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Resilience through Enhanced Adaptation Action-learning, and Partnership (REAAP) Quarterly Performance Report FY2015 (January 2015 – March 2015)



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List of Abbreviation

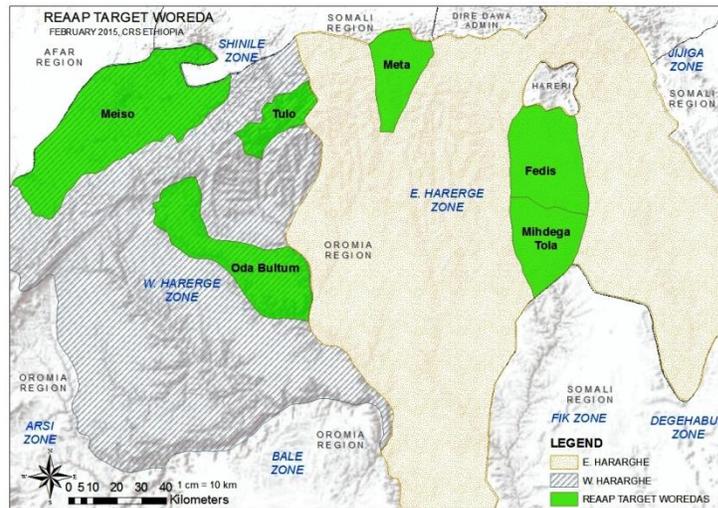
AWP	Annual Work Plan
ADPO	Area Development Program Office
BMP	Branding Implementation Strategy and Marking Plan
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CIAFS	Capacity to Improve Agriculture and Food Security
CM-DRR	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction
COP	Chief of Party
CP	Consortium Partner
Cordaid	Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DFAP	Development Food Assistance Program
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EWS	Early Warning Systems
F2F	Farmer to Farmer Program
FTF	Feed the Future initiative
FY	Fiscal Year
HCS	Ethiopian Catholic Church Social Development Coordination Office of Harar
HI	Handicap International
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IK	Indigenous Knowledge
LKM/TA	Learning, Knowledge Management / Technologies Advisor
M&E plan	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
OFDA	Office of the U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
PDRA	Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment
PIMP	Performance Indicators Management Plan
PITT	Performance Indicators Tracking Table
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PWD	People with Disabilities
REAAP	Resilience through Enhanced Adaptation, Action-learning, and Partnership
REVIVE	Revitalizing Vibrant Villages and Environment
QPR	Quarterly Performance Report
QFR	Quarterly Financial Report
SMILER	Simple Measurement of Indicators for Learning and Evidence- based Reporting
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAT	Value Added Tax

Contents

1. Project Overview	3
2. Executive Summary	4
3. Accomplishments.....	5
4. Reasons why established goals were not met	9
5. Measures put in place to ensure activities and goals are met	10
6. Lessons Learned, Challenges, Next Steps	10
7. Collaboration.....	11
8. Annexes	12
1. REAAP Activity Achievements in FY15 Q2.....	13
2. REAAP Kebeles	16

I. PROJECT OVERVIEW

Activity title:	Resilience through Enhanced Adaptation Action-learning, and Partnership (REAAP)
Activity Start Date and End Date:	Oct 1, 2014 ó Sept 30, 2017
Prime Implementing Partner:	Catholic Relief Services
Agreement Number:	AID-663-A-14-00006
Sub-awardees:	Ethiopian Catholic Church Social Development Coordination Office of Harar, Handicap International and Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid
Reporting period:	FY2015 January 2015 ó March 2015
Geographic coverage:	6 Woredas in East and West Hararghe in Oromia Region



2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Resilience through Enhanced Adaptation, Action-learning, and Partnership (REAAP) Activity is funded by USAID-funded (OFDA, the Global Climate Change and Feed the Future Initiatives) for the period of October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2017. CRS leads the Activity in consortium with Ethiopian Catholic Church Social Development Coordination Office of Harar (ECC-SDCOH), Handicap International (HI) and Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (Cordaid). REAAP activity is expected to sustainably increase resilience and reduce long term vulnerability to current and future climate change and climate-related shocks and stresses in communities in six Woredas of East Hararghe (Meta, Fedis and Midhega Tola) and West Hararghe (Mieso, Oda Bultum, and Tulo) Zones of Oromia Regional State. REAAP will reach a total of 475,000 people (95,000 households) in 100 kebeles in three livelihood (farming, agro-pastoralist and pastoralist) zones. REAAP will achieve this by strengthening horizontal linkages to consortium partners and other initiatives and, vertically to GoE-led food security, forecasting, agricultural growth and disaster management structures. Through the process of CM-DRR, community-level threats will be assessed, identified, and prioritized through Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA).

During the reporting period (Q2¹), see annex 1 for detailed tabular overview of achievements, the remaining CRS key personnel and three other positions were filled. CPs hired 31 staff (3F²); 2 of these staff are HI staff the rest HCS staff. Five HCS positions are still to be filled (1 accountant, 2 MEAL focal persons and 2 WASH officers). REAAP recruited 50 DRR facilitators (10F) and 33 SILC agents (25F). CRS provided new staff with orientation on REAAP activity and CMDRR and SILC training. REAAP deployed these staff members in existing and new offices. REAAP staff is joining other CP staff in four existing offices in Dire Dawa (HCSøHQ), Harar (ADPO), Chiro (ADPO) and Meta (DFAP office). In Fedis and Midhega Tola, Tullo, Oda Bultum and Mieso, REAAP has set up new offices.

Approval for the purchase of 5 motor cycles was received from USAID on February 23 and the motor cycles were ordered on March 29.

