



**Productive Safety Net Programme  
Pilot Area Programme (PSNP-PAP)**

**Afar National Regional State, Ethiopia**

**Chifra, Gulina and Teru woredas**

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**Annual Results Report  
to USAID**

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## Acronyms

ARDPFSB	Afar Regional Disaster Prevention and Food Security Bureau
KA	Kebele Administration
KFSTF	Kebele Food Security Task Force
DA	Development Agent
FSTF	Food Security Task Force
HH	House Hold
LBPW	Labour Based Public Works
DS	Direct Support
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
PSNP PAP	Productive Safety Net Programme Pastoral Areas Pilot
SWC	Soil and Water Conservation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFSTF	Woreda Food Security Task Force
WPARDO	Woreda Pastoral Agriculture and Rural Development office
M <sup>3</sup>	Cubic Meter
RDIR	Reducing Dependency and Increasing Resiliency
SSI	SSI – Small Scale Irrigation
SWC	Soil & Water Conservation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
ToT	Training of Trainers
FSTF	Food Security Task Force
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household
WFSTF	Woreda Food Security Task Force

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## 1. Background/context

The Pastoral areas of Ethiopia are some of the least developed of the country. Most are remote and poorly connected to the more developed parts of the country. They have poor social services and physical infrastructure, face frequent rain failures and are located along international frontiers with a history of frequent conflict and insecurity. These hardships seriously limit pastoralists' ability to integrate in the national economy.

Food aid deliveries have increased dramatically in recent years in pastoral areas to a level that food aid now constitutes one of the major components of many pastoralist communities' livelihoods.

The Afar people are predominantly pastoral. 90% of the population depends on subsistence livestock production, on rain-fed natural pastures. Productivity has been declining as a result of recurrent droughts, land degradation, encroachment of agriculture, conflicts and weed invasions. Pasture produced during the main rainy season will only last for two or three months, after which pastoralists migrate. Livestock production is further constrained by seasonal water shortage, livestock diseases, poor infrastructure, and lack of markets. Government extension and animal health services are also very weak and few NGOs are operating in the region.

The needs of the persistently food insecure got more attention in recent years, culminating in the development of the Government of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme in 2004. It aims to provide transfers to the food-insecure population of chronically food-insecure woredas; to prevent asset depletion at household level and to create assets at community level. However, due to the complex operating environment and the distinct livelihood strategies of the pastoral areas, the PSNP has up to now been implemented more as an emergency or direct support programme. SCUK has been primarily involved in the relief to development debate, capacity building efforts with government and debates concerning appropriate interventions to address chronic child malnutrition. Since 2005, SCUK has been implemented the "*Reducing Dependency and Increasing Resiliency Programme: Improving Capacity to Implement Safety Net and Farmer Led Livelihood Programme*" (RDIR) in Amhara Region. This programme works with 300,000 beneficiaries in nine woredas, and supports Government staff and communities to effectively implement the PSNP.

SCUK is keen to build on the experience developed in the past to implement the PSNP for pastoralist communities. It was agreed SCUK will implement the PSNP Pastoralist Areas Pilot (PSNP-PAP) in three woredas of Afar Region: Chifra, Gulina and Teru. The programme targets **44,775** beneficiaries (*including an additional provision of 20 % contingency, bringing the total anticipated beneficiary population to 53,730*) over a 18 month period.

This annual results report illustrated the progress since the launch of this programme, on 1 April 2008. During this short implementation time, the partners at all levels and the project staff were involved in the planning process, started the public work activities and initiated a wide range of awareness creation on the productive safety net programme.

## **Drought**

### **a. Minor rainy season (Sugum)**

*The Sugum rainfall (minor rainy season) in the region normally begins in March and ends in April. This reporting year, the Sugum were delayed for more than two weeks. The rains stopped in the beginning of May and Teru and Gulina were among the most affected Zones of Afar. In general, the Sugum rains were lower than normal in terms of amount, distribution and duration, as compared to last year's data and past rainfall distribution pattern.*

*As result, pasture regeneration and water source replenishment were inadequate. The pasture and browse condition was poor in most Zones. Some of the livestock was forced to migrate beyond the usual pasture.*

*The physical condition of cattle was poor and milk production reduced. Camels, sheep and goats were less affected. No major disease outbreak was reported, but considerable livestock deaths were recorded.*

