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Fiscal Year 2009 Annual Results Report
(October 1st, 2008 – September 30th, 2009)

Catholic Relief Services / Ethiopia

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ACRONYMS

ARR	Annual Results Report
CBN	Community Based Nutrition
C-IMNCI	Community-Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illness
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DA	Development Agents
ENA	Essential Nutrition Action
EPI	Expanded Program of Immunization
FFP	Office of Food for Peace
FY	Fiscal Year
GOE	Government of Ethiopia
HCS	Hararghe Catholic Secretariat
HIV/AIDS Syndrome	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno Deficiency
HMIS	Health Management Information System
IES	Informal Education System
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illness
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IR	Intermediate Result
MOC	Missionaries of Charities
MT	Metric Tone
MUW	Multiple Uses of Water
MYAP	Multi Year Assistance Program
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PIM	Program Implementation Manual
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
PW	Public Work
SDCOH	Social Development Coordination Office of Hararghe
SDCOM	Social Development Coordination Office of Meki
SILC	Saving and Internal Lending Community
TOT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCC	Wonji Catholic Church
YSP	Yellow Spilt Pea

Catholic Relief Services/Ethiopia
Multi -Year Assistance Program (MYAP)
FY 2009 Annual Results Report (October 1st 2008 – September 30th 2009)

1. Introduction

1.1 Executive Summary

The CRS Ethiopia Multi Year Assistance Program (MYAP) is a USAID-supported initiative to sustain and build upon food security improvements achieved under PSNP interventions to address the prevailing high levels of food insecurity related to lack of availability, access to and utilization of food resources in the MYAP *woredas*. The objective of the MYAP is to improve the food security of targeted households in the targeted food insecure *woredas* and *kebeles* of the country. The program is thus designed in such a way that it contributes to the county's food security program in addressing the underlying causes of chronic food insecurity through different interventions.

In 2009, CRS/Ethiopia and its implementing partners continued to provide support to the six traditional *woredas* agreed upon at the time of MYAP approval. For the first three rounds of 2009, CRS provided food transfers to 168,696¹ beneficiaries. For the remainder of the year, CRS and its partners implemented the Government of Ethiopia's (GOE) primacy of cash principle which calls for the original 6 rounds of food distribution traditionally provided by CRS to be divided into three rounds of food distribution and three rounds of cash, with the cash distribution managed by the GOE. This change in the food distribution plan resulted in additional food being made available for distribution in neighboring *woredas*. CRS Ethiopia accepted to extend its operation to seven newly expanded *woredas*², addressing 137,565 beneficiaries for three rounds per the GOE's request³. Selection of expanded *woredas* was based on: (i) Title II commodity balance and corresponding beneficiary numbers; and (ii) proximity to the CRS's traditional MYAP (PSNP) *woredas*. It was also agreed by the GOE, USAID, and CRS that NGOs will not use Title II cash resources to support public works in the new *woredas*. In addition, as part of one month risk financing mechanism, CRS allocated 1875 MT Title II food resources and 110,624 PSNP beneficiaries in four *woredas*⁴. Therefore, during the reporting period, both in traditional and expanded *woredas*, the program addressed **339,094** beneficiaries. This shows that accomplishments exceeded the target number of beneficiaries due to the requested change in the distribution plan illustrated above, and agreed to by all parties.

CRS Ethiopia implements PSNP through local implementing partners: Ethiopian Catholic Church – Social and Development Coordinating Office of Harar (ECC-SDCOH); Wonji Catholic Church (WCC), under the Ethiopia Catholic Church – Social and Development Coordinating Office of Meki (ECC-SDCOM); and Missionaries of Charity (MOC) which serves 34,250 most destitute and needy people including orphans in 15 urban centers.

¹ This figure does not include the 20% contingency

² Expanded *woredas* include: Babile, Deder, Melka Bello, Midhega, Sahlla, Arsi- Negele and Seru. All are located in Oromiya Regional State

³ Food Security Program Directorate of the Disaster Management and Food Security Sector (DMFSS) and USAID signed an agreement on February 2, 2009 on this new cash/food split and expansion to new *woredas*. Beneficiaries received three months food and three months cash (six months resources) where cash transfer is done by the government. With the exception of food transfer, CRS/Ethiopia will report on its six traditional *woredas*.

⁴ This includes Dire Dawa, Kersa, Gorogutu and Sire

This Annual Results Report (ARR) covers activities implemented in CRS Ethiopia in six traditional MYAP *woredas*. It is structured per the fiscal year 2009 ARR guidance which includes: introduction, success stories, lessons learnt and attachments - accomplished during the reporting period under the Title II funding Cooperative Agreement (TA# FFP-A-00-08-00077-00). Activities accomplished from August 1st, 2008 to September 30, 2008, include (i) drafting, reviewing, finalizing and signature of agreement between CRS Ethiopia and local implementing partners and (ii) preliminary preparations for the MYAP start up workshop. Major accomplishments during the reporting period are summarized below:

- MYAP start-up workshops organized for government and partner staff to enhance understanding of the program. A total of 254 people (224 male and 30 female) attended the workshops. Similar workshops were also conducted at *woredas* and *kebele* levels.
- 59 public works projects including soil and water conservation, feeder road, and other social infrastructures were accomplished, contributing to the overall effort made to reduce food insecurity.
- Trainings focusing on technology promotion, crop diversification, market-led production, health and nutrition provided to 1,640 farmers, government and project staff.
- A total of 272 improved seeds varieties including crop and vegetable seeds and 8,209 high value fruit seedlings were distributed, benefiting about 3,672 farmers.
- 14 livelihood fairs (five seed fairs and nine animal fairs) were organized with 959 households benefited.
- 294 farmers received training on Savings and Internal Lending Community (SILC) methodology with 68 new SILC groups established in target areas.
- 6 rounds of food distribution completed in 13 target *woredas* (6 traditional; 7 expansion). A total of 21,655.36 MT of Title II food commodities (19,208.67 MT cereals, 594.15 MT of veg. oil and 1,852 MT of YSP) distributed to 339,094 beneficiaries of whom 86% are public work participants and 14% direct support. In addition, as part of one month risk financing mechanism, CRS allocated 1875 MT Title II food resources and 110,624 PSNP beneficiaries in four *woredas*
- 4,565 MT of Title II food commodities distributed to 34,250 beneficiaries (5,450 in-patient and 28,800 out-patient) in 14 MOC urban homes throughout the country.

1.2. RESULTS

Goal: Reduce food insecurity of the most vulnerable households in Ethiopia.

SO1: By 2011, vulnerable households in targeted areas have protected and enhanced livelihood capacity

IR 1.1: Rehabilitated communal natural assets through intensive natural resource management

Public works activities

During the reporting period, planning and implementation of public works took place with the participation of targeted communities and the close technical support from the implementing partners and local government staff. As a result, 59 public works projects were completed. See summary below. For greater detail, please see Supplementary Material Attachment H.1: CRS Ethiopia FY 2009 - MYAP Public Work Accomplishments.

Soil and water conservation activities

Different types of soil and water conservation activities were implemented including both physical and biological conservation (tree seedling and grasses) in most degraded areas. Key activities include: construction of 4,730,463 m³ stone check-dams; 13,740 km of hillside terracing; 4,546 eyebrow basins; 1,868 km of soil bunds; and 62,794 m³ cut-off drains. (See Table 1.) As result of these activities, large volume of soil was protected from erosion, thus improving the soil moisture retention capacity. .

Table 1: Major soil and water conservation planned and achieved in FY 2009

Activity	Unit	Planned	Achieved	(%)
Stone check-dam construction	m ³	4,765,799	4,730,463	99
Hillside terracing	km	3,360	13,740	409
Eyebrow basin construction	No	3,975	4,546	114
Soil bund construction	km	1,423	1,868	131
Cut-off drain construction	m ³	72,695	62,794	86

Biological conservation

Physical and biological conservation measures were integrated to increase effectiveness of soil and water conservation activities. As a result, 11 nurseries were established, 397 hectr of hill side enclosed, and 1,742,784 seedlings were produced and planted (Table 2) which resulted in improved vegetation coverage of the degraded areas.

Table 2: Main biological conservation planned and achieved in FY 2009

Activity	Unit	Planned	Achieved	(%)
Nursery establishment	No	6	11	183
Area closure	Ha	492	397	81
Seedling Production	No	2,288,933	1,742,784	76

Water development

The main activities accomplished in the area of water include: digging of 230 m³ shallow wells; excavation of 131,404 m³ irrigation canals; and construction of 176 km of irrigation canals. (See Table 3.) As a result, access to water for human and livestock consumption as well as production improved.