In collaboration with the zonal and woreda officials, 50 kebeles for year 1 were selected, see annex 2. HCS recruited 50 DRR facilitators and 33 SILC Agents by the end of the Q. CRS conducted SILC training for SILC supervisors and SILC officers. Cordaid conducted a 5-day CMDRR training for consortium members and for government partners.

CRS conducted the gender analysis in West Hararghe and the baseline survey in East and West Hararghe. On March 24 the contract with the indigenous knowledge and practices assessment consultant was finalized. By the end of Q2 the consultant submitted its inception report.

In Q3 REAAP will execute activities as per the DIP, realizing that some activities from Q2 have been moved to Q3. Main activities for Q3 are: hire 5 HCS staff, finalize gender analysis, indigenous knowledge assessment and baseline survey, conduct CMDRR training for DRR

¹ Quarter two

² Female

facilitators, start PDRA process and produce of communication and awareness raising materials as well as USAID branding materials.

3. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

REAAP start-up activities completed are:

- On February 12, the fourth key personnel position was approved by USAID and the NRM/CCA advisor commenced work on March 3. The REAAP gender officer, MEAL officer and SILC/Livelihoods officer were hired in January. Below table shows name, job title and hire date for the CRS REAAP team.

Employee Name	Job Title	Hire Date
Mr. Nikaj van Wees*	COP	1 Oct 2014
Mr. Gure Kumssa*	DCOP	1 Oct 2014
Mr Woldu Terefe*	LKMT Advisor	1 Oct 2014
Ms. Seble Daniel	Gender Officer	12 Jan 2015
Ms. Fetiya Ahmed	SILC/Livelihoods officer	20 Jan 2015
Mr. Ketema Kebebew	MEAL Officer	20 Jan 2015
Mr. Ambachew Worku*	NRM/CCA advisor	3 Mar 2015

* Key personnel position

- 29 staff members (3F) and 50 DRR facilitators (10F) were recruited by HCS and 2 staff members (0F) were recruited by HI, this brings the number of REAAP staff to 88 (15F, 17%) out of the 93 targeted for FY15. The DRR facilitators selection criteria are: need to be from and residing in the kebele, at least 10th grade complete, task oriented, with good behavior and conduct, and willing to work full time, very good reading, writing, and speaking of local language, motivated and willing to walk on foot in the rural villages of the kebele including in the weekends. The to be recruited 5 HCS staff are 2 MEAL Officers, Accountant and 2 WASH officers;
- On January 1 and 2 the REAAP activity launch workshop was held in Dire Dawa at HCS's meeting hall with the main aim to introduce REAAP activity to the staff, government partners and consortium members. A Total of 62 (5F) participants attended the workshop of which 19 were staff members, 36 were represented from government offices of East and West Hararghe administrative zones and six woredas and the remaining seven were from REAAP CPs.
- On February 23, USAID approved purchase of non-US manufactured motor vehicles and CRS placed the order for 5 motorcycles Suzuki TS185 on March 29;
- On February 27, USAID approved REAAP's AWP and M&E plan;
- On March 18 the REAAP and the REVIVE activities were jointly launched in the Harmony hotel in Addis Ababa and was attended by 78 people (11F)³.

³ Press release: <http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/Press%20Release%20REAAP-REVIVE%20Launch%203-18-15.pdf>

Mission Director's remarks: <http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/MD%20Remarks%20REAAP-REVIVE%20Launch%203-18-15.public.pdf>

Activities executed per IR during the reporting period are as follows:

IR1: Communities have improved access to technical information and analytical tools for decision making.

Output 1.1: A knowledge management system that facilitates collection of resilience knowledge is established, and a knowledge bank is used to draw on.

A qualified and experienced consultant was identified to conduct IK assessment and practices in REAAP operation areas (*Activity 1.1.1*) and contract was signed on March 24. Due to the lead consultant's illness, the IK assessment did not start its field work. The IK consultant did submit an inception report in this Q. Due to late start of the IK assessment, collecting, analyzing, and integrating IK with timely government and academic weather/climate information and early warning information (*Activity 1.1.2*) was delayed. REAAP communicated and coordinated meetings with zonal and woreda Agriculture officials, USAID/FEWSNET, USAID/CIAFS and Haramaya University in Harar and started discussions on collaboration regarding integrating IK with government and academic information. The development the toolkit (*Activity 1.1.3*) is dependent on the outcomes of activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

Output 1.2: Communities have increased capacity to understand and analyze information about their context.

The kebeles selection criteria were discussed with woreda officials and REAAP staff and those criteria are: recurrence of hazard, presence of on-going USAID and other donor-supported programs/investments, potential for change, accessibility, and livelihood system (agriculture, agro-pastoral or pastoral livelihood zone). Based on these criteria, 100 kebeles were selected (*Activity 1.2.1*) and agreed upon by the stakeholders during Q2. REAAP discussed the initial list of kebeles with CARE, because of potential for overlap in operational areas in East and West Hararghe and REAAP decided to change 17 overlapping kebeles. REAAP is targeting 51 farming, 14 agropastoral and 35 pastoral kebeles. The kebeles are listed in annex 2. REAAP started designing new and adjusting existing IEC materials (*Activity 1.2.2*) in this Q, but this activity did not get finalized, mainly because of translation challenges from English into Afan Oromo local dialect. REAAP was successful in connecting with all 6 Woredas and Kebele government officials (*Activity 1.2.3*): during the USAID field visit (March 23-26) the government officials were all very well informed about the REAAP activity.

In this Q, REAAP conducted ToT for 65 government and REAAP staff (*Activity 1.2.4*) on the CMDRR process. The initially planned training of DRR facilitators was not accomplished within the targeted quarter, because the recruitment process of the 50 DRR facilitators was not finalized on time. Although REAAP reached 65 out of targeted 60 participants, only 3 of the targeted 6 were women.

