Annual Results Report

Multi Year Assistant Program (MYAP)

Title II
Food for the Hungry/Ethiopia (FHE)
Fiscal Year 2009

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FH HQ CONTACT
Andrew Barnes
Director of Food Security
Food for the Hungry
236 Massachusetts Ave., NE Suite 305
Washington DC 20002
Tel:202-547-0560
Fax: 202-547-0523
Email: andy.barnes@fh.org

FH/ETHIOPIA CONTACT
John Connelly
Country Director
P.O. Box: 4181
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia
Tel: 251-011-6621977
Fax: 251-011-6620777
Email: jconnelly@fh.org

Table of Contents

1. Introduction: Annual Food Aid Program Results ____ *3*

1.1. Overview of the Annual Results ____ 3

1.2. Discussion of Annual Results ____ 3

1.2.1 SO1: Assets and Livelihoods of Food Insecure Households Protected and Improved ____ *3*

IR 1.1. Food Self-Provisioning Gaps of Chronically Food Insecure Households Bridged ____ 4

IR 1.2. Early Warning and Response System Improved ____ 5

IR1.3. Market-Led Rural Income Increased and Diversified ____ 6

1.2.2. SO2: Community Resiliency to Withstand Shocks Enhanced ____ *9*

IR 2.1. Community Watershed Assets Conserved and Improved ____ 9

IR2.2. Access to Irrigation Increased ____ 10

IR 2.3. Availability of Fodder Improved ____ 10

IR 2.4. Rural Infrastructure Improved ____ 11

1.2.3 SO 3: Human Capabilities Protected and Improved ____ *12*

IR 3.1. Dietary Intake and Disease Prevention Improved ____ 12

IR 3.2. Access to Potable Water and Sanitation Increased and Improved ____ 13

IR 3.3 Management Capacity of Government Stakeholders Improved ____ 14

1.2.4 Cross-cutting Issues ____ 14

1.2.5. Changes in key assumptions ____ 15

1.2.6 Ways in Which Strategies are Influenced by Feedback from Beneficiaries ____ 15

1.2.7 Influences of Various Actors on Food Aid Program Management ____ 15

1.2.8 Effect of Sectoral Activities on LOA Food Security Objectives and its Potential for Sustainability ____ 16

1.2.9 Monitoring and Evaluation ____ 17

2. Success Stories ____ *17*

3. Lessons Learned: ____ *18*

4. Attachments: ____ *23*

ANNEX A: Indicator Performance Tracking Table ____ 23

ANNEX B: Detailed Implementation Plan ____ 23

ANNEX C: Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire ____ 23

ANNEX D: Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table ____ 23

ANNEX E: FY 09 Expenditure Report ____ 23

ANNEX F: Monetization Tables ____ 23

ANNEX G: Baseline Report ____ 23

ANNEX H: Supplemental Materials ____ 23

Acronyms

BCC:	Behavioral Change and Communication
BFP:	Backyard Fodder Production
DAs:	Development Agents (Government of Ethiopia)
ENA:	Essential Nutrition Action
EHA:	Essential Hygiene Action
FHE:	Food for the Hungry/Ethiopia
FSTF:	Food Security Task Force
FTC:	Farmers' Training Center
GBFP:	Group Based Fodder Production
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
IEC:	Information Education Communication
IPTT:	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
IR:	Intermediate Result
KA	Kebele Administration
MOU:	Memorandum of Understanding
MT:	Metric Tone
MYAP:	Multi-Year-Assistance-Program
OFSP:	Other Food Security Program
ORDA:	Organization for Relief and Development of Amhara
PSNP:	Productive Safety Net Program
SCG:	Saving and Credit Group
SHG:	Self-Help-Group
SO:	Strategic Objective
TOT:	Training Of Trainers
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
USG:	United States Government
WARDO:	Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Office
WATSAN:	Water and Sanitation

1. Introduction: Annual Food Aid Program Results

1.1. Overview of the Annual Results

Food for the Hungry/Ethiopia and its sub-grantee Organization for Relief and Development in Amhara (ORDA) has been involved in the implementation of the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) led Productive Safety Net Program since 2005. The partners have successfully completed the first phase program implementation which ran from 2005 through 2008. The current phase is part of the GOE PSNP and is a continuation of the first phase and builds on the results and strengths of earlier implementation. The current program extends from August 2008 through July 2011, for three years.

In terms of geographic locations, FH/E and ORDA target 194,741 food insecure beneficiaries in five woredas in Amhara Region, which is about 10% of the chronically food insecure caseload in the region. The target woredas are Tach Gayint and Simada in South Gondar Zone and Wadla, Lasta and Bugna in North Wollo Zone. The PSNP beneficiaries in these woredas are addressed through both cash and food resources. The food resource is contributed by USAID while the cash part is contributed by the GOE. The resource mix has remained the same as the first phase of the PSNP, with averages across the 5 woredas of 67% food and 33% cash.

The overarching goal of the MYAP is "**to reduce the level of food insecurity at the household and woreda levels**." This goal is being supported by three strategic objectives and their associated intermediate results. The strategic objectives are: 1) **SO1:** Protect and improve the assets and livelihoods of food insecure households, 2) **SO2:** Enhance community resiliency to withstand shocks, and 3) **SO3:** Improve the capacity of stakeholders to manage the PSNP.

Fiscal Year 2009 is the first year of the three year MYAP. The current Annual Result Report (ARR) is compiled based on FH/E's internal monitoring, field assessment and periodic progress reports. It mainly includes discussions of activities and achievements over the course of FY09 against program goals, objectives and intermediate results. Additionally, the report includes success stories, lessons learned and changes in key assumptions.

1.2. Discussion of Annual Results

This results report is synthesized from the program progresses measured from the Indicator Performance Tracking Table **(Annex 1)** and first year Implementation Plan. Detailed description of activities, results or outcomes achieved under each strategic objective and its associated intermediate results are presented under the following sub-headings.

1.2.1 SO1: Assets and Livelihoods of Food Insecure Households Protected and Improved

The recurring droughts and associated food shortages in the project areas forced the community to use destructive coping strategies like selling basic assets. This has consequently eroded the household's resiliency, which increases vulnerability to further shocks. In order to tackle this destructive cycle FH/ORDA has implemented various activities to protect and improve household assets which are classified under the following three Intermediate Results (IRs).

IR 1.1. Food Self-Provisioning Gaps of Chronically Food Insecure Households Bridged

Food availability is below the annual requirements in all of the five MYAP operational woredas. Local production in normal years supports the family only for six months. This has put the community under a six month food gap every year. The food gap months are worsened when external shocks occur. With the view to bridge this food gap and thereby contribute to the strategic objective (SO) of asset and livelihood protection of the chronically food insecure beneficiaries, FH/ORDA have implemented various activities in this reporting period. The accomplished activities and results achieved against the target are discussed as follows.

