awareness campaigns, and the identification of emergency water sites.
Implementation Rates: Preparedness efforts showed high implementation rates at 61.5%. However, response (30.8%) and recovery (7.7%) actions demonstrated comparatively lower execution levels.
Community Participation: Collaboration with customary institutions, government stakeholders, and various community groups was widespread in Oromia. Community Labor participation was affirmed by 30.8%, in-kind support by 15.4%, and monetary contributions by 7.7%. Remarkably, 84.6% believed that community members expressed interest in participating in response activities.

Somali Region:
Access and Utilization: Approximately 55.6% of the sector offices accessed climate information in Somali. Among them, 70% effectively used the provided data. Conversely, the Health, Education, and Women and Children Affairs Bureaus in some Woredas were not utilized.
Purpose of Climate Information Use: Disaster preparedness plans were robustly implemented (71.4%), while recovery efforts were somewhat lower (28.6%). Strategies encompassed diverse approaches such as water harvesting, livestock fodder, and early warning information dissemination.
Community Participation: Collaborative efforts extended to customary institutions, government stakeholders, and community committees in Somali. Community Labor participation was acknowledged by 28.6%, while 71.4% believed that community members were keen on participating in response activities.

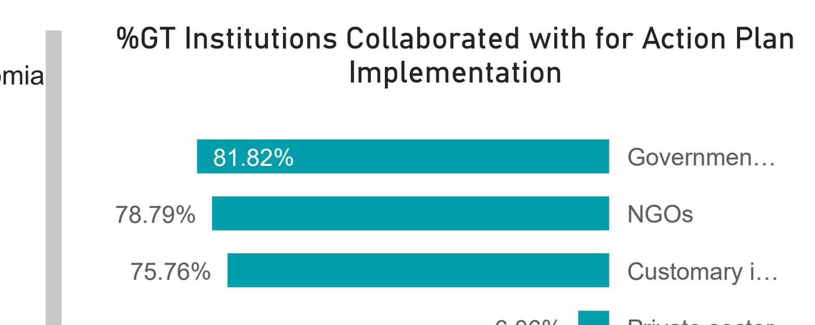
Cross-Regional Consistency:

Impact Assessment: The majority of sector offices affirmed that implemented action plans significantly reduced hazard impacts on communities. Additionally, office responses to early warning information were consistently rated as good to excellent.

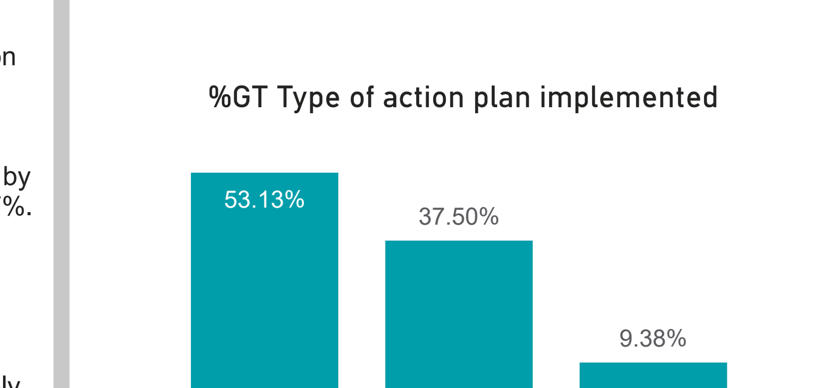
Conclusion:

The analysis underscores the effective utilization of climate information for disaster management across Afar, Oromia, and Somali regions. While there are variations in utilization rates and action plan implementation, the consistent emphasis on community participation and positive impact assessment highlight the success of the program. The findings provide valuable insights for further program refinement and expansion.

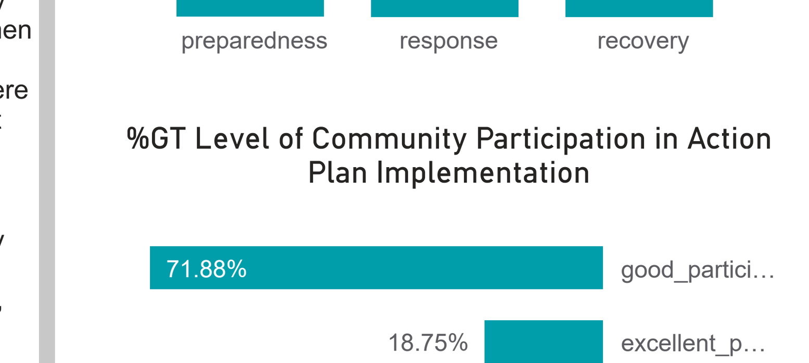
%GT Institutions Collaborated with for Action Plan Implementation