Woreda /Zone	Government partners			REAAP staff		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Tulo	4	1	HCS	24	3	32
Midega Tola	5		HI	2		7
E/Hararge	3		CRS	1		4
Miesso	4	1				5
Oda Bultum	5					5
Fedis	3	1				4
W/Hararge	3	1				4
Meta	3	1				4
Total	30	5		27	3	65

IR 2. Communities identified and implemented actions that increase resilience to climate variability, long-term climate change, and climate-related shocks.

Output 2.1 Innovative actions that increase community resilience to climate variability, long-term climate change and climate-related shocks are identified and investigated by DRR Committees.

As part of disability inclusion the inclusive activities that empower persons with disabilities (*Activity 2.1.6*), under capacity building for woreda authorities, ADPOs and focal persons on disability inclusions (*Activity 2.1.6.3*), awareness was raised during the REAAP launch workshop in Dire Dawa on January 1 and 2, as well as during the ToT CMDRR training for government officials and REAAP staff and during the SMILER workshop. Disability inclusion was mainstreamed in Monitoring and Evaluation tools during the SMILER coaching. The training of woreda authorities, ADPOs and focal persons on disability inclusion was not conducted in this Q. Disability audit were conducted reaching 32 people at HCS, CRS and five Meiso Woreda Authority Sector offices (Woreda Administration Office, Health Office, Water, Mineral and Energy Office, Agriculture Office and Labor and Social Affairs Office). Disability assessments were conducted in Oda Nagaya kebele in Tulo in West Hararghe and Ifa Basi Kebele in Meta in East Hararghe. 12 people participated in the assessments: 4 from the Woreda Administration Office, Labor and social affairs Office, 2 from REAAP activity, 3 from kebeles and 3 Development Agents. Out of these 12 people, one development agents participated with a physical impairment.

Output 2.2 Community DRR committees managed inclusive context-specific DRR/adaptation activities and strategies.

Under this output -establish seedling nursery siteø and Multiple Water Use Serviceø activities were planned, but not executed. These activities are potentially part of the community DRR action plans. Implementation of the community DRR action plans will follow the establishment and training of DRR committees and consequently the development of DRR action plans, which are planned for in Q3. Hence the activities -establish seedling nursery siteø and Multiple Water Use Serviceø have not been executed. These should have been planned for in Q3 and Q4. REAAP selected 33 SILC agents (25F) by the end of the Q. The SILC agents selection criteria are: SILC Agents need to be from and residing in the kebele, At least 8th grade complete, but if it is really hard to find women for this position REAAP also considers 6th grade complete with reading, writing and basic arithmetic skill, task oriented, good behavior and conduct, very good reading, writing, and speaking of local language, motivated and willing to walk on foot in the rural villages of the kebele. Although planned for in Q3, REAAP conducted SILC Training of Trainers (TOT) in Q2 from March 16-22 in Harar for 7 SILC staff (2 ADPO SILC/Livelihood officers and 5 Woreda SILC Supervisors) on SILC principles and methodology (*Activity 2.2.3*). The purpose of the training was to build capacity of REAAP-SILC staff so that they can be able to train SILC agents and provide SILC agents with the necessary technical support during SILC group formation and monitoring.

IR 3 Systems for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation around DRR and climate change adaptation are established and strengthened through working with government and other stakeholders.

Output 3.1 A contextually relevant community resilience framework developed to guide knowledge management, program strategies and learning.

No activities in Q2 were planned for this output.

Output 3.2 Sustained, supportive relationships are built between and among community DRR Committees, relevant woredas and other GoE bodies, community organizations, DRM stakeholders.

No activities in Q2 were planned for this output.

Output 3.3 REAAP used a functional Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning system that facilitate data-driven program and policy decisions.

REAAP developed its M&E/SMILER system with strong involvement of all level consortium staff (*Activity 3.3.1 + 3.3.2*). Important data collection and reporting forms and templates were designed during SMILER coaching sessions and training was delivered to key consortium technical and senior level staff to draft the project data collection and reporting system.

Consequently to create common ground and clear understanding on the implementation and use of the system for data collection, documentation and reporting CRS has organized an additional three days training (*Activity 3.3.3*) for field level REAAP team at project operation area.

Accordingly, out of the target of 28, a total of 31 supervisors and officers from consortium staff (5 women and 26 men) were trained on the SMILER training.

CRS and CPs organized review and planning workshop with the involvement of 12 participants (3F) consortium staff in Addis Ababa from Jan 22-23 and 37 participants (4F) in Dire Dawa from March 30-31. Although REAAP staff discussed monitoring results and provided feedback to each other, the feedback to DRR committees and other stakeholders was not included as the DRR committees were not established yet (*Activity 3.3.6*).

Because the DRR facilitators were recruited and trained on the CMDRR process by the end of the Q, the TOT on environmental compliance-Environmentally sound design and management (ESDM) for partner institutions (*Activity 3.3.12*) was not completed. It makes more sense to conduct this training when DRR facilitators have established their DRR committees, conducted the PDRA and are ready to start developing their action plans. Once action plans are implemented REAAP will conduct biannual environmental monitoring on the project activities (*Activity 3.3.15*).

CRS conducted the REAAP baseline survey in the month of February and March 2015 (*Activity 3.3.17*). The aim was to help establish baseline value for key outcome level indicators which will serve as the basis for comparison with the same type of information collected during the final year. A total of 699 sample households from REAAP kebeles were surveyed. About 16 REAAP staff (1F) from CRS and HCS field staff were involved in the data collection under the lead of CRS REAAP team. Data was collected using mobile devices (iPad minis) with GPS information. Moreover, to qualify the findings of the quantitative information FGD and KII interview were conducted with potential farmers and pastoralists in the sample kebeles. This survey was a great opportunity for consortium staff to learn from each other during house to house survey and have a pre exposure to the REAAP target areas. As part of the baseline, REAAP conducted the Institutional Capacity Assessment from March 25-27 and April 1-4 and April 6-7.