Table 3: Major water development planned and achieved in FY 2009

Activity	Unit	Planned	Achieved	(%)
Digging shallow well (water)	m ³	230	230	100
Irrigation canal excavation	m ³	132,300	131,404	99
Irrigation canal construction	km	181	176	97

Rural feeder road⁵ construction

Construction of a total of 380 km rural feeder roads, maintenance of 1,568 km of rural feeder roads and collection and transportation of 26,515 m³ stones were some of the key activities completed through public works. (See Table 4). This has improved road connectivity among neighboring *kebeles* resulting in better access to markets and other services.

Table 4: Rural feeder road construction planned and achieved in FY 2009

Activity	Unit	Planned	Achieved	(%)
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⁵ Close follow up and technical support provided to improve quality of the feeder road

Farm feeder road construction	km	212	380	179
Road maintenance	km	655	1,568	239
Stone collection	m ³	31,233	26,515	85

Social infrastructures development

Some of the social infrastructures completed through public works includes: construction of 101 school classrooms; 1,924 community latrines; 7 development agent houses; and 8 health posts. (See Table 5.) These community structures contributed to improving access to social services, while increasing enrollment of school aged children.

Table 5: Key social infrastructure development planned and achieved in FY 2009

Activity	Unit	Planned	Achieved	(%)
School classroom construction	No	119	101	85
Community latrine construction	No	2,299	1,924	84
DA house construction	No	9	7	78
Health post construction	No	5	8	160

IR 1.2: Strengthened physical and human assets through expanded application of Multiple Use Schemes (MUS).

As stipulated in the proposal, this IR was not funded by USAID/FFP but through CRS’ private fundraising efforts, as part of its effort to diversify funding sources and also to complement FFP funding. CRS Ethiopia secured \$500,000 to implement two multiple use schemes located in two MYAP (PSNP) *woredas*: *Chefe kebele* in *Meta woreda* and *Balale kebele* in *Dodota woreda*.

The *Chefe* scheme utilizes four springs to provide safe and adequate water to 11,145 people, 3,500 livestock, as well as supporting 70 households (352 people) with small scale irrigation on 17.5 hectares – approximately 0.25 ha/household. The yield of the four different springs originating from the one aquifer is estimated at 14.96 liters/second. Capping of the four springs is already completed. The community has also supported and is benefiting from the construction of two 50 m³ concrete reservoirs, 1.5 km of pipeline, 4 water points, 1 cattle trough, and 4 spring box or collection chambers with pumps installed.

Similarly, the *Balale* scheme is an extension of the existing system which will benefit an additional 3,126 people. Community mobilization, survey of pipeline profile and the establishment of water and sanitation committees has occurred. 80% completed are construction of a 50 m³ concrete reservoir, installation of the pipeline, and development of 3 water points and 1 cattle trough. This multiple use scheme is expected to be completed at the end of Q1 FY 2010.

IR 1.3: Vulnerable households have adopted appropriate agriculture production and diversification practices.

Under this IR, CRS Ethiopia and its implementing partners introduced improved technologies that will enhance household income diversification practices - including provision of agricultural inputs such as high value crop seeds, fruit seedlings and vegetable seeds, and identification of market opportunities. The main accomplishments during the reporting period are:

Training on improved crop management including IPM and use of manure

A three-day training was given to 772 persons (715 farmers, 34 DAs, and 23 project staff) drawn from PSNP traditional *woredas*. The training was focused on improved crop management including integrated pest management (IPM) and use of manure including composts. Trainings

were held at each woreda using resource persons from government and partners. Major topics covered during the training included: improved crop management practices, integrated pest management (IPM), preparation and use of compost in improving soil fertility. These trainings have contributed to farmer's understanding in identifying and controlling major crop pests and in preparing and using manure/compost.

Provision of seeds of improved cash crops and drought resistant varieties to farmers

125.5 quintals of seeds for improved cash crops and drought resistant, early maturing and high yielding varieties were distributed to 775 households (128 female-headed) in Dire Dawa (454), Dodota (244) and Sire (56) *woredas*. Types of seeds distributed include: sorghum, groundnut, maize, wheat and white pea bean. A total of 165 hectare of farm land was covered. Farmers reported that yield will be below average⁶ due to poor performance of rain in the area.

Provision of seedlings of fruit crops

A total of 8,209 improved fruit seedlings including mango (7,529), apple (530), and avocado (150) were distributed to 1,611 beneficiary households in Dire Dawa, Kersa, Gorogutu and Meta. It is noted that farmers' interest towards planting fruit trees has significantly increased⁷. For instance, apple has become popular in Meta and Gorogutu *woredas*. Some farmers who planted apple in the past have now started generating income from fruit sales. A kilo of apples on average costs 32 Birr (US\$ 2.50)⁸ in local markets.

Organizing seed and small ruminant fairs

During the reporting period, five seed fairs were organized in the most seed insecure *kebeles* of Gorogutu, Dodota and Sire *woredas*, benefiting 406 households (81 female-headed). Beneficiaries purchased and utilized 85.66 quintals of different local seeds. Each beneficiary household received a voucher with a value ranging from 75 to 200 Birr, based on their need assessment. A total of 23 vendors participated in the fairs supplying different crop seeds to the market, enabling seed insecure households to access seeds and plant their crops.

Similarly, nine small ruminant fairs were conducted in Dire Dawa, Kersa, Meta, and Gorogutu *woredas* which benefited a total of 553 households (362 female-headed). Beneficiaries managed to purchase a total of 1,199 small ruminants (1,125 goats and 74 sheep). Each beneficiary household received a voucher value ranging from 400 to 540 Birr. The fairs have generally helped to build household assets which will eventually contribute to graduation from PSNP.

Training on technology verification and promotion

As part of continues capacity strengthening efforts of the program, trainings have been organized on technology verification and promotion for target households. A total of 39 participants (36 male and 3 female) drawn from farmers, development agents, woreda, zonal, MARC research attended the training. As a result participants obtained better understanding about technology generation, verification and promotion mechanisms most importantly under farmers' conditions and also expected to contribute to further strengthen the current agricultural extension system

IR 1.4: Vulnerable farmers have increased income and access to markets through adopting appropriate agro-enterprise practices.

⁶ Though pre-harvest crop assessment is not done yet, fielded observations as well as report from the farmers show that much is not expected. In areas like Dodota and Sire, for example, it is reported that the crop is damaged due to shortage of rain

⁷ High value fruit seedling has been introduced to PSNP *woredas* since 2007

⁸ 1 USD = 12.8 ETB.

Farmers Training

In Dire Dawa and Gorogutu *woredas* a total of 265 farmers (230 male and 35 female) received a three-day training on production of economic/high value crops, group formation, and marketing skills. The training was organized in collaboration with the relevant local government institutions. As a result of the training, farmers are able to include or consider the value of market driven production practices into their farm decision-making process.

Provision of vegetable crops seeds to irrigation users groups

As part of promoting high value vegetable crops, local partners distributed 16.8kg vegetable seeds to 36 households (16 female-headed) who are currently practicing small-scale irrigation in Dodota and Sire *woredas*. It is anticipated that this intervention will help households improve their farm income. A two-day workshop organized to link vegetable producers and buyers was attended by 41 participants composed of producing farmers, buyers and middlemen as a result better understanding has been created among the market actors.

Provision of seeds of white pea bean and potato tubers for scaling up

Many farmers, particularly in the rift valley area, have shown interest to participate in white pea bean seed production and marketing. To this end, 130 quintals of improved white pea bean seed have been distributed for scaling up to 1,040 farmers (854 male and 166 female) in Meta and Gorogutu *woredas*. Farmers planted about 215 hectare of land though much is not expected to yield a harvest due to poor performance of rain in these areas. Similarly, 135 quintals of potato tubers were provided to 135 farmers involved in small-scale irrigation in Meta.

Training on beekeeping

30 households (22 from Dodota and 8 from Sire) participated in beekeeping improvement training. Participants were drawn from seven PSNP *kebeles* of Dodota and Sire *woreda*. The training enabled participants to have better understanding and skills in improved honey production. The training also included the distribution of 16 modern beehives and accessories as part of promoting the technology

Organizing farmers in fattening groups

Seven small ruminant-fattening groups comprising 140 members were organized in Dodota and Sire *woredas*. Efforts have been made to link these groups with micro-finance institutions so that they will be able to access credit to expand their operation.

Training on livestock and feed management

With the aim of improving the current livestock and livestock feed management practices in Dodota and Sire *woredas*, a three-day training was organized on livestock and livestock feed management. The training was attended by 44 participants (38 male and 6 female) drawn from *woreda* agricultural experts, development agents, project officers, and animators. The training was focused on the capacity gap of the participants and enabled them to understand the underlying causes of and strategies to be employed with such issues as use of straw and crop residues, growing legumes, and urea/molasses supplementation. To this effect, seven quintals of forage seeds (Rhodes grass, lablab, cow pea, and pigeon pea) were purchased and distributed to 75 farmers, although the expected yield is in doubt due to poor rain.

