



Pastoralists Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion (PRIME) Project

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Participatory Resource and Hazard Map of Siti Zone, SRS



Women's FGD on Disaster Preparedness and Response



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACCRA	Africa Climate Change Resistance Alliance
ACPA	Aged and Children Pastoralist Association
AEMFI	Association of Ethiopian Microfinance Institutions
AFMIN	Africa Microfinance Institutions Network
AISDA	Afar Integrated and Sustainable Development Association
BoA	Bureau of Agriculture
BTA	Business Trade Association
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCFE	Climate Change Forum Ethiopia
CRiSTAL	Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods
CSA	Charities and Societies Agency
CSU	Colorado State University
CVCA	Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
DA	Development Agents
DRM	Disaster-risk management
DRMFSS	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector
ECDD	Ethiopian Center for Development and Disability
EMMA	Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
ENGINE	Empowering New Generations in Improved Nutrition and Economic Opportunities
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FIPSRE	Financial Inclusion for the People of Somali Region in Ethiopia
FMD	Foot-and-mouth disease
FTF	Feed the Future
FTFMS	Feed the Future Monitoring System
GCC	Global Climate Change
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
IBLI	Index-based Livestock Insurance
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IIF	Innovation Investment Fund
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institution
IPAS	Institute of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Studies
JESH	Jijiga Export Slaughter House
LAND	Land Administration to Nurture Development
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MFI	Microfinance institution
MIYCN	Maternal, Infant and young child nutrition
MSDS	Market System Diagnostic and Strengthening
NBE	National Bank of Ethiopia
N-GLEE	Nutrition Global Learning and Evidence Exchange
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NMA	National Meteorological Agency
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PC	Pastoralist Concern
PECCN	Poverty, Environment and Climate Change Network
PGIS	Participatory Geographical Information System
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PPR	Peste de petits ruminants
PRIME	Pastoralists Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion
PRM	Participatory Rangeland Management

PSD	Participatory Scenario Development
PVP	Private Veterinary Pharmacy
RuSACCO	Rural Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SBCC	Social behavior change communications
SMFI	Somali Microfinance Institution
SRS	Somali Regional State
TEEMA	Transitioning Out of Pastoralism Employment and Entrepreneurship Market Assessment
TOP	Transitioning Out of Pastoralism
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USFS	United States Forest Service
VC	Value chain
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PRIME is a five-year, USAID-funded initiative designed to support resilience among pastoralist communities in Ethiopia, and thus enhance prospects for long-term development in Ethiopia's dryland landscape where the pastoralist livelihood system prevails. Financed through Feed the Future (FTF) and Global Climate Change (GCC) facilities, PRIME is designed to be transformative, innovative and achieve scale through market-driven approaches to livestock production and livelihood diversification that simultaneously support dry land communities to adapt to a changing climate. In order to achieve its overall goal of **Increasing Household Incomes and Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change through Market Linkages**, the program works to meet the following five major objectives (intermediate results):

- 1) Improved productivity and competitiveness of livestock and livestock products;
- 2) Enhanced pastoralists' adaptation to climate change;
- 3) Strengthened alternative livelihoods for households transitioning out of pastoralism;
- 4) Ensure enhanced innovation, learning and knowledge management; and
- 5) Improved nutritional status of targeted households improved through targeted, sustained and evidence-based interventions.

During the third quarter of implementation (April – June 2013), the PRIME consortium continued to set up field offices, fill important team member positions, prepared a draft year 2-5 work plan and target, conducted eight Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) and completed the baseline survey in all the three target clusters.

Highlights of activities during the reporting period include:

- A week-long training on EMMA tool kit (extracted form to make compatible with PRIME purpose) and desk reviews were conducted
- Eight EMMA were conducted on different thematic areas in the three clusters to know the function of each system
- Two Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) "toolkit" trainings delivered on climate change adaptation by CARE's Poverty, Environment and Climate Change Network (PECCN) including:
 - Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods (CRiSTAL) Training
 - Communicating Climate Change to Communities
- Manual development:
 - Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (CVCA) focus group discussion (FGD) facilitation manual for pastoral areas and PRIME objectives refined to focus on value chains through producers
 - Multi-stakeholder dialogue and awareness-raising methodology developed for community and local government level
- Training on assessment and dialogue methodology:
 - FGD facilitation manual and dialogue methodology conducted for 36 individuals, and a detailed facilitation training on CVCA focus groups representing 6 organizations from 8 PRIME field offices
 - Detailed field assessment
- Field data gathering on climate vulnerability and capacity assessment conducted in all three regions in four sectors of production (livestock, dairy, farming and village finance)
- Climate change awareness-raising dialogues conducted separately with government, male community members and female community members in all three PRIME clusters
- A baseline assessment report was prepared for different selected thematic areas and a total of 17 presentations were held to 80 participants from all consortium members and field staffs of Mercy Corps
- Participatory Geographic Information System (PGIS) trainings supported in three clusters, in partnership with Colorado State University (CSU)

- Detailed implementation plan for remote sensing reference data collection prepared
- Partnership established with National Meteorological Agency (NMA) around downscaling forecasts
- Discussions with the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) and the Africa Climate Change Resistance Alliance (ACCRA) around local contingency planning processes conducted
- A baseline survey covering the project zone (Oromiya Borena & Guji Zones; Afar and Somali Regions) of influence was conducted to acquire baseline values on the key performance and risk indicators based on the Performance Management Plan (PMP)
- A comprehensive overview (demo) of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system (Ki-Metrics) and Project management (Ki-Projects) software with content from the PRIME project was presented to Mercy Corps
- A planning workshop was organized and coordinated by Mercy Corps from June 26 to 27, 2013 at Addis Ababa for 80 key staff from all eight consortium partners, including field offices
- Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS) database target for fiscal year 2013, 2014 and 2015 of PRIME indicators was updated and submitted to USAID

Highlights of our results during the reporting period include:

- 16 team members trained on CRiSTAL
- 16 team members trained on communicating climate change to communities
- Field guidelines for communicating climate change to communities developed
- 2 new FGD tools developed for Resource Use and Access, and Understanding Preparedness and Response
- 3 FGD facilitation and note taking guides adapted or developed for
 - Vulnerability Analysis
 - Understanding Preparedness and Response
 - Resource Use, Access, and Control
- 2 Climate Change Awareness Dialogue facilitation and note-taking guides developed with 2 day and 3 day agendas
- 36 individuals from 6 PRIME consortium partners trained through simulation and role play in FGD tools and dialogue facilitation guides
- 6 data collection teams assembled and group leaders assigned
- 168 focus groups conducted across the three clusters including with the following sector breakdown
 - 71 Livestock FGDs
 - 32 Dairy FGDs
 - 34 Farming FGDs
 - 31 Village finance FGDs
- 25 climate change awareness and planning dialogues conducted
 - 8 government
 - 9 male
 - 8 female
- Approximately 258,483 km² of land mapped through participatory resource mapping and hazard mapping techniques using a systems facilitation approach with communities and government
- 25 community maps produced, including 8 with women, 9 with men and 8 with government across three clusters
- 25 action plans for follow-up meetings on Disaster Risk Management, Natural Resource Management, and Livelihood Adaptation developed
- 80 members of PRIME team from all 8 consortium members have been briefed on CVCA FGD and dialogue results
- 57 members from PRIME consortium members, government and research partners trained in PGIS theory and techniques
- Partnership with the NMA established and concept note for supporting the downscaling of seasonal forecasts developed

- DRMFSS contingency planning methodology reviewed and critiqued; recommendations for improvements made
- Baseline survey conducted covering the project zone (Oromiya Borena and Guji Zones; Afar and Somali Regions) of influence with the objective to acquire baseline values on the key performance and risk indicators based on PMP
- Year 2 -5 draft work plan and targets developed for all IRs.

1.1 Summary Table

Activity Description	Year 1 Targets	Progress against targets
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
BUILDING CAPACITIES, SKILLS & STAKEHOLDER BUY-IN		
Training Partners and stakeholders on Market Systems Diagnostic & Strengthening (MSDS) Methodology	100 persons trained	50 trained (EMMA and M4P)
BASIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP ENHANCEMENT		
Understand the People Transitioning out of Pastoralism (TOPs) in their context	3 assessments conducted (1 per region)	3 assessments conducted
Strengthening Institutions supporting Technical & Entrepreneurship Skills Development	6 Institutions assessed	10 TVETs assessed.
FINANCIAL SERVICES		
Financial Services: MFIs & Banks Strengthening, Expanding & Linking	Work started with 4 financial institutions	Ongoing work with 5 MFIs
LIVELIHOOD DIVERSIFICATION & ENTERPRENEURSHIP		
Pro-Poor Animal VC Development	4 VC assessments completed	5 VCAs completed (camel, cattle, sheep, goat, poultry)
Pro-Poor Agriculture VCs	4 VCs analyzed	3 VCs analyzed (nursery, seeds, grains)
Pro-Poor Infrastructure	2 VCs analyzed	1 VCs analyzed (post-harvest stores)
Climate Adaptive VCs - Assess. Coordin. & Learning on Efficient/Renewable Energy Technologies	1 VC analyzed	1 VC analyzed (micro-solar)
LIVESTOCK & LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS LIVELIHOODS - IMPROVED PRODUCTIVITY & COMPETITIVENESS		
Strengthened Dairy VC	Integrated assessment completed	Assessment completed
Improved Meat Trade	2,000 HHs report new/increased sales to abattoirs	The new abattoir investment will be supported through IIF. JESH has

		applied for support.
INDUSTRY-GROWTH ENABLING ENVIRONMENT		
Other Employment Activities	Labor survey for TOPs employment completed	Survey Completed
EFFECTIVE EMERGENCY PLANNING & RESPONSE FOR PROTECTING HOUSEHOLD ASSETS		
NRM: Multi-Stakeholder Negotiation on Climate Smart Land Use and NRM Solutions	4 zonal multi-stakeholder reviews completed	1 completed
Facilitate and Support Land Use Planning that Supports Climate Adaptation	3 assessments conducted, 1 in each region	3 assessments conducted
MANAGEMENT AND RESPONSE TO CLIMATE INFO		
Support Climate Smart Livelihood and Adaptation through Market Driven Initiatives (IR1 and 3)	7 meetings conducted	2 meetings conducted
Project performance enhanced through effective monitoring	Monitoring systems & tools developed and in use	Tools demo presented. Finalization in progress.
Project decision-making and adaptations based on strong evidence	Baseline Completed	Baseline Completed
Gender Integration	Project Gender Strategy developed	Draft Gender strategy developed

2. CORRELATION TO MONITORING PLAN

The PMP has been submitted to USAID and will also be reviewed by the newly recruited IR4 leader during Quarter 4 for any additional information or changes required. The work plan and targets for Years 2 through 5 were drafted during the PRIME partners planning meeting at the end of June and will now be finalized at field level during Quarter 4. PRIME's M&E guidelines and plan, including indicator sheets will be drafted during Quarter 4.

3. RESULT BY RESULT ANALYSIS

3.0 Mobilization and Project Start-up

Update and Analysis

Agreement signed with Afar Regional Government

The Afar Regional Government agreement was signed by the regional DRMFSS, as well as the Pastoral Rural Development Office as a sub-signatory. The agreement was signed by both Mercy Corps as the lead agency on PRIME, and CARE, the implementing partner in Afar.

Sub-grantee agreement finalized and signed with the Afar Integrated and Sustainable Development Association (AISDA)

The AISDA sub-agreement has been finalized and signed in this quarter. AISDA will now operate as a full partner in PRIME and is proceeding with finalizing recruitment. AISDA has also rented an office in Awash Fentale in this quarter, and is moving forward with furnishing the office and making it fully operational. As part of the agreement, AISDA will work side-by-side with CARE in the implementation of all activities. As AISDA develops increased technical capacity in critical areas related to PRIME, the organization will move forward with more independent implementation in Year 3.

Contract Agreement Signed with the Aged and Children Pastoralist Association (ACPA)

Mercy Corps has concluded contract agreement with ACPA detailing the roles of ACPA and Mercy Corps in the implementation of the program. Furthermore ACPA entered contract agreement with the government to clarify what the program will achieve, meet the legal obligation and promote more understanding between the Somali Regional State (SRS) government and the PRIME Program.

