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# LIVELIHOODS INTEGRATION UNIT (LIU) SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OCTOBER 1, 2007 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

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# QUARTERLY REPORT

JULY 1 - SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

**October 2008**

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## INCLUDING

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## **Annual Summary – October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008**

During the program's second year, considerable progress was made towards completing project objectives. The livelihood baselines have been completed in Amhara, and the livelihood zone reports finalized and shared with the region. In Oromiya (together with Harar and Dire Dawa) 28 livelihood baselines were completed. Woreda training was completed for North & South Wollo and North Shewa in Amhara region.

Livelihood data has been used in the seasonal assessments in Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR and piloted in Oromiya – which has led to further recommendations on how to take the methodology forward including the drafting of a seasonal assessment manual. Further progress has also been made in using the data for non-food programming. A water HEA was piloted and looks set to lead into further water HEA work in Ethiopia by other stakeholders. In addition, there are now plans by the World Bank to pilot the use of the LIU data for PSNP programming.

The recent third and final year workplanning workshop was completed with participation from the regional DPP&FSCB together with representatives from USAID, WFP, SC-UK, FEWSNET, the ENCU, DPPA and the EW&RD in MOARD. Feedback received during the workplanning workshop has been incorporated into the third and final year workplan. One key recommendation from the workplanning workshop was that the livelihood monitoring should be merged with the traditional monitoring system.

### **Objective 1a: Evaluation of Livelihoods Project (KRA 1.1)**

Was completed in Year 1.

### **Objective 1b: LIU Design and Work planning (KRA 1.1)**

The annual work planning process for the final (third) year of the project was conducted together with the DPPA EWD, MOARD EW&RD, and other key stakeholders (FEWSNET, SC-UK, WFP) and representatives from each regional DPP&FSCB. Key recommendations/focus areas coming out of this workplanning process were to:

- Merge livelihood monitoring to the traditional monitoring system and create an improved monitoring system for Ethiopia. A technical subgroup made up of EWRD, FEWSNET, and NGOs. UN agencies should lead this process.
- Utilize the data in verification exercises conducted between seasonal assessments.
- Continue to build analytical skills – particularly in relation to interpreting the seasonal assessment data. The development of a seasonal assessment manual was also prioritized.
- Set up a paper trail – so that data concerns are addressed professionally by experienced technicians – with a written record of outcomes/recommendations.
- Utilize HEA data in the development of non-food assessment methodology
- Integrate HEA training into MOARD and the line ministries training plan. Support utilization/integration into University syllabus (eg BDU).
- Support the utilization of the data for programming including PSNP (targeting, graduation) & Nutrition Status Surveys (eg use of livelihood zoning as first level stratification as recommended in SMART, and use in interpreting nutrition status results)
- Formally notify the regions that the LIU project will finish in August so that regions can begin to develop their own strategy for increasing training, utilization and analysis of the data.

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

The development of an institutionalized and sustainable system for training is a core element of the LIU project and training underpins all of the LIU activities. From October 2007 – September 2008, 28 trainings have been completed including:

- Base line training, fieldwork, baseline analysis for the phase 1,2 & 3 in Oromiya (x3) and outcome analysis to in Amhara (x1) and Oromiya (x2). This is 8 weeks training in total for each participant.
- Seasonal assessment trainings (3): Meher/Belg in SNNPR, Tigray & Amhara and Belg in Oromiya
- Trainer of trainers courses: Seasonal assessment during both the Meher and the Belg (x2), Outcome analysis training (x1), Baseline analysis (x 4),
- Pilot monitoring training in both Tigray and SNNPR
- Setting up the integrated spreadsheet training for Amhara and Oromiya (x2)
- Development of Livelihood mapping TOT
- Woreda training was completed in Tigray (53 people – 2 per woreda) and initiated in Amhara 76 people – 2 people/woreda).

The results of this training have been very positive. A certification system is in place for those who complete the baseline training, fieldwork (2 livelihood zones) and analysis. In year 2, a further 110 people achieved this standard making a total of 164 people who have achieved this standard since the beginning of the project of whom 12% were female. In addition 26 more Ethiopians graduated to become team leaders, many of whom go onto provide training at all levels. A total of 330 new people participated in LIU trainings in the second year (589 new people have been trained since the beginning of the project). It should be noted a total of 751 people have participated in LIU training since the beginning of the project but some of these have completed more than one LIU training course.