*As a result of the drought, people and animals were forced to travel long distances, sometimes for 30 km, in search of water. The situation resulted incidences of water related diseases, such as diarrhea, in some of the kebeles in the project area.*

*The drought and the international food crisis resulted in considerable increases in market prices of grains and livestock. For instance the price of maize increased between 170 % to 270 % compared to last year. In spite of the poor body condition, the prices of camels, cattle, sheep/goats increased by 84-121%, 88-194% and 89-100 % respectively. This situation has reduced the purchasing power of the pastoralists and affected the quality of life.*

*The regional HEA studies conducted by the FDDPA and its development partners, including SCUK, showed that 533,569 people (made up of 472,229 PSNP and 61,340 Emergency Beneficiaries) needed food assistance from July to September 2008 and 401,790 people (Emergency Beneficiaries) were going to need food assistance from October to December 2008.*

### **b. Main rainy season (Karma)**

*Karma rains (July to Mid Sept) have major contribution for improving the food security of pastoralists. The multi-agency rapid assessment team (DPFSB, APDA and SCUK) provided following data.*

*The 2008 Karma rains started in mid July and continued till September. The onset was delayed by two to three week in most part of the region. The first two month rains (July/August) performance was below normal in amount, temporal and spatial distribution*

*across the region. One of the most affected woredas in the two consecutive rains seasons was Teru. Malnourished children cases were reported there and in Gulina woreda.*

*The first month (July) rainfall was below normal in amount, temporal and spatial distribution. However it improved starting the first decade of August. During August, Chifra woreda received 9 - 11 days of rain. Gulina received near average rainfall, but Teru only received poor rainfall in localized areas.*

*In general, the Karma 2008 rains were 58 % to 69 % of normal rainfall as compare to long year average and the spatial distribution was poor. As consequence, the rains were not sufficient to recover pasture, except in Chifra.*

*The most affected woreda, due to poor performance in the two consecutive rainy seasons (short and long rainy season) was Teru woreda*

*Rainfall in August was conducive to regenerate browsing throughout the region and improvement of pasture status occurred in Chifra and Gulina. However, the biomass was not satisfactory as compare to last year and this may not support grazing animals after October/November. The forage situation in Teru showed improvement in pocket areas, following some showers in August and occurrence of floods from neighboring highland areas.*

*The livestock body condition showed improvement starting in August in Chifra and Gulina, but in Teru it was poor. As a result, substantial livestock death and reduced milk availability were reported from this worst affected woreda. Children and lactating mothers had little access to milk.*

*The water condition improved in the areas where the Karma rains were good.*

*Cases of malnourished children were reported in hot spot woredas of the region. SCUk conducted a Nutrition survey in Teru in August, based on the request of Regional DPFSB. UNICEF with collaboration of Regional Health Bureau conducted screening, using MUAC in Gulina woreda. The report indicated 29 out of 103 registered children were severely malnourished and 73 children were moderate malnourished. UNICEF started to treat severe malnutrition among children.*

*Cereal availability in Afar region has been affected due to country wide inflation. The prices of staple food, such as maize per Qt, increased by approximately 169 % in August, as compared to the same month in 2007. The price of immature goats increased by 3 to 26 % as compare to previous month, due to the Muslim month of Ramadan. Pastoralists were forced to sell 2.4 and 3.6 goats to purchase one quintal (100 kg) of maize.*

## 2. Executive Summary

### 2.1 Key progress made during since the project start (1 April 2008)

- Staff Recruitment and deployment to the woredas and regional coordination office
- SCUK offices set up at regional and Woreda level.
- MOU signed with Regional DPPSB bureau
- Project launching workshops conducted at regional and woreda level
- The setup and strengthening of the food security task forces at woreda and kebele was completed
- Training was given on the PSNP-PAP Implementation and Targeting Guidelines for woreda officials and community members
- Community Based Participatory Watershed management training took place for 35 participants of Chifra and 28 of Teru woredas.
- Community Based Watershed Planning was finalized and submitted by all 39 kebeles of the three woredas. The PSNP PAP annual plan at kebele and woreda level was finalized and submitted to the Regional DPFSB for comments and final endorsement.
- Public work activities finally started in the three project woredas (after being delayed by the exceptional drought of this year).
- ***Approved commodities per AER dated 04/11/2008 were as follows: 5641 MT of wheat; 169 MT of vegetable oil; and 564 MT of pulses. Of these, the actual tonnages received by SCUK were as follows: 5445.5 MT of wheat; 166.82 MT of vegetable oil; and 555.45 MT of pulses.***
- In the first and second quarter of the project period respectively 476.5 MT, 900MT, 1308.75 MT of wheat and maize were delivered to Gulina, Chifra and Teru woredas. ***Due to a delayed USAID shipment, SCUK sought to borrow wheat from the federal emergency food security reserve of the government, but only maize (671 MT) was available.***
- ***Again, for the same reason above, no pulses and oil could be distributed to the beneficiaries.*** Therefore, 30.53 MT of oil were borrowed from the USAID-funded Amhara PSNP project (See details in Appendix 8)