3.1 Intermediate Result 1: Improved productivity and competitiveness of livestock and livestock products

3.1.1. Update and analysis

Team Development

CARE-PRIME has finalized the recruitment of the livestock productivity and marketing specialist for Gewane office (Afar cluster) in the reporting quarter. Upon joining, the new recruit immediately joined the Livestock Inputs Rapid Market Assessment which took place the first week of May. A newly recruited project officer for the Afar implementation team joined the Dairy Rapid Market assessment following his start date in early May.

Training on Rapid Market Assessment

Mercy Corps, Haramaya University, CARE, SoS Sahel, AISDA, Pastoralist Concern (PC), Ethiopian Center for Development and Disability (ECDD) and ACPA participated in the Mercy Corps Rapid Market Assessment and EMMA training from April 22 to 26, 2013 in Churchill Hotel, Addis Ababa. The objective of the training was to further develop skills in the market systems approach and market analysis. The training developed the capacity of the team in the rapid market assessment methodology, and supported planning for market assessments in the key value chain sectors that PRIME has prioritized based on the knowledge-sharing workshops which took place in the last quarter.

The training workshop was participatory, practical and helped the PRIME program staff better understand and make use of market-systems approach. In addition, it encouraged the participants to learn from each other, share and analyze existing information for the respective value chain. This process significantly improved planning and preparation for the market assessment, which began in early May.

Key results from the workshop included:

- Improved skills of team members to develop key analytical questions related to market assessment, identify key market actors in a specific value chain, administer rapid market questionnaires using a semi-structured interview process
- Three IR1 rapid market assessment teams organized in Livestock Trade, Livestock Inputs and Dairy
- Work plans for field data collection developed

EMMA Assessments, report writing and work plan development

During the reporting period after completing three market system analysis using EMMA methodology, a report was produced and presented to the PRIME team for the development of IR1 work plan for the life of the PRIME project.

Selected market systems

Under IR1 the prioritized and selected subsectors for market system analysis were dairy, livestock (live animal & meat), and livestock input & feed. Using the EMMA tool the three market systems were analyzed and reported separately.

Dairy market system:

An assessment of the dairy market system has been carried out in the Eastern, Afar and Southern clusters of PRIME operational areas. The assessment mapped the market for milk value chain & diagnoses the milk market system in the identified areas. The field assessment has been undertaken with actors involved in the milk value chain, to analyze the relationship currently prevailing among the value chain actors. The objectives of the assessment were to identify factors limiting the milk value chain development and to develop recommendation for PRIME intervention.

The key finding of the assessment suggested that the milk value chain is built around six major types of actors: producers, collectors, aggregators, exporters/importers, retailers and consumers. Specialized actors such as input suppliers (mostly pastoralist producers), collectors (mostly cooperatives), aggregators, transporters, exporters/importers, retailers, and consumers are involved in the milk value chain. In some areas, actors have mixed roles – a single actor may be aggregator, transporter and exporter (Jijiga). On the other hand, pastoralists in some areas of Borana act as collectors (Ollas) by hiring transportation and jointly marketing the milk in urban areas. Milk production is mostly undertaken by pastoralists in most of the assessed areas. There are few peri-urban dairy small holders in Jijiga, Dire Dawa, Awash and Metahara.

The relationship between the actors in the milk value chain is not built on long-lasting mutual trust and transparent business communication. The first level collectors that buy the milk from the producers do not share market information with the producers. On the other hand the producers practice different milk modification practices to compensate for the loss they perceive due to price cutting practice of the collectors. Furthermore, in some places where larger aggregators and processors exist, the contracts signed between aggregators and processing enterprises are incomplete, legally invalid, and lacking specific details, which renders them ineffective and sources of conflict.

In the assessed clusters, there is high inconsistency of milk supply as the availability of milk highly depends on pasture & water availability which in turn depends on rain fall. Milk is rarely available for 2-3 months in the Eastern cluster and up to 4 months in the Southern cluster. Seasonality in the availability of milk makes the price volatile. Good milk consumption habit and demand, strong social capital and women's involvement in the milk value chain are a few of the opportunities identified in the assessment area.

Livestock (live animal & meat) market system:

This rapid market assessment and secondary data review was conducted to identify the major challenges contributing to inefficient market integration that hampers sustainable livelihood improvement and resilience in the three PRIME operating areas: Eastern, Southern and Afar Clusters. The livestock EMMA was focused on key actors of livestock marketing value chain mainly brokers, small and big traders, export abattoirs and live animal exporters. During the assessment, three export abattoirs, four quarantine centers, and customs offices at cross-border stations and major market places found in the three clusters were visited. Government regulatory institutions such as meat inspection and quarantine services were also included in the assessment.

Assessment findings indicate that the pastoralist and agro-pastoralist areas such as Borena, Afar and Somali areas are considered the traditional source of livestock supplying more than 90% of livestock destined for the export markets. The Eastern cluster and Somali part of the southern cluster tend to supply more to the informal live animal export market while most animals coming from Southern (Borena) and Afar cluster areas are marketed through Ethiopian abattoirs and formal live animal export markets. Despite the rise in

demand for livestock and livestock products on the domestic and international markets, the livestock value chain in pastoral areas is frequently unable to exploit the growing opportunities.

Generally, the assessment and desk review has indicated that several factors contribute to the inability of the pastoralist communities to capitalize on the market opportunities. These include: (1) production and market seasonality as well as erratic supply and poor quality animals primarily because of poor market orientation of pastoralists; (2) involvement of numerous market actors without significant value addition activities in the trade; (3) traditional and unorganized livestock marketing system; (4) limited business skills across value chain actors; (5) inadequate export market promotion and export expansion strategies; (6) poor feed availability; (7) lack of reliable and up-to-date livestock market information; (8) lack of appropriate financial and insurance services that are well designed to benefit the livestock sector; (9) poor and substandard quarantine services; (10) inefficient veterinary services; and (11) inadequate policies and regulations.

Livestock input & feed market system:

Livestock input and feed market assessment was carried out in the three clusters of PRIME intervention areas of Afar Zone 3, Oromiya (East Hararghe, Guji, Borana) and Somali (Jijiga, Degahabur and Shinille) regions of Ethiopia. In the animal health service and livestock feed subsector the key market actors identified are importers, wholesalers in Addis Ababa, wholesalers in regions, retailers, private veterinary pharmacies, and manufacturers.

One of the major findings of this assessment is weak linkages between actors in the market system. On the other hand, findings of the assessment revealed that private veterinary pharmacies (PVPs) are interested in integrated supply of livestock feed and nutrients alongside with veterinary drug supply and business expansion. The PVPs also indicated that they are interested to expand their business to reach the pastoralist at the local level, but mentioned financial constraints as the main bottleneck. The assessment also finds out that smuggled veterinary drug and free drug distributions during emergencies hampered the PVP business in general. In addition to all this the animal health service and feed supply market system in pastoralist areas is typically affected by environmental and seasonal changes.

Innovation and Investment Fund (IIF) updates under IR1:

Jijiga Export Slaughter House (JESH)

During the quarter and following the IIF Review Committee determination to financially and technically support the JESH Export Abattoir Establishment Project, PRIME, in coordination with USAID, reviewed several options to decide the appropriate contractual mechanism to support JESH. The establishment of a Revolving Fund, a model that was an acceptable solution for PRIME, JESH and USAID was rejected as an option by the Charities and Societies Agency (CSA). Another model reviewed consisted of a tripartite Global Development Alliance (GDA) model of agreement between USAID, JESH, and Mercy Corps. By using the GDA model the roles and responsibilities of the parties would have remained the same, where Mercy Corps provides technical assistance and monitors JESH progress, JESH implements the project as per the project proposal, ensures meeting the milestones laid out in the agreement, submits reports as per the report requirements and ensures they that required deliverables are met, and USAID provides the financial support to the implementing alliance and overall oversight and guidance on compliance with USAID regulations. It is expected that during the fourth quarter the PRIME IIF support to the JESH Project in terms of modality will be determined and an appropriate support agreement will be signed with JESH.

Berwako Milk Processing Factory

PRIME IIF received an application for support from Jijiga-based Berwako Milk Processing Factory. The proposed project entails the establishment of a milk processing plant designed to have an initial throughput capacity of 10 million tons of raw milk per day producing several pasteurized liquid and acidified milk products.

The Berwako Milk Processing Factory has the following objectives: (1) provide market outlet and raw milk sales opportunities to farmers and pastoralists producing camel and cow milk in Jijiga region and surroundings; (2) increase value added to the milk produced in the region; and (3) provide and increase access to safe and healthy dairy products to the individual and institutional consumers in Jijiga. Part of the project includes the establishment of a milk collecting system from small holder farmers around Jijiga. The collection system will entail quality control and cooling in order to preserve the quality of milk. The project will create a sustainable market place for households to sell their milk – at the moment households sell their milk by taking it to cafés and restaurants in town. These direct marketing practices do not guarantee a buyer and in many instances they usually end up selling their milk at a low price or their product gets spoiled before it is sold. The only other alternative they have for selling their milk is to sell it to middlemen who then sell it off to businesses around town; these middlemen will only buy milk at a very low price.

Berwako's Application for Interest Form was reviewed by the IR1 leader, PRIME Chief of Party and IIF Assistant Manager, who pre-approved the application with conditions. A letter of notice of eligibility has been issued advising the applicant the outcome of the application and outlining the next steps to be taken by the applicant and IIF team. During quarter 4 PRIME will: (1) send the outline for submission of a full feasibility study and a business plan for the Berwako Milk Processing Factory to develop and offer technical assistance to them to develop both the feasibility study and business plan; (2) upon completion of the feasibility study and business plan, schedule a meeting for the IIF review committee to review the business plan and make the support decision; and (3) advise the applicant the outcome of the review committee's decision and follow up appropriately.

Other Activities accomplished under IR1:

Emergency Livestock Vaccination/Treatment Campaigns: Responding to a Government of Ethiopia (GoE) request to support a livestock emergency vaccination campaign, the project has provided logistic and technical support to the Goro Dolla district livestock vaccination campaign. During this emergency vaccination campaign, 26,405 shoats were vaccinated against peste de petits ruminants (PPR), with 3271 male and 2920 female pastoralist beneficiaries participating in the vaccination campaign. The campaign covered seven woredas of Goro Dolla district; 13 district level veterinary staff (1 female) and 9 community animal health workers (CAHWs) actively participated in the campaign.

Similarly the project facilitated an emergency cattle vaccination campaign undertaken in Dhas. During the emergency vaccination and treatment campaign, 1,285 cattle vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and 90 households benefited from the vaccination and treatment campaign.

3.1.2. Challenges

- Observed weak access to finance for actors along the value chain (traders and abattoirs)
- Poor marketing infrastructure including access to transportation, stock yards, weighing equipment and animal health certification services for domestic and international trade
- Poor marketing infrastructure for raw milk
- Poor availability and access to basic livestock inputs: water, feed, quality animal health products and services

3.2 Intermediate Result 2: Enhance pastoralists adaptation to climate change

3.2.1. Update and Analysis

Two Capacity-Building Trainings Delivered on Climate Change Adaptation by CARE's Poverty, Environment and Climate Change Network (PECCN)

Following four orientations and trainings on the overall CVCA approach for the consortium in the last quarter, CARE supported the following two trainings on more advanced toolkits and concepts related to climate change adaptation. A summary of the training information is provided below:

Training	Description	Dates	# of Participants
Communicating Climate Change to Communities	A training focused on how discuss issues of climate change with local communities, given the complexities of the subject matter in local contexts, and the uncertainties around climate predictions	April 12th	16 - CARE, Mercy Corps, Haramaya University, ACPA, AISDA, SoS Sahel
CRiSTAL (Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods)	Data analysis tool that takes data from CVCA analysis and analyzes the effectiveness of project activities in supporting climate change adaptation given the hazards and vulnerabilities identified	April 15th - 16th	16 - CARE, Mercy Corps, Haramaya University, ACPA, AISDA, SoS Sahel

The trainings were organized in collaboration with CARE's Poverty, Environment and Climate Change Network (PECCN). A final PECCN-supported training on Participatory Scenario Development (PSD) will be scheduled in the following quarter.