The major activities accomplished are:

- 1,186 (149% of the target) community FSTF, kebele FSTF and woreda FSTF members were trained on beneficiary retargeting;
- 8 warehouses (44% of the target) constructed and maintained;
- 19,077.69 (95% of the target) metric tons of food distributed;
- 180 government partners (300% of the target) participated in graduation workshop;

The training on retargeting was given with the objective of reducing targeting errors via decreasing inclusion and exclusion errors. After the training FH/ORDA closely worked with relevant sector offices and community representatives. The informal assessments conducted so far showed that re-targeting has improved across all target woredas.

FH/ORDA considers timely dispatch and pre-positioning of food commodities from PDPs to field site distribution centers as one of the main requirements to ensure timeliness of transfers to program beneficiaries. In this regard, the achievements recorded during this fiscal year indicate outstanding performance, which improved when compared to previous year operations. As part of the effort to increase warehouse capacity, the project completed the construction of 2 new warehouses one each in Bugna and Wadla woredas. The warehouse in Bugna has the capacity to store 500MT of food at a time and can serve 6,889 program beneficiaries from four Kebeles. This construction will play a vital role in reducing travel distance by 70kms for one PA (2,801 beneficiaries) and about 40kms for three PAs (4,088 beneficiaries). Similarly, the warehouse in Wadla has the capacity to store 500MT of food and can serve 9,321 beneficiaries from 6 kebeles. Similarly, 6 existing warehouses maintained during the reporting period.

In this fiscal year, FH successfully received 19,542.86MT of food commodity at Nefas Mewucha and Kombolcha PDPs, which is 98.7% of the annual planned/committed volume. There was a shortage of 173.26MT of cereal due to short landing at the port. Of the total received volume, 15,776 MT (95% of the target) full package foods have been distributed to 187,012 chronically food insecure/PSNP/ beneficiaries across the target woredas. Additionally, 3,301MT of contingency commodities were distributed to 32,457 transitory beneficiaries. Non achievement of 100% commodity distribution to PSNP beneficiaries is attributed to the following factors: 1)

1,337 beneficiaries were voluntarily moved to productive areas for resettlement; 2) 3,230 beneficiaries have graduated from PSNP in 2008 and; 3) 3,161 beneficiaries reduced from the total target caseload because of split/delineation of two kebeles from Wadla woreda to a neighboring woreda.

The first outcome indicator under this IR1.1 is "increased number of timely submitted public work performance reports." The achievement by the end of the current reporting year was 5 reports per year, which is 125% achievement when compared to the target set for the year. The reason for the over accomplishment is the emphasis given by all partners at all levels to timely submission of public work reports so as to timely conduct food transfer to needy beneficiaries.

Figure 1: snapshot of warehousing and commodity distribution

The second outcome level indicator is "number of rural households benefiting directly from USG intervention." The target for this indicator is to benefit 64,230 chronically food insecure households across the five woredas. However, due to the reasons discussed above only 187,012 individuals of the planned 194,740 individuals (96% of the planned) received this benefit in the reporting year. The tonnage of food distributed and number of beneficiaries reached are depicted in table below.

Table 1: Annual (FY'09) food distribution in MYAP woredas

		Planned		Distributed	
No	**Woredas**	**Food in MT**	**Number of beneficiaries**	**Food in MT**	**Number of beneficiaries**
1	Bugna	2,337	22976	2066.37	22,329
2	Lasta	3,259	32048	3259	31,257
3	Simada	8,265	81266	8065.25	78,767
4	Tach Gayint	3,307	32519	3207.10	32,246
5	Wadla	2637	25931	2479.93	22,413
	Total	**19,805**	**194,740**	**19,077.69***	**187,012**

*This total includes 299.29 MTs of commodities distributed through the contingency plan as authorized by the regional government office. These commodities are to be distributed in October'09.

IR 1.2. Early Warning and Response System Improved

Improving the early warning system is the basis for proactively responding to the needs of vulnerable communities either through the existing resources or by seeking additional resources. Under the current MYAP, FH/ORDA has focused on strengthen the existing government early warning system rather than introducing its own system.

The first outcome indicator established to measure the achievement of this IR1.1 is "number of early warning reports produced timely." In order to attain this outcome, FH/ORDA has provided TOT training to 28 woreda level government and FH/ORDA project staff. The same training was

also cascaded to community members drawn from the kebele level across the five target woredas. The training encompassed both theoretical and practical aspects including familiarization of trainees on the proper use of data collection formats. It was observed after the training of kebele level early warning committees that data was collected regularly on a monthly basis and passed on to the woreda early warning committee. The woreda early warning committee is also strengthened and now committed to analyze three months data and produce quarterly early warning report and dispatch it to FH/ORDA offices and woreda level government offices. During this reporting period, however, only six months of community level early warning data was gathered and forwarded to the woreda early warning committee, which is 50% of the annual target. Similarly, the woreda early warning committee has analyzed and generated two quarter early warning reports, which is again 50% of the target set for the year. This low achievement is attributed to the late delivery of the early warning training due to government and project staff engagement in other urgent tasks like beneficiary targeting and public works planning.

The other outcome indicator set to measure the attainment of this intermediate result is "number of assisted communities with disaster early warning and response systems in place as a result of project assistance." In this regard, 114 communities were assisted and strengthened with disaster early warning and response system, which is 158% when compared to the target set for the year. It was reported that almost all the kebeles across the five PSNP woredas have active and well functioning early warning committees that have started regularly gathering monthly early warning data as per the format. Over achievement of the plan is due to strong efforts exerted by project staff in strengthening the capacity of existing committee and the good relationship established with woreda sector offices.

In addition, all the projects in the five woredas assisted the woreda level early warning committee to conduct crop and livestock assessment twice a year to complement community level early warning reports. Accordingly, two annual crop assessment surveys were conducted during this reporting period, which is 100% when compared to the target set for the year. The crop assessment results and early warning reports shows that there was a demand for emergency food needs for non PSNP beneficiaries due to the failure of the ***'Belg'*** rainy season in all the five target woredas. Based on this, (as mentioned above) all five target woredas have timely responded to emergency food needs of 32,457 transitory food insecure (non PSNP) beneficiaries with a distribution of 3,301 MT of full package food commodities from the 20% PSNP contingency resources. The remaining emergency food need gaps have been covered by relief resources via the Joint Emergency Operation Program. See sections under change in key assumptions for further detail.