As this is a pilot programme, emphasis is given to Training of Trainers, to cascade knowledge to the community level for the benefit of the Productive Safety Net Programme.

All three project woreda partners, at all level, and the project staff, were involved in the preparation of the community action plans, based on the skills acquired during the watershed management training. Progress made during the last months, comparing planned activities against results, in reference to the detailed implementation plan are presented below.

### **3. Programme start up activities**

SCUK assessed the capacity of each woreda. Project staff was selected, even before the project proposal was approved by USAID. This staff was deployed to the respective woredas. A Regional office was established in the Regional capital Semera, to coordinate the three project woredas. Also the woreda project coordination offices were established, free of charge, in the woreda administration offices. This encouraged the working relationship between government staff and project at woreda level for the joint implementation of the pilot programme.

Immediately after the project approval of USAID, a MOU was signed with the Afar Regional State Disaster Prevention and Food Security Bureau. SCUK also submitted an indicative annual plan to the Regional DPFSB, including a time framework.

A PSNP-PAP familiarization workshop was conducted at regional level, for multiple stakeholders (April 18-19/2008, in Semera). The 69 participants (including 2 female) were decision makers from the regional government line bureaus, woreda officials, and other NGOs working in the region. Discussions covered issues raised by the participants. The workshop clarified the objectives of the programme and its implementation strategies. As a result, equilibrated, joint implementation plans were formulated. This also created a good work relationship between all stakeholders.

Following the regional launching workshop, a similar workshop was organized at Dessie to sensitize on the programme's objectives and implementation strategies (April 23-24/2008) in the SCUK meeting hall. Participants came from the woreda sector offices, including woreda higher officials and project staff: 55 participants (including 7 female). A joint action plan was adopted, based on common understating and shared responsibilities, ready for implementation in the programme woredas.

## **4. Progress to date of programme activities**

### **4.1. Government and Community Capacity Building**

#### **Programme objective:**

*“To build the capacity of Government and Community to effectively implement, monitor and evaluate a Productive Safety Programme with Pastoralist communities.”*

The project works closely together with its partners at various levels of project interventions. The project exerted all efforts to ensure the participation of concerned government offices and community in the project woredas.

- **Strengthening of the food security task forces at woreda and kebele level**

The implementation guideline foresees the establishment of food security task forces at different levels. It is a cornerstone of the introduction of the productive safety net programme. The project assessed the status of these committees at woreda and at kebele level. As the result, the committee members were reorganized and re-activated accordingly to the PIM guidelines. 39 KFSTFs were established in thee 39 kebeles of the three project woredas

- **Training on the PSNP-PAP implementation guideline**

As part of the capacity building task, training was planned to enhance the implementation capacity of the project, both by the woreda executive bodies and by the communities. The project facilitated the training sessions for woreda and kebele food security task forces on the new PSNP PAP implementation guideline. The latter was already formulated by the Federal government, in the context of the pastoral communities. This awareness creation training aimed at familiarization with the guideline. 364 (including 61 female) taskforce members were trained.

- **Training on targeting guidelines**

Training of trainers on targeting guidelines for the productive safety net programme in a pastoral context was organized for the three Pilot Woredas. 17 partner staff from the three woredas (six from Teru & Gulina and five from Chifra) plus nine SCUK project staff attended. This TOT was intended as refreshment for the woreda staff which had already attended a similar training by the Regional DPPA. The same training was organized for community targeting committee members and as well as community elders, clan leaders and religious leaders. 479 (including 80 female) community members in Chifra, Gulina and Teru woredas attended Kebele level. Because of the cultural Daggu system (information exchange system) in the Afar community, the main topics discussed were transferred to all community members.

