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LIVELIHOODS INTEGRATION UNIT (LIU) QUARTERLY REPORT

OCTOBER 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2006

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The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

Introduction and background.

USAID is supporting the establishment of a Livelihoods Integration Unit (LIU), within the national Early Warning Department of the DPPA. This unit will be committed to the goal of capacity building, with an objective of handing over its core functions to the DPPA within three years. The LIU will achieve this through: ongoing training; developing training materials; establishing a nation-wide comparable set of regional livelihoods baselines; integrating these baselines into the existing early warning system; and gaining general agreement around national standards for livelihoods-based early warning and emergency food and non-food assessment. The LIU will employ specific strategies to ensure that its core functions are transferred to the DPPA/EWD within three years, including maximizing participation of the DPPA in project activities, standardization of approach, and information sharing and exchange of ideas between government staff at all levels. Every aspect of the LIU will be designed and implemented with an emphasis on capacity development. Building and maintaining partnerships will be a crucial determinant of the LIU's success, so the LIU approach will focus on maximizing communication, collaboration and coordination with the DPPA/EWD and other key stakeholders.

The LIU's second quarterly report covers the project's activities from October 1st through December 31st 2006. The baseline field work in Tigray got underway during this period and the analysis and draft profiles have been prepared for 4 livelihood zones. The evaluation of the livelihoods pilot programs in SNNPR, Amhara and Somali was completed and feedback provided to the evaluator. Technical support was provided to the Meher assessment in the SNNPR. Training was provided for senior managers on using the baselines for hazard analysis. The LIU office is now fully functioning and both the accountant and office & logistics manager positions have been filled. The database manager has been selected and will commence working with the LIU in next quarter. The following describes in detail the LIU activities completed during this quarter, organized by project objective. (Documents produced in the last quarter are listed in Appendix 1 and are available in the LIU).

Key outputs from the second quarter:

- Minutes from the LIU SC (October 3, 2006) and internal LIU meetings
- Final Design document and year 1 workplan submitted to USAID
- Draft external evaluation of the SNNPR and other pilots
- Internal evaluations of all key capacity building activities
- Training materials for senior managers on using the baselines (and IS) for hazard analysis
- Various additional training materials developed to facilitate the field work & report writing
- Overview of the database tools being used at present
- Proposal for a simple monitoring system
- Training for and facilitation of the SNNPR seasonal assessment
- PMP completed.
- Accountant and office & logistics manager positions filled
- Database Manager selected.
- Phase 2 Tigray plan developed

Objective 1a: Evaluation of Livelihoods Projects (KRA 1.1)

The objective of the livelihoods program evaluation was to review the successes of the pilot project in the SNNPR and to identify areas which require further strengthening and focus in the future; provide guidance on the expansion of the livelihoods-based needs assessment system to other regions within Ethiopia.

Accomplishments this quarter:

Activity 1: Evaluation of livelihood assessment pilots.

The evaluation conducted by Dr. Linde Rachel, which started at the end of the last quarter was completed. The evaluation included a literature review of documentation on early warning systems in the region; livelihood pilots in Ethiopia (specifically Amhara, Somali region and the SNNPR), consultations and meetings with USAID, DPPA, FEG, and FEWS NET, SC-UK, WFP and interviews with team leaders and members from pilot exercises based in Addis in September. The consultant also traveled to the SNNPR to meet with regional, zonal and woreda level participants and stakeholders. Key findings from the evaluation were presented to USAID and the Steering Committee on October 17, 2006. A draft document was circulated and feedback was received from USAID, FEWSNET, SC-UK, DPPA, FEG and the LIU. Feedback and clarifications included verbal and written feedback as well as summaries of group discussions specifically on monitoring and databases.

Recommendations from the evaluation have been included in the design document. Some of the recommendations, specifically those related to the development of a new database and the monitoring system, led to further discussions with relevant stakeholders and as well as a fine-tuning of the objectives in the workplan.

Objective 1b: LIU Design and Workplanning (KRA 1.1)

The LIU design document presents a life of unit design and outlines LIU strategies for sustainably integrating livelihoods analysis into the government's needs assessment methodology. The design lays out the staffing pattern for the LIU and defines roles and SOWs for team members and stakeholders.