The 20% PSNP commodity resource distribution has been carried out based on the approval of the woreda and regional food security office as per guidance in the PIM. This has contributed significantly to protecting the depletion of valuable assets of non PSNP beneficiaries and helped avoid the need to migrate to other areas in search of jobs.

IR1.3. Market-Led Rural Income Increased and Diversified

Under the current MYAP, economic risks related to income fluctuations and savings depletion among vulnerable households are envisaged to be addressed via market-led income generation

and diversification activities. For this to be materialized in the target woredas, high-potential farm and off-farm value chains were researched with the objective of increasing and diversifying rural income. Under this IR the following achievements were attained during this reporting period:

- 3,574 individuals (116% of the target) have received USG support short-term agricultural sector productivity training;
- 5 value chains (83% of the target) were researched and promoted;
- 1,648 M^3 of compost (131% of the target) was prepared;
- 36 (180% of the target) bee-hives with accessories distributed and;
- 97 (388% of the target) Self-Help Groups were organized

The first outcome indicator under this IR 1.3 is "Increased % of beneficiaries (farmers) using a project defined minimum one sustainable agricultural technology". To this end, 1,542 farmers (which is 52% of the total livelihood beneficiaries across FH/ORDA project woredas) have used a minimum of one defined sustainable agricultural technology, this achievement is 130% of the target set for the year. The technologies promoted and being used by the livelihood beneficiaries are proper cultural practices, improved high yielding and early maturing crop varieties and improved bee-hives with accessories. The over achievement in this intervention has been attributed to proper beneficiary screening, increased receptiveness of farmers due to repeated orientation, technical back-up and close follow up by FH/ORDA field staff. Previous exposure for the technologies by the community from the past USAID funded SPSNP has also contributed towards the high adoption rate.

The second outcome indicator set to measure the progress of this IR is "increased % of PSNP/MYAP beneficiaries who are also OFSP beneficiaries." During this reporting period, the number of PSNP/MYAP beneficiaries who were also benefited from the OFSP was reported to be 139,564 beneficiaries, which is 86% of the total PSNP beneficiaries. This performance is 115% when compared to the target set for the year and 172% relative to the baseline. Two main factors have contributed to the over accomplishment of this indicator. First and foremost, PSNP-OFSP integration awareness raising workshop delivered to 18 regional and woreda level program implementing partners contributed significantly towards this performance. Secondly, the regional government's strong commitment and determination to abide by the principle of OFSP beneficiary targeting, which states that, all PSNP beneficiaries should also participate in the OSFP.

The third outcome indicator set to measure the progress of this IR is "increased average number of enterprises per targeted households". In this aspect, FH/ORDA under the current MYAP has introduced one enterprise per targeted household in each of the five target woredas, which is 100% of the target set for the year. The fourth outcome indicator is "number of productive livelihood strategies employed by supported communities." The program has enabled the supported communities across the five target woredas to employ two livelihood strategies, which is 100% when compared to the target set for the year. The strategies employed were rural saving and credit and small-scale irrigation interventions.

The program has generated the following outputs in order to attain the aforementioned results and thereby contributing to the achievement of the SO1. The program has promoted marketable commodities such as potato, pepper, apple, garlic and honey across the target woredas. The program has followed a group based approach to implement these interventions. Accordingly, 86 Saving and Credit Groups (SCGs) with 10 members each were organized during the reporting

period across the five woredas. In order to ensure proper functioning and sustainability of these groups, MOUs were developed and signed between cooperative promotion office, WARDO, FH/ORDA and the woreda council. Individual groups have also developed their own bylaws. Having finalized group formation and bylaws, the project has delivered 49.8 MT of potato seeds, 0.2MT of garlic seeds, 51kg of pepper seeds, 2,100 grafted apple seedlings, and 36 modern bee-hives with accessories to 86 SCG which have a total membership of 860 beneficiaries across the five target districts. The inputs were delivered to the first five members of each group on a Rotating Credit Basis (RCB). The beneficiaries that received inputs in the first half of the cycle will, in turn, rotate the inputs to the second half beneficiaries after the first harvest.

Figure 1: Bee-hives distributed to Youth Group in Lasta

FH/ORDA has also encouraged PSNP beneficiaries to be organized into Self-Help-Groups, based on a model adopted from CARE/Ethiopia. In this fiscal year, 97 SHGs have been organized and become operational across the five target woredas. The project supported these groups by providing village level safe box and technical training on the importance of group formation, saving and credit ventures. Other than these, the project does not inject any external inputs or capital to this type of groups. Self help group members save a small amount each week on their own, and then as group assets grow the group will loan their collective savings out to different group members for productive economic activities. To date the intervention has shown a rewarding performance, group members have already started regular meetings, written bylaws, and started contributing money. As the savings reach a minimum loan amount agreed upon by the group, the groups will utilize their savings for loan purpose to the group members. Refer detail information regarding the groups from table 2, below.

Table 2 : Self Help Group Saving and Loan Status Report by operation areas

Project	**Total No. of SHGs**	**Total No. of SHG members**			**Total Savings Accumulated (Birr)**	**SHGs Disburse Loan**	**Loan Disbursed amount Birr**	**No. of Borrowers**			**Amount of Social fund Birr**
		M	**F**	**T**				**M**	**F**	**T**	
Lasta	50	573	261	834	24,476	35	15,991	138	104	242	2,230
Wadla	7	6	97	103	14,000	7	23,100	6	97	103	112
Bugna	30	230	250	480	6314	7	1830	9	8	17	803
Tach Gayint	5	0	50	50	7,436	5	7,436	0	32	32	130
Simada	5	41	9	50	2500	5	2130	9	7	16	50
Total	**97**	**850**	**667**	**1517**	**54,726**	**59**	**50,487**	**162**	**248**	**410**	**3,325**

1.2.2. SO2: Community Resiliency to Withstand Shocks Enhanced

Crop productivity has been declining in the program target areas due to the factors associated with soil erosion and infertility. In order to mitigate this significant risk of food insecurity, FH/ORDA has undertaken various activities. The major activities executed and results attained during the course of the current FY are discussed as follows:

IR 2.1. Community Watershed Assets Conserved and Improved

One of the indicators set to measure the outcome of community watershed interventions is "number of watershed plans developed and/or updated." To realize this, intensive training has been given to 380 woreda sector office experts and development agents on the concepts & importance of watershed approach and community participation in watershed planning. After the training, 119 watershed plans (107% of the annual target) were developed across the five target woredas. The documents were prepared with the full participation of the community and documented both at office and community level for future reference and baseline. It was observed that most of these plans are standardized and include both base and development maps of the watershed under study.