- **Development of a performance monitoring and evaluation plan**

This 3 days workshop was facilitated by an external consultant. The PSNP–PAP monitoring and evaluation framework was discussed. The whole project document was examined and an agreement was reached on joint monitoring/evaluation frameworks. Although the PSNP\_PAP M&E framework is under development by the Federal Government, this workshop complemented and focused on the SCUK goal: addressing its TPP for children rights. It was an opportunity for both internal and partner staff to understand the project document. Principles and tools of M&E were explained both for project staff and the key partner offices (RDPFSB, RPARDB) involved in M&E. The consultant was expected to finalize the M&E framework document for future use, both by internal project staff and partners.

- **Training on Watershed Management**

Training on Watershed Management was given to the Woreda Planning Teams and DAs for three-four days: very important to enhance the capacity of DAs and experts in planning CBWD with full participating of the community. Respectively 35 (including 6 female), 28 participants, 22 participants of Chifra, Teru and Gulina woredas attended.

- **Experience sharing visits on PSNP for Gulina woreda**

The trip went to experiences and best practices on implementing PSNP in three woredas of Sekota, Kobo, and Gubalafto in Amhara Regional State. 32 persons participated, including the kebele and woreda decision makers, woreda experts, 8 kebele chairmen, 8 development agents, and 6 SCUK staff.



Photograph 1. Experience sharing in Kobo woreda

## 4.2. Targeting approaches

### **Objective 2:**

*To test and analyze the risks and benefits of different targeting approach with pastoralist communities*

To ensure the correct resources transfer to the recipients, a proper targeting of the beneficiaries is needed, as per the programme implementation guideline (PIM). Targeting of the beneficiaries of this programme is the direct responsibility of the established food security task forces at grass root level. Therefore the project works within the local social setup of the pastoral communities, to minimize the extent of targeting errors at this initial stage. The impact of targeting in the past was strongly affected by the practice of sharing food aid by the recipient communities in this region, due to the strong social linkages and religious commitments.

In the implementation guide line there are three different targeting options available to be tested in the pastoral areas. However, in the SCUK project woredas, only two options were selected by the woredas and local communities: *the Value based targeting approach and the community values triangulation approach.*

The third option: *self targeting* was not selected because no one of the beneficiaries was interested to work in public works at low wage rate. During the selection of the targeting

options, different procedures were followed in consultation of the woreda FSTF, kebele targeting and appeal committee and the communities themselves.

Gulina and Teru woreda chose the *Value based targeting approach*, while Chifra woreda opted for the *community values triangulation approach*.

As indicated in the guidelines, ***community targeting bodies*** and ***appeal committees*** were established in all project woredas, in all 39 Kebeles. Committee members, including women were organized as Kebele level targeting bodies. The latter include elders, clan leaders and others, responsible to facilitate the targeting process at their respective locality. Appeal committees were established to examine critics presented by any household in any Kebele. To avoid multiple targeting problems, the project organized training on the familiarization of the targeting guideline in all project woredas

### **4.3. Public works**

#### **Objective 3:**

*To identify, test and analyze the appropriateness of public works activities in Pastoralist communities*

As this is a pilot programme and communities only have limited experience of participating in public work activities, SCUK and the woreda partners initiated the communities to participate in public works. All able beneficiaries were expected to contribute with labour for their community asset creation initiatives. Different potential public work activities will be tested to address the immediate needs of the pastoral community.

Based on the participatory planning process, communities identified and prioritized different public work activities, pertinent to their needs. Public works identified were, e.g. clearance of weed bushes; area enclosure; feeder road maintenance; water harvesting; pond construction and maintenance; soil and water conservation construction; irrigation; canal maintenance; and satellite warehouse construction.

Due to the extreme drought during last months, the public works were delayed. Finally public work activities started in the 3 project woredas, e.g. rangeland management, pond construction and water harvesting. For all trainings, public works and programme activities as whole expenses are incurred at the regional and at project level. (See details on quarterly expenses in Annex 2).

#### **4.4. Methods of food distribution**

**Objective 4:**

*To test and analyze the most appropriate methods of making predictable food distributions in pastoralist communities*

Transfer modalities need to be tested to determine the appropriate transfer during this pilot programme. SCUK advised the woredas to receive food transfers every two months, based on the past experience to minimize the distant travelling of the targeted communities to the distribution sites. The project met with the WFSTF and the community on transfer modalities and distribution schedules.