CRS has conducted the REAAP Gender Analysis in West Hararghe from February 13-25 (*Activity 3.3.18*). The gender analysis employed a total of 11 individuals (3F) drawn from HCS, CRS, and a consultant. The analysis was conducted in 9 Kebeles in 3 Woredas of West Hararghe (Tulo, Mieso, Oda Bultum). The quantitative tools used a sample of 300 community members (50% female) composed of female head of households, male head of households, male and female youths and persons with disability, and elderly. For qualitative tools used 8 individuals

with similar diversity like that of the quantitative study were selected from each kebele. A total of 24 individuals were engaged during male alone, female alone and mixed group focus group discussions. In order to triangulate the information gathered from the community members, a key informant interview was held with each Woreda representative from Early Warning, Women and Children Affairs offices, and Woreda administrators.

4. REASONS WHY ESTABLISHED GOALS WERE NOT MET

Due to the mass mobilization of government staff January 12 to February 12, some of the activities were delayed, such as the training of the government staff in CMDRR. Also, because some of the (new) REAAP staff, DRR facilitators and SILC agents as well as government officials participated in the REAAP induction training, Gender Analysis, baseline survey, institutional capacity assessment, SMILER coaching, CMDRR training SILC training, quarterly review and planning meeting, recruitment of 50 DRR facilitators and 33 SILC agents plus 31 REAAP staff and USAID field visit, Q2 was quite full with activities and some activities have therefore been delayed.

Activity 1.1.1 and 1.1.2: Due to illness of the lead consultant, the IK assessment started later than expected.

Activity 1.2.2: although IEC materials have been reviewed, renewed and developed, the materials were not finalized in Q2. One of the challenges is to find a translator in the Afan Oromo dialect.

Activity 1.2.4.2: the CMDRR training of DRR facilitators was not conducted because DRR facilitators were hired late in Q2.

Activity 2.1.6.3: it was difficult to get woreda authorities and other REAAP stakeholders to participate in this activity because most of the targeted people were already involved in most of the other REAAP activities as described in the first paragraph.

Activity 2.1.6.4: although the awareness raising materials have been reviewed renewed and developed, the materials were not finalized in Q2. One of the challenges is to find a translator in the Afan Oromo dialect.

Activity 2.1.6.6: 2 out of the 6 woredas received a disability assessment. The 2 HI staff in the field were much involved in the activities described in the first paragraph, and there was enough time to conclude the other 4 assessments in Q2.

Activity 3.3.12 and 3.3.15: because the action plans are not developed yet and the fact that the NRM/CCA advisor joint REAAP in Q2, the ESDM ToT and biannual environmental monitoring were not completed.

5. MEASURES PUT IN PLACE TO ENSURE ACTIVITIES AND GOALS ARE MET

Now that almost all REAAP staff is hired, trained and deployed and most other training activities have been completed, staff can focus more on the other activities that were delayed in Q2. During the REAAP Steering Committee meeting early May, the COP will discuss these delayed activities with CP management. The COP will also meet individually with the 3 CP country directors to discuss their staff performance, execution of activities and burn rate. The REAAP PMU will make a field visit mid Q3 as well as by the end of Q3 prior to the review and planning meeting. In between the field visits, the technical staff from CRS will spend time in the field with CP technical staff to ensure that execution of activities is performed well. With the rains looming after Q3, REAAP staff is well aware that Q3 is a crucial period to catch up with the implementation of activities.

6. LESSONS LEARNED, CHALLENGES, NEXT STEPS

Lessons Learned: start-up of a project takes time. The hiring, deploying and training of staff, especially when many stakeholders are involved in the trainings, is time consuming.

REAAP learned that communities want to invest predominantly in water related activities. REAAP also learned from the gender analysis that women are facing challenges regarding fetching water and fire wood and men and boys should be more involved in household tasks. Gender Based Violence seems prevalent. Participation of REAAP staff in the baseline survey has created more awareness of the geography, social economic environment and helped them to understand the activity objectives better. Finally, the use of mobile data collection devices has significant advantage over the conventional paper data collection form in enhancing the quality of data and ensuring data privacy. Furthermore, it has the advantage of syncing data timely, reduced the cost of duplication and cost of data entry and clearing before analysis.

Challenges: The recruitment of women on the REAAP team has been proven difficult. Also, the inclusion of PWD and women in activities are still challenging. REAAP will therefore try to recruit as many women as SILC agents as possible.

Next Steps for Q3:

- Finalize hiring of 5 HCS staff;
- Continue CMDRR training for DRR facilitators;
- Recruitment of remaining 17 SILC agents, conduct SILC training;
- Facilitate establishment of DRR committees;
- Facilitate PDRA process in selected kebeles;
- Finalize gender analysis in West Hararghe Zone and conduct verification workshop;
- Finalize baseline survey in REAAP operation areas, and conduct verification workshop;
- Finalize indigenous knowledge and practices assessment and conduct stakeholder consultation workshop;
- SMILER coaching for 50 community DRR Facilitators and 50 SILC Field Agents;

- Zonal level quarterly stakeholder joint review workshop.