IR 1.5: Rural families have improved farm and off-farm income opportunities

Training on Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC)

SILC is believed to mitigate cash shortage and improve the savings practices of targeted households in the PSNP areas. A four-day Training of Trainers was given to 46 trainees (34 male and 12 female) drawn from Dodota and Sire *woredas*. The trainees were composed of *woreda* supervisors/experts, development agents, and partners staff. The training was arranged with the aim of enabling participants to have clear understanding on SILC concepts and methodologies so as to strengthen the existing SILC groups and establish new ones. Similar training sessions were conducted in Meta, Kersa and Dire Dawa and a total of 294 SILC members (16 male and 278 female) trained. The training was given by a resource person from micro-finance institute and the focus of the training was SILC principles and methodologies, record keeping, and disbursement. As a result, the group has improved its record keeping and it is also noted that interests are growing around the neighboring non PSNP communities.

Establishing SILC groups and provision of SILC materials

During the reporting period, sixty-eight new SILC groups comprising 1,309 members (242 male & 1,067 female) were established in the six traditional PSNP *woredas*. Of this, fifty-one groups have already started monthly saving and giving out loans. The number of SILC groups as well as the number of members per group varies from *woreda* to *woreda* and is linked with livelihood interventions such as seed and animal fairs. Every newly established SILC group was provided with the necessary SILC materials which include lockable cash boxes, padlocks, keys, record-keeping journals and related stationeries. So far, the groups have saved a total of Birr 47,530 out of which Birr 40,582 (85%) has been given out as loan to their members with interest ranging from 5% to 10%. Members used the money to run small business and to cover household expenses.

SO2: By 2011, human capacities of vulnerable households in targeted areas are protected and enhanced through improved health and nutrition status

IR 2.1: Targeted households have improved newborn and child health and nutrition

A four-day training of trainers was given to 47 health personnel (10 male and 37 female), *woreda* health officers, and health extension workers drawn from Dodota and Sire *woredas* with the aim of enhancing their capacity to implement the 17 health extension package components set by GOE. The health extension workers were also supported with the necessary materials to continue working effectively on the health management information system (HMIS)

Eighty-one volunteer community health workers were trained in Dodota and Sire *woredas* with the aim of implementing environmental sanitation practices at community and household levels. The training focused on personal hygiene, excreta disposal, solid and liquid waste disposal, and health education and environmental health survey. As a result, community health workers have mobilized and raised communities' awareness regarding environmental sanitation and have reduced the practice of open defecation.

Three days of training was organized on Essential Nutrition Action (ENA) for 24 health extension workers (14 male & 10 female) drawn from Dire Dawa, Meta, Kersa and Gorogutu *woredas*. The main objectives were to enable participants to understand the importance of a balanced diet, food preservation methods (especially vegetables), and to practically show how participants can prepare such a diet with minimum cost. Similar training was given to 37 health extension workers (5 male and 32 female) selected from Dodota and Sire *woredas* focusing on home gardening and improving child nutrition as well as increase source of household income.

Training on Community Based Nutrition (CBN) was given to 40 nutrition focal persons (23 male and 17 female) selected from 30 different *kebeles* of Dire Dawa, Kersa, Meta and Gorogutu *woredas* with the objective of strengthening community capacity to assess and analyze existing situation of malnutrition and to take action to improve the nutritional status of women and children (triple-cycle-approach)⁹. The main topics covered were: health in relation to nutrition; promotion of hygiene education; growth monitoring and action; promotion of optimal breast feeding (complementary feeding-maternal nutrition); control of micronutrient deficiencies (Vit. A, Iron, *etc*); main forms of malnutrition and corresponding signs and symptoms; and tools used for determining the level of malnutrition. At the end of the training, participants were provided with different materials for Informal Education System (IES) which would be used to differentiate the clinical signs and symptoms of malnutrition.

Training was also organized on IMNCI for 38 nurses (14 male & 10 female) drawn from Kersa, Meta, Gorogutu and Dire Dawa with the objective to enhance knowledge of trainees on IMNCI. The topics covered included how to assess, classify and treat sick young infants through the four methods (ask, listen, look and feel). Similarly, 28 health workers received training on Community-Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illness (C-IMNCI).

Refresher training was held on malaria eradication for 46 malaria agents (43 male and 3 female) selected from Meta, Dire Dawa, Kersa and Gorogutu *woredas*. Trainees were specifically drawn from severely affected *kebeles* of target *woredas*.

A four-days refresher training on Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) was given to 60 nurses (59 male and 11 female) coming from traditional PSNP *woredas* with the aim of improving knowledge and skills on managing a clinical cold chain and the necessary equipment for maintaining quality of vaccines. The training covered various topics including cold chain management and monitoring of equipment used in health centers, freezing ice-packs, and maintaining the vaccine fridges and monitoring its temperature.

“We have healthy children” module was pre-tested in Dodota and Sire *woredas* with the objective to see whether participatory learning and planning activities in the module work at the community level and to make modification based on feedback from the community. The pre-testing was specifically conducted in Belale and Amigna Dabasod *kebeles* with 48 people, ten of whom were couples.

In summary, different trainings provided by CRS and partners on various topics have impacted on household behavior including environment sanitation, nutrition, personal hygiene, acute watery diarrhea, and malaria control.

IR 2.2: Community members practice improved sanitation and hygiene behaviors

This IR has not been budgeted in this proposal due to the assumption that funding will be secured from other sources. However, some of the activities were implemented in conjunction with IR 2.1

SO3: Safety Net programming effectively reaches the most vulnerable

IR 3.1: Vulnerable households have predictable food over six months to cover food gaps

⁹ Considering family, community and external resources

PSNP food transfer

The initial plan was to undertake six rounds of food transfer in the six traditional *woredas* for 201,529 beneficiaries. Due to the cash/ food split directive given by the government, the original assumption (six month food transfer to six *woredas*) was changed to include three months cash and three months food. As per this plan, CRS Ethiopia made food transfers in **13 *woredas*** including the seven expanded PSNP *woredas* and has addressed a total of 339,094 beneficiaries of which 137,565 beneficiaries were from the expanded *woredas*. (See Table 6).

During the reporting period, Title II food commodities were dispatched to 46 distribution sites in traditional, expanded *woredas* and one month risk financing¹⁰ transferred a total of 21,655.36 MT of Title II food commodities (19,208.67 MT cereals, 594.15 MT of veg. oil and 1,852 MT of YSP) to 339,094 beneficiaries¹¹ in 13 *woredas*. Of the total beneficiaries, about 86% were public work and 14 % direct support. In addition, as part of one month mechanism, For details on PSNP food distributions, please see supplementary material attachment H.2: CRS Ethiopia - MYAP/ PSNP Food Distribution Status

Table 6: Original and actual plan of PSNP beneficiaries and number of food distribution rounds

Woredas	Planned Beneficiary	Planned rounds	Actual Beneficiary	Actual rounds
Kersa*	32,842	6	32,842	3
Meta*	40,770	6	40,770	3
Gorogutu*	27,880	6	27,880	3
Dire Dawa*	63,137	6	63,137	6
Dodota*	28,009	6	28,009	3
Sire*	8,891	6	8,891	3
Shalla	0	0	8728	3
Arsi Negele	0	0	11438	3
Seru	0	0	9049	3
Deder	0	0	25000	3
Melkabello	0	0	24626	3
Babile	0	0	31898	3
Midega	0	0	26826	3
Sub Total	201,529		339,094	

*Remark- *20% contingency beneficiaries in traditional woredas received food for up to six months.*

Carryover: At the end of September 30, 2009, CRS/Ethiopia reported to USAID/FFP estimate of the carryover Title II and requested approval for one month additional support to PSNP hot-spot *woredas* as part of the GOE's risk financing mechanism. Per FFP approval¹² CRS allocated 1,875 MT for one month of risk financing in Dire Dawa, Kersa, Gorogut and Sire *woredas*. The amount of carryover from FY 2009 is estimated about 210 MT¹³ of cereal.

¹⁰ CRS allocated 1875 MT Title II food resources and addressed 110,624 PSNP beneficiaries in four *woredas*(Dire Dawa, Gorogutu, Kersa and Sire).