Woreda level training was completed in Tigray and initiated in Amhara. In addition, refresher training was organized for 1 person per woreda in SNNPR. In the next quarter, the woreda training in Amhara will be completed and woreda training in Oromiya will commence.

Training completed October 1, 2006 through to September 30, 2008											
	Baseline training including outcome analysis	Baseline TOT	Seasonal Assessment training	SA TOT	Woreda training	Pilot monitoring	Other training	TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAININGS	TOTAL NUMBER OF NEW PEOPLE TRAINED	TOTAL EXCEL SKILLS	TOTAL CERTIFIED
Federal	36	16	14	13		0	12	91	45	14	33
Regional (including zonal/woreda)	104	20	15	5	282	58	6	490	447	42	84
UN	23	2	17	5		3	3	53	39	7	21
USAID (inc FEWSNET/LIU)	8	1	4	3		3	6	25	15	4	7
NGO	11	2	8	0		0	3	24	24	4	9
National Consultant	2	2	3	3		2	3	15	4	1	4
Other (incl BDU, ERCS, line ministries)	8	4	7	0		0	34	53	15	2	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>% FEMALE</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>

Other organizations who have participated in LIU supported training in the second year include: USAID, FEWSNET, UNOCHA, WFP, SC-UK, World Vision, CARE, REST, ARD, MOWR, MOARD, ZOFED and HCS. Whilst some participated in the baseline work, others received training during the seasonal assessments in SNNPR, Tigray, Amhara and Oromiya.

Training materials continue to be upgraded and developed. Examples are now more Ethiopia-centric, more legible in black and white, bound for most trainings (samples are available on request). Training materials include: Baseline training package, Outcome analysis training – which has been revised to make it more practical and informative, leading to improved comprehension of the methodology and its application; TOT training materials for the baseline training – still in draft, and baseline analysis/interim analysis training material. In addition the seasonal assessment and woreda training materials have been packaged for each region.

Training on the existing software is on-going at all levels. At the woreda level – the woreda training includes a session on how to interpret graphs within the integrated spreadsheets. In the seasonal assessment training – participants learn how to use the integrated spreadsheet and input data. During the baseline field training and analysis (including the baseline analysis TOT) participants learn how to use the baseline spreadsheets (both input and analyze data). In addition, a livelihood-mapping package together with TOT materials has been developed by FEWSNET and the LIU respectively with USAID funds. The mapping tool includes summary databases for Tigray, SNNPR & Amhara. The objective of the mapping tool is to provide a simple procedure for mapping data collected during household economy baseline assessments. Mapping the data allows differences between livelihood zones and woredas to be seen simply and can facilitate regional planning.

The emphasis on training is beginning to show results with many of the trainings now being facilitated by national technicians and experts (LIU national consultants; federal DPPA & regional DPP&FS staff) – see Table in Annex 2 which lists names of facilitators and the number of people trained in each workshop. Input from national technician and experts is augmented by the LIU internship program. A program in which certified government staff (DPPA & regional DPP&FS staff) supply targeted assistance to all levels of field work (including mentoring and training), while building further capacity among federal and regional DPP&FS staff. 29 interns have completed 63 internships since the start of the project.

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

Baselines have now been completed in Tigray, Amhara and Harar, Dira Dawa and Eastern and most of Central Oromiya. In Year 2 – specific activities included: the completion of livelihood zoning and draft livelihood zone map in Oromiya; finalization of the Amhara livelihood zone map and cleaning of the SNNPR map. These maps not only display the new woreda boundaries (this does not include SNNPR – where more detailed verification was not completed) – but link these to the CSA population data. The maps also present the information by livelihood zone within a woreda and show the kebeles in each livelihood zone within the woreda.