Accomplishments this quarter:

Activity 2: Design and workplanning

The design document and first annual workplan were presented for review to the LIU Steering Committee. Following input from the Steering Committee, their recommendations, feedback from the evaluation, along with additional input from USAID and the DPPA have been incorporated into the design document and annual workplan, which have now been finalized and submitted to USAID for approval.

Objective 2: National and Regional Staff Training (KRA 2.1)

The development of an institutionalized and sustainable system for training is a core element underpinning the LIU project. The emphasis throughout the project will be on the development of sustainable, replicable, transparent methods of training with a strong emphasis on maintaining quality and providing appropriate certification to acknowledge trainee achievements. The approach will focus on learning through doing and building skills through a series of graduated trainings tailored to the needs of staff at different levels.

Accomplishments this quarter:

Activity 1: Organizing Regular Capacity Building/Training.

A number of capacity building/training sessions were conducted in this quarter with STTA provided by Mark Lawrence with technical support from Getachew Abate, the DPPA focal point. These included:

- Facilitation of the baseline analysis in Tigray. 4-9th November. This provided a number of training opportunities specifically linked to data analysis (summarizing the results and completing a series of crosschecks) and has led to the preparation of a training session for team leaders which will be conducted in Tigray prior to the start of the phase 2 baseline work in the region.

Summary of key training activities (October – December, 2006)			
Date	Training provided	Participants	Number of people
13-15 th November, 2006	SNNPR Seasonal assessment training	DPPA, FSDPPB, ACF, GOAL, NMA UNOCHA, WFP, USAID	17
20–22 nd November 2006.	Using livelihoods baselines to analyze the impact of a hazard	Senior managers: DPPA EWD, USAID, WFP VAM	10
23 rd November 2006	Guide to calculations in the integrated spreadsheet for household Economy Outcome Analysis	Senior managers who are using the IS: FEWSNET, USAID, DPPA, SC-UK	10

- Training held in Addis on 20–22 November 2006: Using livelihoods baselines to analyze the impact of a hazard. This training was designed for senior staff in both the DPPA and among other stakeholders who need to understand the principles underlying the approach but will not use the tools on a regular basis. Participants included WFP VAM, USAID, DPPA EWD.
- A 1-day course on: Guide to calculations in the integrated spreadsheet for household Economy Outcome Analysis. 23rd November 2006. This was designed for people who have used the integrated spreadsheet and wanted to have a better understanding of how the spreadsheet has been designed, including an understanding of the formulae used in the spreadsheet.
- The STTA also completed the induction of the COP into the technical aspects of the LIU project most specifically on use development and use of the spreadsheet databases.

In addition a 3-person team comprised of FEWS NET, USAID and led by the DPPA provided the seasonal assessment training in Awassa in preparation for the seasonal assessment, 13-15th November, 2006. This team, also provided mentoring for the regional staff – to encourage greater participation by the regional staff, and facilitated the analysis at the end of the assessment.

Following phase 1 baseline work, preparations for phase 2 commenced with the planning process in Tigray. This included agreeing upon proposed dates for the training and fieldwork as well as identification of potential participants. The logistics for phase 2 are underway including identification of consultants, procurement of

camping equipment for lowland areas, flight bookings, and other logistical arrangements.

Activity 2: Identification of training needs and development of training plan, including certification of trainees.

Additional training requirements have been identified during this quarter by the LIU and through the on-going feedback provided during evaluations in both Tigray and SNNPR. Details of training presently being conducted and being planned for the future – will be available at the beginning of the next quarter in the LIU Update.

A certification system is being put in place and introduced to staff at both the federal and regional levels.

Activity 3: Development of Training Materials.

A number of training materials have either been developed or revised. Some of these documents were developed following the feedback received during the evaluation of the baseline training, fieldwork and analysis (e.g. the training for team leaders to enable them to better facilitate on the job training during the baseline field work).