SCUK is testing and analyzing the transfer types and distribution modalities at the three woredas, by using different monitoring systems to record the advantages and disadvantages of each transfer type and distribution modality. Lessons are documented.

Information was collected from each kebele, after consultation of KFSTF, religious leader and key informants, to obtain predictable food transfers. The distribution of commodities to the beneficiaries basically depends on the livelihood pattern of the local communities and the hunger season indicated in the livelihood profiles. The drought situation prevailing in the PSNP-PAP woredas this year, due to the weak Sugum (February to March) rainy season, implied the beneficiaries received cereals on a monthly basis. However, the two months transfer modality proposed will be applied in normal conditions.

## **5. PSNP-PAP success stories**

The main partners of SCUK in this pilot project are: the Regional DPPFS, the Woreda lines offices and the communities themselves. Each partner contributes to the success of the project. Although the project is in its initial stage, so far there has been a good relation and collaboration with all partners, at woreda and at regional level.

To maintain this level of collaboration, various consultations were held with government staff at woreda and regional level, with members of the community, as well as project beneficiaries. The working relations with the local community have a strong foundation, based on SCUK's experience in flexible partnership development in its intervention woredas. SCUK believes partnership should be based on commonly shared goals and two ways smooth communication. E.g., the SCUK project coordinators based in the woredas are members of the woreda food security task force, and take part in the monthly meetings to review the accomplishments, to share ideas and to solve programmatic issues. Joint planning and project implementation is agreed with all stockholders.

The government policy environment is supportive of the project's objectives. The project operates within the framework of the federal and regional food security strategies. Important to assure sustainability of the interventions are the strategies adopted by the project. These include full participation of the communities and other stakeholders in: joint planning, implementation, monitoring and management. The project implements its programme within existing government structures, where the project plays a facilitation role.

During the community action plan preparation, members of the communities were highly involved and participated to identify their resources and to prepare a sketch map to illustrate the potential areas for programme implementation. The full participation of the pastoralists in identification and prioritization of problems created ownership and belongingness, important for sustainability. Participation of communities also ensured local knowledge and experiences were included in the ongoing implementation.

In Teru woreda, where no other NGO works, SCUK and its partners are learning how to work together in mutual trust. There are many areas of possible development interventions, although poor infrastructure and climatic hardship are discouraging NGO's to work in this woreda.

## **6. Programme closeout Status**

In this pilot PSNP project, focussed are: promoting ownership, acceptance and gradual integration of the project in the DPFSB at different levels, refinement of PSNP procedures and methods. The implementation strategy focuses mainly on the human resources capacity of the DPFSB: identifying staffing gaps and the most effective ways to build the capacity of the DPFSB and its staff, actual capacity building and transfer of responsibilities.

To ensure the close monitoring of activities and technical capacities, SCUk supports the staff of DPFSB at regional, district and community level. The key components of the exit strategy are trainings, provision of basic equipment, and lobbying at governmental level to employ regional and woreda experts. Different types of trainings were offered to the woreda governmental offices at the TOT level, to cascade to the communities.

The project staff is working jointly with the woreda and government officials and enforces ongoing monitoring and supervision to ensure the 'transfer of ideas' from the regional to woreda governmental officials and community leaders.

The set up and strengthening of the existing woreda and kebele Food Security Task Forces and of targeting and appeal committees, enables the government and community representations to integrate the concept of PSNP.

The SCUk/DPFSB woreda counterparts provide support and quality checks of the ongoing project activities in the PSNP-PAP woredas. A supervision and support schedule was developed to ensure that project and staff review are ongoing.

Government offices at regional level participated to select and identify public work activities. The Pastoral and Rural Development Bureaus the Afar Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Research Institute supported the woredas and the community organizations with technical backstopping. This built a strong relation among the implementer's partners at all levels. This relation ensured continuous support from the community and woreda/regional offices and continuity when SCUk will withdraw at the end of the project.

## **7. Lessons learnt**

The initial planning and familiarization workshops led to a good understanding of the overall project activities, management, allocated resources and roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder. This joint planning not only forged a common vision between the project staff and its partners, but also encouraged ownership, synergy, and working relationships among all project stockholders.

In the past, there has been an inadequate coordination of relief aid interventions in all project target woredas. This was due to weak monitoring and supervision systems at all levels and the absence of appropriate M&E systems.