"Hectare of gullies treated with bio-physical conservation measures" is another outcome level indicator established to measure the achievement of IR 2.1. In order to materialize this result, 525,078 M^3 of loose stone, gabion and wooden check dams were constructed to halt the growth and expansion of gullies across the five target woredas in selected catchments. Following this, the gullies have been planted with multi-purpose fodder seedlings. In this fiscal year alone, a total of 251 hectares of different sized gullies were treated with both physical, biological, soil and water conservation measures and rehabilitated to be used in the future for different agro-forestry uses. This is 187% accomplishment when compared to the annual target. The over accomplishment is attributed to increased community demand for gully rehabilitation and their free labor contribution for this intervention.

The third indicator to measure the progress of the program towards achieving this IR is "survival rate of seedlings planted on degraded communal lands." During this reporting period, 8,482 hectares of communal land was physically treated with more than 13 million different multi-purpose seedlings with the aim of improving the sustainability of the physical structures and improving the vegetation cover of the woredas. Based on the first round seedling survival rate inventory carried out by the respective woreda field offices, the average survival rate across the operational areas is 74%. The target set for the year was 78% while the baseline survival rate was 59%. The late onset of rainfall in all the operation woredas accounted for lower survival rate when compared to the annual target.

The fourth outcome level indicators set to measure the progress of the program towards achieving IR2.1 is, "number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructure, to mitigate the impacts of shocks, in place as a result of the project." The different community level physical assets created by watershed management approach can directly contribute to improving the food security status of the community through enhancing the community capacity to mitigate the impact of various shocks. During the reporting period, the program has enabled 114 communities (103% of the annual target) to develop improved physical infrastructures that would support them to mitigate the impacts of future shocks.

Some of the other output level achievements are:

- 3,632 kms (102% of the annual target) of physical soil conservation measures such as hillside terrace, cut off drain and artificial water ways constructed;
- 525,078 m^3 (123% of the annual target) physical soil conservation measures constructed;
- 992 kms (305% of the annual target) of bund stabilized;
- 1,116 ha (68% of the annual target) of land put under area closure & sustainably managed;

IR2.2. Access to Irrigation Increased

In FY09, FH/ORDA planned to construct 4 river diversions and 73 hand dug wells with treadle/rope and washer pumps for small scale irrigation purposes. Accordingly, 4 river diversions were constructed, 3 in Lasta and 1 in Bugna districts, which is 100% of the target set for the year. Similarly, 44 hand dug wells (60% of the target) were constructed and installed with treadle and/or rope and washer pumps across the five target woredas. However, in addition, PSNP beneficiaries in Lasta dug 70 wells for irrigation without lining or treadle pumps.

In order to enhance proper and efficient utilization of the constructed irrigation water schemes 6 water users' associations were formed across the five target woredas, which is 150% when compared to the annual target. On top of the organized irrigation water user associations to the newly constructed schemes, Tach Gayint woreda has organized 8 committees for traditionally used irrigation sites. The Livelihood beneficiaries of this MYAP who are involved in potato and pepper production are using these traditional irrigation water sources. This is the main reason for the over accomplishment of this intervention. The program has rendered training to 100 association members (143% of the target) on proper management of the irrigation scheme and irrigation agronomy.

The first outcome indicator expected to be observed as a result of implementation of the aforementioned interventions is "hectares of land put under irrigation farming." In this regard, 48 hectares of land was put under irrigation farming across the project areas, which is nearly 100% of the target and 133% relative to the baseline.

The second outcome level indictor set to measure the achievement of IR 2.2 is "% of beneficiaries using irrigation infrastructures." The program has enabled, 832 households, (3.9% of the PSNP beneficiaries) to use irrigation infrastructures from the newly constructed irrigation schemes this fiscal year, this is 142% of the target set for the year. The beneficiaries have used irrigation water for growing mainly horticultural crops and as supplementary water source to cultivate cereals and pulses.

IR 2.3. Availability of Fodder Improved

In order to improve livestock feed availability in the target areas, FH/ORDA has given top priority to improving availability and quality of fodder in the target areas. It has employed two main strategies namely Group Based Fodder Production (GBFP) and Backyard Fodder Production (BFP).

Through GBFP, which is a communal watershed based fodder development approach, more than 2 million improved exotic fodder trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses were raised in central nurseries and planted inside the selected watersheds, which is 117% of the target for the year. The seedlings are planted on 698 hectares of degraded communal lands along hillside terraces, farmland bunds and inside and along gully banks. As the name implies this strategy encourages the establishment of group managed (communal) fodder plots which will be used as a source of livestock feed and bee-forage.

BFP was promoted in addition to GBFP. BFP was launched to complement government livestock related OFSP beneficiaries and as a pilot in hopes of scaling it up to a wider number of PSNP beneficiaries in the long run. Shoats are widely promoted as part of government OFSP despite low fodder availability in the target areas. As part of this effort, 268 OFSP shoat beneficiaries were trained and provided with protein rich seeds such as alfalfa and vetch to establish forage plots in their backyards. The outcome level indicator set to measure the results of the BFP and IR2.3 is "% of project beneficiaries with a minimum of $100m^2$ backyard/homestead fodder plot." This indicator shows an acceptable performance during the fiscal year as 216 beneficiaries have managed to create a minimum of $100m^2$ backyard/homestead fodder plots, which is 90% relative to the target set for the year.

The "% of project HHs practicing cut-and carry system," is the other outcome indicator set to measure the progress of the outputs towards achieving IR2.3. At this juncture, it is premature to report on this indicator as the biomass from the fodder planted this fiscal year has not yet reached its proper growth for cutting. Hence, the results of this indicator will be reported in future reporting periods.

IR 2.4. Rural Infrastructure Improved

In line with the PSNP public work guidelines, FH/ORDA has also given special focus to improve rural infrastructure in the program operation areas. To this end, construction and maintenance of 270 kms of rural access road, 20 health facilities, 30 school class rooms and 23 farmer training centers (FTCs) achieved during this reporting period

"Number of farmers with improved access to agricultural input and output marketing," is the only indicator established to track the progress of infrastructure interventions towards meeting IR2.4. The construction of access roads and maintenance activities across the five woredas have significantly contributed to the improvement of agricultural input and output marketing. Approximately 240,049 farmers across the five weredas received improved access to agricultural input and output marketing due to the access road construction. Over accomplishment of this intervention is due to joint efforts made and the high community participation in providing labor and locally available materials.

It was also reported that construction and maintenance of health facilities has improved the health status of the community. It is believed that the improvement in community health will in turn significantly improve labor contribution to the agricultural activities and eventually to the food security status of the target community. Upgrading activities in schools would also contribute towards increasing school enrollment while FTC construction will enable government development agents (DAs) to render better extension services to farmers.