The remaining 10 out of 24 livelihood zones in Amhara were completed in the second year, in addition 28 out of 60 livelihoods zones have been completed in Oromiya. The Tigray regional overview, livelihood zone and woreda profiles were completed and posted on the DPPC website. The 28 Amhara livelihood zone baselines have been completed, and all the components of the

woreda profiles completed (ie key parameters, population data, front page including maps). The Amhara woreda profiles and the Amhara regional overview will be finalized in the coming year – following review of the woreda profiles during the remaining Amhara woreda training. 28 livelihood zone profiles and all the components of the woreda profiles have been finalized for Oromiya (with the exception of the maps) – these will be finalized in the coming year – together with the Oromiya regional overview.

10 posters for 8 woredas have been sent to SNNPR (5) and Tigray (5) for piloting. An evaluation methodology has been prepared and will be carried out in the coming quarter<sup>1</sup>. The recent USAID amendment to the project provided funding for printing woreda posters.

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

The pilot monitoring system initiated in the previous year in five woredas in SNNPR was expanded to cover 13 woredas in SNNPR and 8 woredas in Tigray. The pilot monitoring workshop that resulted in this expansion included a review of the pilot by a regional DPP&FSCB staff from Tigray and SNNPR together with personnel from SC-UK, WFP, USAID and FEWSNET. The review summarized the strengths and weaknesses of the Livelihood Monitoring system using HEA and the traditional monitoring system and recommended that the two methodologies should be merged taking the strengths from both systems. Core activities required to facilitate a merger of the 2 methodologies were identified and included the following:

- Present idea and consult with decision makers & stake holders at all levels
- Identify a technical body to merge the two. The merging process should be supported by qualified and experienced consultants
- Capacity needs assessment should be conducted – physical, technical
- Avail resources to implement merging process as well as testing in pilot woredas (including review existing monitoring resources)
- Provide training to relevant experts and officials to improve quality of data and reporting

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

Presentations on how the livelihood data can contribute to non-food needs assessments have been made to a number of stakeholders including World Bank, Dfid, and USAID partners. In addition core ways of using the livelihood data for the identification of non-food interventions are included in the woreda training package for each region.

A pilot water HEA was completed in the Bale pastoral livelihood zone. A lot of interest has been shown in this exercise and there are now various proposals being discussed by several stakeholders (FAO, Ripple, HCS) on how this initiative can be taken forward.

The LIU also provided technical support to a FEWSNET contingency planning initiative focusing on the pastoral areas (Afar, Somali, Borena, & SNNPR pastoral areas) held in February, which included consultation on non-food interventions.

Donors supporting the PSNP project and consultants working on PSNP activities have also expressed an interest in using the LIU data to contribute to PSNP programming (possible uses

include contributing to the development of targeting and graduation criteria) and a World Bank led pilot is planned for the next quarter.

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

The LIU has participated in a number of meetings over the last year, with the objective of increasing stakeholders appreciation of the methodology, providing an enabling environment in which people can start to understand and appreciate the analytical framework and its potential (see list of meetings held in Year 1 in Annex 3). Presentations have also been made to the World Bank/PSNP donors, EDAC, IDR, the Mapping Task Force, various CFSAM partners (FAO, WFP, EC), OFDA, USAID, the Ethiopia Veterinary Association, Ethiopian Economics Association, UNOCHA coordination body.

On-going evaluations of the baseline training and field work are leading to the fine-tuning of the methodology to the Ethiopian context and have led to significant modifications to some of the training materials – ensuring that these are moving away from the theoretical to the more practical. As a result standard materials used by the regions are being developed.

The seasonal assessment is providing an excellent forum for building capacity in terms of both using the Livelihood Impact Analysis Sheet (LIAS), understanding the analytical framework and increase the capacity to analyze the data.

Data (including livelihood zone and woreda profiles, the mapping tool and the Livelihood Impact Analysis Sheet (LIAS) have been shared with a wide section of stakeholders including UN agencies, USAID, NGOs, and both local and international consultants.

### **Program Management and Operations**

In the second year of the project, the full transition of project administration and operations duties to Ethiopian staff which took place in the first year has run smoothly and efficiently. In the second year, the workplan for year 3 has been drafted in consultation with both the regional DPP&FSCB and the federal DPPA EWD and MOARD EW&RD and other stakeholders (WFP, SC-UK, ENCU, FEWSNET and USAID)

The LIU has continued to foster a close working relationship with the DPPA EWD and other stakeholders – particularly regional DPP&FSCB offices. Following the closure of the DPPA, the LIU is now building a relationship with the new EW&R department located in the DMFSS of MOARD. LIU information continues to be available on the DPPA website.