7. COLLABORATION

1. COPs from REAAP and REVIVE have continued to collaborate and shared QPR and discussed baseline tools, joint launch and review and planning meetings.
2. On March 17, REAAP PMU attended Feed the Future quarterly meeting about communication, coordination and collaboration between and among USAID IP.
3. REAAP found collaboration with CIAFS using CIAFSØ publications in REAAPØ implementation, especially the extension and climate change materials.
4. REAAP found collaboration with ALKDP and will explore the option of have a peer review group prior to baseline, gender and indigenous knowledge verification and stakeholder consultation workshops. COP from AKLDP is willing to facilitate some of REAAP annual learning events as well as some of the REAAPØ internal design and implementation discussions.
5. REAAP met with regional, zonal and woreda officials during a USAID field visit in March.
6. REAAP coordinated with PRIME, but are still exploring common ground for collaboration, which might be hard based on the fact that PRIME is implemented in a different geographic area and is more focused on private sector investments. The new COP for PRIME is well known to REAAP and this collaboration will be further explored.
7. REAAP coordinated with AGP/LMD and Commercial Farmers Services Program and collaboration will be further explored.
8. REAAP coordinated with DigitalGreen and may have found common ground to use DigitalGreenØ pico projectors for DRR facilitators extension training in Meta.
9. REAAP coordinated with Wageningen University and Research Center in the Netherlands (WUR) as well as with the Netherlands Embassy in Addis Ababa. WUR and the Embassy have several projects together, such as CASCAPE (capacity building for scaling up of evidence based best practices in agricultural production in Ethiopia), ISSD (Intergrated Seed System Development), ABSF (Agribusiness Support Facility), SBN (Sesame business network), CommonSense (microfinance, insurance and agro info based on satelite; business model approach), òClimate change adaption in Ethiopiaö (capacity training of policy makers on different levels) and Water Harvesting for Rainfed Africa (investing in dryland agriculture for growth and resilience).
10. REAAP also met with CARE to discuss overlapping kebeles and will continue the dialogue and learning with CARE COPs in the future.
11. Internally REAAP collaborated with JEOP on the EWS database and with DFAP on the selection of kebeles as well as synergies in overlapping kebeles.

8. ANNEXES

I. REAAP ACTIVITY ACHIEVEMENTS IN FY15 Q2

First Year Detailed Implementation Plan (October 2014- September 2015)													
Activity Title: Resilience through Enhanced Adaptation, Action-learning, and Partnership (REAAP)													
Implementing Partner: Catholic Relief Services (CRS)													
S/N	Activity/Output Description	Unit of measurement	LoP Target	Year1 Target	Quarter I	QII plan & Achievement			Cumulative to date		Beneficiaries for Quarter II actual only		Clear and evidence based justification/explanation for +/- 10% deviation from quarter II target.
					Actual	QII plan	QII Actual	QII % Vs QII plan	Actual to date	% Achieved to date Vs Yr1	Male	Female	
Purpose: Communities of East and West Hararge have sustainably increased resilience to current and future shocks and stresses, and strengthened horizontal and vertical linkages													
Project Start up													
1	Review project documents and submit to regional government	Project document	1	1	1								
2	Sign project agreement with government partners	Agreement	1	1	1								
3	Recruit and hire staff (7 CRS, 2 HI & 134 HCS)	Staff	143	143	32	na	57	na	89	62.24	45	12	57
4	Procure capital goods	Vehicle	2	2									
5	Oriented to CRS and consortium project staff (admin, finance, reporting)	Staff	36	36									
6	Project Launch (Addis)	event	1	1	1	1	1	100	1	100	67	11	78
7	Develop and submit AWP incl DIP, PITT and IEE plus Branding and Marking Plan	Project document	3	1	1								
8	Develop and submit M&E Plan incl PIMP	Project document	1	1	1								
9	Project Launch in West Hararge and East Hararge Zones	event	2	2		2	2	100	2	100	57	5	62
IR1: Communities have improved access to technical information and analytical tools for decision making.													
Output 1.1: A knowledge management system that facilitates collection of indigenous and expert resilience knowledge is established, and a knowledge bank is used to draw on.													
1.1.1	Assess traditional indigenous knowledge (IK) to map weather and climate change and its impacts on livelihoods, vulnerabilities and resilience	Assessment	6	6		6	-	-	-	-			
1.1.2	Collect, analyze, and integrate IK with timely government and academic weather/climate information and early warning information.	IK Source	3	3		3	-	-	-	-			
1.1.3	Create a toolkit for more-effective dissemination of authorized government and academic weather/climate information, analysis and early warnings in locally relevant formats - that are tailor-made, hyper-localized, translated in local language, and devoid of technical jargon.	Toolkit	1	1		1	-	-	-	-			
1.1.4	Organize forums that allow for meaningful exchanges of knowledge between traditional indigenous groups and local government partners	Forum	6	2									
Output 1.2: Communities have increased capacity to understand and analyze information about their context.													
1.2.1	Select REAAP kebeles in a clear and transparent process involving woreda level government.	Kebele	100	50		50	50	100	50	100			
1.2.2	Adapt or develop IEC and teaching material for the local context ensuring inclusion	# of teaching materials	1	1		1	-	-					
1.2.3	Connect with woreda and kebele governments and introduce REAAP.	Woreda	6	6		6	6	100	6	100			
1.2.4	Conduct TOT for government and project staff, and DRR facilitators on CM-DRR process												
1.2.4.1	Conduct TOTs training for government staff (Zonal and woreda level) and consortium members (project staff) on CM-DRR process.	# of participants	138	60		60	65	108	65	108	57	8	65
1.2.4.2	Conduct TOTs for community DRR facilitators on CM-DRR process (including community mobilization)	# of participants	100	50		50	-	-	-	-			
1.2.5	Establish inclusive DRR committees at community level	Committee	100	50									
1.2.6	Train inclusive DRR committees (CM-DRR & CCA)	Committee	100	50									
1.2.7	DRR committees complete first 3 phases of inclusive PDRA (participatory disaster risk assessment) - hazard identification, capacity and vulnerability analysis, and risk analysis (hazard prioritization)	PDRA	100	50									
1.2.8	DRR committees lead campaign to strengthen community awareness on climate change and other hazard-related topics including gender and disability sensitive disaster vulnerabilities	Campaign	100	50									