Training materials developed include:

- Revised SNNPR seasonal assessment training materials & documentation
- Guide to Calculations in the Integrated Spreadsheet for Household Economy Outcome analysis
- Household Economy Outcome Analysis Training: Using livelihoods baselines to analyze the impact of a hazard (for senior managers)
- Livelihood Report Profile updated (a tool to assist team leaders in drafting livelihood zone profiles)
- Livestock off-take exercises & livestock dynamics
- Conducting a Household Economy Baseline Assessment. Guide to Baseline analysis and the baseline storage sheet revised in November 2006 for team leader training
- Updated livelihoods Baseline Field Handbook (a tool to aid field teams collecting information in the field)

Potential constraints: linked to capacity building

Training and capacity building are a core component of the LIU project as the program focuses on the development of sustainable, replicable, transparent methods of training – with an emphasis on quality and certification. The approach taken will focus on learning through doing and building skills through a series of graduated trainings tailored to the needs of staff at different levels.

During the initial pilot in SNNPR, three selected capable DPPA staff were involved in the pilot. Only one of these four DPPA EWD staff involved in the SNNPR project still works with the DPPA EWD today. This has strongly influenced the approach the DPPA EWD is taking towards capacity building within the department at the federal level and may also influence the approach adopted at the regional level.

Rather than allocating staff full-time to work with the project: the approach presently being adopted by the DPPA EWD is to try and ensure that as many senior staff are

trained/ participate in the project as possible. Senior EWD staff have other commitments within the department and are not seconded to the LIU full-time. Four mid-level federal staff from within the department have been allocated to the LIU for the baseline work – these are staff available to the unit for a 12-month period, but will be replaced annually. The one remaining senior staff member trained during the SNNPR pilot is now the focal point for the LIU – but with other responsibilities and duties within the EWD. He is expected to hand over this position to the newly appointed head of the cropping section (an internal appointment transferred from the policy and planning unit) within a 12-month period.

The lack of staff allocated full-time to the project means that the LIU is looking at other ways to ensure the technical capacity is developed and accessible to the DPPA in the future. Options include: ensuring that other organizations (UN agencies, NGO) have been introduced to the methodology and how it can be used. Finding ways of increasing DPPA/B staff experience of the approach through a mentoring scheme e.g. staff trained in one region do an internship and mentor/train staff in other regions. This would continue to build capacity, and build up a cadre of people with considerable skill using the Household Economy Approach. However, this would necessitate some form of benefit for staff selected as well as support from both the federal and regional offices. This option is being raised with both USAID and DPPA at present. Alternatives ways of increasing uptake of the approach both within government and other organizations – linked to creating demand and marketing of the information collected.

Potential constraints: linked to per diems (for details see Appendix 1 for reference)

The per diems to date are the same as those given in the SNNPR livelihoods pilot. However a number of concerns have been raised including inflation and increasing cost of fuel; the field work is long and arduous and travel is difficult; other organizations pay more.

However, per diems make up a key component of the budget. The budget is tight and has very little flexibility in it. Given these constraints, the LIU response to these issues has been to: increase the time spent in the field by 25% (i.e. more per diems for the same amount of work which means teams are less likely to be working late into the evening); introduce quick calculation methods to reduce the time spent interviewing in the field; pilot alternative methods of collecting information at the woreda level – which again should reduce the length of the days in the field.

In addition, USAID after consultation with the Contracting officer and the Controller have advised the DPPA that on the issue of per diems “the financial and management office need to make survey to see if the rate is still good for all of Ethiopia. To do so, DPPA should submit the request formally with a justification.”

Objective 3a: Conduct baseline livelihood assessments (KRA 1.2a)

A key objective of the LIU is the full integration of livelihoods-based analysis into the national early warning system, with a view to strengthening the DPPA’s ability to anticipate and manage shocks.

Accomplishments this quarter:

Activity 1: Partition regions into homogenous livelihood zones.

As part of the baseline fieldwork, the field teams reviewed the zoning exercise completed last quarter with the woreda representatives and verified livelihood zone boundaries and collected details of PAs in each woreda in the four livelihood zones for which baselines were being developed in phase 1 Tigray. Verification of the zoning will continue in to phase 2 of the Tigray work.