## Quarterly Report July 1, 2008 – September 30, 2008

### Introduction and Background.

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

The LIU's ninth quarterly report covers the project's activities from July 1<sup>st</sup> through September 30<sup>th</sup> 2008. During this period: Technical support was provided to the seasonal assessment in Tigray, Amhara, SNNPR and Oromiya. The livelihood zone profiles for Amhara (24) were completed and the 28 livelihood zone profiles for Oromiya (excluding maps) have been completed. The baseline data spreadsheets for Oromiya have been finalized, Livelihood Impact Analysis Sheets (LIAS) prepared and piloted in the seasonal assessment. Training continues to underpin all activities – so this quarter included: outcome analysis training in Oromiya and trainer of trainers (TOT) conducted before the Belg seasonal assessment. Participants in the seasonal assessment TOT then ran training at the field level for the multi-agency teams. The multi-agency teams conducting the needs assessment used the HEA methodology in Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR. In Oromiya, three out of four teams piloted the methodology using one LIAS – but did not use the data for the seasonal assessment analysis.

Data (including presentations, livelihood and woreda profiles) has been shared with a number of organizations including the World Bank, MOARD, Dfid, OFDA, USAID, UNOCHA, and WFP

#### Key outputs from the ninth quarter:

##### Baseline Outputs

- 24 Livelihood zone profiles completed for Amhara (incl. maps)
- 28 Livelihood zone profiles for Oromiya (excl. maps)

##### Livelihood Zoning

- Oromiya LZ Map verification for Phase IV completed

##### Training

- Outcome analysis or Using the baselines training Phase 1,2,3 Oromiya
- Oromiya Phase IV Baseline Training
- Oromiya Phase IV Baseline & Interim Analysis TOT Training

##### Seasonal Assessments/monitoring

- Seasonal assessment was conducted using the HEA method in Tigray, Amhara, SNNPR and piloted in Oromiya.
- Seasonal assessment analysis shared with key partners

##### Presentations – on approach, outputs, uses to:

- For the nutrition task meeting
- Water presentation for EEA

##### Other

The Third (and final) Year Workplanning consultation and workplan completed. The LIU PMP was updated to incorporate the new standard indicator from USAID. Policy for updating M&E tracker developed. Concept paper on using LIU data for PSNP was drafted. LIU SC minutes circulated. Presentations, data and Profiles shared with WFP, WB, Dfid, OFDA, USAID, UNOCHA & Dfid. Evaluation of phases in Oromiya 1-3 completed

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

The objective of the livelihoods program evaluation was to review the successes of the pilot project in the SNNPR and to identify areas which require further strengthening and focus in the future; provide guidance on the expansion of the livelihoods-based needs assessment system to other regions within Ethiopia. This has been completed, and key findings incorporated into the LIU work. USAID has accepted the LIU SNNPR Pilot evaluation as final.

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

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

#### **Accomplishments this quarter:**

##### **Activity 2: Design and workplanning**

The work plan for Year 3 was developed in consultation with the regional DPP&FSCB offices that have participated to date in LIU activities (SNNPR, Tigray, Amhara), the DPPA EWD, MOARD DMFSS EW&RD staff and other stakeholders: FEWSNET, SC-UK, & WFP in August 2007. The third year workplan has been shared with the EW&RD and USAID and will be presented to the LIU SC in November for approval.

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

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

#### **Accomplishments this quarter:**

##### **Activity 1: Organizing Regular Capacity Building/Training.**

A number of capacity building/training sessions were conducted in this quarter. This quarter saw a significant increase in the amount of technical support provided by the federal DPPA, with limited support from the regions as in most regions staff continue to work on the government BPR process. As capacity is created amongst government staff and local consultants, the need for international consultants to carry out HEA core training has lessened.