¹¹ Some beneficiaries reported that the quality of the sorghum was not as good as the local one

¹² Via e-mail dated September 29, 2009 from FFP/W

¹³ The figure is estimate and subject to change

Cash/food split: In FY2009, the GOE adopted a modality of PSNP resources transfer considering the primacy of cash first principle and to balance food shortages in the PSNP program. USAID accepted the request and agreed to implement the plan in NGO *woredas* and expand food distributions to non-NGO *woredas*. As per the agreement, NGOs will not be accountable for activities in the new *woredas* except food transfers, nor will they cover Capital/Admin costs for the new *woredas*. Despite several challenges, CRS/ Ethiopia and its local implementing partners have successfully implemented the plan as per the agreement

Food allocation and related transport payments have been completed in all expanded *woredas*. In fact, warehouse facilities were not sufficient to accommodate food commodities allocated both from PSNP and JEOP programs resulting in the potential delay of dispatching commodities. CRS, through local implementing partners and in consultation with the local government officials, set detailed food dispatch schedule for both programs and overcome warehouse constraints without causing significant difficulty on programs implementation.

IR 3.2: Increased GOE institutional capacity to implement PSNP activities.

It is noted that Cooperative Agreement (TA# FFP-A-00-08-00077-00) has been effective as of August 5, 2008 and an ARR was not submitted for the period August 1, 2008 through September 30, 2008. Few activities were accomplished during that period, however, several important activities did take place including (i) drafting, reviewing, finalizing and signature of agreement between CRS Ethiopia and local implementing partners, and (ii) preliminary preparations for the MYAP start up workshop.

Start-up workshop: As part of strengthening the government's capacity to effectively implement PSNP activities, CRS Ethiopia organized two three-day start-up workshops with 254 people (224 male and 30 female) in attendance. The workshops were conducted in different places taking into consideration the proximity to project areas. Participants were drawn from federal, regional, zonal and *woreda* offices, as well as local implementing partners. Subsequently, CRS Ethiopia's implementing partners in collaboration with *woreda* Food Security Offices organized similar workshops at *woreda* and *kebele* levels attended by food security task force members and development agents. By doing so, partners and local government have managed to enhance the depth of knowledge at the community level.

Distribution of fuel saving stoves: Considering the high rate of deforestation and shortage of fuel wood in project areas, a total of 225 fuel-saving stoves were distributed to beneficiaries. It was reported that as a result of this intervention households saved time that would have been spent collecting fire wood, enabling them to use their time for more productive income-generating activities. It was also noted that this impact was felt mainly with women and girls as they are the ones responsible for fire wood collection and cooking activities.

IR 3.3: The immediate humanitarian needs of the "poorest of the poor" in 15 urban and semi-urban areas throughout Ethiopia will have been met on a consistent basis.

Food transfer to MOC beneficiaries: CRS Ethiopia through the Missionaries of Charity (MOC) addresses the most chronically destitute people including the terminally ill, aged, mentally challenged, people living with AIDS, orphans, and children infected and affected by HIV and AIDS. These people are categorized as in-patient and out-patient beneficiaries. During the reporting period, food transfers have been made for eight rounds resulting in 3,894.52 MT of Title II food commodities distributed to 34,250 beneficiaries (5,450 in-patients and 28,800 out-

patients) in 15 urban homes throughout the country. The amount of carry over from FY 2009 is estimated at about 1,415 MT¹⁴. See Attachment H.2 for further detail.

2. Success stories

“I am dreaming big”

Forty-year-old Habiba Umer lives with her husband and ten children in Gende Buro village of Gemechu Dusse *kebele* of Meta *woreda*, Oromia Region. The family makes a living as subsistence farmers, growing sorghum, horse bean, sweet potatoes, and chat on a half-hectare of farmland. Their production was not enough to cover household expenses and as a result, the family was targeted for assistance through the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). Until recently, Habiba and her family didn't have access to credit facility in the area. When the family faced critical financial constraints, Habiba and her husband used to borrow money from local lenders at very high interest rates – up to 100% at times.

In May 2007, with support from USAID funding, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and its implementing partner, Hararghe Catholic Secretariat (HCS), partnered with a group of interested community members to establish a Savings and Internal Lending Community – SILC - group so as to mitigate immediate cash shortage and improve saving practices of target beneficiaries including Habiba. The total number of group members was 26 and all were women. Then, HCS, in collaboration with the local Cooperative Promotion Office, organized a two-day training for them on SILC concepts and methodologies. The group also received necessary SILC materials which included a lockable metal cash box and other stationary materials. Habiba was elected as treasurer because of her active participation. Like other group members, Habiba was contributing 20 Birr per month (US\$ 1.50) for saving and social funding.



*Habiba Umer with her new house and two goats
(Photo by CRS)*

After she joined the SILC group, Habiba obtained various benefits. She said, “Thanks to SILC, I can now easily access money for small business as well as social needs. Last year, I borrowed 700 Birr and purchased corrugated iron sheets to build a new house; I borrowed 400 Birr to cover medical expenses of my two sons; I borrowed 300 Birr and purchased a goat for fattening and sold for better price after a while.”

In May 2009, the group shared its saving and started another group again. Habiba received 620 Birr from the pay out and she purchased a goat. She also gave some money to her elder son when he left home to support his resettlement. She still

continued saving and doing small business. Habiba developed a saving culture and encourages others to organize themselves into SILC groups. Her SILC group is now a model for others.

She said, “Thanks to CRS and HCS for showing us the way. We have come from darkness to light. I am dreaming big - I want to buy a truck and do business!”

3. Lessons Learned

¹⁴ This figure is subject to change

- Program integration is a basis for asset-creation at the household level: CRS and its PSNP implementing partners have learned that addressing chronically food insecure households through different livelihood interventions will enhance the possibility of asset creation as well as asset building. In this regard, CRS and partners have integrated PSNP/ MYAP with the PSNP PLUS where one program should overlap with the other in providing interventions at household level. Public work activities like rural access roads have also facilitated communications of people and access to social services such as education and health services; movement of agricultural commodities to markets and thereby contributed in promoting value chain. CRS Ethiopia plans to continue promoting program integration in order to build household assets.
- CRS Ethiopia and its partners have learned that communities will only make genuine and sustainable commitments to improved watershed management as long as they secure immediate benefits. Thus, it is important that soil and water conservation interventions also promote increased agricultural production, which has proven to be one of the most appreciated benefits. While the construction of soil and water conservation structures is an important first step in rehabilitating degraded watersheds, it was found equally important that genuine commitment and participation of communities in maintaining these structures. It was observed that NRM activities both on private and communal land have helped farmers to improve soil fertility and productivity of their crop land by reducing the magnitude of soil erosion.
- CRS Ethiopia and its partners have learned that community involvement is critical in securing widespread community acceptance for the enclosure of communal land. This can be done by establishing of management committees, which are comprised of community members who already have experience in managing enclosed areas and promoting a sense of community ownership.
- Strong partnership with the local government staff is panacea for sustainability: CRS's local implementing partners have limited staff particularly at *kebele*/community levels. To overcome this problem, partners established a mechanism where partner staff focus on capacity building aspects while government staff, notably the development and health extension agents, and community leaders are fully and actively involved in planning and project implementation. CRS/Ethiopia and its implementing partner learned that good understanding and cooperation between government and partner/NGO staff will be a critical factor for project success.
- Re-targeting of beneficiaries did not result in lowering PSNP beneficiary numbers. CRS Ethiopia and its implementing partners learned that despite the re-targeting, beneficiary figure remained the same because the *woredas* opted for replacement and used re-targeting as a mechanism for correcting exclusion and inclusion errors.
- Plan for the cash - food spilt was not shared with *woreda*, zonal and regional government officials from the very beginning. As a result there was a strong resistance at all levels including the community. CRS and its implementing partners learned that the plan followed a top-down approach. This impacted the program implementation particularly in NGO-supported PSNP *woredas*. CRS and partners were also challenged in establishing the agreement to transport commodities to the newly expanded *woredas*.