Manual Development

Following the training packages delivered in the current and previous quarters, the PRIME IR 2 lead finalized revisions of the Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis manual in order to ensure that the methodology was relevant for pastoral areas and in-line with PRIME objectives. The changes made from the core methodology include:

1. A revision of the methodology to focus on value chain sectors, rather than general "communities." The CVCA methodology has been adapted to look at the climate vulnerabilities and capacities from the perspectives of primary producers. Each focus group tool is designed to be administered asking questions of producers related to one specific mode of production.
2. Two CVCA focus group methodologies were added to look at two critical aspects of vulnerability and capacity that were not part of the original manual. This first methodology focuses on the level of preparedness and disaster response mechanisms within certain sectors of production, and the second examines the level of access and control of resources that underlie key sectors of production.

In addition, the PRIME IR 2 lead developed a climate change awareness-raising tool and facilitation guide, that incorporates an analysis of resources, hazards, resource access and control, and preparedness and response capacities. The tool draws off of Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) and CVCA methodology, and incorporates both resource and hazard mapping. The methodology focuses on a systems-level approach to analyzing these key issues, and is designed to build off existing PRM processes that may have been initiated at a kebele, woreda, or a larger management level. Both facilitator's and note-takers guides have been produced, along with an agenda for both a 2 day and 3 day process, depending on the time availability of participants.

Training on assessment and dialogue methodology:

A detailed training on the sector-based CVCA focus group methodology, and climate change awareness-raising methodology for resource and livelihood systems, was conducted at the Churchill hotel from April 22-26, 2013. The aim of the training was to build skills among the PRIME implementing team in applying the toolkits and further strengthen the methodologies. This included development of visual representations required to implement the tools with non-literate groups, and a development of a glossary around key CCA words in the three local languages of the PRIME program - Somali, Afari, and Afan Oromo.

36 participants from 5 consortium partners participated in the training. Key outcomes of the process included a detailed workplan for implementation of the methodologies in the three clusters. Each team was also

provided with an e-packet of the key communication and facilitation materials, as well as hard copy of key images that supported communication around climate change.

Cluster	No. of team members	Organizations	Planned Implementation Areas
Afar	8	CARE Haramaya University	Gewane Amibara Awash Fentale
East	13	Mercy Corps Haramaya University CARE	Babile Mulli, Kufssawa Afdem Erer Shinile Jijiga Deghabour Gursum Kebrebayah
South	13	CARE Mercy Corps SoS Sahel PC	Filtu Dollo Ado Liben Gorodola Yabello Moyale

A sample of the training materials produced is attached.

SAMPLE OF FACILITATION MATERIALS FOR CVCA FGD TOOLS

STEP 5: Vulnerability Analysis, Sensitivity

A. Explain to the participants that you want to understand how the resources they mentioned are affected by the hazards they are most concerned about. Place the resource in a horizontal row and the hazards in a vertical row in a matrix format, as demonstrated below. Ask the participants to score the impact of the hazard on the resource.

- 0 = no impact on the resource
- 1 = little impact on the resource
- 2 = medium impact on the resource
- 3 = lot of impact on the resource

Allow the participant to discuss on each.



Facilitators Note: Once the community fully understands the process, leave them to complete the exercise on their own for 20 – 30 minutes and when you return, ask them to explain their scoring.

B. Ask each participant to explain why they gave it the ranking they did. At the end of the discussion, add the total score at the end for each resource after the participants finalize their selection. Discuss how the highest score demonstrates the areas that are most affected.

C. Ask the participants how they prepare for these hazards to protect their resources from the impact?

D. Ask the participants how they respond to the hazard to reduce the impact?

	Resource 1	Resource 2	Resource 3	Resource 4	Resource 5	TOTAL
Hazard 1						
Hazard 2						
Hazard 3						
Hazard 4						
TOTAL						

NB. Do final summation of resource total and hazard total after discussion and explanation of scoring



Facilitators Note: You can draw the matrix on a flip chart and allow participants to write the score. For non-literate groups, organize the matrix on the ground and use visual representations. Allow participants to use score the impact of the hazard on the resource.

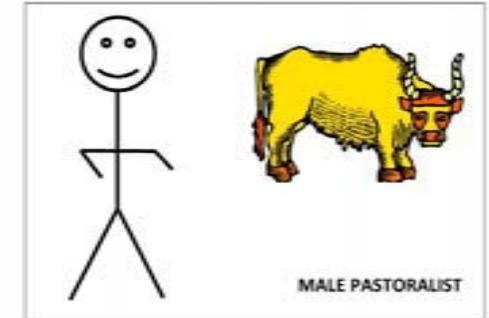
STEP 6: Closing

A. Thank the participants again for coming. Explain that you learned a lot. Ask them what they learned. Ask them what they would like to see happen in the future.

B. Summarize the process and the outcomes

KEY CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION WORDS IN SOMALI

1	Access	Helitaan
2	Users	Isticmaale
3	Decision maker	Go'aamiye
4	Control	Gacan ku hayn
5	Effectiveness	Dhaqangal
6	Visual representation	Astaan
7	Hazard	Masiibo
8	Impact	Raad reeb
9	Trust	Aaminaad/ Kalsooni
10	Timeline	Wakhti-taxaneed
11	Score	Buundo/Dhibco
12	Rank	Heer
13	Strategy for addressing impact	Gaabka loo wajahayo cawaaqinka
14	Preparedness	U diyaargaraw
15	Response	Jawaabcelin
16	Effectiveness of the strategy	Qaab Dhaqangal ah
17	Livelihood	Hab nololeed
18	Resource	Khayraad
19	Financial	Maaliyadeed
20	Human	Dad
21	Physical	Shay muuqda
22	Social	Bulsho
23	Natural	Dabiici
24	Climate change	Isbedelka cimilada
25	Adaptation	Lagaabsi
26	Reliance	Ka soo kabasho
27	Exposure	U bandhigid
28	Sensitivity	Xasaasi
29	Weather	Jawi/Hawo
30	Drought	Abaar
31	Flood	Fatahaad
32	Erratic RF	Roob goo goos ah
33	Heavy RF	Roob mahiigaan ah
34	Heat stress	Kulayl xad dhaaf ah
35	DRM	Maraynta khatarta masiibooyinka
36	NRM	Maraynta khayraadka dabiiciga ah



Field data gathering on climate vulnerability and capacity assessment conducted in all three regions in four sectors of production (livestock, dairy, farming and village finance)

Beginning May 9th through the first week of June 2013, the cluster teams conducted a total of 168 CVCA focus groups. 86 FGDs were with female groups and 82 were with male groups. A breakdown of the focus groups by cluster and tool is presented below:

No. of FGDs by Cluster

Cluster	Vulnerability Analysis		Understanding Preparedness and Response		Resource Access and Control	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Afar	5	5	6	7	4	4
East	7	8	7	9	6	10
South	15	15	16	14	16	14
TOTAL	27	28	29	30	26	28

No. of FGDs by Sector

Sector	Vulnerability Analysis	Understanding Preparedness and Response	Resource Access and Control	TOTAL
Livestock	22	23	26	71
Dairy	11	13	8	32
Farming	11	12	11	34
VSLA	11	11	9	31
TOTAL	55	59	54	168

Key CVCA findings by sector are presented Below:

Livestock

- Drought was the most common hazard mentioned among livestock producers, followed by erratic rainfall, disease and heat stress
- In Afar, livestock producers also worry about lack of market access and prosopis as a hazard, while in the South and East issues around conflict were raised
- Drought, heat stress, and conflict are seen as having the greatest impact on the sector, although there is significant inter-cluster variation. Drought and heat stress are seen as having the greatest negative impact in Afar on livestock production, while in the East and South drought and conflict were mentioned
- In general, the level of impact of hazards in the south is lower than it is in the East and Afar, which reported higher vulnerability scores
- Livestock itself is seen as the most vulnerable resource, followed by markets, pasture and manpower, with inter-cluster variation represented in table 2
- The most commonly faced hazards across the three clusters were erratic rainfall and disease, with prosopis being a constant hazard in Afar for this system, and conflict a constant hazard in the East and South for livestock producers
- Major impacts of hazards reported were decline in productivity or death of livestock, decline in productivity of pasture, shortage and excessive evaporation of water, and malnutrition and corresponding impact of human resources¹
- Mobility and rangeland management is challenged by expansion of farming in all areas, which impacts hazard preparedness and response

¹ Human resources (labor, etc.) were considered one of the key resources important for the sector, in all sectors, by nearly all focus groups. The main impact of hazards on humans were food shortage and/or malnutrition, with secondary impacts being decreased productivity and physical weakness.

- While communities identified a series of effective preparedness strategies, many of them are either threatened - such as mobility and management of wet and dry season grazing - or inaccessible, such as improved inputs
- Less effective strategies are used more commonly than effective strategies
- Issues around government control of water and pasture challenges response and preparedness

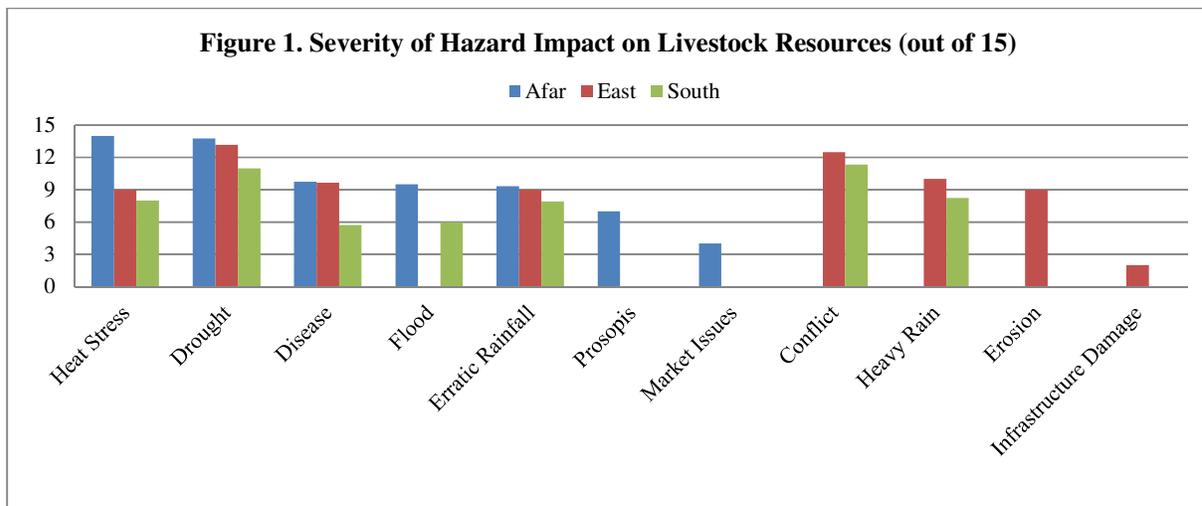


Figure 1: Severity of hazard impact on a basket of 5 resources critical to livestock producers, as identified by the focus groups, out of a maximum score of 15