1.2.3 SO 3: Human Capabilities Protected and Improved

In order to address health and nutrition related issues, FH/ORDA planned to improve human capabilities through multiple activities. The IRs considered on the Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT) under this SO are Dietary Intake and Disease Prevention Improved and Access to Potable Water and Sanitation Increased. This part of the report deals with the mentioned IRs.

IR 3.1. Dietary Intake and Disease Prevention Improved

Under this IR various activities were conducted with the aim of tackling the very poor maternal, infant and young child nutrition levels with the aim of achieving the Intermediate Results thereby contributes to the achievement of SO3.

In this reporting period, a TOT training on Essential Nutrition Action/Hygiene actions was given to 31 district and project health staffs (103% of the target) and 208 health extension workers (173 % of target). The training has aimed at strengthening the capacity of government health workers to counsel and teach mothers during each of the four key access points (Public gathering, health facility contact, care group and mass media/campaign). The TOT training for key project and government staff was facilitated by FHE/ORDA in collaboration with IFHP (integrated family health program that is ESHE/ Pathfinder) on Essential Nutrition Action (ENA) and Essential Hygiene Action (EHA). The trained key project and government health staff in turn trained the health extension workers. As a result of this, 62,757 (83% of the target) beneficiaries have received basic health education on maternal/child nutrition and hygiene action. The health education lessons were given through a variety of platforms including: public works events, food distribution sites, church sermons, child health day and market days.

Additionally, 88 Care Groups (326% of the target) were established, 871 leader mothers and 36 promoters/volunteer community health worker (VCHW) were selected (182% and 257% of the target respectively). Care groups participants are pregnant woman and mothers with children under-two years old within the community with special emphasis to safety net beneficiaries. These mothers form a group having 10 – 14 members and they select one leader mother among them who leads the health lesson discussions. The Care Group Model has helped to strengthen the existing government efforts. As the result the health extension workers are using the Care Group Model for the promotion of other health extension program packages which targets mainly mothers. Instead of moving from house to house this structure enabled them to access mothers in groups to deliver health related messages.

FH/ORDA believes that establishing a mother-to-mother support group and arranging regular discussion helps in bringing the desired behavioral change towards improving the health and nutrition status of children and mothers among the target population. The curriculum has 5 modules and 20 lessons developed by the organization and printed on flip charts. The topics of the module are Care Group orientation, prenatal nutrition and breast feeding, complementary foods and feeding of the sick child, micro nutrients, personal hygeine, environmental hygeine, and food and water hygiene. In total 5,950 flip charts each with five sets of modules were produced and printed (379% of the target). Key pictorial messages on the flip charts are adopted from the family health card with consent of health communication partnership and ESHE/Pathfinder.

Leader mothers meet with promoters/VCHW every two weeks to discuss the lessons received from FH/ORDA animators and government health extension workers. Then the leader mothers meet with mothers of under two children and pregnant women in their groups every two weeks to discuss the lessons under the coaching of promoters and health extension workers. Additionally, 215 religious and community leaders (179% of the target) received ENA and essential hygiene action (EHA) orientation.

The over accomplishments in the above indicators is due to the inclusion of non safety net beneficiaries to care group discussions.

The outcome indicators of this IR were set after baseline data was collected and analyzed in this reporting year. The survey was conducted, analyzed and included in the IPTT in last quarter of the fiscal year. This is because of late approval from USAID to carry out the mini KPC survey. Approval was granted in April 09, and the field level survey, analysis and report production was completed in August 2009. As a result of this, the baseline findings are reported as both a baseline and target for this fiscal year. The detail of the indicators and the baseline survey findings is shown here below: The detailed baseline report is attached as annex G.

- 12% of beneficiary infants and young children aged 6-23.9 months fed with three appropriate infant and young child feeding practices (continued breastfeeding, age-appropriate dietary diversity, and age-appropriate frequency of feeding) –FFP
- 44% of children 0-23.9m who started breastfeeding within one hour after birth
- 72% of beneficiary children 0-5.9m who were exclusively breastfed in the last 24h - FFP
- 31% mothers/caregivers of children 6-23.9m of age who gave the same or more food to their child during a childhood illness in the past two weeks
- 32% of mothers/caregivers of children 0-23.9m of age who regularly (biweekly or more often) meet with a health promoter to learn about health
- 42% of caregivers of children aged 0-23.9 m who report washing their hands with soap or ash at least two of the critical times

IR 3.2. Access to Potable Water and Sanitation Increased and Improved

In order to decrease household vulnerability to risks and shocks related to unclean water and poor sanitation, FH/ORDA conducted different activities. The achievements include:

- 27 (96% of the target) WATSAN committees formed and trained;
- 36 (144% of the target) hand dug wells constructed and maintained;
- 21 (100% of the target) springs constructed and maintained;
- 14 (93% of the target) water points are tested for water quality;
- 8 (114% of the target) latrines were constructed;
- 3,497 (132% of the target) IEC and BCC materials produced and distributed;

The outcome indicators and targets considered under this IR are; 1) increase percentage of beneficiaries using improved drinking water from 37% (baseline) to 40%, 2) Increase % of beneficiaries in the target areas using pit latrine from 14% (baseline) to 18% and 3) Decrease the time taken in minutes to fetch water in the dry season (single trip) to 21.45 minutes.

The achievements are 40.50% of beneficiaries using improved drinking water sources and 27% of beneficiaries in the target areas using pit latrines in the reporting period. Both show slight increases over the targets. The outcome of the third indicator will be reported in the future reporting periods.

IR 3.3 Management Capacity of Government Stakeholders Improved

Capacity building of the GOE line offices is considered a key area to improve program implementation capacity and enhance sustainability. Various capacity building trainings have been given to the local government offices. Most of the trainings are reported under the Strategic Objectives of the different IRs. As a result of these efforts program implementation quality and government staff participation in owning the program has progressively grown. The improvement in integration of PSNP and OFSP from 50% in the baseline to 86% is an indication of partners' good understanding of the program.

Some of the other capacity building provided by the program in this reporting period is listed below.

- 11 woreda government staff had experience sharing visit to a different region;
- 30 zonal and woreda level government staff trained on integration of OFSP & PSNP;
- 6 computers, 5 printers, 4 GPS, 15 sleeping bags were purchased and provided to woreda government staff;
- 212 community level food security task forces (FSTFs) reformed and strengthened;
- Three 4WD vehicles procured and handed over to Bugna and Lasta project management offices of ORDA;

1.2.4 Cross-cutting Issues

HIV/AIDS and Gender are the two cross-cutting issues identified by the program and mainstreamed across the strategic objectives of the program. Some of the major interventions implemented are described below.

HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming

In this reporting period nearly 93,934 community members of the five woredas received awareness training for HIV/AIDS. The awareness training was given on community mobilization day for public works, food distribution day, at different meetings and other social activities and in schools. In addition, the projects conducted awareness creation program in 55 schools to address school aged children with appropriate HIV/AIDS messages.

Gender Mainstreaming

Gender activities are also implemented in parallel with HIV/AIDS. Similarly, awareness creation trainings on gender and the importance of gender equality were given during public work and food distribution times. School aged children are also addressed by gender issues through drama, creating poems and other activities. Additionally, emphasis

has been given to representation of women in all program activities. Targeting of women for inclusion in program activities is deliberately sought after.

1.2.5. Changes in key assumptions

During the inception of the project, FH had listed the anticipated risks and assumptions that might hinder the successful implementation of program within the specified timeframe.

In this fiscal year most of the anticipated assumptions held true except for one. That major assumption was, "no major emergence situation (shock) occurs that raises the number of transitory food insecure beyond what can be addressed with contingency resources." The rationale behind the assumption did not hold true as external shocks were much larger than expected, a discussion is below.

- Contrary to the original assumption, there were severe shocks in the project area due to 'Belg' crop failure, which increased the number of transitory food insecure beyond what could be addressed with contingency resources. This problem not only increased the number of transitory beneficiaries beyond the PSNP 20% contingency resources but also necessitated additional months of food transfer for highly vulnerable PSNP beneficiaries. In response to this problem, FH/ORDA has fully allocated and distributed 3,301MT which was the sum of the 20% contingency resources to 32,457 transitory food insecure beneficiaries. Additional resources were received from the Joint Emergency Operational Plan which is funded by USAID and led by CRS. 5394.28MT additional relief food commodities were distributed to 73,124 PSNP and 158,574 transitory beneficiaries.
- Food distribution in the majority of cases was timely and the distributed food commodities were consumed by the beneficiaries. However, a delay occurred during the first round food distribution, which was attributed to the government's cash contribution which was late in arriving, so it delayed the timeliness of the first round distribution.

1.2.6 Ways in Which Strategies are Influenced by Feedback from Beneficiaries

The strategies in achieving the food aid program objectives are influenced by feedback from beneficiaries. For instance, there is feedback from the beneficiaries that the food aid program is more beneficial to them than the government run cash program. This mainly is due to current global food price escalation. Since the price of food is high and variable they prefer food over cash. This and other feedback from the beneficiaries show the food aid program is successful from the perspective of the beneficiary.

1.2.7 Influences of Various Actors on Food Aid Program Management

FHE is partnering with different actors while operating the MYAP. Major partners were GoE, USAID, non-governmental organizations, and actors in the private sector. Partnering with these entities had positive and negative influences:

Government of Ethiopia (GoE): Working in partnership with governmental institutions at different levels expedites program implementation. However, at times in this year, the

government experts and decision makers were occupied with frequent meetings which delayed the implementation of some MYAP activities. The late arrival of government run PSNP cash distribution in the first round of distributions obstructed timely food distributions. These two factors have negatively impacted the program management during the fiscal year.

USAID: FH/ORDA has a very good working relationship with USAID FFP office as well as the local mission. Consultative discussion forums on issues that need joint decisions during this reporting period functioned very well. However, the extended and lengthy processes of getting VAT exemption letter have negatively impacted the timely procurement of capital items such as materials, tools, and equipment. This has consequently impacted implementation of program activities as per the plan. Improvement in this area would significantly improve the procurement process of timely implementation of activities by FH/ORDA.

Non-Governmental Organizations: FHE has a very good working relationship with other NGOs implementing the productive safety net in Amhara and other regions of the country. It has been jointly working with these NGOs under the umbrella of the Ethiopian Development Assistance Consortium (EDAC). The EDAC is mainly responsible for the joint management of monetization. However, it has also become a center of knowledge management among different NGOs and a forum for resolving common issues related to NGOs.

Private Sector: FHE in this fiscal year has dealt with numerous actors in the private sector. These include construction material suppliers, agricultural input suppliers, vehicle and motor cycle importing companies, and commodity transporters. The delay of goods delivery from the private sector side was, at times, one of the problems that influenced program management. For instance, the long process to import vehicles from abroad has slowed activity implementation.

1.2.8 Effect of Sectoral Activities on LOA Food Security Objectives and its Potential for Sustainability

Sectoral activities in the current MYAP are planned and implemented in all operational woredas with emphasis given to the contribution of each activity toward the program goal. Synergy among the different sectors of the program is clearly demonstrated from planning stage to implementation. The MYAP program has included various activities in agriculture, non-farm income, water and sanitation and health & nutrition sectors. These activities are aimed at tackling food insecurity through raising availability of food, income and improving the proper utilization of food by the community. FH believes that the sectoral activities have contributed to the progress towards the achievement of the program LOA goal. For instance, integration of PSNP and OFSP is now improved to more than 85%. This facilitates households' timely asset creation and contributes to household food security, which will enable more households to better themselves and not be in need of food aid support in the future.

Alignment of the program activities with government sectoral policies and strategies is focused on during the program planning and implementation. This program is designed and implemented to complement the existing government food security strategies. In terms of ensuring the sustainability of the program impacts, the program interventions such as reclamation of public lands to be productive lands, creation of savings groups, and value chain analysis all have the ultimate aim of helping beneficiaries increase their household assets and increase their future resiliency to shocks. Interventions like these should sustainably help beneficiaries into the future.

1.2.9 Monitoring and Evaluation

In this reporting period due emphasis has been given to close monitoring of program implementation. Both FHE and ORDA head offices planned monitoring visit to project sites with the aim of providing technical and administrative support and follow up of program implementation. Accordingly, it was possible to visit each project at least once per each quarter. Also FHE head office Monitoring and Evaluation department visited the projects once in the year. Feedback has been given to all projects on visit findings and recommendations. FHE used monthly and quarterly reporting mechanism to further strengthen timely communication in addition to bi-annual and annual reports.

Each project technical staff, woreda government experts and the community regularly monitored implementation of planned activities. Inputs, activities and outputs were monitored on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis to determine progress towards program targets. Quarterly meetings have been conducted at woreda and zonal levels to discuss with government offices accomplishments, problems encountered and other related areas. In order to establish baseline for health and nutritional interventions, a mini KPC survey was conducted. Additionally, all projects conducted minor surveys and assessments to report on the various indicators. This Annual Result Report is prepared based on the findings obtained from field assessments and secondary data from project progress reports and government offices.

M&E workshop organized by FFP through FANTA in February 2009 has significantly supported FHE in determining the need for baseline data and refinement and harmonization of indicators for the current MYAP. It was after this workshop that FHE generated a final version of the IPTT, which is very much helpful in the regular monitoring of program performance.