IR 2 Communities identified and implemented actions that increase resilience to climate variability, long-term climate change, and climate-related shocks.										
Output 2.1 Innovative actions that increase community resilience to climate variability, long-term climate change and climate-related shocks are identified and investigated by DRR Committees.										
2.1.1	A functional innovative decision support system (SMS, Radio, IK system) that helps communities to generate and use weather/climate and early warning information developed.	System	1	1						
2.1.2	As part of community DRR plans, establish or strengthen an inclusive two way early warning information flow mechanism. Where possible, adapt and expand use of SMS for multi-hazard EWS.	System	1	1						
2.1.3	DRR committees complete draft DRR action plans as final phase of inclusive PDRA (participatory disaster risk assessment).	Action Plan	100	50						
2.1.4	Community DRR action plans vetted with stakeholders (community members, woreda officials, etc.)	Action Plan	100	50						
2.1.5	Community DRR plans finalized and made publically available.	Action Plan	100	50						
2.1.6	Inclusive activities that empower persons with disabilities									
2.1.6.1	Supply of disability kits that will increase the participation of PWDs in all CM-DRR activities	# kits	8325	8325						
2.1.6.2	Production of training materials on inclusion	# materials	3500	2000						
2.1.6.3	Capacity building for woreda authorities, ADPOs & focal persons on disability inclusion	# participant	120	120	40	-	-	-	-	
2.1.6.4	Production of awareness raising materials on disability inclusion (12,000 brochures, 12,000 posters, 24 banners and 90 radio messages)	#materials	24,114	24,114	24,114	-	-	-	-	
2.1.6.5	Radio message on disability inclusion	# message	90	30						
2.1.6.6	Conduct Disability assessment at six target woredas	# assessment	6	6	6	2	33	2	33	
2.1.6.7	Conduct Awareness dissemination using the materials (24,000 printed materials, 24 banners and 90 radio messages)	#people	428,000	214,000						
Output 2.2 Community DRR committees managed inclusive context-specific DRR/adaptation activities and strategies.										
2.2.1	Capacitate and inform community members on topics identified in PDRA and CM-DRR Community Toolbox.	# of orientation per kebele	100	50						
2.2.2	Support communities to apply EWS info (e.g., decision tree support for livestock management during drought, timing of planting)	# of communities	100	50						
2.2.3	Form new SILCs and support through one cycle	SILC Group	600	150						
2.2.4	Mobilize local resources to implement community-level activities	# of community level activities	100	50						
2.2.5	Community DRR committees regularly oversee execution of planned DRR activities.	# of supervision	100	50						
2.2.6	DRR committees and local government sector offices jointly make field visits and review project activities every quarter	# of visit	100	50						
2.2.7	Implementation of DRR committee managed adaptation activities/strategies									
2.2.7.1	Organize seed producer farmers group	# of groups	12	6						
2.2.7.2	Promotion of appropriate crop production/post harvest technologies	# of promotions	12	2						
2.2.7.2.1	Identify improved seed providers	# of providers	76	38						
2.2.7.2.2	Introduce improved/drought tolerant crop seed variety	# of varieties	12	3						
2.2.7.2.3	Provide orientation to farmers on the management and use of seed varieties	# of groups	12	6						
2.2.7.3	Facilitate/support for Small scale irrigation development	Ha	48	12						
2.2.7.4	Integrated Watershed Resource Management									
2.2.7.4.1	Physical soil and water conservation									
2.2.7.4.1.1	Provide training to woreda staffs in watershed management including soil and water conservation measures (SWCMs)	# of trainees	30	30						
2.2.7.4.1.2	Provide training to farmers on the layout of SWCMs by woreda/kebel experts	# of trainees	180	60						
2.2.7.4.1.3	Soil bund construction	Km	1350	450						
2.2.7.4.1.4	microbasin construction	#	150,000	75,000						
2.2.7.4.1.5	Stone bund construction	Km	850	400						
2.2.7.4.1.6	french construction	Km	240	130						
2.2.7.4.1.7	cut off drains construction	m ³	14,500	7,500						
2.2.7.4.1.8	Carry out maintenance on the physical SWCMs	KM	615	245						
2.2.7.4.2	Biological conservation									
2.2.7.4.2.1	Establish seedling nursery sites	#	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	
2.2.7.4.2.2	Planting tree seedlings	#	1,500,000	600,000						
2.2.7.4.2.3	Area closure site guarding	Ha	160	70						
2.2.7.4.3	Gully treatment									
2.2.7.4.3.1	Construction of stone check dam	m ³	50,000	25,000						
2.2.7.4.3.2	Gully sides reclamation/reevegetation.	Ha	40	20						
2.2.7.5	Promotion of Nutrition activities									
2.2.7.5.1	Conduct awareness session on ENA/YCF	# of participants	216	108						
2.2.7.5.2	Introduce Keyhole garden vegetable production	# of keyhole garden	280	140						
2.2.7.5.3	Demonstration of food preparation and preservation	# of participants	500	250						
2.2.7.6	Promotion of Fuel Efficient Stoves									
2.2.7.6.1	Organize fuel efficient stove producer groups (FESPG)	# of groups	50	25						
2.2.7.6.2	Train fuel efficient stove producer groups (FESPG) on production of stoves	# of participants	250	125						
2.2.7.6.3	Link FESPG to local market	# of groups	25	12						
2.2.7.7	Multiple Water Use Service (MUS)									
2.2.7.7.1	Feasibility studies and design conducted	# of studies	118	30	12	-	-	-	-	
2.2.7.7.2	Hand dug well development/maintenance self supply (<10 m)	# of water sources	30	10	3	-	-	-	-	
2.2.7.7.3	Hand dug well development/maintenance communal (>10 m)	# of water sources	20	6	2	-	-	-	-	
2.2.7.7.4	Development/maintenance of spot spring self supply (<1 ls)	# of water sources	50	10	5	-	-	-	-	
2.2.7.7.5	Development/maintenance of spot spring self supply (>1 ls)	# of water sources	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	
2.2.7.7.6	Rain Water Harvesting development/maintenance	# of water sources	6	1						
2.2.7.7.7	Rehabilitation/maintenance of deep borehole	# of water sources	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	
2.2.7.7.8	# of water quality testing conducted	# tests	118	30	12	-	-	-	-	
2.2.7.8	Community-Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH)									
2.2.7.8.1	Assess market needs of sanitation products in collaboration with government experts.	# assessment	2	1						
2.2.7.8.2	Identify business entrepreneurs and conduct Sanitation marketing training at Open Definition Free Kebeles in collaboration government experts	# of participants	100	50						
2.2.7.8.3	Organize ToT for CLTSH facilitator at Woreda level for Woreda Water and Health Office experts and DRR facilitators by WASH officers CRS.	# of participants	48	24						
2.2.7.8.4	HCS to conduct CHAST training for school teachers for them to cascade to WASH club members and students	# of participants	100	50						
2.2.7.8.5	Conduct community level hygiene promoters training for community members by DRR facilitators and Woreda Health and Water Office experts	# of participants	100	50						
2.2.7.9	Range Land Management/Area Enclosures, Livestock Marketing, Animal Health									
2.2.7.9.1	Delineate area closure and site guarding for pastoralist community	Ha	40	20						
2.2.7.9.2	Provide orientation/training on hay making and preservation	# of participants	100	50						
2.2.7.9.3	Organize training on livestock marketing, health and management	# of participants	60	30						