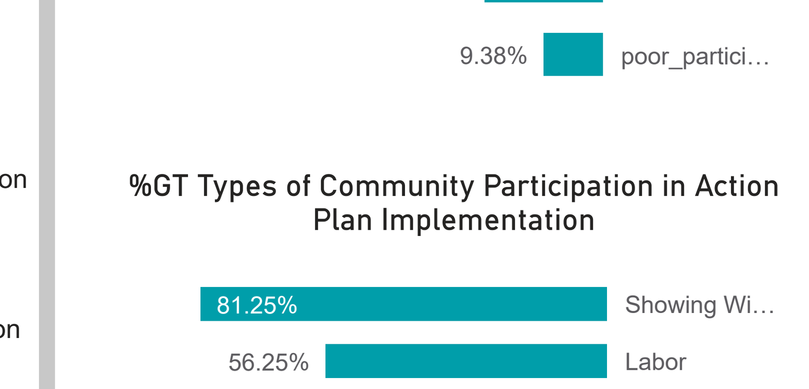
%GT Type of action plan implemented



%GT Level of Community Participation in Action Plan Implementation

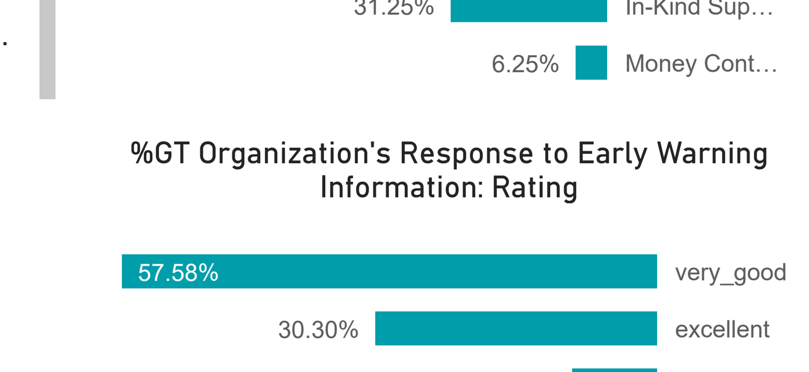


%GT Types of Community Participation in Action Plan Implementation



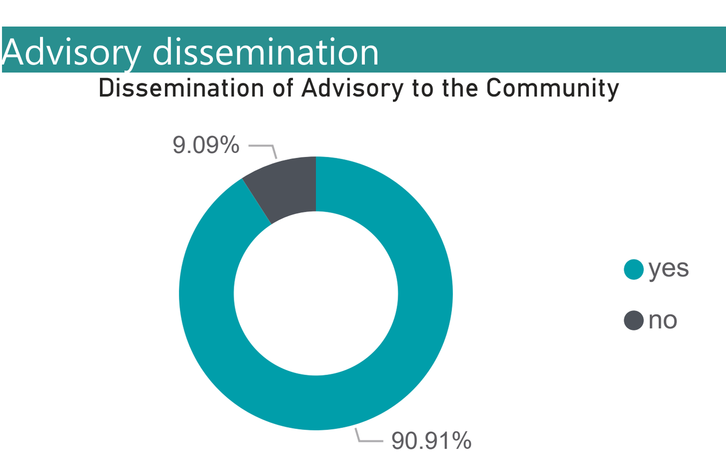
%GTImpact of Implemented Actions in Reducing Hazard Impacts on the Community