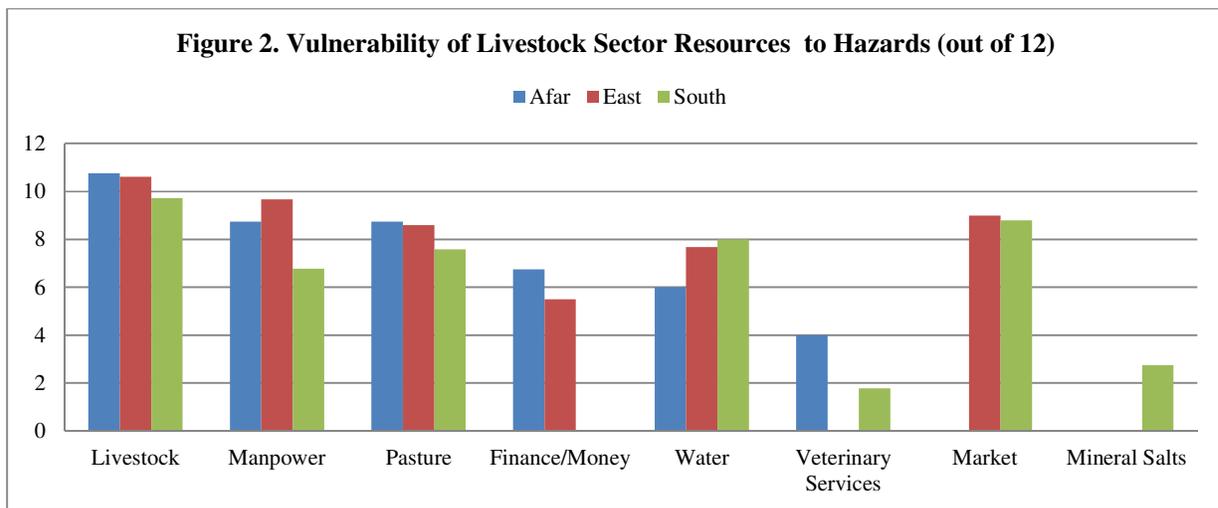


Figure 2: Level of vulnerability of key livestock resources to an aggregate of four major hazards, as identified by livestock producer focus groups, out of a maximum vulnerability score of 12

Dairy

Key Areas of Inquiry	Afar	East	South
Most commonly mentioned hazards	Drought Disease Market issues	Flood Erratic Rainfall Drought	Drought Erratic Rainfall
Most severe hazards	Drought Erratic Rainfall Heat Stress	Drought Erratic Rainfall Flood Heavy Rain Conflict	Drought Erratic rainfall Flood Heat Stress

Key Areas of Inquiry	Afar	East	South
Most frequent hazards	Erratic rainfall Drought Disease Market Issues	Conflict Flood Erratic Rainfall Drought	Erratic Rainfall Heat Stress Disease Drought
Most vulnerable resources	Manpower Livestock Finance	Pasture Finance Manpower Livestock	Water Market Livestock Manpower

- The southern cluster reported significantly lower impact scores, both in terms of how badly resources were affected by hazards, and how severely hazards impacted the dairy sector, relative to the East and Afar.
- Drought had the most severe inter-cluster ranking in terms of severity of impact, but scores varied, with the highest score being 14.5 out of 15 in Afar, 12 in the East and 10.5 in the South. The South had significantly lower impact scores for all the other hazards that affected the area.
- In Afar, human resources were the most affected in the dairy sector by the various hazards, while in the East it was pasture or land. In the South, respondents reported all resources had similar levels of vulnerability, but were seen as much less vulnerable to the hazards than in the other two clusters.
- Veterinary services were seen as almost not affected. Impacts that were observed on veterinary services included increased price of the inputs, reduced availability, or reduced quality of the drugs that are available on the market.
- The impacts on pasture, water, and human resources were similar to those reported with livestock focus groups, with the main impacts being decline in productivity, shortage or excessive evaporation and malnutrition respectively.
- A snapshot of more and less effective preparedness and response strategies is summarized below, with communities acknowledging limited ability, or willingness to use the more effective strategies:

More Effective Strategies	Reasons
▪ Livestock diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsive to environment ▪ Increases productivity of environment ▪ Ensures access to key resources in time of shortage ▪ Preventative ▪ Reduces impact of hazards
▪ Livestock vaccination & treatment	
▪ Grazing reserves	
▪ Feed production and storage	
▪ Water harvesting & management	
Less Effective Strategies	Reasons
▪ Killing calves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short time, uneconomical strategy ▪ Loss of assets ▪ Low incomes - unaffordable ▪ Risk of instability and conflict ▪ Leads to poor health and malnutrition
▪ Forced sell of livestock	
▪ Stress migration	
▪ Reducing meals	

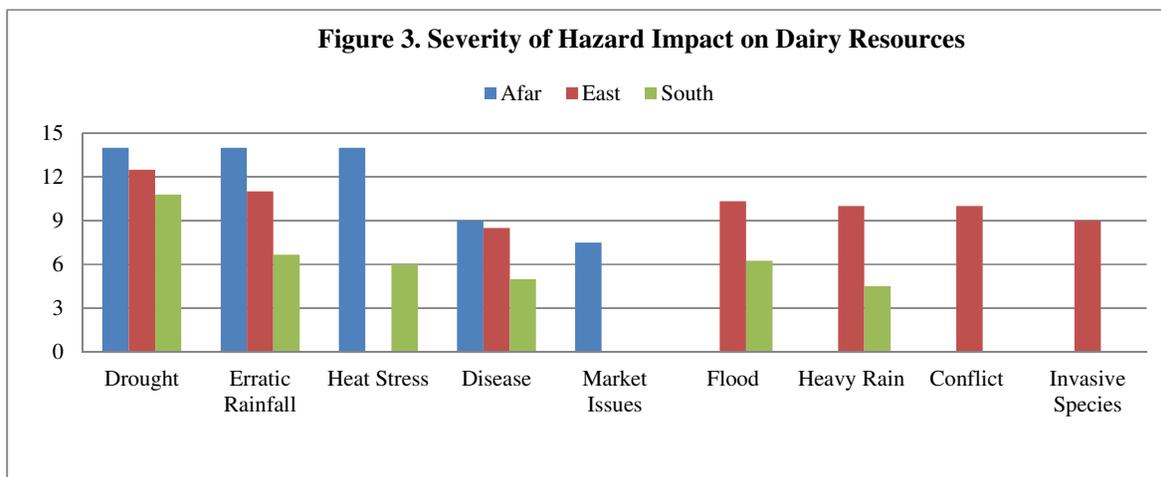


Figure 3: Severity of hazard impact on a basket of 5 resources critical to dairy producers, as identified by the focus groups, out of a maximum score of 15

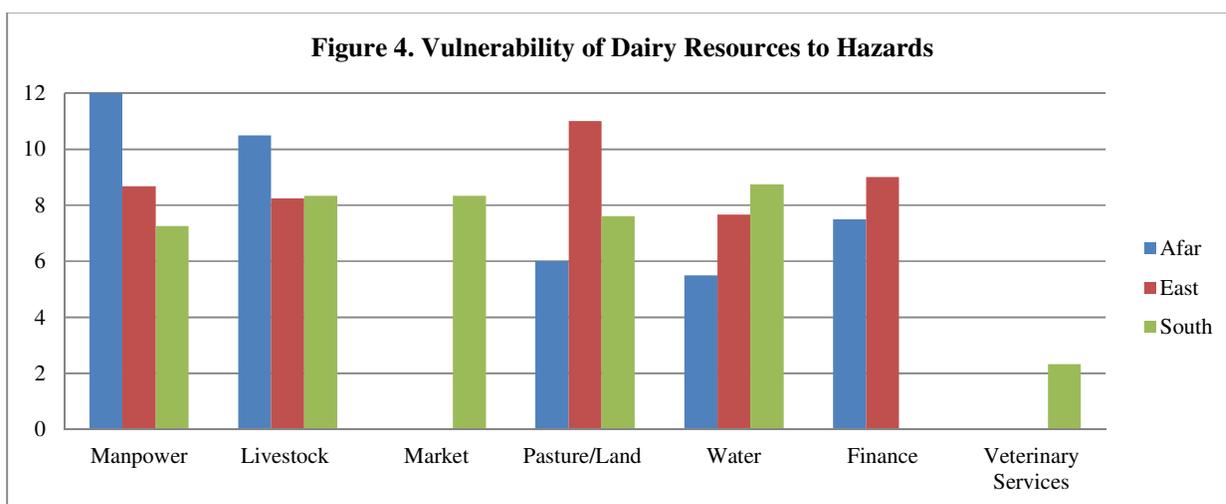


Figure 4: Level of vulnerability of key dairy resources to an aggregate of four major hazards, as identified by livestock producer focus groups, out of a maximum vulnerability score of 12

Farming

- Flood, followed by drought and erratic rainfall were the most common hazards mentioned among FGDs in the farming sector.
- Afar farmers are just as much worried about conflict, market failure and invasive species on their lands, which they noted are happening constantly, as they are worried about climatic hazards such as floods and erratic rainfall. All the hazards are seen as having a high level of impact as compared to the level of impact of hazards in the other two clusters.
- In the east and south, drought and erratic rainfall, and floods were alternatively seen as the hazards with the highest impact, depending on whether the area was irrigated or river-bed dependent, or rainfed. A similar variability was observed in Afar between erratic rainfall and flooding.
- The southern cluster farmers reported less severe impacts of hazards based on an impact score out of 15, while Afar reported the highest level of impacts (figure 5). Similarly, farming resources were generally less vulnerable to hazards in the South, except seeds and farmland
- Seeds were the most vulnerable resource to all the hazards across all three clusters, with considerable inter-cluster variation in vulnerability of the other resources (figure 6). Reported impacts on seeds included seeds being washed away, decline in germination, and decline in productivity. However, a box

of all other inputs was reported as much less vulnerable, suggesting that higher investment in other inputs could protect farmers. Erosion and decline in productivity of farmlands was another key concern.

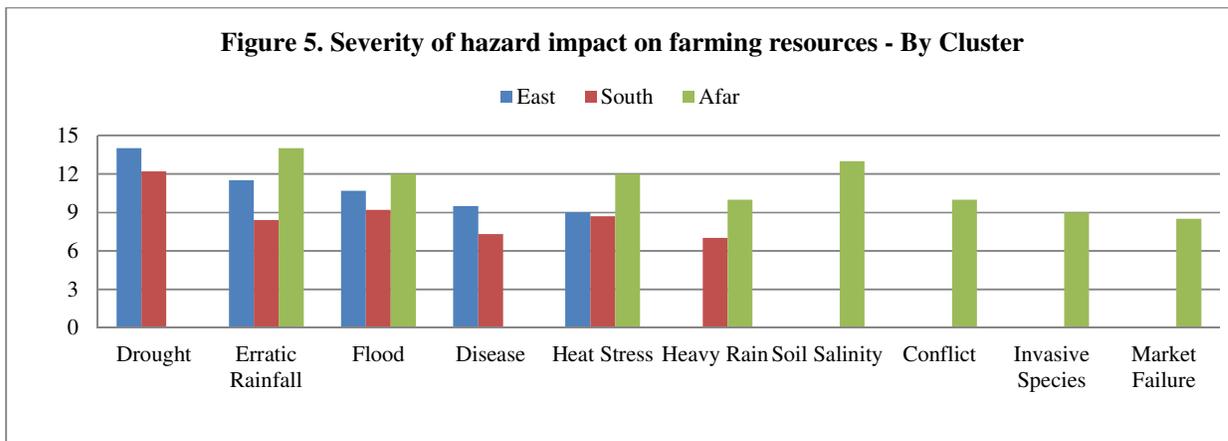


Figure 5: Severity of hazard impact on a basket of 5 resources critical to farmers, as identified by the focus groups, out of a maximum score of 15

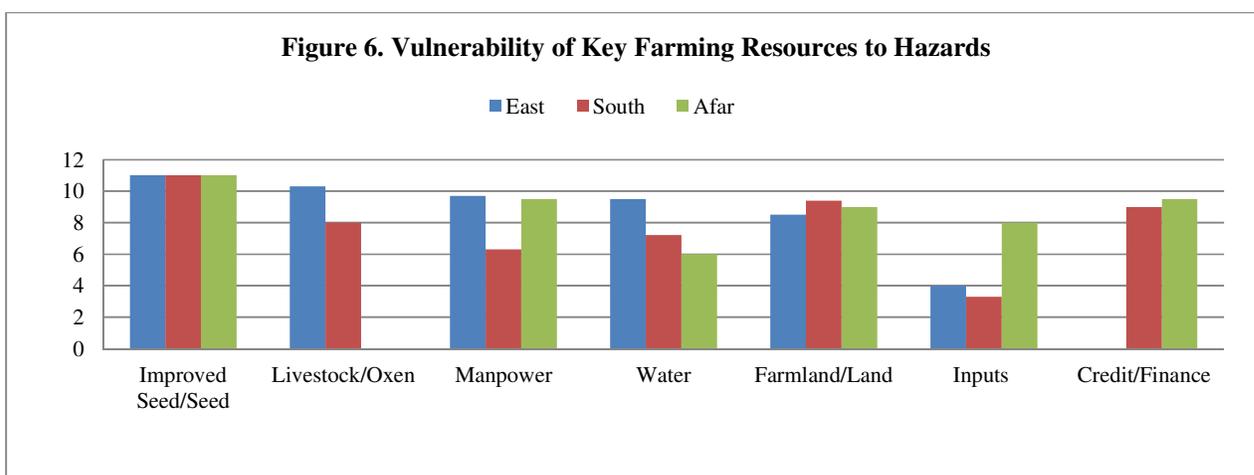


Figure 6: Level of vulnerability of key dairy resources to an aggregate of four major hazards, as identified by livestock producer focus groups, out of a maximum vulnerability score of 12