The term capacity building encompasses of various activities such as the disability audit, training, orientation and coaching. And preparing for these activities has taken more time in the 2nd quarter than anticipated.

Although actual messages is not transferred and posters not published, HEC material have been collected, radio message drafted, translation to Afan Oromo is under process

Assessment was done only in two sample kebeles taken from two woredas. However the remaining woreda assessment and target kebeles disability inventory is postponed to quarter III. HI is planning to conduct inventory of PWD in all target kebeles using DRR facilitators.

This activity is delayed as it follows community PDRA result which also delayed due to long process of recruiting DRR facilitators.

These activities are delayed due to the delayed PDRA process and the result of it will be known in Quarter III.

IR 3 Systems for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation around DRR and climate change adaptation are established and strengthened through working with government and other stakeholders.													
Output 3.1 A contextually relevant community resilience framework developed to guide knowledge management, program strategies and learning.													
3.1.1	Examine REAAP activities and action learning and develop best practice adaptation models for livelihood zones	Model	1	0									
Output 3.2 Sustained, supportive relationships are built between and among community DRR Committees, relevant woredas and other GoE bodies, community organizations, DRM stakeholders													
3.2.1	Link vulnerable community members to existing health and nutrition programs												
3.2.2	Establish horizontal linkages between communities with DRR committees, SILCs, and farmer organizations by organizing forums.	# of forum	75	20									
3.2.2.1	Organizing exchange visits for knowledge sharing of best practice among DRR committee, SILC and farmers organizations (e.g., water protection, harvesting and management)	# of exchange visit	100	20									
3.2.3	Establish/Strengthen local level networks for women and PWDs.	# of network	100	50									
3.2.4	Coordinate/Organize joint meetings quarterly to coordinate with kebele and woreda government and facilitate community DRR action plans feeding into local development plans at woreda and regional levels.	Action Plan	100	50									
3.2.5	From Community DRR committee, local government, and Woreda, create a network of community resilience champions that fosters peer-to-peer learning (3 Champions-1st, 2nd and 3rd) per woreda in 2nd and 3rd year)	# of champions	36	0									
3.2.5.1	Organize Annual workshops to identify community DRR Champions	# of workshops	2	0									
3.2.6	Establish/strengthen platform with research, extension, zonal, woreda and government EWS and others (FEWSNET and IGAD).	# of platform	6	2									
3.2.6.1	Train DRR committee in EWS data collection and reporting through SMS	Committees trained	100	50									
3.2.7	Improved knowledge sharing between REAAP and related USAID and non-USAID projects (e.g., PSNP/DFAP, LGP, CIAPS, KLDPP, CSI, PRIME, ENGINE).	# platform	3	1									
3.2.7.1	Organize coordination meeting quarterly/biannual among USAID and non-USAID project implementers (1 in Hararge and 1 in Addis Ababa)	# Coordination Meeting	6	2									
3.2.7.2	Organize experiences sharing visit and related USAID and non-USAID projects (among PCI, CRS and HCS)	# visit	3	1									
Output 3.3 REAAP used a functional Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning system that facilitates data-driven program and policy decisions.													
3.3.1	Project monitoring system established using participatory process	#	1			1	1	100					
3.3.2	Develop project SMILER/M&E plan in participatory process.	M&E System	1	1		1	1	100					
3.3.3	Conduct training for project staff on Monitoring and Evaluation basics and principles.	# of participants	28	28		28	32	114	31	111	26	5	31
3.3.4	Regular, consistent monitoring data collected and consolidated	quarterly	12	4	1	1	1	100					
3.3.5	Underwrite community-led PPMEI to identify community led coping strategies	# of kebeles	100	50									
3.3.6	Monitoring results regularly feed back to project staff and DRR committees and other stakeholders in joint review meetings	# quarterly meetings	12	4	1	1	1	100					
3.3.7	Develop environmental assessment (EA) or initial environmental examination (IEE).	# Assessment	1	1	1								
3.3.8	Train relevant community DRR committees on participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation basics.	# of participants	300	150									
3.3.9	Establish community-led PPMEI.	# of kebeles	100	50									
3.3.10	Organize Zonal level quarterly stakeholders joint review workshop.	# of workshops	22	6		2	2	100	2	33	33	4	37
3.3.11	Organize Annual project planning workshop	# of workshops	3	2	1								
3.3.12	TOT on environmental compliance-Environmentally sound design and management (ESDM) for partner institutions.	# of trainees	90	30		30	-	-	-	-			
3.3.13	Internal project process evaluation emphasizing lessons learned completed	#	8										
3.3.14	Prepare environmental and social management framework (ESMF) for each new watersheds	# of ESMF report	TBD	TBD									
3.3.15	Conduct biannual environmental monitoring on the project activities	# monitoring	6	2		1	-	-	-	-			
3.3.16	Prepare annual environmental status report	# of reports	3	1									
3.3.17	Conduct baseline evaluation survey	# of survey	1	1		1	1	100	1	100			
3.3.18	Conduct Gender Analysis (West Hararge)	# of analysis	1	1		1	1	100	1	100			
3.3.19	Organize baseline dissemination workshop	# workshop	1	1		1	-	-	-	-			
3.3.20	Conduct real-time evaluation (in Year 2 and 3 on quarterly basis for each woreda)	# review	8	0	0								
3.3.21	Conduct quarterly SMILER implementation monitoring	# of monitoring	11	3		1	1	100	1	33			
3.3.22	Conduct joint site supervision on the implementation of SWCMs by partner and government staffs	# of monitoring	11	3		1	-	-	-	-			
3.3.23	Organize Annual SMILER/M&E system implementation review workshop	# workshop	2	1									
3.3.24	Organize Stakeholder Annual project implementation review workshop	# workshop	3	1									
3.3.25	Conduct quarterly Routine Data Quality check/Assessment	# Assessment	11	3		1	1	100	1	33			
3.3.26	Conduct Internal Annual Data Quality Audit	# Audit/Ass	3	1									
3.3.27	Prepare Quarter Performance Report and Submit to USAID/ETH	# of reports	9	3	1	1	1	100	1	33			
3.3.28	Prepare Quarter Financial Report and Submit to USAID/ETH	# of reports	12	4	1	1	1	100	1	25			
3.3.29	Prepare progress report and submit to the government												
3.3.30	Prepare Annual Performance report including specific section on Quarter four	# of reports	3	1									