%GT Organization's Response to Early Warning Information: Rating

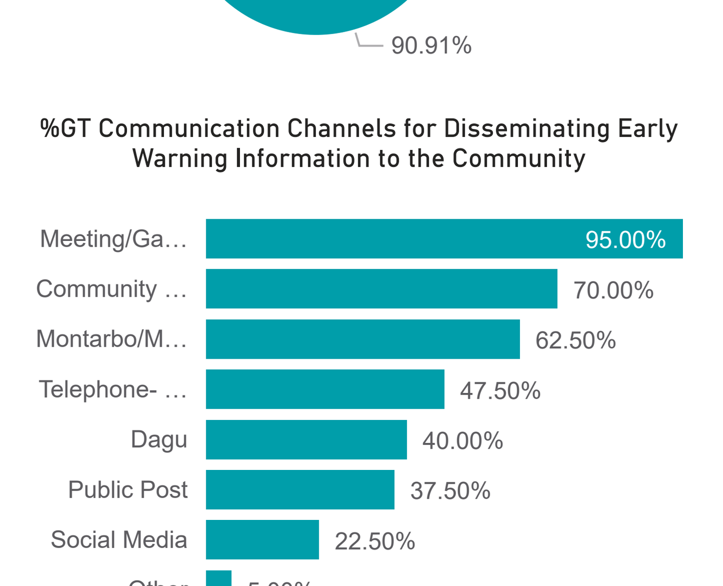


Advisory dissemination

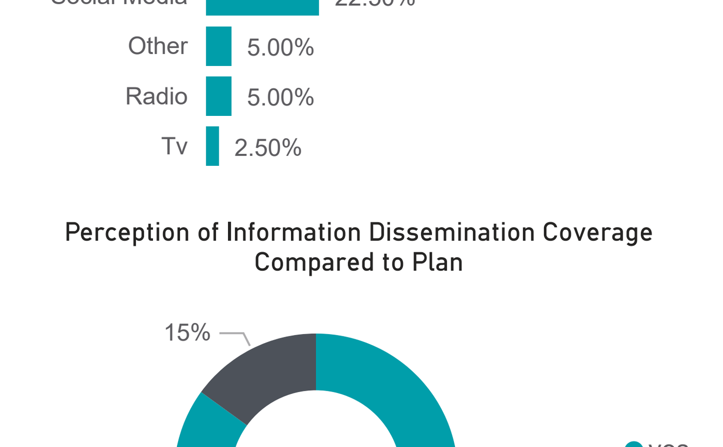
Dissemination of Advisory to the Community



%GT Communication Channels for Disseminating Early Warning Information to the Community



Perception of Information Dissemination Coverage Compared to Plan



The data was collected through surveys conducted with sector offices, focusing on the effectiveness of communication channels, perceived reach, and community actions in response to advisories.

Key Findings:

Advisory Dissemination:

90% of surveyed sector offices in the three regions confirmed they had disseminated climate information/advisories to their respective communities.
Regional Disaggregation: Afar (81%), Oromia (100%), and Somali (100%).

Preferred Communication Channels:

Afar: Community workers, montarob/mass media, meetings/gatherings, Dagu, telephone, and public posts were the preferred channels for disseminating early warning information.

Oromia: Meeting/gathering, community workers, montarbo/mass media, social media, telephone, and public posts were commonly preferred.

Somali: Meeting/gathering was the most preferred method.

Perceived Reach of Information:

85% of respondent sector offices believed that the information/advisory reached more people and locations in their Woredas as planned.

Perceived Reach by Region: Afar (82.3%), Oromia (77%), Somali (100%).

Suggestions for Improvement:

Key suggestions included frequent information sharing on EW and climate information, awareness creation and empowerment of community-level
groups or committees, expanding and improving information-sharing platforms, sectoral office collaboration, and coordination.

Targeting Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups:

57.5% of respondents confirmed having strategies in place to ensure information reaches the most vulnerable and marginalized groups within the community.

Strategies included intentionally targeting women and Persons with Disabilities (PWD), engaging kebele-level leaders, field monitoring, using EW committees, and utilizing extension workers.

Community Response:

87.5% of sector office respondents rated the community response as fairly responsive to sensitive or reactive actions.

Main Community Actions Taken in Response to Advisories:

Afar: Mosquito net use, relocation, clearing of river banks, engaging in Income Generating Activities (IGA), soil and water conservation, water harvesting, and more.

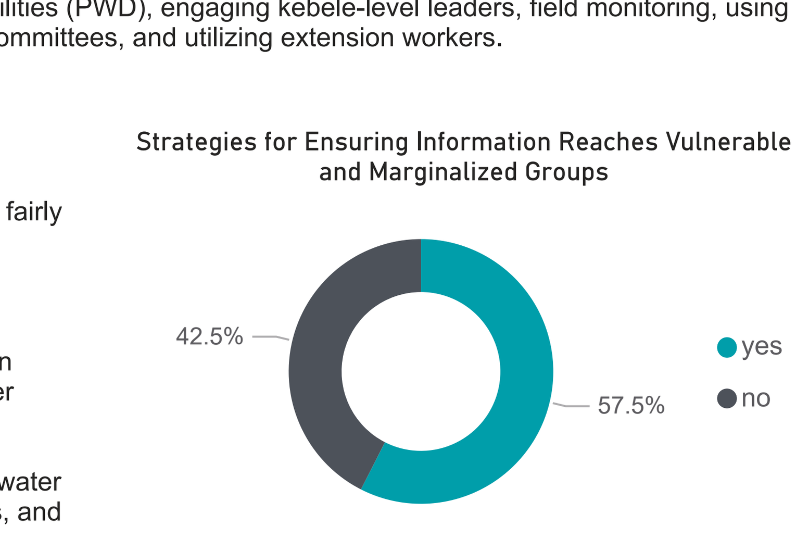
Oromia: Soil and water conservation, fodder saving, maintenance of water points, WASH measures, water disinfection, early harvesting of crops, and more.

Somali: Fodder saving, relocating, maintenance of water points, storing seeds, water disinfection, and water harvesting.