Activity 2: Establish regional livelihood baselines through fieldwork.

Phase 1 of the baseline field work and analysis in Tigray was completed. Phase 1 focused on 4 livelihood zones: Middle Tekeze, Enderta Dry Midland, Atsbi and West Central zone. Phase 2 (the remaining 12 livelihood zones) should be completed in the next quarter.

Activity 3: Produce livelihood zone, woreda, and regional level reports and woreda level posters:

Draft livelihood zone reports have been completed for Middle Tekeze, Enderta Dry Midland, Atsbi and West Central zone. A framework has been developed to ease the capture of information for the profiles by team leaders. This framework has initially been used by one of the national consultants and will be further developed in Phase 2 in Tigray.

Objective 3b: Integrate livelihoods based needs assessment into regular monitoring system (KRA 1.2b)

Developing linkages between on-going monitoring and the baseline data is a core focus area for the LIU. The identification of key parameter during the baseline analysis will facilitate this process and be used not only in the seasonal assessments but also to identify focus indicators for monitoring.

Scenario modeling during seasonal assessments will require that trainees have a good understanding of the existing excel based database and analysis process. Training will be required to ensure that key personnel can use these analysis tools. In addition to developing and providing training in use of the software, the LIU project will ensure that a system for fully communicating and transferring these data and results is in place.

Accomplishments this quarter:

Activity 4: Incorporate new key parameters into early warning monitoring system.

Further discussions in the monitoring working group, with other stakeholders at the federal level and with the regional officials in SNNPR have led to the development of the following proposal for a simple monitoring system, which would initially focus on a small number of key parameters (e.g. terms of trade (TOT) labor for maize, post harvest production data). This system will be piloted in the SNNPR.

Proposal for a simple monitoring system

The monitoring system would focus on two types of variables collected at different times:
I) Monitoring of problem variables – crop progress, prices, livestock, labor, etc. Information on these parameters can be linked to the baseline and used to predict outcome.

A simple way of monitoring potential outcomes would be during the seasonal assessment to prepare 3 scenarios, a worst case, most likely and best case scenario. These scenarios could be plotted on a graph. Key parameters relevant to these scenarios would then be monitored over time eg prices. It should be feasible to design a chart in which woreda staff plot changes on a graph (in a similar way to the road to health charts). Plotting changes on the graph would indicate which of these scenarios was most credible – and responses could be designed accordingly – with the woreda officials alerting the regional and federal levels should the worst case scenario look most likely to occur.

II) Monitoring of outcome variable (e.g. food deficit, malnutrition). Nutrition status is the most important variable, others include: labor migration, excess livestock sales etc. These are outcomes, monitoring of these will be particularly important during hunger season.

Stage I above would be the best attempt at prediction

Stage II would be to check that the work (predictions) were effective/done properly. If stage 2 is not considered then the ability to predict/monitor will not improve over time.

Activity 5: Ensure training on existing software occurs at appropriate levels, and develop a system for fully communicating/transferring these data and results

Training was provided on the integrated spreadsheet for people who have used the integrated spreadsheet and wanted to have a better understanding of how the spreadsheet has been designed, including an understanding of the formulae used in the spreadsheet. Participants included DPPA, FEWS-NET, and USAID.

The database manager has been identified and these activities should continue throughout the life of the project.

Activity 6: Populate existing excel database for storing baseline data and secondary data.

Following the creation of over 30 new woredas in the SNNPR, the population and crop production data for the SNNPR had to be updated in order to complete the seasonal assessment.

Activity 7: Provide technical support to seasonal assessment in which key parameters collected are linked to the baselines

Technical support was provided to a 3-person team (DPPA, FEWSNET, USAID) who prepared the training and team briefing materials for the SNNPR seasonal assessment.

In addition facilitation of the analysis of the seasonal assessment was provided. It was originally planned that the STTA role would be one of observer in this process. However, recent changes to administrative boundaries in the SNNPR resulting in the formation of an additional 30 plus woredas in the last quarter from dividing and merging a number of woredas. This required additional (unbudgeted) STTA from the LIU to develop rapid

computer based methods of cross-checking the crop and population breakdowns provided for the new woredas and comparing these to the original data from the former woredas.