2. REAAP KEBELES

FY 2015 REAAP Targeted Kebeles for Year-I				
Cumm. number of kebeles	Number of kebele per woreda	Name of kebele	Livelihood type	Total HHs
Tulo Woreda				
1	1	Haqan Jirata	Farming	1392
2	2	Chefe	Farming	1101
3	3	Bechesa	Farming	943
4	4	kira kufis	Farming	531
5	5	Weltehi	Farming	670
6	6	Burka Jalala	Farming	634
7	7	Gara kufa	Farming	802
8	8	Lubu Dekeb	Farming	1024
Mieso Woreda				
9	1	Agemsa chella	Pastoralist	473
10	2	Buri arba	Pastoralist	177
11	3	Buri mullu	Pastoralist	592
12	4	Dire galu	Pastoralist	650
13	5	Gode chelle	Pastoralist	440
14	6	Gumbi	Pastoralist	97
15	7	Hayu	Pastoralist	537
16	8	Obensa	Pastoralist	199
17	9	Sebula	Pastoralist	540
18	10	Sirba	Pastoralist	656
19	11	Tedecha guracha	Pastoralist	589
20	12	Walda Jajeba	Pastoralist	729
Oda Bultum Woreda				
21	1	Karayu	Farming	1005
22	2	Suri	Farming	477
23	3	Oda Biyyo	Farming	623
24	4	Odda Roba	Farming	598
25	5	Saballe	Farming	1587
26	6	Saqariga	Farming	548
27	7	Oda Hora	Farming	969
Meta Woreda				
28	1	Biftu oda	Farming	989
29	2	Leliftu Geda	Farming	1174
30	3	Duda eyala	Farming	817
31	4	Welensu #1	Farming	710
32	5	Haro # 1	Farming	707
33	6	Welensy# 2	Farming	938
34	7	Haleyjo bel'a	Farming	728
35	8	Wayber	Farming	593
36	9	Bekelcha oromia	Farming	1398
37	10	Gorobiyo	Farming	694
Fedis Woreda				
38	1	Agudora	Agropastoralist	1112
39	2	Kerensa Lencha	Agropastoralist	1311
40	3	Negaya umercule	Agropastoralist	1397
41	4	Dinhaka	Agropastoralist	1009
42	5	Belina arba	Agropastoralist	1005
43	6	Risqi	Agropastoralist	1647
44	7	Melka	Agropastoralist	2301
Midhega Tola Woreda				
45	1	Lencha	Agro-Pastoralist	934
46	2	Qerensa	Agro-Pastoralist	570
47	3	Urji	Agro-Pastoralist	767
48	4	Bilisuma	Pastoralist	1000
49	5	Mudhi balli	Pastoralist	721
50	6	Mudhi tola	Pastoralist	1029
Summary				
		Livelihood	Total Kebele-Year 1	
		Farming		25
		Agro-pastoralist		10
		Pastoralist		15
		total		50

-- End of FY2015 Q2 QPR --