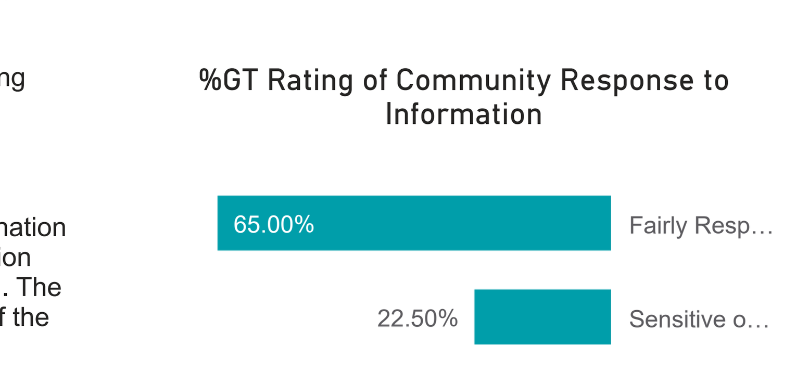
Conclusion:

The data indicates a commendable effort in climate advisory dissemination across the three regions, with each employing preferred communication channels. The perceived reach aligning with the plans is encouraging. The community's fairly responsive attitude showcases the effectiveness of the advisories.

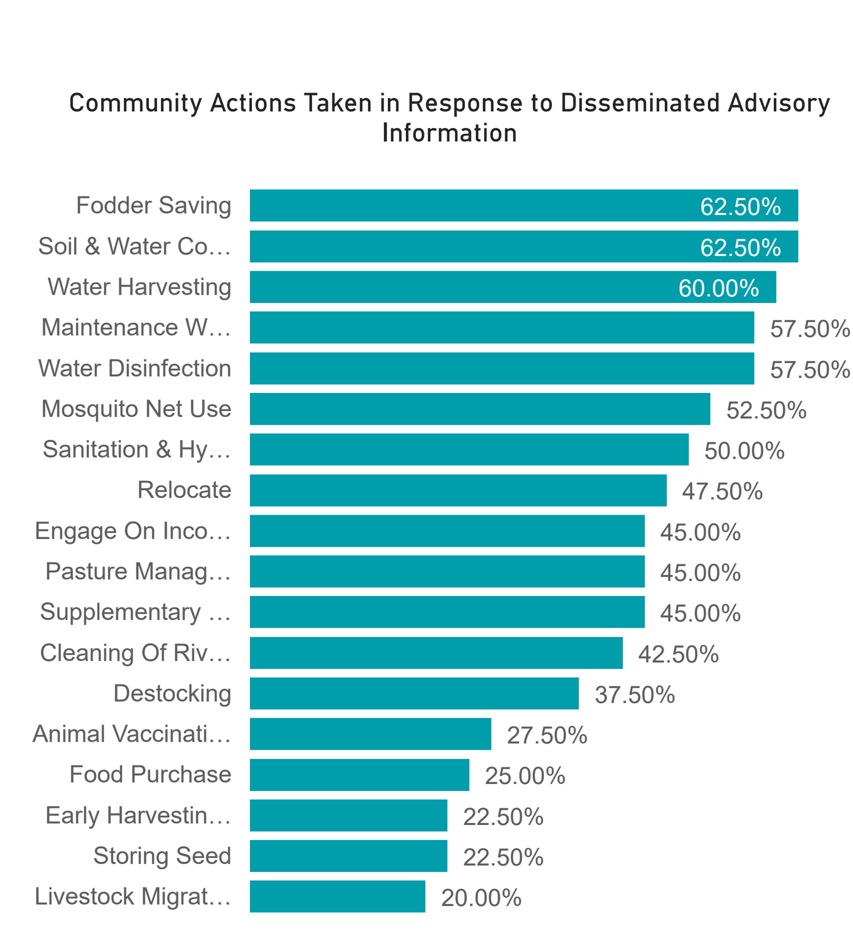
Strategies for Ensuring Information Reaches Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups



%GT Rating of Community Response to Information



Community Actions Taken in Response to Disseminated Advisory Information



Recommendations:

Strengthen Collaboration: Encourage continued collaboration between sector offices, customary institutions, and NGOs for improved advisory dissemination.

Leverage Technology: Further explore and invest in digital communication channels for wider reach.

Empower Community Groups: Continue to empower women associations, community leaders, and extension workers as key information-sharing platforms.

Enhance Monitoring: Implement robust monitoring mechanisms to track the effectiveness of advisories and community response.

Continuous Training: Provide ongoing training and capacity-building for sector offices and community workers involved in advisory dissemination.

Engage Private sector: Including private sector actors and businesses in information dissemination efforts to reach a wider community is crucial. Their active engagement holds significant importance.

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE — MERCY CORPS — care ETHIOPIA