Specific challenges encountered in the course of program implementation:

- Agreements with Regional Governments: CRS/Ethiopia and local implementing partners have made significant efforts to effectively implement the MYAP. However Government Proclamation #621/2009 (Proclamation to provide for the Registration and Regulation of Charities and Societies) has created a challenge, particularly for the local partners in delaying Regional Agreements. As a result, agreements between the Oromiya Regional Government and CRS Ethiopia's local implementing partners (ECC-SDCOH and ECC-SDCOM) took much longer than expected and was not signed until March 2009 -- five months delayed.
- During the reporting period, the overall performance of short and long rains was poor. To this effect, almost all traditional and expanded PSNP *woredas* have suffered from both complete failure of *belg* (short- rainy season) as well as delayed of *meher* (long rainy season) combined with increased cereal prices in the markets. The situation was worse in some of the PSNP *woredas* and forced the government to institute two months additional resource transfer for hot-spot PSNP *woredas* as part of risk financing mechanism to reduce asset depletion and thereby protect PSNP investment. Out of the five hotspot *woredas* identified by the government, CRS has allocated one month food transfer to four *woredas*¹⁵ with the exception of Meta which is expected to be covered by the government.
- Warehouse challenges due to overlapping of PSNP/MYAP with JEOP programs in almost all expanded *woredas*: Overlap of the two programs put stress on CRS warehouse facilities. CRS, in conjunction with local implementing partners and local government officials, set detailed food dispatch schedules for both programs and overcame the warehouse constraint without causing significant difficulty on program implementation.
- Beneficiaries in the traditional PSNP *woredas* resisted cash/ food split plan: CRS Ethiopia and its local implementing partners with the collaboration of the local government officials had to carry out a series of discussions to convince the affected communities. Key concern raised by the community was that (i) the cash wage cannot buy three kilograms of cereal due to high prices and (ii) women also emphasized the possibility of cash to be used for unintended purposes is very high and they do not want to run the risk. Similarly it was noted that local government officials delayed PSNP food distribution in assumption that beneficiaries may face critical food shortage in July - August.
- Cash transfer both for distribution as well as transport payment appeared to go through long bureaucratic processes in the expansion *woredas*: Getting these processes established delayed the distributions and all three rounds of cash were delivered at the same time¹⁶.
- Re-targeting of beneficiaries took longer than needed as a result public work started late and this in turn affected the timely food transfer: In Dodota *woreda* the re-targeting took months and yet the beneficiary figure remained the same because the *woreda* opted for replacement and used re-targeting as a mechanism for correcting exclusion and inclusion errors.
- GOE collaboration: Though discussed and agreed to, separate payrolls for direct support which would have de-linked the food distribution schedule from the public work was not implemented simply because the local government officials lacked the commitment to take up the issue and push for a decision. As a result, direct beneficiaries had to wait for the completion of the public works and its related verification.

¹⁵ These include Goro Gutu, Kersa, Sire and Dire Dawa

¹⁶ In most cash / food split *woredas* cash transfer took place in June/ July

- High turnover of government staff: In *woredas* such as Kersa, for example, the staff in Agriculture and Rural Development as well as in Food Security offices is entirely new so it took them longer to understand the program. There was no proper handing-over on basic documents such as manuals and project agreements; no mechanisms are established at *woreda* level to aid transition periods. As a result, decisions on issues such as food transfers are delayed.
- VAT: USAID has changed the procedure so that it will be handled on a reimbursement basis which will help reduce the process and save time.

4. Attachments:

- A. Indicator Performance Tracking Table;
- B. Detailed Implementation Plan;
- C. Standardized Annual performance Questionnaire;
- D. Tracking Table for Beneficiaries and Resources;
- E. Expenditure Report;
- F. Monetization Table; *not applicable because monetization budget covered from 202(e)*
- G. Baseline Survey, Mid-term or Evaluation Reports; *not applicable, because the 2005 baseline survey is considered as per the instruction from FFP and Mid-tem evaluation is planned for FY 2010*
- H. Supplemental Materials;
 - H.1 CRS Ethiopia FY 2009 - MYAP Public Work Accomplishments
 - H.2 FY 2009 CRS Ethiopia - MYAP/PSNP Food Distribution Status
 - H.3 Linkages and complementarities with other projects
- I. Completeness Checklist.

Attachment A Indicator Performance Tracking Table
FY 2008- 2011 MYAP

Indicator	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline	Year 1 (FY 08-09)			Year 2 (FY 09-10)			Year 3 (FY 10-11)			LOA		
			Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	
SO1: By 2011, vulnerable households in targeted area have enhanced livelihood capacity														
II 1 Impact Average number of months of adequate food provisioning (FFP)	+	4 months	N.A			N.A			8			8		
II 2 (Impact) Average household dietary diversity score (FFP)	+	2.57 score	N.A			N.A			4.32			4.32		
II3 (Impact) Average value of assets (tools, livestock, domestic) in targeted HHs (USAID/ET)	+	Birr 6329	N.A			N.A			9493			9493		
IR 1.1: Communal natural assets rehabilitated														
MI1 (Outcome) Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructure to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance (FFP)		108	N.A			N.A			N.A			108		
MI2 (Outcome) Percentage annual soil loss (USAID/ET)	-	-	25%	33%	132%	60%			75%			75%		
MI 3 (output) Number of hectares under intensive/improved natural resource management	+	2681	12,974	12,324	95%	13040			13243			39218		
MI 4 (output) Number of individuals trained in NRM	+	-	268	-	0	280			265			813		

Attachment A Indicator Performance Tracking Table
FY 2008- 2011 MYAP

Indicator	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline	Year 1 (FY 08-09)			Year 2 (FY 09-10)			Year 3 (FY 10-11)			LOA		
			Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	
IR 1.2: Targeted households physical and human assets strengthened The activities under this IR will be implemented as an integrated part of the project but are not funded from this proposal. Targets will be set once funding is secured														
MI 1 outcome % of water points that have at least two or more use	+		-	2										
MI 2 outcome Number of functional water users associations	+		-	5										
MI 3 output Number of water points developed /rehabilitated	+		-	70										
MI4 output Number of irrigation systems developed	+		-	-										
IR 1.3.: Vulnerable households have adopted appropriate agriculture production and diversification practices														
MI 1(outcome) Percentage of farmers using a project defined minimum number (at least two) of sustainable agricultural technologies (FFP)	+	-	65	70	107	80			95			95		
MI 2(output) Number of additional hectares under improved agricultural technologies/management practices	+	376	679	657	97	779			860			2318		

Attachment A Indicator Performance Tracking Table
FY 2008- 2011 MYAP

Indicator	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline	Year 1 (FY 08-09)			Year 2 (FY 09-10)			Year 3 (FY 10-11)			LOA	
			Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved
MI 3(output) Number of rural households benefiting ¹ directly from MYAP interventions (USAID/ET)		33740	33740	33740	100	33740			33740			33740	
MI 4 (output) Number of individuals trained in agriculture production and diversification (disaggregated by gender, staff, farmers, government staff)(USAID/ET)	+	1788	2190	1370	63	2560			2305			7055	
MI 5 output Number of farmers participated in visit (disaggregated by field day, exchange visit)	+	-	300	-	0	360			360			1,020	
IR 1.4: Vulnerable farmers increase marketing of farm products.													
MI 1 (outcome) Number of organizations/groups adopting appropriate agro-enterprise practices	+		60	122	200	60			60			180	
MI 2 (outcome) Number of productive livelihood strategies employed by supported communities (USAID/ET)	+		3	3	100	5			7			7	

¹ The benefits include livelihood fairs, etc

Attachment A Indicator Performance Tracking Table
FY 2008- 2011 MYAP

Indicator	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline	Year 1 (FY 08-09)			Year 2 (FY 09-10)			Year 3 (FY 10-11)			LOA	
			Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved
MI3 (outcome) Average number of enterprise ² per HH. (USAID/ET)	+	-	2	3	150	3			3			3	
MI 2 (output) Number of vulnerable farmers who are active members in functional agro-enterprise groups	+		1140	1831	161	600			550			2290	
IR 1.5: Rural families have improved farm and off farm income opportunities													
MI 1 (outcome) Sum of average income households obtained from farm and off farm activities increased	+	14	15	16	107	20			30			30	
MI 2 (outcome) % increase in value of SILC group savings	+	14	15	65	433	20			30			30	
MI 3(output) Set of beehives and accessories provided for households	+		30	16	53	40			40			110	
SO2: By 2011, human capabilities of vulnerable households are protected and enhanced through health and nutrition status (utilization)													
II 1 (impact) Percentage of underweight (WAZ < -2) children age 6 -59 months (FFP)	-	32.8	N.A			N.A			31.6			31.6	

² Enterprises are crop seeds, bee hives, fruit trees, vegetable production, forage seeds

Attachment A Indicator Performance Tracking Table
FY 2008- 2011 MYAP

Indicator	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline	Year 1 (FY 08-09)			Year 2 (FY 09-10)			Year 3 (FY 10-11)			LOA	
			Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved
II 2 (impact) % of stunted (HAZ<_-2) children aged 6 -59 months (FFP)	-	36.7	N.A			N.A			35.7			35.7	
<p>IR 2.1: Targeted households have improved newborn and child health and nutrition. These targets apply to 3 woredas only. Similar targets will be set for the other three woredas once funding is secured.</p>													
MI 1 (outcome) Percentage of low-weight for height (wasting WHZ <-2) children age 6-59 months ³ (FFP)	-	10.5	10.5	7.6	138	10			9.5			9.5	
MI 2 (outcome) Percentage of beneficiaries adopting an improved health, nutrition or hygiene behavior [FFP]	+		63	80	127	75			80			80	
MI 3 (outcome) % of households who report washing their hands with soap at least 2 of the critical times. (FFP)	+		70	75	107	80			90			90	
MI 4 (output) Number of health professionals trained (disaggregated by IMCI, C-IMCI, ENA,EPI)	+		192	173	90	192						384	
MI 5 (output) Number of community members trained (disaggregated by community volunteers,	+		370	166	45	370			60			800	