**Summary of key training activities (July – September, 2008)**

Date	Type of training	Participants	Facilitators	Number of participants
July 2008	Seasonal assessment training	Government federal and regional staff, UN agencies and NGOs in Tigray, Amhara, SNNPR and Oromiya	LIU, DPPA, WFP, USAID staff	Amhara (10) Tigray (10) SNNPR (16) Oromiya (16)
September 15-18, 2008	Outcome analysis or Using the baselines training Phase 1,2,3 Oromiya	OFSDPPC, MOWR, HCS, OWRB, Arsi FSCPPO, Harargie FSDPPO, Debreberhan FSDPPO, Shashemene FSDPPO, UNICEF, ABOA, WFP	LIU: Dr. Bayou Abera, Adane Tesfaye, Zerihun Mekuria	17
September 21- 25, 2008	Oromiya Phase IV Baseline Training	MOARD, Oromiya FSDPPC, Ambo FSDPPO, Woliso FSDPPO, Dire Dawa FSCPPO, Fitcha FSDPPO, Ambo ARDO, Fitcha FSDPPO,	FEWSNET: Mesfin Andargie WFP: Alemtsehay Alemu LIU: Adane Tesfaye	16
September 21-23, 2008	Oromiya Phase IV Baseline & Interim Analysis TOT Training	OFSDPPC, Shashemene FSDPPO, DPPA, Borena FSDPPO	LIU: Zerihun Mekuria, DPPB Amhara: Bekalu Molla	6

	Baseline training including outcome analysis	Baseline TOT	Seasonal Assessment training	SA TOT	Woreda training	Pilot monitoring	Other training	TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAININGS	TOTAL NUMBER OF NEW PEOPLE TRAINED	TOTAL EXCEL SKILLS	TOTAL CERTIFIED
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NGO	11	2	8	0		0	3	24	24	4	9
National Consultant	2	2	3	3		2	3	15	4	1	4
Other (incl BDU, ERCS, line ministries)	8	4	7	0		0	34	53	15	2	6
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<b>% FEMALE</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>

*Footnote*

*a) The above table has been revised to distinguish between total number of trainings provided and total number of people who have participated in training. Some people may have participated in more than one training.*

*b) Seasonal assessment figures may be underestimated as the LIU provides the technical support for the training but does not manage the training – so figures may be underestimated.*

c) Other training includes integrated spreadsheet training.

d) Baseline training includes Baseline Analysis TOT, Baseline training, Fieldwork, Outcome Analysis training.

*Quarterly Progress towards achievement of milestones*

- An additional 16 people have participated in LIU Baseline Training in the last quarter
- Additional 17 people completed Outcome Analysis training (The final stage of baseline training)
- Additional 52 received training during the seasonal assessment and/or seasonal assessment TOT

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

Certification for Oromiya was completed with an additional 15 people receiving – Class A and 2 receiving Class B and an additional 8 people certified as trainers

Update on the internship program

The objective of the USAID LIU internship program is to develop the skills of a core group of people to international standards through providing opportunities for HEA trained staff to continue developing their skills in training (baseline, outcome analysis, seasonal assessment); fieldwork; baseline analysis; use of the spreadsheet through providing further opportunities as trainers/capacity builders/mentors whilst working as an intern in another region, outside of their normal duty station and usual work activities.

In addition, it is hoped that the internship program will enable the LIU to explore ways of further building analytical capacity and ability to use excel databases among federal and regional staff. In the following quarters, the LIU proposes involving interns in packaging the HEA information so as to meet the requests/needs of other organizations. The internship program continues to move forward – with interns providing mentoring and preparing training and presentation materials.

Internships completed in the last quarter			
Name	Region	Dates <sup>1</sup>	Assignment
Mesfin Andargie	DPPA	July 7-13, 2008	Prepare a presentation for the Nutrition Task Force
Hussein Awol & Zewdu Abera	DPPA	July 16-August 10, 2008	Drafting Oromiya LZ Profiles
Girma Demissie	DPPA	July 31-August 9, 2008	Preparation of Woreda & Livelihood Maps of Amhara Region
Hussein Awol	DPPA	August 24-30, 2008	Facilitation of Oromiya Zoning Verification
Alemu Nurgi	Oromiya	August 24-30, 2008	Facilitation of Oromiya Zoning Verification
Zewdu Abera	DPPA	Sep. 1 - 5, 2008	Review the Woreda Training Material - for Oromiya
Bekalu Molla	Amhara	Sep. 19 - 25, 2008	Facilitation of TOT Baseline Analysis & Interim Analysis - Oromiya Phase IV