- Joint action planning during stakeholders' workshops, with various woreda sector offices, promoted vision and cooperation among stakeholders at the initial stage
- Targeting is a dynamic process that needs sufficient time and field work at grass root level to avoid inclusion and exclusion errors.
- Subtle use of the social networks in the Afar pastoral community facilitated project implementation. Clan leaders and elders are respected and push forward project activities, once they are convinced. However, this includes a risk of favouritism and exclusion of beneficiaries. SCUK is closely monitoring to avoid this.

## **8. Important issues during programme implementation**

- The failure of the Sugum small rainy season (February - March) increased the mobility of the pastoral communities in search of pasture and water for their livestock. As a result, many schools were closed; distribution of commodities to the beneficiaries became difficult and the targeting process also was hindered.
- Poor infrastructure is a limiting factor for communication with all project woredas, especially Teru.
- Teru woreda is the most remote and harsh of the three intervention zones. There is no drinking water (sold per yerrican). There is active volcanism. High speed winds cause dust storms. Temperatures are very high (40-50 degrees). As a consequence it was very difficult to find field staff willing to work in those conditions. .
- The number of beneficiaries set by the regional government in Gulina and Teru woredas was 13,280 and 31,866 respectively in the year 2007. However, currently under this PSNP-PAP programme the number of beneficiaries followed the official 2008 PSNP figures: Gulina 7,950 and Teru 21,825. Those differences became a cause of confusion for the implementation of the programme. Dissatisfaction emerged among the communities and woreda officials. SCUK has proposed the below compromise solution, that appears to have resolved the problem:

*From October-December 2008 (first quarter of FY 2009), two distributions will be carried out for following beneficiary population in the 3 woredas:*

- *Chifra: 30,000 (15,000 food aid of SCUK + 15,000 cash beneficiaries of the government).*
- *Gulina: 7,950 (the original agreed contractual number)*
- *Teru: 21,825 (the original agreed contractual number)*

*The distribution rations will as follows:*

- *Wheat: 1.5 months ration*
- *Pulses: 3 months ration*
- *Oil: 2 months ration.*

*For the remaining part of FY 2009, there is a need for further meeting with the Federal and Regional FSCO, Pastoral Task Force and USAID to agree on the beneficiary numbers.*

- In case of Chifra woreda, the total number of beneficiaries was fixed at 30,000. Out of these 15,000 were expected to receive cash transfer from the government. The remaining 15,000 (50 %) would receive food from SCUK. However, the government did not transfer cash to the 15,000 beneficiaries. Only SCUK distributed four months of food to its 15,000 beneficiaries. As a result the 15,000 beneficiaries in Chifra were forced to share their cereals with the other beneficiaries. Delay in transfer from government side and the current extreme drought became big challenges for the implementation of the programme.

## **APPENDICES**

### **Appendix 6: IPTT:**

As this is a pilot project, and the baseline data collected at the very moment of reporting, no IPTT table could be prepared at this stage.

### **Appendix 7: Standardized annual performance questionnaire (SAPQ)**

Will be send to USAID as soon as possible (delayed by one week of no email connection to our field office is Semara)

## Appendix 8: Summarized commodity and beneficiary status report

S/N	Woreda	Beneficiary type	Commodity Distributed			Beneficiaries Received		
			Wheat (MT)	Pulses (MT)	Vegetable oil (Litre)	Male	Female	Total
1	Gulina	LBPW	180.72	0	2,008	2,063	1,953	4,016
		DS	177.03	0	1,967	2,026	1,908	3,934
		<b>Sub total</b>	<b>476.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,975</b>	<b>4,089</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>7,950</b>
2	Teru	LBPW	676.9	0	15,042	8,297	6,745	15,042
		DS	305.24	0	6,783	3,741	3,042	6,783
		<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1308.75</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,825</b>	<b>12,038</b>	<b>9,787</b>	<b>21,825</b>
3	Chifra	LBPW	279.27	0	46,54.5	5,589	3,720	9,309
		DS	170.73	0	2,854.5	3,227	2,464	5,691
		<b>Sub total</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>8,816</b>	<b>6,184</b>	<b>15,000</b>
Total		LBPW	1136.89	0	21,704	15,949	12,418	28,367
		DS	653	0	11,604	8,994	7,414	16,408
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>2,686</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,300 (*)</b>	<b>24,943</b>	<b>19,832</b>	<b>44,775</b>

(\*) 33,300 litres = 30.53 MT oil

## **Appendix 9: Financial Report for Afar PSNP-PAP**

See separate file.