³ Anthropometric measure to regularly monitor the nutritional status of beneficiaries

Attachment A Indicator Performance Tracking Table
FY 2008- 2011 MYAP

Indicator	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline	Year 1 (FY 08-09)			Year 2 (FY 09-10)			Year 3 (FY 10-11)			LOA	
			Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved
nutrition promoters and food preservation techniques)													
MI 6 (output) Number of households supported to initiate backyard gardening	+		240	-	0	420			600			1260	
MI 7 (output) Number of households trained in food preservation techniques	+		50	50	100	50			60			160	
MI 8 (outcome) Number of Health Offices with up to date HMIS			3	-	0	3			3			3	
IR 2.2: Community members practice improved sanitation and hygiene behaviors. The activities under this IR will be implemented as an integrated part of the project but are not funded from this proposal. Targets will be set once funding is secured													
MI 1 (outcome) % of households practicing appropriate personal hygiene	+	-	-	80	-								
MI 2 (outcome) Number of functional WATSAN committee	+	-	-	5	-								
MI 3 (output) Number of people in targeted areas with access to improved sanitation facilities (disaggregated by sex)	+	2500	2500	100									
MI 4 (output) Number of people in targeted areas with access to improved drinking	+	14271	11145	78									

Attachment A Indicator Performance Tracking Table
FY 2008- 2011 MYAP

Indicator	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline	Year 1 (FY 08-09)			Year 2 (FY 09-10)			Year 3 (FY 10-11)			LOA	
			Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved
water supply (disaggregated by sex)													
MI 5 (output) Number of toilets constructed (disaggregated by household, school)	+		1800	1500	83								
SO3: Safety net programming effectively reaches the most vulnerable													
II 1 (impact) Average number of months that most vulnerable population benefiting from safety net programming have enough food (PSNP)	+	4	NA			NA			8			8	
IR 3.1: Vulnerable households have predictable food over six months to cover food gaps													
MI 1 (Output) Number of households benefiting from productive safety net (disaggregated by direct support and public works)	+	33740	33740	40,305	119	33740			33740			33740	
MI 2 (outcome) % of chronically food insecure HHs in the safety net woredas (USAID/ET)	+	13	13	16.1	124	16.1			16.1			16.1	
MI 3 (outcome) Number of months per year resource transfers are required (USAID/ET)	N/A	6	6	6	100	6			6			6	
MI 5 (outcome) Percent of food transfers	+	85	90	85	100	95			100			100	

Attachment A Indicator Performance Tracking Table
FY 2008- 2011 MYAP

Indicator	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline	Year 1 (FY 08-09)			Year 2 (FY 09-10)			Year 3 (FY 10-11)			LOA	
			Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved
made within one month after work accomplished (PSNP)													
MI 4 (output) Amount of food distributed (PSNP)	N/A	20588	20588	21,655.36	105	20588			20588			20588	
IR 3:2: Increased GFDRE institutional capacity to implement PSNP activities													
MI 1 (outcome) Number of assisted communities with improved community capacity as a result of project assistance ⁴ (FFP)	+	10	30	30	100	42			60			132	
MI 2 (outcome) Number of assisted communities with disaster early warning and response systems, in place as a result of project assistance (FFP)	NA		6	Data not Available	-	6			6			6	
MI 3 (Output) Number of staff trained in PSNP program management			54	254	470	54			24			132	
IR 3.3: The immediate humanitarian needs of the “poorest of the poor” in 15 urban and semi-urban areas throughout Ethiopia will have been met on a consistent basis													
MI 1 (outcome) Number of the "poorest of poor" whose immediate food needs have been met	+	40,000	34250	36000	103	22700			22700				

⁴ Kebele food security task forces identifying community needs and make action plans for community development

Attachment A Indicator Performance Tracking Table
FY 2008- 2011 MYAP

Indicator	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline	Year 1 (FY 08-09)			Year 2 (FY 09-10)			Year 3 (FY 10-11)			LOA	
			Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved	% Target met	Target	Achieved
MI 2 (output) Amount of food distributed		8,661	4565	3894.52	85	4580			4580				
MI 4 (output) Number of life skill facilitation conducted	+		36	-	-	48			48			132	
Trigger Indicator													
Number of months where inadequate amount of rain is reported			3	Data Not Available	-	3			3			3	

Note: All unlabeled indicators are CRS' indicators
 II - Impact indicator
 MI - Monitoring indicator
 NA - Not applicable
 NR – Natural Resource
 NRM – Natural Resource Management
 PHAST – Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation

Catholic Relief Services/Ethiopia
MYAP FY'09 Detailed Implementation Plan

Strategic Objective 1: BY 2011, Vulnerable households in targeted area have enhanced livelihood capacity		Implementation Status
Intermediate Result: 1.1 Rehabilitated communal natural assets through intensive natural resource management		
Activity	Responsibility	
Agreement signing and start-up workshop	CRS/partner	Completed
Conduct training on soil and conservation measures	CRS/partner/Government Office	Completed
Purchase conservation tools	Partner/Government Office	Completed
Conduct physical and biological conservation measure on cropland	Partner/Government Office	Completed
Construct stone check dam	Partner/Government Office	Completed
Construct hillside terraces	Partner/Government Office	Completed
Construct cut-off drains	Partner/Government Office	Completed
Discuss with communities and close degraded areas	Partner, Government Office and communities	Completed
Construct ponds	Partner, Government Office and communities	Completed
Construct feeder road	Partner, Government Office and communities	Completed
Produce seedlings	Partner, Government Office and communities	Completed
Conduct pitting	Partner and communities	Completed
Construct micro-basins	Partner and communities	Completed
Plant multipurpose trees around homestead and on communal lands	Partner and communities	Completed
Provide fuel saving stove	CRS/partner	Completed
Maintain schools	Partner/Government Office/communities	Completed
Handover activities		Ongoing
this IR will be implemented as an integrated part of the project but are not funded from this proposal. Targets will be set once funding is secured		
Activity	Responsibility	
Water source development/rehabilitation		
Feasibility study and design	CRS/Partners	Completed
Spring development	CRS/Partners/Woreda	Completed
Spring dev't with extension 250m distance	CRS/Partners/Woreda	Completed
Spring dev't with extension over 10 km distance	CRS/Partners/Woreda	Completed
Rehabilitation of existing water source	CRS/Partners/Woreda	Completed
Hand dug well construction	CRS/Partners/Woreda	Completed
Shallow well drilling and development	CRS/Partners	Completed
Deep borehole drilling and development	CRS/Partners	Cancelled
Rain Water Harvesting	Partners/communities	On-going
Irrigation Development		
Conduct training on irrigation technologies	CRS/Partner/Government Offices	On-going
Divert springs and streams	CRS/Partner/Government Office	On-going
Purchase water pumps for irrigation	CRS/Partner	On-going
Provide pumps	Partner	On-going

Provide drip irrigation kits	Partner	On-going
Construct ground and roof water harvesting structures	CRS/Partner	On-going
Train Water User Committee members	Partner/Government Office/Communities	On-going
Construct shallow wells and provide motor pumps	CRS/Partner	On-going
Handover irrigation activities	Partner/Government Office/communities	On-going

Intermediate Result 1.3: Vulnerable households have adopted appropriate agriculture production and diversification practices		
Activity	Responsibility	
Technology promotion/adaptation and production diversification		
Conduct on-farm verification trials on selected crops/varieties	CRS/Partners	On-going
Train farmers on improved crop management, IPM & use of manure	CRS/Partners/WARDO	Completed
Provide seeds of improved varieties of cash and drought resistant crops	CRS/Partners	Completed
Provide seedlings of fruit crops	CRS/Partners	Completed
Conduct livelihoods /seed fairs	Partners	Completed
Organize ToT on new technology verification and promotion	CRS/Partners/ARC	Completed
Organize field days	Partners	Completed
Organize exposure visits to farmers	Partners	Completed
Intermediate Result 1.4: Vulnerable farmers have increased income and access to markets through adopting appropriate agro-enterprise practices		
Activity	Responsibility	
Market Led Production		
Conduct sub-sector analysis of selected commodities including milk	CRS/Partners	Completed
Organize ToT on production, group formation & marketing skills.	CRS/Partners/ZCO	Completed
Train farmers on production, group formation & marketing skills	CRS/Partners/WCO	Completed
Provide basic seeds of different crops for seed growers	Partners	Completed
Facilitate linkages between seed grower groups and formal seed sector	CRS/Partners	Completed
Organize workshops on strengthening Learning Alliance	CRS/Partners	Completed
Provide vegetables and potato seeds to irrigation user groups	Partners	Completed
Provide seeds of WPB for scaling up	Partners	Completed
Facilitate linkage between market commodity (wpb) producer groups and market actors	CRS/Partners	Completed
Provide training to milk collectors on milk processing, handling and marketing	CRS/Partners/HU	Completed
Train farmers on beekeeping	CRS/Partners/WARDO	Completed
Organize farmers into groups and provide beehives and accessories	Partners	Completed
Organize farmers into groups and provide seed money for fattening	Partners	Completed
Train farmer group members in feed management, fattening and marketing	Partners/WARDO	Completed
Provide dairy goats (ewes and rams)	Partners	Completed
Intermediate Result 1.5: Rural families have improved farm and off-farm income opportunities		
Activity	Responsibility	
Hire Field Agents	CRS/Partners	Completed
Train SILC staff	CRS/Partners	Completed
Establish SILC groups	CRS/Partners	Completed
Train SILC members	CRS/Partners	Completed
Purchase materials (cash box, ledger, etc.)	Partners	Completed
Hold meetings (saving meetings, credit meetings, etc.)	Partners/SILC members	Completed