A table of preparedness and response strategies in the farming sector is provided below

More Effective Strategies	Reasons
Livestock diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsive to environment ▪ Increases productivity of environment ▪ Ensures access to key resources in time of shortage ▪ Preventative ▪ Reduces impact of hazards
Livestock vaccination & treatment	
Grazing reserves	
Feed production and storage	
Water harvesting & management	
Less Effective Strategies	Reasons
Killing calves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short time, uneconomical strategy ▪ Loss of assets
Forced sell of livestock	

Stress migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low incomes - unaffordable ▪ Risk of instability and conflict ▪ Leads to poor health and malnutrition
Reducing meals	

Village Savings and Loans Associations

- Drought was uniformly the most common hazard mentioned in the VSLA sector; with inter cluster variation related to the other hazards. In Afar, VSLA groups and cooperatives were equally as concerned about market failures, lack of inputs and lack of transport, as they were about climatic hazards, whereas in the south and east erratic rainfall and flooding were bigger issues.
- Credit groups still saw their livestock and farming assets as the biggest sources of income that also supported their participation in credit and savings groups. Accordingly, livestock was seen as the most vulnerable resource across all clusters in the VSLA sector. In the East, land and water were also seen as highly vulnerable. The difference in inter-cluster variation has more to do with the sources of income and credit among VSLA groups.
- Importantly, money itself is seen as far less vulnerable than other resources. Groups that scored it as vulnerable to hazards saw money as being liquidated faster during a hazard, and access to credit more difficult. At the same time, it was noted that money itself was not physically affected by hazards in the same way livestock, water or land are. This discussion supported communities to think about converting livestock assets to financial savings.
- As with other FGDs, human resources and associations were one of the most critical resources to sustaining credit activities. Associations were less vulnerable to hazards than individuals, but were potentially prone to break up as members became vulnerable through malnutrition and decreased productivity.

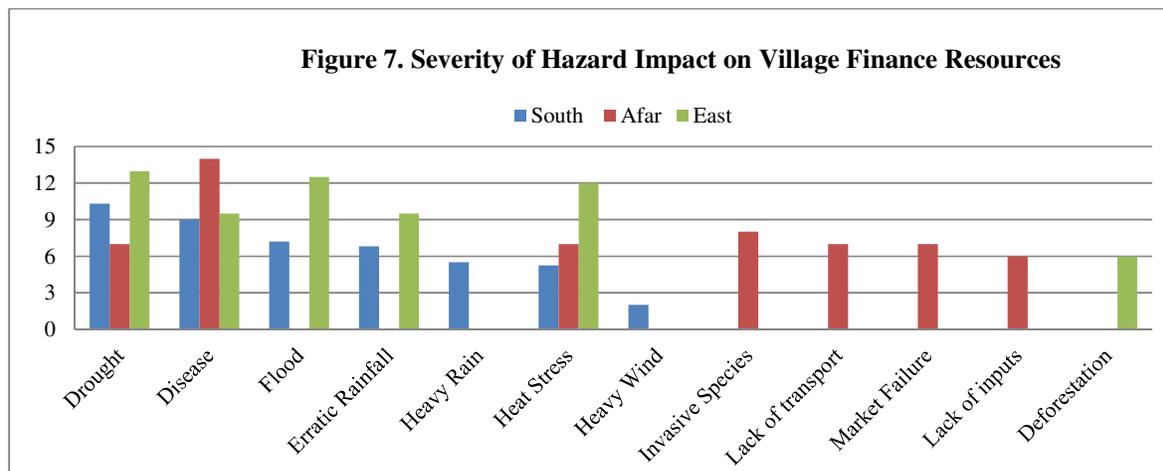


Figure 7: Severity of hazard impact on a basket of 5 resources critical to village finance groups, as identified by the focus groups, out of a maximum score of 15

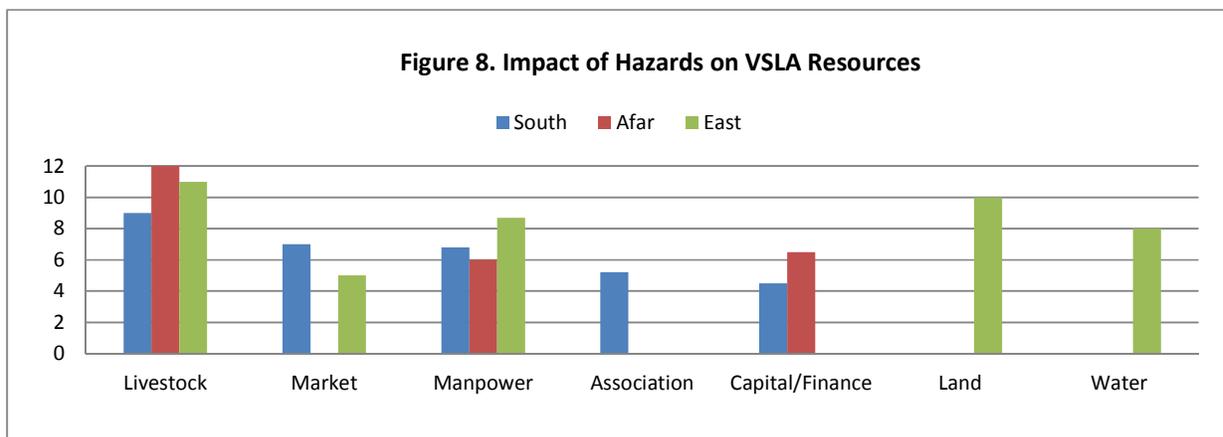


Figure 8: Level of vulnerability of key village finance resources to an aggregate of four major hazards, as identified by livestock producer focus groups, out of a maximum vulnerability score of 12

Climate Change awareness-raising dialogues conducted separately with government, male community members and female community members in all three PRIME clusters.

As part of the CVCA process, a series of climate change awareness raising dialogues, each of which run for two and half days, were conducted in each key implementation area. Separately facilitated dialogues were conducted with male and female groups of community members and with the local government partners. A table summarizing the dialogues conducted is provided below.

Cluster	Number of Dialogues			TOTAL	Locations
	Women	Men	Government		
Afar	2	2	1	5	Melka Wore kebele Gewane Town Awash 7 kilo (government)
East	3	3	3	9	Babile Kebrebayah, Mieso - Mulli Shinile town (government)
South	3	4	4	11	Filtu, Dollo, Negelle, Yabello
TOTAL	8	9	8	25	

Based on the developed methodology, the dialogue process began with a systems-level resource mapping exercise, building off of existing maps where applicable. Upon finalizing the resource map, participants mapped hazards over the resources, indicating which hazards most severely impact which resource areas. The third session in the dialogue methodology looked at hazard impact chains, using the maps created as a focus for discussion. Session four focused on existing preparedness and response strategies. This process sets the stage for participants to conduct a historical timeline of hazards, and examine hazard trends over time. Based on this analysis, the dialogue moved into a session that analyzed what else needed to be done in order to improve preparedness and response given the changing hazard trends. The final session of the dialogue focuses on planning for follow-up meetings, in order to continue the discussion and plan for concrete action steps. Planning groups were divided around key components of climate change adaptation, including disaster risk management, natural resource management, and livelihood adaptation. 25 corresponding action plans were developed.



Image 1: Afar Systems map, encompassing all of Zone 3, and extending to 3 woredas in Zone 5, Oromiya Zone of Amhara Region, and North and East Sew Zone areas in Oromiya



Image 2: Borena Zone systems map; 8 woredas, 134 kebeles and 44,799km²

Key Results and Findings from the dialogues include:

- Approximately 258,483 km² of land was mapped through participatory resource mapping techniques using a systems-based approach. The maps encompass all of PRIME implementation areas in three clusters and 8 zones, examining at location of wet and dry season grazing areas, water points, and mobility routes, settlement areas, farm areas, market centers and key service points, and hazards that impact the various resources
- 25 participatory maps were produced, including 9 with women, 9 with men and 8 with government across three clusters. Multiple versions of maps exist for different areas, which allows a comparison of the resource systems and hazards from different perspectives.
- The following most significant hazards, frequency and impact have been identified for each cluster on the resource maps:



Image 4: women drawing visual representations in support of dialogue discussions Southern Cluster

Cluster	Most Significant Hazards	Frequency
Afar	Drought Heat Stress Conflict Prosopis Disease Erratic Rainfall	Frequent Very Frequent or on-going for all except drought
East	Flood Drought Erratic Rainfall Disease and Pests	3-5 years 2- 3 years Almost every year Almost every year

	Conflict Heat Stress	Almost every year Almost every year
South	Drought Erratic Rainfall Conflict Heat Stress Disease	3-5 years 1-2 years 1-2 years Almost every year Almost every year

- All clusters have seen an increased frequency and severity in key hazards, particularly drought. Communities have low awareness on the causes of these changes, and see it as a punishment from God. In some areas, men have better awareness than women; government agents have higher awareness.
- Resource access and control is determined by availability and access. The latter is affected by relationships, and institutional systems. Conflict restricts resource access in all three clusters. Government generally controls land and water access through government systems, although traditional institutions are generally seen as more trusted to manage these. Traditional institutions have greater management control over traditional water points, particularly in Borena. The table below shows an analysis of resource access and control that resulted from the climate change dialogues:

	Afar Cluster			Eastern Cluster			Southern Cluster		
	Gewane	Amibara	Awash	Siti	Fafan/Jerer	Babile	Guji	Borena	S. Somali
Pasture	Low	Low		High	Medium	High	Medium	High	Low
Water	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium
Market	NR	NR	NR	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
Farmland	Low	NR	Medium	Medium	Medium - High	Low	Medium	Low	Low



Image 5: Government officials conduct a trend analysis of hazards in the Eastern Cluster.

- As in sector findings, while a wider range of effective coping options exist they are not used, either because there are limited opportunities to implement them, or attitudes and behaviors have not entirely shifted to accept them on a wider level. More effective preparedness and response still requires better access to markets and inputs, and improved early warning information that will give communities confidence to make better decisions.

Data analyzed and reported to 80 members of the PRIME team, including senior leadership of consortium partners and implementation team

The CVCA data has been analyzed and reported to 80 PRIME team members on June 25th, 2013 at Churchill Hotel in Addis Ababa. The main findings and discussion points from the CVCA dialogues which supported an understanding of the cluster contexts at a systems level were presented. Sector CVCA presentations on livestock, dairy, farming and village finance were inter-linked with the related sector presentations of the rapid market assessment.

PGIS trainings supported in three clusters, in partnership with Colorado State University (CSU)

The PGIS training for the three clusters was organized in Addis Ababa, June 6th 2013, Awash Fentale, June 10th, 2013, and Wendo Genet on June 13th, 2013. A total of 57 participants, including 46 men and 11 women, from Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopian Agriculture Research Institute, Environmental Protection Authority, Research Institutes, Zonal and Woreda Research Institutes, Agriculture Bureaus, Universities and NGOs attended the trainings. Regional, woreda and technical staff from the Eastern Cluster joined the training in Awash.