Activity 8: Design and agree on outputs of the seasonal assessments and scenario modeling results.

No activities were scheduled or conducted for this activity during this quarter.

Objective 4: Non-food Needs Assessment Methodology (KRA 3.1)

Over the life of the project, the LIU will work with staff in relevant line ministries as their emergency units are established to develop the key parameters for analysis, to estimate income and expenditure gaps and likely non-food needs. Existing secondary data will be incorporated to the extent possible

Accomplishments this quarter:

Activity 1: Pilot Non-Food Needs Assessment Methodology with Ministry of Health.

Following delays in the start up of a parallel USAID project implemented by Sue Lautze, which is also expected to contribute to the development of a non-food needs assessment; activities scheduled for this activity during this quarter have been postponed to the next quarter to permit for the maximization of collaboration between the programs' objectives.

Objective 5: National Livelihood Assessment Methodology Coordination (KRA 3.2)

The LIU will act as a focal point for the on-going dialogue about methodology, process, implementation and decision-maker needs, and will aim to ensure a convergence of best practices and the ultimate codification of standards

Accomplishments this quarter:

Activity 1: Coordinate/promote standardized approaches and guidelines for livelihoods based early warning initiatives in close cooperation with other sections within the EWD, EWWG, and members of the LIU SC.

The COP participated in the EW-WG and the LIU SC, in addition the COP participated in a number of meetings with partners and stakeholders including:

- World Bank on their Integrated Risk Financing paper and the possible linkages with the LIU livelihoods analysis.
- Humanitarian Information Unit focusing on information and mapping issues related to pastoralists in the Horn of Africa (particularly the Mandera triangle the areas bordering Mandera in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia).
- Meeting with the USAID Government Accountability Officers whose objective was to analyze - how to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of U.S. food aid to developing countries. Of particular relevance to the LIU were discussions on the use of assessments in food aid planning and response and how targeting can be improved to maximize benefit for food insecure populations and minimize market distortions.

- FAO on their activities and their support to improving the quality of crop production data, and available background information.
- Participated in a Meher-Pastoral ENA methodology meeting
- Presentation to USAID (introducing the LIU, the approach, and the evaluation feedback)
- Meeting on pastoral risk management (participants included USAID, World Bank, SC-UK and LIU)
- Presentation on the basic HEA concepts, the pilot in SNNPR, preliminary results of 4 baselines and other uses of the baselines for the representatives of regional line departments in Tigray.
- The DPPA focal point participated in the workshop organized by Save the Children – USA to initiate the development of Disaster Risk Reduction Handbook for Ethiopia. He discussed the possibility of including a HEA section in the handbook
- Tufts, the COP participated in a workshop session which was introducing LEGS (the livestock equivalent of SPHERE), also discussed data collection and the HEA.
- WFP VAM on possible linkages in the future.
- SC-UK on their CAMELIS/PEWS proposals and potential linkages with the LIU in future
- ACF & ENCU on the results of ACF nutrition survey in SNNPR
- CFSAM - half a day's briefing was provided to one of the CFSAM teams that came to SNNPR for the Meher assessment (including EC, WFP).

Activity 2: Produce agreed national guidelines that define common standards for regular monitoring, development of livelihoods baselines and food and non-food emergency needs assessments.

- No activities were scheduled or conducted for this activity during this quarter. However given the discussions within the region on the International Phase Classification – a document has been prepared by FEG and circulated to explain how this can link up with the Household Economy Analysis.

Activity 3: Design and execute regional ongoing evaluation and incorporate lessons learned into project design and guidelines.

A process of on-going evaluations has been initiated – with outputs feeding into the project design. Key evaluations conducted to date include evaluations of the:

- Zoning, baseline training, fieldwork and analysis conducted in Tigray September-November 2006. (Tigray on-going evaluation 11 Nov 2006). Key points included:
 - Training materials should be provided in bound form at the beginning of the workshop rather than daily.
 - The verification of the zoning exercise in the woredas was appreciated.
 - A lot of time was spent collecting information at the woreda level – several ways of reducing time at the woreda level were proposed.