Strategic Objective 2: By 2011, human capabilities of vulnerable households are protected and enhanced through improved health and nutrition		
Similar targets will be set for the other three woredas once funding is secured.		
Activity	Responsibility	
Conduct TOT trainings for HEWs and supervisors on the HEP implementation guide	CRS/WCC/WorHo/HCS	Completed
Health Extension Workers conduct cascade trainings and regular review meetings for community volunteers and community nutrition promoters	WorHo/WCC/HCS	On-going
Re-produce SARAR and BCC materials	CRS/WCC/WorHo/HCS	On-going
Facilitate implementation of the SARAR and BCC tools		On-going
Organize IMCI case management and C-IMCI trainings	CRS/WCC/WorHo/HCS	Completed
Train health staff on HMIS systems, malaria and TB, gender and HIV	CRS/WCC/WorHo/HCS	Completed
Train health staff on EPI and ENA/Micronutrients	CRS/WCC/WorHo/HCS	Completed
Support Woreda Health Offices to strengthen their supervising capacities	CRS/WCC/WorHo/HCS	On-going
Strengthen health emergencies preparedness and response capacity of Woreda Health Offices	CRS/WCC/WorHo/HCS	On-going
Strengthen the HMIS system of Woreda Health Offices	CRS/WCC/WorHo/HCS	On-going
Construct and equip 30 Health Posts (through public work)	WoHo/WCC	On-going
Support implementation of Community DOTS	CRS/WCC/WorHo/HCS	Delayed
implemented as an integrated part of the project but are not funded from this proposal. Targets will be set once funding is secured		
Establish and train WatSan committees	CRS/Partners	Completed
Train water caretakers	CRS/Partners	Completed
Supply tools and accessories	Partners	Delayed
Prepare PHAST tools	CRS/Partners	Delayed
Organize TOT training on PHAST	CRS/Partners	Completed
Organize training on monitoring and water quality	CRS/Partners	On-going
Supply water quality test kit	Partners	On-going
Construct household toilets	Partners/Communities	On-going
Construct school toilets	Partners/Communities	Completed
Provide Impregnated Treated Mosquito Net (ITN))	Partners	Delayed

Strategic Objective 3: Safety net programming effectively reaches the most vulnerable in rural and urban areas		
Intermediate Result: 3.1 Vulnerable households have predictable food over six months to cover food gaps		
Activity	Responsibility	
Food distribution (PSNP and MOC)	CRS/Partners	Completed
Conduct relevant trainings for communities	Woreda/Partners	Completed
Intermediate Result 3.2: Increased government of Ethiopia institutional capacity to implement PSNP activities		
Activity	Responsibility	
Carry out institutional and technical needs assessments of government offices at different levels	CRS/Partners/Gov't offices	Completed
Conduct ToT	CRS/Partners	Completed
Conduct capacity building trainings	CRS/Partners/Gov't Offices	Completed
Carry out participatory monitoring and evaluation activities	CRS/Partners/Gov't/communities,	Completed
Intermediate Result 3.3: The immediate humanitarian needs of the 'poorest of the poor' in 15 urban and semi-urban areas throughout Ethiopia		
Activity	Responsibility	
Food distribution	CRS/MOC	Completed
Refresher/Upgrading training of Store Keepers	CRS/MOC	Completed
Refresher/Upgrading training of Counsellors	CRS/MOC	Completed
Refresher/Upgrading training of Data managers	CRS/MOC	Completed
Lifeskills and health education activities	CRS/MOC	On-going
Monitoring and Evaluation		
Activity		
Baseline		Delayed
Mid term evaluation		Not Applicable
Final		Not Applicable

HMIS=Health Management Information System
DOTS=Directly Observed Therapy Short Course (Tuberculosis Treatment)
HCS = Hararghe Catholic Secretariat
WCC = Wonji Catholic Church
WorHo = Woreda Health Office

Partners- CRS implementing partners
WARDO-Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Office
WCO-Woreda Cooperative Office
ZCO-Zonal Cooperative Office
ARC-Agricultural Research Centers
HU-Haremaya University

Annex A: FY'2009 Annual Public Work Activity Plan Vs Accomplishment by Target Woreda

S/N	Activity	Unit	Annual Plan							Annual Accomplishment							%
			Dire Dawa	Kersa	Meta	Goro Gutu	Dodota	Sire	Total	Dire Dawa	Kersa	Meta	Goro Gutu	Dodota	Sire	Total	
A	Soil and Water Conservation																
1	Soil bund construction	Km	522	388	-	143	300	70	1,423	576	786	-	132	332	42	1,868	131
2	Soil bund maintenance	Km					405	30	435				452	27	479	110	
3	Stone bund construction	Km	206	224	-	177		80	686	185	119	-	187		64	555	81
4	Fanyaa juu construction	Km					260	65	325				200	19	219	67	
5	Fanyaa juu maintenance	Km					65		65				80		80	123	
6	Stone check-dam construction	M ³	115,867	12,911	71,000	4,564,236	1,500	285	4,765,799	#####	9,007	25,000	4,566,044	1,300	182	4,730,463	99
7	Stone check-dam maintenance	M ³	3,700	-	-	-	-	-	3,700	700	-	-	-	340	12	1,052	28
8	Gabion check-dam construction	M ³	10	-	30,250	-	-	-	30,260	10	-	6,200	-	-	6,210	21	
9	Trench construction	No	226,189	33,594	14,790	10,520			285,093	#####	10,451	15,000	10,270		195,565	69	
10	Hillside terracing	Km	303	231	2,335	170	200	120	3,360	328	12,353	710	35	276	37	13,740	409
11	Hillside terracing maintenance	Km					100		100				225		225	225	
12	Cut-off drain construction	M ³	27,635	-	45,060	-			72,695	41,824	-	20,970	-		62,794	86	
13	Eyebrow basin construction	No	-	-	-	375		3,600	3,975	-	-	-	375	4,171	4,546	114	
B	Water Development																
14	Pond construction (Type I)	M ³	-	-	57,512	-	50,184		107,696	-	-	30,128	-	10,043		40,171	37
15	Pond construction (Type III)	M ³	24,111	-	20,000	-			44,111	13,641	-	20,000	-		33,641	76	
16	Pond maintenance	M ³					16,812		16,812				2,712		2,712	16	
17	Hand dug well (Traditional well) cons	M ³	-	-	-	2	-		2	-	-	-	2	-	2	100	
18	Spring/shallow well development	No	45	-	64	-			109	40	-	30	-		70	64	
19	Digging shallow well (water)	M ³	27	-	203	-			230	27	-	203	-		230	100	
20	Spring eye excavation	No	-	-	37	25			62	-	-	17	13		30	49	
21	Water way construction	Km	-	-	2,000	-			2,000	-	-	2,000	-		2,000	100	
22	Water canal construction	Km	41	-	-	-	1,650	-	1,691	-	-	-	-	4,094	4,094	242	
23	Runoff diversion canal	Km	225	-	-	-			225	217	-	-	-		217	97	
24	Flood diversion/ spate irrigation	No	300	-	-	-	20		320	300	-	-	-		300	94	
25	Irrigation canal excavation	M ³					132,300	-	132,300				99,484	31,920	131,404	99	
26	Irrigation canal maintenance	M ³					21,900		21,900				77,720		77,720	355	
27	Irrigation canal construction	Km	181	-	-	-			181	176	-	-	-		176	97	
28	Cleaning silt from irrigation canal	Km					141		141				141		141	100	
29	Level bund diversion	Km					3		3				3.40		3	113	
30	Pipeline trench excavation & back fill	M ³					9,600		9,600				7,694		7,694	80	
C	Forestry Development																
31	Pitting	No	209,602	#####	#####	103,841	720,000	24,000	4,800,191	#####	#####	1,511,000	207,294	208,261	16,420	2,335,690	49
32	Seedling planting	No	215,280	72,479	#####	100,018	720,000	24,000	3,086,777	45,000	#####	40,000	50,573	364,000	5,133	621,836	20
33	Micro basin construction	No	11,545	35,835	27,290	56,143	20,000	3,000	153,813	200	840	68,917	55,405	36,900	3,078	165,340	107
34	Seedling production	No	10,080	#####	#####	46,698	800,000		2,288,933	-	#####	1,240,000	46,698	200,000	1,742,784	76	
35	Seed collection	Kg	-	-	375	15			390	-	-	165	13		178	46	
36	Nursery establishment	No	-	-	6	-			6	-	-	11	-		11	183	
37	Nursery management	No	-	-	25	-			25	-	-	25	-		25	100	
38	Area closure	Ha	272	-	-	-	160	60	492	187	-	-	-	161	49	397	81
D	Rural Road Construction																
39	Road construction (Farm feeder type	Km	63	60	25	28	20	16	212	60	266	13	12	16	14	380	179
40	Road maintenance	Km	171	113	243	53	60	15	655	188	1,203	40	61	43	32	1,568	239
41	Stone collection & transportation	M ³	21,223	270	9,740	-			31,233	22,774	142	3,600	-		26,515	85	