The PGIS training was organized in collaboration with CSU. It included seminars on PGIS, concepts and applications of GPS, and an introduction to data management systems related to the Living Atlas of East African Flora, in addition to looking at GIS-based quantitative estimates on the current and potential distribution of *Prosopis juliflora* for the Afar region.

Strategic partnership established with CSU for digitizing community maps in Afar and developing concept and monitoring plan for prosopis clearing and management, examining different technologies

Based on the PGIS training, PRIME has established a partnership with CSU to support digitizing community maps in Afar, based on participatory GPS/GIS methodology. CARE in Afar will work closely with a CSU PhD student to support the process. PGIS will also be rolled out in other areas of the cluster in the upcoming quarter. The purpose of digitizing the community maps is to ensure that they serve as an on-going source of analysis for communities, can be presented to and inform regional government decision-making, and can have further layers and analysis areas overlaid onto the community information.

Given the work of CSU in mapping prosopis, PRIME is also establishing a partnership with the university to obtain technical support for removal of the invasive species using alternative technologies.

Detailed implementation plan for remote sensing reference data collection prepared and pilot sites selected.

Based on the field visit in the previous quarter, the United States Forest Service (USFS) team has finalized a scope of work for remote sensing application in key PRIME pilot areas, and a detailed work plan has been prepared and agreed upon with USFS. Reference data will be collected from July 1st to August 15th to support analysis of resource conditions and land use patterns in selected pilot sites in three clusters, and field preparations for hosting the USFS mission in each of the three clusters to support and train the teams on reference data gathering is underway. The teams have also identified various topographic imagery and other forms of geo-spatial maps that can support and enrich the analysis.

Around 2 million hectares of land have been selected as pilot areas, that are composed of key grazing systems and rangeland areas under stress. These include:

- Liben-Gorodola grazing system, Guji
- Teltelle area grazing system, Borena
- Fafan-Jerer Grazing system, around Harshen in Somali Region
- And Gewane/Amibara area grazing system, in Zone 3, Afar

3.2.2 Achievement of Results

- 16 team members trained on CRiSTAL
- 16 team members trained on communicating climate change to communities
- 8 Field guides or facilitation tools developed for supporting climate change adaptation including:
 - Guidelines for communicating climate change to communities

- 2 new FGD tools developed - Resource Use and Access, and Understanding Preparedness and Response
- 3 FGD focus group discussion facilitation and note-taking guides adapted or developed:
 - Vulnerability Analysis
 - Understanding Preparedness and Response
 - Resource Use, Access, and Control
- Climate Change Awareness Dialogue facilitation and note-taking guides developed, with 2 day and 3 day agendas
- 36 individuals trained through simulation and role play in FGD tools and dialogue facilitation guides
- 168 focus groups conducted across the three clusters including with the following sector breakdown
 - 71 Livestock
 - 32 Dairy
 - 34 Farming
 - 31 VSLA
- 25 climate change awareness and planning dialogues conducted
 - 8 government
 - 9 male
 - 8 female
- 25 action plans developed, including 8 with government partners, 9 with male groups and 8 with female groups around disaster risk management, natural resource management, and livelihood adaptation strategies across 8 zones in three clusters
- Approximately 258,483 km² or nearly 26 million hectares of land mapped through participatory resource mapping and hazard mapping techniques using a systems-based approach.
- 25 community maps produced, including 9 with women, 9 with men and 8 with government across three clusters
- 80 members of PRIME team from all 8 consortium members have been briefed on CVCA FGD and dialogue results
- 17 consortium PRIME team members participate in IR 2 work planning from 5 partners
- 57 members from PRIME consortium members, government and research partners trained in PGIS theory and techniques
- Partnerships for prosopis clearing through alternative methodologies established.

3.2.3. Challenges

While conducting separate gender FGDs for farmers in Afar, it was evident that pastoral women have cultural restrictions to publicly discuss and comment on livelihoods and resource access issues when the men are around them. Elderly women are particularly affected by such tradition. Traditionally Afar men are responsible to make decisions and publicly make comments about issues affecting communities, including those particular to women. Accordingly, it was difficult to discuss key issues with women in focus groups when men were anywhere in the vicinity.

- Conflict in Afar poses an on-going challenge, and has the potential to threaten implementation. In Amibara woreda of Afar, women dairy groups were not comfortable when the issue of resource access restrictions and resource-use conflict was being discussed. The facilitators realized that among the 10 women dairy producers participating in the FGD, two have lost family members from a recent conflict with the Somali Issa clans. In June, a shooting was reported to break out in Gewane between Afar community groups and federal police, as the latter were seen in protecting interests of the Issa.
- While the community and government dialogues were being organized in the southern cluster the zonal and woreda administrations were mobilizing communities for kebele level meetings. In a few cases the administrations attempted to interfere and use already organized CVCA dialogue meetings as entry points for their own discussions.

3.3 Intermediate Result 3: Strengthened alternative livelihoods for households transitioning out of pastoralism

3.3.1 Update and Analysis

During the reporting period the major accomplishments of IR3 were to facilitate EMMA training along with other IRs for Mercy Corps and PRIME partners' staff and successful completion of five EMMA field assessments with reports on selected subsectors. Furthermore, other regular activities and IR3 work plan for up to the fifth year of PRIME was developed based on the findings of five EMMAs. Below are summaries of key achievements in IR3 during the third quarter.

EMMA Assessments, report writing and work plan development:

Selected Market system: under IR3 the following subsectors were selected and analyzed by using the EMMA tool as potential livelihoods options for pastoralists transitioning out of pastoralism (TOPs), pastoralist and agro pastoralist in the PRIME intervention areas. The following five market systems were analyzed and reported separately.

- TOPs Employment and Entrepreneurship Market Assessment (TEEMA)
- Agricultural Inputs and Extension Service
- Energy - Solar products
- Financial Services
- Poultry

TOPs employment and entrepreneurship assessment (TEEMA): For better understanding of the employment and entrepreneurship opportunities and situations facing TOPs in towns and cities, the project conducted a rapid assessment using the EMMA methodology on TEEMA. The assessment was conducted in the three geographic clusters (Eastern, Afar and Southern clusters) of the PRIME project area. The information and relevant data about TOPs were collected by reviewing secondary information and primary sources using key informants interviews with various private sector actors, educational institutions, government institutions, and colleague development agencies. Accordingly, the key finding of these assessment indicated that employers and those agencies tasked with helping TOPs prepare for and secure formal employment reports that TOPs lack many necessary skills, information, self-presentation skills, and opportunities to compete and gain employment in the labor market. They are also not in a position to engage themselves in entrepreneurship and self-employment due to lack of knowledge, capital and absence/ineffectiveness of government offices that would have provided financial and technical support for TOPs to work under cooperatives.

The EMMA findings revealed that currently, most TOPs are engaged in a variety of activities – mainly as daily laborers due to lack of skills. Absence/inaccessibility of skills training institutions is one of the bottlenecks for TOPs to avail themselves with the knowledge and skill the market requires. Generally, there is a wide gap between demand and supply of labor in the market. The assessments found that poor functioning and generally non-existent employment matching/placement services, other than some courageous but mostly ineffective government run initiatives and other 'grey market' employment brokers, leading the potential workforce to have a poor understanding of what skills and attributes the job markets want are a major cause of this gap. Additionally, absence/inadequacy of skill training institutions and non-feasibility of their training programs contribute to this gap. There is a mismatch between the skill demanded and the training being given. The skill training institutions are, in most cases, far from pastoralist areas. There is also a problem in the admission criterion employed by those institutions. These training programs are not tailored to accommodate the reality of many TOPs who are reportedly illiterate. Government is the major employer of TOPs as daily laborers in many of its mega-projects such as road construction, railway construction and building construction. Some skilled TOPs are able to work in government offices as professionals. Second in the list as major employer is the private sector. Different factories in all the cluster areas employs TOPs, as daily laborers and seasonally. Very limited numbers of TOPs are engaged in entrepreneurship.

The different government offices and entities such as microfinance institutions (MFIs) and rural savings and credit cooperatives (RuSACCOs) that provide financial and technical support to cooperatives and their members are either inactive or inaccessible to TOPs who have very little or no understanding of the services rendered by these actors. There are also policy barriers which hinder TOPs from utilizing these services such as the impossibility of taking loans without interest due to religion.

Agriculture input supply & extension services market system: This assessment was carried out to identify the key leverage points and actors in the agricultural inputs (irrigation equipment, seed and storage technologies) supply chains that supply pastoralists and agro pastoralist areas of PRIME intervention with the inputs, skills and information they need to make their existing agricultural practices more climate resilient, to identify new, viable alternative livelihood options they could pursue, and ensure those livelihoods decisions are responding to current and emerging market trends. The data was collected through first reviewing existing relevant documentation key informant interviews with agricultural input market actors such as seed wholesalers, retailers, unions and cooperatives, and from market support institutions like research centers, Universities, NGOs and different tiers of the Bureau of Agriculture. The specific agricultural inputs covered by the assessment include different types of crop seeds (cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables), fruit and timber seedlings, agro-chemicals, irrigation equipment, farm tools and storage technologies.

In general, the study found that agricultural inputs supply and extension services suffers from lack of timely and accurate information from producers and markets, and fails to respond to what little information it acquires in any sustainable, scalable and impactful way to enable those in pastoralist areas to successfully embark on non-livestock livelihoods and compete for the growing demand for agricultural products in local and national markets. According to the result of the assessment, BoA, NGOs, seed enterprises, unions, cooperatives and importers, are the major actors in the agricultural input market system in pastoral and agro pastoral areas, although a few private wholesalers, traders/retailers and private extension agents were identified. The supply of agricultural inputs to agro pastoralists is largely dominated by BoA and NGOs that provide the inputs for free. This free input distribution significantly impacts the participation of private sector in agricultural input market system, which in turn also has an impact on the sustainability and responsiveness of the system to consumer, producer and other market and climate trends in these areas. On the other hand, the limited quantity of critical government controlled seed varieties like early maturing seed variety production and supply with seed enterprises and inefficient performance of the unions and cooperatives in supplying available seeds were also major bottlenecks of the seed market system. The supply of adaptable vegetable seeds that have better shelf life and are adaptable to the agro pastoral context is also very limited in the assessment areas. Very few private retailers, who are operating in regional towns and not frequently visited with agro pastoralists, are involved in the marketing of vegetable seeds. Especially onion seeds produced domestically and supplied by retailers are not labeled and packed and therefore reported as poorly viable.

Moreover the seed demand assessment and supply system in the area is more bureaucratic and created delayed seed supply for agro-pastoralists. As a result, local seed exchange mechanisms remain the dominant seed supply system in the areas. But the seed obtained through this channel is poor in quality, adulterated and low in productivity. Besides all these inefficiencies in the agricultural input market system, lack of improved post-harvest storage techniques and inadequate extension service delivery were also identified as constraints in agro pastoral areas. Use of traditional knowledge and storage structure are dominant to keep the meager harvest in the study areas. The established pastoralist training centers are not functional due to limited budget and logistics and hence limit agro pastoralist's access to extension services. Despite the fact that these areas are also drought prone and face water shortages, the supply of water harvesting and irrigation equipment either through private actors or unions is minimal.

Energy - Solar Product Market System: The solar product market system assessment was conducted in the Eastern, Afar, Southern clusters of the PRIME intervention areas, as well as market hubs in the center and border areas. Secondary sources, key informant interviews, observation and meetings were used as data collection tools. The collected data has been analyzed both qualitatively and descriptively. The analysis result

showed that in the existing solar product market systems, the demand of the product ranging from 5w to 100w at different economic groups of pastoralist (household, income generating groups and institutions) is high while the supply of the products is limited due to federal policies resulting in high transaction costs and time to import solar products, high competition among consumer groups nationwide for the small quantities of quality solar product on the market, low relative comparative advantage of markets in pastoral areas as compared to those in highly populated, developed markets of highland Ethiopia, and the limited capacity of different stakeholders involved in the market.