Some of which will be implemented in phase 2 of the baseline work in Tigray.

- Time allocated to field work was too short. This has now been increased from 4-5 weeks for 2 livelihood zones.
- Additional secondary data on credit and loans, and the PSNP program is needed (this will be compiled before phase 2 starts).
- “Knowing how the analysis was done, highlighted the importance of the collected data and re-emphasized the need to maintain the quality of the data.”
- Using livelihoods baselines to analyze the impact of a hazard training held in Addis Ababa, 20–22 November 2006. (HEA Outcome analysis evaluation. Nov 2006)
 - Standards for minimum non-staple and essential expenditure should be discussed further as should the application of expandability in the analysis.
 - “Thank you for the excellent facilitation”
 - Would be good to invite people from the MOARD and FSCB to this type of workshop.
- SNNPR seasonal assessment and training - November/December 2006. (Group evaluation of the SNNPR Meher 06 seasonal assessment). Key points coming out of this included:
 - Need to develop more comprehensive handouts as part of the training materials. *(This will be addressed in future seasonal assessments)*
 - The additional time required to compile crop production data – when new administrative boundaries are developed. *(Ideally regions should supply information on changes in woreda boundaries well in advance of a seasonal assessment. However in the context of the SNNPR – most changes had occurred very recently.)*
 - The need for crop production data collected at woreda level to be formalized. There is a tendency for data to change over time (depending both who is providing the data and who is requesting the data). *This problem should be referred to the appropriate bodies.*

These evaluations are done through a combination of group work and presentations. Each group reviews one or two sections of the training, feeds back their findings to the rest of the participants and facilitators who then add in their comments. In this way all participants review all the modules/sessions/field work. Copies of each evaluation are available from the LIU.

Program Management and Operations.

The LIU project management strategy is oriented to achieving the contract results while also allowing for maximum flexibility to meet the needs of USAID and the

DPPA as they evolve. The team will use a highly collaborative approach with USAID, the DPPA, the LIU Steering Committee, and other partners. This section describes the core activities related to the project's management strategy in year one, including start-up, project communications, financial and technical reporting, as well as activities linked to monitoring and evaluation.

Accomplishments this quarter:

Activity 1: Start-up Activities.

The LIU completed the establishment of a fully functioning office located in the EWD. The completion of the make-ready process included procurement of office furniture, equipment and computer equipment. Phone and fax lines were installed and the office was linked up to the DPPA computer network and all terminals have internet access. Orders were placed for eight project vehicles following a procurement selection process that selected vendors from among four possible suppliers. All eight vehicles are expected to be delivered early in the next quarter.

The LIU has focused heavily on project staffing this quarter completing the hiring process for the project accountant, office & logistics manager, and database manager. After drafting staff job descriptions, the LIU conducted an open recruitment process, advertising all positions in the Daily Monitor newspaper. Short listed candidates were contacted for interviews and administered written exams. The project accountant and office & logistics manager commenced work in December, while the database manager will begin working with the project in the next quarter. Additionally, the LIU commenced an open recruitment for eight drivers, screening candidates and conducting interviews. The driver recruit will be finalized early in the next quarter.

On project registration, FEG engaged a lawyer to conduct a thorough review of the registration options for private for profit companies in Ethiopia. The FEG partners are expected to meet and come to a decision regarding the best registration option for the LIU early in the next quarter.

Accounting and internal reporting systems were successfully established. This included the transfer of the project's financial systems from an excel based template to QuickBooks accounting software. Monthly accounts were prepared on a timely basis and submitted to the FEG home office. The project policy and procedures manual was developed based on a review of existing policy and procedure manuals as well as Ethiopian labor regulations. The policy and procedure manual is currently under review by the home office and will be finalized and distributed to staff in the next quarter

Activity 2: Communications.

Meetings with the head of the EWD and LIU COP have continued on a regular basis while meetings with the head of the Policy and Planning department are held as and when required. Regular weekly staff meetings have been held to chart progress on program activities.