**Activity 3: Development of Training Materials.**

The Unit is continuing to develop and consolidate the training materials. This includes packaging and filing the materials in ways that are easy to reproduce for future training. Revised and/or new training materials include:

- The Seasonal Assessment materials were prepared for Oromiya and updated for Amhara, SNNPR and Tigray. On-the-job training was provided to the DPPA staff on preparation of the materials for the seasonal assessments – and DPPA/DPPB staff compiled the materials for Oromiya, Amhara, SNNPR and Tigray.
- The woreda training materials were revised for use in Oromiya to include Oromiya specific examples.

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

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

#### **Accomplishments this quarter:**

#### **Activity 1: Partition regions into homogenous livelihood zones.**

##### Livelihood zoning – Overview

There are 3 core elements to the livelihood zoning completed by the LIU in Ethiopia.

1) Drafting a preliminary map. This is done in consultation with technical people with a good knowledge of the region who: look at productive systems, consider market access, develop descriptions of the livelihood zones and draft the livelihood zone map.

2) Verification. The field teams verify the map during the baseline fieldwork. During the verification, the field teams a) check which PAs and woredas currently lie in each livelihood zone and b) link the current woredas and PAs to the census woredas. Woreda boundaries are revised on a regular basis in Ethiopia. This means... Woreda maps used by agencies in Ethiopia are several years out of date. Official population estimates are only available for woredas listed in the census, not those existing now.

3) Linking current woredas and livelihood zones to existing official population data. The LIU has set up a database for tracking changes in administrative boundaries

a) This links... current PAs and woreda lists to the census PA and woreda list and enable official estimates of population to be updated for woredas & livelihood zone existing now (essential for HEA analysis of population in need)

b) It also links PA and woreda lists with map data, so the database can be used to update maps as soon as woreda boundary changes are identified and verified (this is NOT essential for HEA analysis but useful for the wider humanitarian community)

Verification of the Oromiya livelihood zone map including location of kebeles/PAs has been completed for 28 livelihood zones and for an additional 11 livelihood zones to be completed in the next quarter. The verified data together with updated population data was then incorporated into the LIAS for the seasonal assessment. The SNNPR map has been refined and should be added to the DPPA website in the next quarter.

USAID approved an amendment to the budget which should enable the additional livelihood zones in Oromiya to be completed – should the region feel that the data can contribute to seasonal assessments and analysis. (Initially 40 livelihood zones were budgeted for in Oromiya, however livelihood zoning identified 60 livelihood zones altogether.)

### **Activity 2: Establish regional livelihood baselines through fieldwork.**

No additional baseline work was done in this quarter as access during the krempt rains is difficult in most areas.

Planning for phase 4 baseline work in Oromiya has been completed and the baseline fieldwork in Shewa zone will be completed in the next quarter.

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

The livelihood zone profiles for Amhara have been completed, all the components of the woreda profiles are now ready (maps, front page, key parameters and population data). The woreda profiles and will be finalized following input from the woredas during the woreda training to be completed in the next phase. The livelihood profiles have been completed (excluding the maps) for 28 livelihood zones in Oromiya, Dire Dawa and Harar. With the exception of the maps – all the other components of the woreda profiles for Oromiya have been completed (key parameters, front page minus map, population data). These will also be shared with the woredas during the woreda training planned for the next quarter.

10 Posters for 8 woredas (4 woredas in SNNPR and Tigray respectively) have been circulated. These posters should be evaluated in the next quarter, final modifications made, before the printing is completed. The recent USAID amendment to the LIU budget included funding for the woreda posters.

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

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

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

### **Accomplishments this quarter:**

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

Data on the key parameters identified during the baseline development are collected during the seasonal assessment and input into the Livelihood Impact Analysis Sheet. For details of the methodology see the LIU Update Number 4 – Using the Livelihood Baselines for Seasonal Assessment.

In addition, LIU data on key parameters are being introduced to other NGOs/organizations on an ad-hoc basis when requests are made for information.

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

The training this quarter was mainly on-job training specifically on how to input data into the LIAS and use the spreadsheet to do analysis in the seasonal assessment. Data entry and utilization of the excel spreadsheets is a significant component of the seasonal assessment analysis which was completed in July in SNNPR, Tigray, Amhara and Oromiya.