The current solar product market system shows that the coverage of this market system in the pastoralist area is limited to institutions like schools, health centers, churches and mosques at few locations of the pastoralist community. The awareness of the pastoral community towards the solar product and solar energy system is negligible because appropriate promotion work is not carried out by the actors of the market systems. The actors involved in the solar product do not target appropriate customers in the market system and they are not doing promotion work in such a way that it creates awareness to the target pastoral communities (i.e promotion activities do not take into account the characteristics of the appropriate customers). Smuggling has a role in the solar product market system especially in the Eastern cluster (Jijiga, Harar and Dire Dawa). Solar products which come through smuggling routes are more accessible and have more competitive price advantage for the pastoralist regardless of their quality than the legally imported solar products.

There are no financial services at zonal and district level which specifically target actors in the solar product market system, such as providing credit services to retailers of solar products or to the income generating groups and pastoralist households. Generally, the assessment results show that the existing solar product market systems' actors' capacity is good at national market level but their performance and capacity at zonal, district and pastoralist level is poor to create a resilient pastoral community.

Financial services: The financial service market system EMMA was conducted separately as a cross-cutting issue for all subsectors and to better understand the availability and access of financial service and products for PRIME target groups in pastoralist and agro pastoralist areas. Accordingly, the potential demand for financial service in the regions assessed during financial services particularly, sharia compliant loan products, micro-insurance products, convenient saving instruments and money transfer are enormous. However, the existing supply of financial services to the poor in urban and pastoralist areas is very limited or absent in many districts in the Afar, southern Oromia and Somali regions, with the exception of the newly established Somali MFI which reaches a small number of remote districts where there are no any financial service providers.

In this regard, the assessment findings revealed the limited access to appropriate financial services, the absence of appropriate loan products, micro-insurance products, leasing products, convenient saving instruments, and money transfers. The limited institutional capacity of MFIs, the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE), the Association of Ethiopian Microfinance Institutions (AEMFI) and RuSACCOs with regards to Islamic savings and lending products and services, as well as weak front office professional services and back office technology are major constraints in financial access to poor people in urban and pastoralist areas and the development of indigenous micro and small enterprises.

The assessment revealed and acknowledged that PRIME interventions on access and appropriate financial products is likely to create opportunities to increase income by increasing agricultural, livestock production and productivity, reducing vulnerability, ensuring food security, enhancing new and existing business activities (private sector development), increasing the supply of goods and value chain linkages, promoting competition, attracting investors, generating employment and increasing income for households in pastoralist areas.

Poultry market System: Rapid Poultry market mapping and analysis was conducted using the EMMA tool in pastoralist areas of the Eastern and Southern clusters. These areas include Jijiga, Dire Dawa, Harar, Haramaya woreda, Borena Zone (Yabello) and Debre Zeit, identified because they are centers for the poultry

market system in the assessment area. The overall assessment focused at enterprise level along the value chain and business enablers of poultry market system. Target informants of this assessment were from small scale to big commercial farms (public and private) owners and managers, retailers, collectors, input suppliers, GoE development offices' representatives in pastoralist areas, pastoral research center and technical vocational education training.

Accordingly, the findings of this assessment revealed that the poultry subsector in the targeted pastoralist areas is at its infancy stage. There are only a handful of private sector poultry farms in Southern and Eastern clusters. Though there is growing demand for poultry products, existing micro, small and medium farms and production from pastoral areas are far from meeting the market demand. In both clusters, urban area demand for eggs and chickens is met from mid and highland areas of the country. Regional private farms are keeping from 100-5,000 birds per farm and households keep less than 10 birds. In both clusters there is no other breeding center and the supply of day-old and 3-month-old chicken is heavily dependent on big commercial farms in Debre Zeit and both government and NGO interventions. Three commercial farms – Genesis, Alema and Almaz – are the main suppliers of breeds and poultry feed.

Even with the challenges this subsector faces, the study also identified promising opportunities to expand economically and environmentally viable poultry in commercial and backyard settings in pastoralist areas. The main challenges mentioned by the majority of the respondents during assessment were shortage of feed, lack of adequate parent stock or improved breed, poultry disease, lack of poultry veterinary service and drugs, lack of attention by institutions and lack of infrastructure. There are also few opportunities to increase awareness about poultry (for nutrition and additional income) of pastoralists and agro-pastoralist community and few opportunities to engage commercial farms that can be input suppliers in the future.

Other activities accomplished under IR3:

Financial Services

In April 2013, a snap assessment regarding the status and overall situation of the establishment process of the Afar MFI was conducted. Challenges and weakness of the establishment process of the institutions were identified and recommendations proposed to further support the establishment of the first MFI in the Afar region.

The PRIME project signed an agreement with the Somali Micro Finance Institution (SMFI) to fund the first activity under the PRIME IIF. The activity is called the Financial Inclusion for the People of Somali Region in Ethiopia (FIPSRE) project. After successfully completing the pre-award survey and other IIF implementation processes the agreement was prepared and submitted to USAID for approval. Following USAID's approval, PRIME signed the FOG with SMFI on June 27, 2013.

The FIPSRE project is a 3 years initiative which will be implemented jointly with the PRIME project, Somali MFI and a private sector partner Belcash Technology Solutions PLC. The PRIME project will provide financial support for the pilot and then first year project implementation phase, while the private sector partners will provide over 75% of the cost-share during this period. There are three main objectives of this partnership:

Objectives

- 1 50% of mobile phone owners in Somali Region have access to financial services by February 2016
- 2 25% increase on the income of 3000 poor women and men who are engaged in self-employment activities using loans received from the SMFI by the end of the project period
- 3 65% of the BelCash Account holders in Somali Region use 1 additional service through their mobile bank accounts by the end of the project period

The solutions of agent and mobile banking are very cost-effective that even the poorest part of the population can be served. Using local merchants as cash in, cash out points makes the banking network available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year for their end users. The project will also focus on education of the population about the service, promotion of its marketing among the target population and creation of access to other social services by integrating them with the mobile bank accounts of end users

Next steps

- Obtaining a copy of National Bank of Ethiopia's approval for launching the pilot phase for the FIPSRE project. The NBE hasn't approved the pilot, both SMFI and Belcash are in discussion with them but they haven't given them any indication on when they are likely to receive the approval.
- Obtaining cost-share documentation from SMFI
- Processing the initial payment for the pilot phase
- Monitoring the pilot phase

Agricultural Input Supply Market

Postharvest storage technology: During a meeting with community and private actors in the southern cluster a postharvest storage technology that has been promoted in eastern cluster was discussed. The main purpose of this meeting and discussion was to introduce postharvest storage technologies for the community and identify private actors who could potentially be local producers. During the discussions it was agreed to demonstrate and pilot the technology to the wider community and promote via local private sources. Private producers will play a key role in promotion, production and distribution.

3.4 Intermediate Result 4: Enhanced innovation, learning and knowledge management

3.4.1. Update and Analysis

Baseline Survey Conducted

The baseline survey planned to cover the project zone (Oromiya, Borena & Guji Zones; Afar and Somali regions) of influence to collect baseline values on the key performance and risk indicators based on the PMP was conducted from the 19th of May to the 22nd of June, taking 35 days in total.

Twenty randomly selected woredas were included in the data collection process (4 woredas from Afar, 8 from Oromiya and 8 from Somali region). Data was collected from 1500 households, 118 institutions and 27 markets. A total of 38 staff took part in the field work: 25 data collectors, 5 supervisors, 3 regional coordinators, 2 data quality controllers, 2 Kimetrica staff and 1 staff from Haramaya University.

Information, M&E and reporting system

A comprehensive overview (demo) of the M&E system (Ki-Metrics) and Project management (Ki-Projects) software with content from the PRIME project was presented to the Mercy Corps leaders. The brief overview demo covered the following;

- Project management functions, including log frames, indicators lists and work plan (content developed for IR 4 was used during the demo)
- M&E functions include data capture system (how the forms look online, how data can be entered), indicators (what is the link between the data forms and the indicators), reporting options (what kind of reports can be produced using the software)

Sample partner reporting formats were developed and uploaded onto the M&E system (Ki-Metrics).

Planning workshop

The planning workshop was organized and coordinated by Mercy Corps from June 25 to 27, 2013 in Addis Ababa in which the key staff from Mercy Corps Field Offices and representatives from all eight consortium

offices participated. A total of 80 staff took part in the workshop. The primary objective of the workshop was to prepare an activity plan for Years 2 to 5. The work plan is under review to be finalized and revealed for implementation.

Update of FTFMS Target

PRIME Feed the Future target for the fiscal year 2013, 2014 and 2015 was reviewed and updated by all IR leaders and submitted to USAID on June 14, 2013. During review of the FTFMS database, attention was given to data disaggregation (by sex, location, sectors, new/continuing, technology types, type of risk reduction practices, and type of individual – people in government/private sectors/civil society/producers) and the targets for fiscal year 2013 were reasonably adjusted.

Assessments

The findings of baseline assessments for the different selected thematic areas were presented to the 80 participants of the planning workshop to obtain their feedback. The assessment reports developed include:

- EMMA on agriculture input supply and on pastoralist and agro-pastoralist extension services
- EMMA on livestock inputs-animal health and feed
- EMMA on dairy value chain
- EMMA on energy
- EMMA on financial services
- EMMA on livestock value chain
- EMMA on poultry
- EMMA on TEEMA
- Farming CVCA
- Dairy CVCA
- Livestock CVCA
- VSLA CVCA
- Climate Change Adaptation context for the three clusters (Afar, Southern and Easter cluster)

Summaries for each of these assessments can be found in the above sections per IR. All EMMA assessment reports were also made available in the PRIME consortium Dropbox.

3.5 Intermediate Result 5. Improved nutritional status of targeted households improved through targeted, sustained and evidence-based interventions

PRIME's nutrition component was made possible through a cost modification to the original PRIME agreement with USAID. The overall objective of the nutritional component of PRIME is to improve the nutritional status of targeted households through targeted, sustained and evidence-based interventions. The component has the following 3 key results:

1. Improved nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices
2. Increased and sustained availability of and access to dairy and other livestock products for children under 5 years
3. Strengthened local capacities for supporting improved nutrition outcomes

The nutrition program will achieve nutritional impact by increasing demand for nutritious food through establishing a strong social behavior change communication (SBCC) strategy, animal health and nutrition including access to fodder, leverage agriculture, livestock production and productivity for better nutrition outcomes, improve household decision making for equitable access, leverage private sector investment for nutrition support and capitalize on the PRIME knowledge and learning management to effectively inform policy and practices regarding nutrition and food security.

3.5.1. Update and Analysis

The nutrition component and agreement modification were approved in May 2013. The focus during this quarter has been the recruitment of key team members, gathering important information for startup, collaborating with other USAID funded projects, and train staff in other IRs on the importance of leveraging their work for better nutrition outcomes. Moreover, the IR5 team participated in the FtF nutrition meeting, established initial contacts with edutainment experts, updated the PRIME PMP, incorporated nutrition data needs in the baseline questionnaire along with Kimetrica, attended a meeting organized by USAID and Tufts University for Milk Matters, reviewed a sub grantee proposal, and developed the first draft of IR5 Year 2 work plan.

Highlights of activities during the reporting period include:

- The deputy IR5 leader was recruited and started June 5th. The Behavior Change Communication Specialist job opening was also advertised, applications received and shortlisting is ongoing.
- A one-day workshop was held for 10 IR1, IR3 and IR5 staff to sensitize them on the importance of leveraging the livestock productivity and competitiveness component to improve nutrition outcomes. Specifically, PRIME identified and discussed nutrition opportunities for nutrition sensitive value chains in PRIME operation areas such as dairy and poultry. The workshop also introduced the agriculture- nutrition pathways analysis. The pathway, adapted from International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)'s work to align with the principles of FtF and presented at the Nutrition Global Learning and Evidence Exchange (N-GLEE) meeting in Kampala, describes how agriculture can positively impact nutritional status, especially of children and women.
- In preparation for the behavior change communication interventions, the nutrition team gathered information related to available media such as local radio stations, local artists, and drama and theater groups. In this regard, the program has had initial discussions with Abdinasir Haji Hassen, a theater communication specialist and the first producer of Afaan Oromo drama in Ethiopia. The IR5 team has reached out to Mercy Corps headquarters to identify an edutainment specialist who could train local script writers.
- PRIME has been closely collaborating with the Empowering New Generations in Improved Nutrition and Economic Opportunities program (ENGINE), a USAID funded project to harmonize approaches around behavior change communications. In June, PRIME and ENGINE had their first meeting to share information. Among the things discussed include lessons from ENGINE's approach to training extension workers in key nutrition related messaging. As a result ENGINE shared the following documents:
 - Nutrition-sensitive agriculture trainer manual for agriculture development agents (DAs)
 - Nutrition-sensitive agriculture participant manual for agriculture development agents (DAs)
 - Maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN): training manual for health workers, facilitator manual
 - Maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN): training manual for health workers, participant manual

PRIME is reviewing the above manuals with the intention of contextualizing/translating as appropriate. Additionally, PRIME shared some of its experience on serialized radio drama with ENGINE and plan to meet with ENGINE consultant on this topic.