Activity 3: Technical and Financial Reporting.

The LIU completed and submitted the project first quarterly report covering the period August 10- September 20, 2006. The LIU also submitted the final design and year one work plan to USAID for approval. Additionally, the LIU submitted monthly reports of local expenditures to the FEG home office.

Activity 4: Monitoring and Evaluation.

Chemonics home office M&E specialist Francis Okello was fielded to Addis and worked closely with the LIU to draft a performance monitoring plan (PMP). A number of performance and impact indicators have been identified along with contractual life of project indicators. Feedback on the indicators was gathered from the DPPA, USAID and members of the LIU steering committee during a presentation of the draft document on October 27, 2006. A revised draft was circulated and comments were received back from the USAID M&E specialist. A final draft of the PMP has been completed incorporating all comments and feedback. It will be submitted to USAID beginning of next quarter.

Financial Report

The following expenditures have been incurred under the LIU contract:

Contract value:	\$3,577,594
Expenditures this quarter, October 1, 2006- December 31, 2006:	\$ 500,794.38
Cumulative expenditures to date:	\$ 589,170.28
Contract Funds Remaining:	\$2,988,423.72

Funds currently obligated, as of December 31, 2006:	\$2,235,500
Obligated funds remaining:	\$ 1,646,329.72

Appendix 1:

List of documents produced by the LIU October 1- December 31, 2006

For further information on any of these documents – please contact the LIU

Summaries/Minutes of meeting

- Minutes of the LIU SC, October 3, 2006
- LIU regular meetings (held weekly depending on staff presence in Addis) October 5, 12, 19, 26; November 16; December 21, 2006

Monitoring

- Summary of preliminary working group meeting on monitoring October 26, 2006
- Monitoring meeting, November 2, 2006
- Monitoring meeting, November 26, 2006
- Summary of discussion on databases in relation to the LIU program, November 23, 2006

Evaluations

External

- Draft evaluation of the pilot projects in SNNPR, Amhara and Somali regions
- Minutes of the evaluation presentation meeting, October 17, 2006
- Feedback on draft 2 of the evaluation

Internal

- Tigray on-going evaluation November 2006 (Evaluation of the Tigray zoning, baseline training fieldwork and analysis process).
- HEA outcome analysis evaluation November 2006
- Group evaluation of the SNNPR Meher 2006 seasonal assessment (training, field work and analysis)

Training materials

- Revised SNNPR seasonal assessment training materials & documentation
- Guide to Calculations in the Integrated Spreadsheet for Household Economy Outcome analysis
- Household Economy Outcome Analysis Training: Using livelihoods baselines to analyze the impact of a hazard (for senior managers)
- Conducting a Household Economy Baseline Assessment. Guide to Baseline analysis and the baseline storage sheet. Prepared by F.E.G. Version 1: 28 November 2006 (for team leader training)
- Livelihoods Baseline Field Handbook has been updated (a tool to aid field teams collecting information in the field)
- Livelihood Report Profile updated (a tool to assist team leaders in drafting livelihood zone profiles)
- Draft fieldwork plan to facilitate the field work.
- Livestock off-take exercises & Livestock dynamics

Other

- Linking Household Economy Analysis (HEA) and the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC): Mark Lawrence. FEG
- Monitoring and databases, December 2006 (an overview of tools being used at present)

- List of training offered by the LIU
- Draft program of activities for the coming 6 months
- PMP

Powerpoints

- Other uses of the baselines (Tigray), November 10, 2006
- Presentations of preliminary findings in Tigray, Nov 10, 2006
- Livelihood zoning in Tigray, November 10, 2006

Excel based materials

- Integrated Spreadsheet completed for the SNNPR seasonal assessment (including population update and crop production adjustments to incorporate new woredas)
- Results of the SNNPR assessment.
- Baseline storage spreadsheet with hyperlinks (a tool for simplifying data entry in the field)
- Baseline spreadsheets for four livelihood zones in Tigray: Atsbi Highland, Enderta Dry Mid-Highland, Middle Tekeze, West Central.