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

Apart from limited editing to the new Oromiya LIAS during the seasonal assessment – further work was not done on this activity in the current quarter.

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

STTA and two national consultant provided technical support to the analysis of the *Belg* needs/seasonal assessment data Amhara, Oromiya. In SNNPR, the multi-agency team leaders (who had been trained in previous seasonal assessments and had participated in the seasonal assessment TOT) provided technical support on the analysis. In Tigray, WFP took the lead.

Constraints

In bad years – figures are considerably more sensitive than in good years. There is still insufficient appreciation of the livelihood methodology used in the seasonal assessment in many quarters. This means that there is a tendency to condemn the data when it disagrees with alternative figures rather than encouraging a questioning of the data that leads to an increased understanding of both the data and livelihoods by all parties.

The 2008 Belg season was poor, this meant that in Oromiya, the teams were piloting a new methodology at a very sensitive moment, unlike other regions who first used the methodology in a good year. This meant that the usual lack of confidence experienced in all regions was exacerbated in Oromiya, despite the fact that the standard preparations and training were provided before the seasonal assessment. In addition, the on-going BPR process in all regions meant that it was not possible to provide additional experienced staff from other regions to support the Oromiya teams.

Crop production data quality continues to raise concerns and require innovative solutions – which to date have been supplied by initially international STTA – who where realistic identify practical solutions that can be replicated (see for example the modifications made to the LIAS described above). A more detailed summary of issues related to crop production data have been summarized by the LIU and are available on request.

Splitting of woredas – means that the database has to be updated to take this into account. In addition, woreda officials are required to split reference year data as well as current year data – to enable the current year data to be compared to the reference year for new woredas.

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

The *Belg* seasonal assessment in Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR has been completed using the HEA analytical framework. A number of issues were raised during this seasonal assessment. This highlights the additional sensitivities attached to using any method in a bad year; but also demonstrates the benefits of having a livelihood database that can contribute to enhancing the quality of discussion over figures.

In Tigray, there was a divide between those who felt the methodology had adequately represented the situation and those who felt that the data did not represent the situation. In response to this situation, the LIU completed an additional analysis of the data to identify reasons for these core differences in perception. Key issues that came out of this analysis:

- HEA figures were higher in areas with no PSNP and lower in areas with PSNP
- HEA figures were higher in areas in which the poor and very poor are dependant on the market to purchase food.
- In addition in Saesie Tsaedie, crop production data for the previous Meher was considerably lower than the average production figure for the region – suggesting that the crop data might have been underestimated – when this figure was revised HEA figure was closer to the regional estimate.

The LIU hopes to discuss these core findings with the region in the next quarter in order to build knowledge and understanding of the data.

In Oromiya, 3 teams managed to collect the required data and did a pilot analysis. The data was not used or reported. The main reason for not making more use of the seasonal assessment data appeared to reflect a lack of confidence among team members. Lack of data was not a serious problem as one would not be able to do a traditional analysis if data was not available. In each region, the first time the method was used, regions lacked of confidence– However, Oromiya is the only region that has had to use the data for the first time in a bad year (ie when there is much more concern about data from all quarters: federal, regional, zonal and woreda level) – this will have put team leaders with limited experience and team members under much greater pressure and increased their fears/lack of confidence. It should also be noted that not all team members (including people who were expected to be able to support their teams) participated in the training at the beginning of the seasonal assessment due to other commitments. In addition, as noted above, due to the government BPR process, the LIU was unable to increase the number of experienced people in the region who could support the teams.

In both Amhara and SNNPR the data was presented as the results of the seasonal assessment. Amhara region increased the figures – reflecting the fact that figures are negotiated between the federal and regional levels and common concerns that “the federal level may reduce the figures”. Recommendations for activities to be completed before the Meher seasonal assessment to be completed in the next quarter are:

- Review the seasonal assessment formats, with a view to reducing the number of formats and simplifying those left.
- Develop a seasonal assessment manual
- Develop and implement an additional training in analysis targeted at seasonal assessment team leaders. This should cover both the agricultural and pastoral/agro-pastoral LIASs.