2. Success Stories

2.1. "Backward thinking has already gone"

Genet Fentaw, a 27 years old mother residing in **'Gondar Ber'** hamlet, Ayina kebele, Bugna woreda. She is married and has 3 children; one of her children is below two years age. The livelihood of the family is heavily dependent on the meager crop production from 0.125HA of land and inadequate income from the livestock sector. She is currently a safety net beneficiary. Besides this, she has participated in Care Group discussion under MYAP-health program.

The program is promoting the Care Group model through different discussions on issues focusing on child and maternal feeding practice and prevention and management of diarrheal diseases. Genet expressed that she didn't have enough knowledge about child feeding before her

engagement in the child nutrition discussions. She said, “I thought a child grows by luck not because of the food and clean water he or she takes.”

Figure 2: Mother breast feeding her child

She added, “Every month I receive 15kgs of cereal and 1.5 kgs of pulse and 0.45kgs of vegetable oil as a result of my involvement in the PSNP. I have also a modest harvest of cereals and pulses from my own plot. But, I never imagined giving balanced food for my youngest child. I never gave him easily prepared balanced food from what I have.” Her attitude and practice has totally changed after her engagement in the Care Group discussion forums. She expressed this change as follows; “After I joined the Care Group and started attending the discussion, I was totally transformed and become conscious that it is not only our poverty that hinders us from doing the right thing but also our lack of knowledge. The problem is not my capacity to afford food for my child but it is my knowledge to practice the right way with what I have on hand.”

Before her exposure to this new knowledge, her child was frequently sick. She explained this situation by saying, “I can say disease and my child are friends. But now after I started feeding balanced diet and breast feeding my child, his prevalence to diseases has significantly reduced.” She also said, “My practice of hand washing before feeding the child and after latrine use has also contributed to the better health of my child.”

Lastly Genet expressed the impact of Care Group discussions on her neighbors. In her Care Group four of the mothers were pregnant when they joined the group. Four of them gave birth after their involvement in the Care Group maternal and child health and nutrition discussion. She said that these mothers fed themselves according to the knowledge they gained from the discussion. Moreover, immediately after birth they gave breast milk as the first meal instead of butter and water which was a common practice by the local community. Genet concluded her interview by saying, “we were the problems of our children and the solution is with us.”

3. Lessons Learned:

FH/ORDA has learned many valuable lessons over the past fiscal year of MYAP implementation. Some of the most important lessons are described below.

***Targeting**:* Based on the targeting guidelines, attempts were made to correct errors of inclusion and exclusion. To this end trainings were rendered to food security taskforce members on proper targeting. FH/ORDA has learned that appropriate trainings and closely working with local government partners will reduce errors in beneficiary targeting.

Experience sharing visits: FH/ORDA in this fiscal year have learned that sharing of best experiences brought change among frontline workers, local government officials, and experts and the community. Wadla project has arranged an experience sharing visit to the Tigray region to visit a project implementing community based watershed development approach. The participants were drawn from local government officials and staff, line office experts, DAs and project staff. The visit was very informative and challenged the ORDA staff greatly. As the

result of the visit the project adopted the approach and implemented community based watershed approach in Wadla woreda.

***Predictable food transfer**:* Verification of PWs quickened due to the measures taken by FH. FH has learned that verification of PWs is expedited through computerizing all master lists and to train and closely work with the food security task force that is present in each community. These ensure predictable transfers of public works. Beneficiaries have better attitudes when they can count on predictable, timely food transfers.

Commodity prepositioning: In this fiscal year FHE pre-positioned commodities (from PSPs to field distribution site warehouses) timely. This contributes for timely distribution of food for beneficiaries. From this FH/ORDA learned that timely propositioning of commodities significantly contributes for timely food delivery.

Food for the Hungry/Ethiopia - MYAP/PSNP FY09 Annual Result Report
Supplemental Information Required by FFP to be Included in the ARR09

Food for the Hungry/Ethiopia did not engage in any changes to the previously allocated cash/food split in FY09 because the regional government decided that FH/ORDA should stick to its original cash/food mix across the five target woredas. The main reason behind the decision was that the FH/ORDA PSNP target woredas are classified as inaccessible and if food ration is replaced with cash, the beneficiaries would not get adequate means to buy food from other surplus producing areas. The following table summaries the originally approved beneficiaries addressed with full package food across the five target woredas in fiscal year 2009.

Table one: FH/ORDA **original approved** woredas, beneficiaries and months of transfer

Original Approved Woredas	# of beneficiaries originally approved	# of transfer months originally approved
Bugna	22,976	6
Lasta	32,048	6
Simada	81,266	6
Tach Gaint	32,519	6
Wadla	25,931	6
	194,741	

Table Two: FH/ORDA **actually** addressed woredas, beneficiaries and months of transfer

Original Approved Woredas	# of beneficiaries originally approved	# of transfer months originally approved	Reasons for deviation of approved beneficiary numbers from actually addressed
Bugna	22,329	6	647 beneficiaries graduated from PSNP in 2008 after approval of PREP09
Lasta	31,257	6	791 beneficiaries graduated from PSNP in 2008

Simada	78,767	6	1,162 beneficiaries graduated from PSNP in 2008 -1,337 beneficiaries moved to a resettlement area
Tach Gaint	32,246	6	791 beneficiaries graduated from PSNP in 2008
Wadla	22,413	6	-357 beneficiaries graduated from PSNP in 2008 -3,161 beneficiaries split from Wadla and moved to neighboring woreda
	187,012		**7,728**

Regarding Lay Gayint, after CARE/ORDA phased out, the administration has repeatedly requested FH-Ethiopia to address the PSNP beneficiaries in the woreda. FH-Ethiopia in consultation with the local mission has passed the same request to USAID/FFP for additional resources request during FY2010 PREP submission. However, due to the lateness of the request this was not approved. FH/Ethiopia is prepared to scale up in Lay Gayint if FFP finds the necessary resources. FH-Ethiopia has well established logistics services in terms of warehouse capacity and office facilities Lay Gayint and is ready to support the PSNP beneficiaries.

We want to know if you had targeting/retargeting problems. Are these problems still outstanding or have they been resolved?

Re-targeting exercises were undertaken to check for dropouts due to death or out migration from the area and full family targeting was given due attention during the re-targeting. FH/ORDA gave trainings to Woreda, Kebele and Community Food Security Task Forces on the new re-targeting guidance circulated from the regional food security office. FH/ORDA project staff was actively involved in the re-targeting process and closely supported the task forces at various levels. Repeated monitoring reports revealed that the re-targeting process in FH/ORDA woredas was well done and there are no outstanding issues regarding beneficiary targeting.