S/N	Activity	Unit	Annual Plan						Annual Accomplishment						%		
			Dire Dawa	Kersa	Meta	Goro Gutu	Dodota	Sire	Total	Dire Dawa	Kersa	Meta	Goro Gutu	Dodota		Sire	Total
42	Stone shaping & filling	M ³	413	81	3,750	-			4,244	1,925	73	2,900	-			4,897	115
43	Sand collection	M ³	-	-	375	-			375	-	-	375	-			375	100
E	Social Infrastructures Development																
44	School classroom construction	No	8	-	28	75	8		119	71	-	10	12	8		101	85
45	Classroom maintenance	No	-	17	31	7			55	-	3	25	7			35	64
46	Community latrine construction	No	66	12	1,610	611			2,299	105	4	1,610	205			1,924	84
47	Kebele office construction	No	33	-	-	7			40	35	-	-	7			42	105
48	Compost pit making	No	35	-	-	-			35	42	-	-	-			42	120
49	Cow dung collection & distribution	M ³	8,261	-	-	-			8,261	8,349	-	-	-			8,349	101
50	House construction for the poor	No	13	-	-	-			13	19	-	-	-			19	146
51	DA house construction	No	-	6	-	-	2	1	9	-	3	-	-	3	1	7	78
52	Farmers' Training Center (FTC) const	No	2	3	4	-		1	10	1	4	3	-		1	9	90
53	FTC fencing	No	-	14	8	-			22	-	4	1	-			5	23
54	Garbage pit construction	No	21,320	-	-	-			21,320	29,505	-	-	-			29,505	138
55	DA house maintenance	No	2	-	-	-			2	1	-	-	-			1	50
56	Health post construction	No	-	-	4	-	1		5	-	-	7	-	1		8	160
57	Vegetative fencing & stabilization	Km	55	-	-	-			55	62	-	-	-			62	114
F	Other Activities																
58	Weeding of Parthenium weed	Ha					300		300					174		174	58
59	Compost making	Heap						615	615						880	880	143

Attachement H.2

CRS Ethiopia

FY'09 PSNP Food Distribution Summary

Woreda	# of Dist sites	Total Beneficiary	Type of Food Commodity (MT)*			
			wheat/sorghum	V.oil	YSP/CSB	Total
PSNP Traditional Woredas						
Dodota	3	28,009	1330.43	39.91	133.04	1503.38
Sire	3	8,891	577.91	17.34	57.79	653.03
Kersa	4	32,842	1888.41	56.65	188.84	2133.90
Goro Gutu	3	27,880	1812.21	50.59	148.15	2010.95
Metta	3	40,770	1936.58	57.76	193.66	2187.99
Dire Dawa	12	63,137	6449.72	186.18	512.03	7147.93
Traditional Sub Total		201529	13995.24	408.43	1233.51	15637.18
PSNP Expansion Woredas						
Shalla	2	8,728	392.76	11.7828	39.276	443.82
Arsi Negele	4	11,438	514.71	15.44	51.47	581.62
Seru	1	9,049	407.21	12.22	40.72	460.14
Deder	4	25,000	742.0	33.75	112.50	888.25
Melkabello	4	24,626	731.17	33.25	110.82	875.23
Babile	2	31,898	1435.41	43.06	143.54	1622.01
Midega	1	26,826	990.17	36.22	120.72	1147.10
Expansion Sub Total		137565	5213.43	185.71	619.04	6018.18
		339094	19208.67	594.15	1852.55	21655.36

*This distribution includes commodity allocated for one months risk financing to four Woredas (Sire, Dire Dawa, Kersaf and Grout)

PSNP Commodity Pipeline (September 30, 2009)

Item	Wheat/Sorghum	V.oil	YSP	CSB	Total
Carry Over from FY'08	1139	44	46	106	1335.00
Received during FY'09	18172.7	550.803	1807.5	0	20531.00
Total Available for FY'09	19311.7	594.803	1853.5	106	21866.00
Distributed during FY'09	19208.67	594.15	1746.55	106	21655.36
Closing balance*	103.04	0.66	106.95	0.00	210.64

PSNP FY'09 Beneficiaries by Category

Woredas	Planned Beneficiary			Beneficiary Received Food		
	Public Work	Direct Support	Total	Public Work	Direct Support	Total
Kersa	27,369	5,473	32,842	27,369	5,473	32,842
GG	24,059	3,821	27,880	24,059	3,821	27,880
Meta	36,699	4,071	40,770	36,699	4,071	40,770
Dire Dawa	55,242	7,895	63,137	55,242	7,895	63,137
Melka Bello	21331	3295	24,626	21331	3295	24,626
Dadder	21078	3922	25,000	21078	3922	25,000
Babile	27897	4001	31,898	27897	4001	31,898
Medga	24143	2683	26,826	24143	2683	26,826
Dodota	23372	4637	28,009	23372	4637	28,009
Sire	7770	1121	8,891	7770	1121	8,891
Shalla	6982	1746	8,728	6982	1746	8,728
Arsi Negelle	9150	2288	11,438	9150	2288	11,438
Seru	7239	1810	9,049	7239	1810	9,049
Total	292,331	46,763	339,094	292,331	46,763	339,094

H.3: Linkages and Complementarity with other Projects

A number of other program such as PSNP PLUS (funded through USAID) and the New Business Model (funded through Rainforest Alliance) complement the MYAP by increasing income and access to credit opportunities in order to move households out of chronic food insecurity and facilitate graduation. The PSNP PLUS targets MYAP beneficiaries and creates opportunities in increasing their financial assets as a result of access to financial products and services through establishing village saving and loan associations (VSLAs) or SILCs. As a result 53 VSLA groups has been established and saved a total of ETB 37,643 ETB and 4741 chronically food insecure targeted households have been provided and started utilizing improved agricultural inputs including bee hive, improved crop varieties and management and small ruminant fattening. The PSNP PLUS also works at building the capacities of selected communities in engaging markets, which eventually will lead to improving productivity and quality of selected products. As part of the program integration currently private sector engagement in value chain activities and market information platforms established to provide targeted producers with necessary the market information so that producers will be able to bargain for better product prices

The New Business Model also complements the MYAP by improving technical skills of farmers in post harvest management of beans and marketing. This practice upgrades value chains through quality products. This project also addresses storage problem through construction of mini-stores, which serve as collection and marketing centers that will be a prerequisite for collective marketing. Activities under these programs and others (such the privately funded MUS schemes) demonstrate CRS/Ethiopia's commitment in leveraging other funds to complement the FFP funded PSNP activities and have been indicated in the MYAP proposal thus CRS/Ethiopia will continue reporting on these linkages.

The "Feed the Hungry" A Rapid Response to Starvation project complements the bulk programming cost provided by USAID/FFP to fund MOC (dealing with the kind of urban food insecurity) project by increasing the overall funding level that would enable to address 1500-2000 most destitute people in 15 urban centers for the last 8 months Therefore with the "Feed the Hungry" A Rapid Response to Starvation project, CRS/MOC was able to increase the beneficiary number from 34,250 to more than 36,000 without having to reduce the daily ration. As a result, each of these most needy persons has received their daily requirements of calories, protein, fat and micro-nutrients for the past 8 months. In line with this, CRS/Ethiopia will continue seeking for more funds in order to maintain at least the current program beneficiary level.