- PRIME attended and gave a presentation on PRIME nutrition component in FtF quarterly meeting held in Addis Ababa. Likewise PRIME senior management attended a meeting organized by Tufts University and USAID on lessons learned from the Milk Matters initiative.
- Sub grantee review; PRIME reviewed the proposal and budget of HAVOYOCO. HAVOYOCO is a local non-governmental organization that would carry out the circus activities for PRIME. We expect the circus activities to start next quarter.

3.5.2. Challenges

Due to the delays in signing the agreement modification, the nutrition component's activities have also in turn been slightly delayed.

4. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

4.1 Offices, Equipment and Logistics

The PRIME project works with multiple partners across a wide geographic area. The head office in Addis Ababa is hosted by Mercy Corps, in addition to field offices in Afar, Oromiya and Somali Region. Details are presented below for hosting organization and site.

Co-location of staff

ECDD has assigned one staff member to be working as Project Coordinator for PRIME. Mr. Tesfu Equbeyonas will be co-located at Mercy Corps Office in Addis Ababa (2-3 days/week) and ECDD (2-3 days/week).

	Location	Hosting Org	Office Open		Staffing		Vehicles	
			Yes	No	Plan	Actual	Planned	Have
Addis	Addis Ababa	Mercy Corps	x		57	18 (MC)	2	1
Afar	Gewane	CARE	x		22	20	3	2
	Semara	CARE	x		1	1	0	0
	Awash Fentale	AISDA		x	12	4	1	0
Oromiya	Yabello - Borena	CARE	x		23	21	4	2
	Negelle	Mercy Corps	x		42	39	5	0
	Moyale	Mercy Corps	x		17	16	2	0
	Haramaya	Haramaya	x		30	4	1	0
Somali Region	Jijiga	Mercy Corps	x		37	34	4	0
	Dire Dawa	Mercy Corps	x		27	24	3	1
	Dollo	Pastoralist Concern	x		26	15	2	0

4.2 Personnel and Staffing

4.2.1 New Hires and Departures

Please see the table below for a list of those hired or departing the project during the reporting period:

New Hires

Mercy Corps			
Name	Position	Start Date	Notes
Abraham Tadesse	IR4 Leader	June 17, 2013	
Kumera Gadisa	LKM Officer	June 3, 2013	
Berissa Abdella	Deputy IR5 leader	June 5, 2013	
Dadi Gelashe	Livestock Productivity Deputy Advisor	June 24, 2013	
CARE			
Name	Position	Start Date	Notes
Abdi Iwal	Field NRM/CC Advisor – Eastern Cluster	May 17, 2013	Vetted and approved by Mercy Corps Cluster Program Manager prior to hiring

Hayder Ali	Project Manager - Gewane, Afar Cluster	June 24, 2013	Formerly Program Manager and Regional Coordinator for SCIs office in Afar - highly recommended
Did Boru	Project Manager - Yabello, South Cluster	June 3, 2013	Former PLI II Program Manager - highly recommended for community work and leadership
Nuru Ahmed	Livelihood Diversification and Markets Specialists - Gewane, Afar	May 17, 2013	Lead member of PLI II - regarded in market approaches, fluent in Afari language
Zerihun Yemaneberhan	Livestock Productivity and Markets Specialist	May 13, 2013	Lead researcher in Semera on livestock
Dubno Undo	Community Facilitator	May 13, 2013	Member of local community
Hussein Ibrahim	Community Facilitator	May 13, 2013	Member of local community
SoS Sahel			
Name	Position	Start Date	Notes
James Jarso	Yabello Community Development Facilitator	June 21st, 2013	Yabello
Hussein Guyo	Teltelle Community Development Facilitator	June 21st, 2013	Teltelle
Dulacha Godana	Miyo Community Development Facilitator	June 21st, 2013	Miyo
Gemechu Bekele	Dilo Community Development Facilitator	June 21st, 2013	Dilo
Doyo Wario	Gorodola Community Development Facilitator	June 21st, 2013	Gorodola
Addisu Demissie	Wadera Community Development Facilitator	June 21st, 2013	Wadera
AISDA			
Name	Position	Start Date	Notes
Lulseged Mekonnen	Program Coordinator	June 1st, 2013	Replaced previous AISDA coordinator. Based in Addis Ababa
Abera Hambisa	Field Project Coordinator	July 1st, 2013	
ECDD			
Name	Position	Start Date	Notes
Tesfu Equbeyonas	Project Coordinator		

Staff Departures: There were no departures reported during this Quarter 3.

4.2.2 Priority Recruitment

Mercy Corps will continue to plan recruitment for a Communications Manager and a Capacity Building Officer. Staffing for IR5 implementation, including a behavior change communications specialist will continue during quarter 4. CARE will also be recruiting for a LDM Advisor, a GIS specialist, and a Logistics officer.

4.2.3 International Consultants and STTA

Technical assistance was received from USFS in the application of Remote Sensing for resource mapping and land use/land cover analysis, as well as CSU on PGIS training.

4.3 Partners

4.3.1 PRIME Consortium Partner Updates

Please see above under Start-up and Mobilization, section 3.0

4.3.2 Other Collaborating Partners

PRIME has initiated conversation and developed plans for collaboration under IR-2 with the following projects/agencies.

- **CCFE:** PRIME has initiated discussions with Climate Change Forum Ethiopia to examine where the program can collaborate with CCFE to promote learning and support policy-related initiatives linked to climate change.
- **NMA:** PRIME established a partnership with the National Meteorological Agency for supporting the downscaling of forecasts from key weather stations in key PRIME-targeted areas. A capacity assessment of the meteorological stations, and a feasibility study of working with the Agency and their systems to downscale reliable forecasts will take place in the upcoming quarter.
- **CIAFS:** The IR 2 leader met with the CoP of the USAID-funded CIAFS program to look at linkages and synergies. Specifically, the programs agreed to collaborate in on the Training of Trainers manual for supporting community-based adaptation, which CIAFS is developing. PRIME will feed its learning and participatory manuals into the process and support identifying appropriate individuals who should get trained as trainers. In addition, PRIME will serve as a source of expertise for CCA issues in pastoral areas for CIAFS, supporting regional trainings with government
- **Land Administration to Nurture Development (LAND):** PRIME met with the CoP and technical advisors of the Land Administration to Nurture Development (LAND) program at the end of this quarter. PRIME and LAND have agreed to cooperate closely on their respective participatory mapping and land use planning components, where LAND will provide technical support in land use planning at the local-level, while PRIME supports the community-based processes. PRIME and LAND will also work together in issues related to communal land rights, with LAND operating at a policy level, and PRIME supporting implementation and generation of evidence towards improved policy on the ground.
- **Peace Centers Project** staff – PRIME partner Haramaya University has received funding from USAID to implement a project in Borena area of Oromiya regional state. Considering that the two project share some common values and themes, Haramaya University-PRIME team is working with that team to avoid overlaps of activities.
- **IPAS – Institute of Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Studies** was one of the pioneer research units of Haramaya University though has frozen its activities recently. HU has initiated a dialogue with the university administration to make use of its resources and experiences in addition to incorporating its research to Haramaya University-PRIME staff.

5. PLANNED ACTIVITIES

IR-1

- Using the Franchising and Agent Supply Chain Model, develop targets, strategy and detailed implementation plans
- Develop capacity building and partnership strategy, activities and MOUs with each business trade association (BTA)
- Exchange visits to well-performing BTAs
- Develop MOUs with transformative institutions

- Develop and implement capacity building plan and activities with each transformative institution

IR-2

- Regional Launch in Afar.
- Finalization of year 2-5 work plan at program and cluster level - support to planning processes
- Remote Sensing Analysis of 2,000,000 hectares of 4 key grazing systems in the three clusters
- Digitization of participatory maps through a participatory methodology
- Multi-stakeholder dialogues around key Natural Resource Management (NRM) and DRM issues and setting of action plans
- Gender analysis related to NRM and DRM
- Facilitating NRM agreements around priority resource sites
- Initiating pilots of prosopis clearing
- Supporting key prioritized natural rehabilitation activities
- Facilitate participatory review of early warning systems and initiate strengthening
- Assessment and feasibility study around downscaling
- Roll out of environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (EMMP)

IR-3

- Conduct fodder EMMA
- Inclusive Finance for Inclusive Growth and Transformation in Africa conference – supporting AEMFI, the Africa Microfinance Institutions Network (AFMIN) and 5 partner MFIs to attend
- Review and revise VSLA support package
- Map and identify gaps in baseline coverage
- Work with MFIs to develop VC financing products and strategies
- Train financial service institutions on disaster risk management
- Identify value chain clusters for specific support
- Study additional support functions and infrastructures (warehousing, transport, market points, and other specialized distribution/collection systems)
- Meet with various renewable private and public energy partners (Barefoot power, DLIGHT, GIZ, SNV) to map out strategic partnerships for scaling support to energy access
- Engage government in discussions to identify needs and opportunities to strengthen their capacity to enable pro poor private sector growth

IR-4

- Analysis of baseline data and reporting
- M&E Systematic facility, service, and resource mapping
 - Design of who, what, where
 - Design of financial services landscape
- Consortium and partner management information tools
 - Capacity and compliance assessment tool self-reporting
 - External C&C assessment tool design
 - PRIME information portal
- Cost-Benefit Analysis - preparation
- M&E system guidelines and plan.
- Accomplish Natural Resource Management institutions mapping
- Conduct data mining on climate information in project areas
- Preparation of Annotated Bibliography Writing Guideline
- Draft the Annotated Bibliography and presentation to IR leaders
- Prepare specific policy research guidelines
- Finalize the Year 2-5 Activity plan and budget

IR-5

- Review and contextualize ENGINE training manual for DAs, health workers and training of trainers to the pastoral context
- Identify regional edutainment (theater) groups for training on edutainment and implementation of edutainment program
- Identify existing community support structure for counseling pregnant and lactating women
- Assess and identify institutional venues such as schools clubs and mechanism to integrate good practice livestock husbandry promotion
- Finalize sub grantee agreement with HAVOYOCO
- Finalize the identification of international scriptwriter for training local theater groups
- Identify expert social marketing for the behavior change communication activities
- Recruit the SBCC specialist and other field staff
- Cascade leverage meeting among IRs at cluster level
- Assess behavioral determinants of nutrition (carry out 2 key barrier analysis)
- Segment target population for designing appropriate messages
- Conduct training on child health and nutrition for mothers and extension workers

6. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Expenditure Breakdown by IR (October 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013)

IR1: Improved productivity and competitiveness of livestock and livestock products	260,929
IR2: Enhanced adaptation to climate change	140,029
IR3: Development of alternative livelihoods for households' transition out of pastoralism	85,080
IR4: Enhanced innovation, learning and knowledge management	1,434,207
IR5: Nutrition	4,119
Crisis Modifier	0
Total	USD 1,924,363

Expenditure Breakdown by Funding Stream (October 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013)

Climate Change Adaptation	980,491
Feed the Future (FtF)	917,951
Nutrition	25,921
Crisis Modifier	0
Total	USD 1,924,363

ANNEX 1 – SUCCESS STORIES

The PRIME project has recently finalized baseline assessments; activities have not yet progressed to the point where success stories are available.