We want to know if you had significant carryover resources (either food or cash), why you had this carryover.

Table Three: FH/ORDA **Commodity pipelines as of September 2009**

Commodity Type	MT Carried over from 2008	MT Received FY09	MT Distributed up to Sep 25, 2009	MT Planned for Oct. Distribution	MT for Risk Finance	MT Total Distribution	MT Carry over to 2010
Cereal	26.01	17,329.00	16,620.55	264.88	469.58	17,355.01	-
Pulse	127.94	1,686.95	1,659.89	26.49	46.96	1,733.34	81.55
Veg. oil	52.66	527.91	497.95	7.95	14.09	519.99	60.58

Sub-total	**206.61**	**19,543.86**	**18,778.39**	**299.32**	**530.63**	**19,608.34**	**142.13**

Remark: The info in the above table shows that FH/ORDA would not have significant carry over commodity as of the end of the current distribution year (FY09). Informal report from the respective woreda government offices has also shown that there was no cash carry over from the current distribution period across the five woredas

We want to know if you have any vehicle issues, and, if so, what the status is.

FH-Ethiopia purchased three field vehicles as per the approved plan for this fiscal year. One Pick up and one station wagon was delivered to Bugna, the newly split woreda from Lasta. The third Station wagon was delivered to Lasta woreda, where there is high priority for vehicle needs compared to the remaining three target woredas.

FH-Ethiopia would not face any challenges related to vehicles except some delays associated to purchasing process. This has happened at two stages: from the supplier side and regional government to get duty free letter. The process of getting duty free support letter was delayed at the regional level due to the restructuring of the regional offices. Second, there was also a problem from the supplier side to timely deliver the vehicles as per the agreement because of their internal problem and congestion at Djibouti port. Generally, these are some of the minor challenges related to importing vehicles. We hope this will improve in the next implementation year. It will not be a serious issue for FH-Ethiopia.

We want to know if you were specifically authorized to build a warehouse or guesthouse or other structure, or received approval to purchase rubb halls, what the status is.

FH/ORDA was authorized to build two warehouses in this fiscal year. Accordingly, two new warehouses one each in Bugna and Wadla woredas were constructed. The warehouse in Bugna has the capacity to store 500MT of food and can serve 6,889 program beneficiaries from four Kebeles. This construction will play a vital role in reducing travel distance by 70kms for one PA (2,801 beneficiaries) and about 40kms for three PAs (4,088 beneficiaries). The warehouse in Wadla has the capacity to store 500MT of food and can serve 9,321 beneficiaries from 6 kebeles. The construction work in Bugna is completed while in Wadla 80% of the construction has been completed. The remaining work will be completed during the first quarter of the next fiscal year.

We want to know if you are facing any VAT issues.

The extended and lengthy processes of getting VAT exemption letters has negatively impacted the timely procurement of capital items such as materials, tools, and equipment. This has consequently impacted implementation of program activities. FH believes improvement in this area would significantly improve the procurement process and timely implementation of activities. FH has been informed that the previous voucher system has been replaced by the reimbursement system. We hope this new method will help smooth program implementation and enable us to avoid the rapidly market price fluctuations, which were the major challenges associated with the previous system.

However, FH-Ethiopia has some concerns regarding the newly reimbursement system. First, we are afraid this system might tie up some portion of program money which would otherwise be used for the implementation of other program activities. Second, it might create an additional burden on partners due to additional tasks to track reimbursement transactions and issues related to reporting expenses. Lastly, submitting original receipts to USAID/local mission might have some risks associated including the possible loss of a receipt due to misplacement.

We want to know what your implementation challenges were and whether the challenges have been resolved or remain an issue.

Severe drought: There was a severe shock in the project areas causing a 'Belg' crop failure, which increased the number of transitory food insecure above what could be addressed with planned contingency resources. This problem also required additional months of food transfer for current PSNP beneficiaries. In response to this problem, FH/ORDA distributed 3,301MT to 32,457 transitory food insecure beneficiaries using the 20% contingency resources. Additional resources were received from the Joint Emergency Operational Plan which is funded by USAID and led by CRS/Eth. 751.66 MT and 4,642.62MT of additional relief food commodities were distributed to 73,124 PSNP and 158,574 transitory beneficiaries through JEOP by FH/E.

The impacts of the drought are still being felt across all FH/ORDA operation areas. In response to this, the government has committed an additional one month food ration (only cereal) and one month cash transfer to PSNP beneficiaries across all FH/ORDA operation areas under the risk financing initiative. In support of the government risk financing endeavors, FH also received approval from FFP to transfer 530.63MTs of carry over food to 31,375 PSNP beneficiaries using the full food package across the five woredas.

Due to late onset and early cessation of FY09 Meher rain in the FH/ORDA operation woredas, we expect the problem will become an issue in FY2010 also.

Delayed first round food distribution: Food distribution in the majority of cases was timely. However, a delay occurred during the first food distribution, which was attributed to the late delivery of government's cash contribution. The GOE's plan was to pay cash first and then food and FH/ORDA had to wait until government's cash was delivered to the operational woredas despite the fact that the commodity was available on site for distribution. This slowed the first round of food distributions. This challenge was resolved in the second and subsequent distributions.

Global Financial Crisis: The global financial crisis has triggered a foreign currency shortage in Ethiopia. Therefore, many private sector companies do not have sufficient foreign currency to run their usual businesses. This has negatively impacted the importing process of materials, equipments and spare parts from abroad. For instance, FH vehicles stayed in the garage for maintenance for over six months due to hard currency shortage faced by MOENCO (Toyota) to timely import spare parts. This has negatively affected the smooth implementation of activities at the field level. This issue is still a problem in Ethiopia.

4. Attachments:

ANNEX A: Indicator Performance Tracking Table

Refer Indicator performance Tracking Table from the enclosed Annex A

ANNEX B: Detailed Implementation Plan

Refer Detailed Implementation Plan from the enclosed Annex B

ANNEX C: Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire

Refer SAPQ from the enclosed Annex C

ANNEX D: Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table

Refer Summary Request and beneficiary Tracking from the enclosed Annex D

ANNEX E: FY 09 Expenditure Report

Refer FY09 Expenditure Report from the enclosed Annex E

ANNEX F: Monetization Tables

As there was no monetization activity in this fiscal year, this attachment is not applicable for reporting.

ANNEX G: Baseline Report

Refer the MINI-KPC report from the enclosed Annex G

ANNEX H: Supplemental Materials

Refer spring development and irrigation Cost Benefit Analysis report from the enclosed Annex H

ANNEX I: Completeness Checklist

Refer Completeness checklist from the enclosed Annex I