- Give Oromiya a chance to check that the right key parameters have been identified for each woreda before the seasonal assessment takes place (this will be done during the woreda training)
- Follow-up on ‘missing’ crops, i.e. crops for which significant production is reported by woredas, but the crop is either not present in the baselines or not a key parameter
- Replace the WIAS used for the seasonal assessment training (07 SZ\_Tig\_woreda IS Alamata.xls) with one that includes the most recent changes in the layout of sheet L.
- Revise LIAS number 3 of SNNPR, to create separate sheets for belg- and meher-dependant LZs.
- Get a full set of market price data from the DPPA database, and use this to prepare a full set of market price monitoring tools.
- Present and discuss the Tigray analysis with the team in Tigray to look at how understanding of, analysis and utilization of the data can be strengthened.

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

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

#### **Accomplishments this quarter:**

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

This activity was initiated in the fifth quarter, when the Using the Baseline workshop was held for staff from the following sectors/line ministries, agencies (water, health, livestock).

In the annual workplanning meeting held this quarter, the need to Integrate the HEA into the sectoral line ministries training plan (at the beginning of the budget year) was emphasized and the LIU was requested to continue to identify ways that HEA could be used to contribute to other program planning processes - e.g. PSNP, water sectors.

In this quarter, further discussions with the World Bank and donors led to the development of concept paper that highlights how the LIU data might be used to contribute to PSNP programming including further development of targeting and graduation criteria and the potential of the data to contribute to monitoring and evaluation. In addition, discussions with the WB have led to a proposal to pilot the use of LIU data for PSNP. This work focuses on using the LIU to model guidance for woreda-level officials on variable levels of support to beneficiaries in the Productive Safety Nets Program (PSNP).

USAID have also approved an amendment to the LIU budget so that LIU data can be packaged in an Atlas – “a 101 questions” you have ever wanted to ask about livelihoods in Ethiopia. This would include questions related to non-food interventions. Proposed participants in the workshops linked to the development of the Atlas included: MoARD, FSCB, NMA, MoH, MoWR, Universities, NGOs involved in development activities and in the seasonal assessments, UN agencies, BoFED, MoFED, MoE, heads of regional food security and disaster prevention bureaus in order to encourage the use of the data not only for food assessments but also to facilitate the identification of appropriate non-food interventions.

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

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

### **Accomplishments this quarter:**

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

Members of the LIU team have participated in a number of meetings with partners and stakeholders including:

- 3 ENCU consultants (Gewnolan Desplats, Gugsu Abate and Patricia) focusing on how the LIU data could be used to improve the quality of nutrition status surveys
- Waddington Chinogwenya & Matt Hobson, SC-UK to discuss launching the livelihood materials for Ethiopia, preparation of the Atlas and further collaboration.
- Mattewos Hunde EW&RD to provide regular updates on LIU activities
- Suzanne Poland, Tigist Yifru USAID ALT office on workplanning and project monitoring, PMP and on-going LIU activities.
- Sue Lautze to discuss her proposal for vulnerability profiling at the woreda level
- Cate Turton, Dfid to present LIU activities and share concept paper on PSNP
- The Oromiya team including the commissioner to plan forthcoming work
- The ENCU meeting which focused on finalizing the SMART documentation. A core aspect of this meeting was to recommend the utilization of LIU data for stratification (to ensure that poorer areas are not marginalized) and to improve nutrition data collection and interpretation.
- Elliot Vhurumuku, Alemstehai Alemu, Sonali Wikrema to discuss further collaboration and utilization of LIU data
- World Bank to discuss using LIU data for modeling the impact of OFSP on livelihoods and possible uses by woredas to facilitate PSNP programming
- Scott Hocklander, USAID to update on current activities
- Attended the USAID reception for Jeff Borns, Director of Food for Peace & Michael Hess Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian
- REST to discuss possible follow-up on the seasonal assessment results in Raya Asebo
- Raphy Favre, FAO and was updated on crop data collection methods and analysis being used at present.

In addition presentations have been made to the following organizations:

- Presentation made for the nutrition task meeting
- Water presentation made for EEA

LIU data (including presentations, livelihood and woreda profiles) has been shared with a number of organizations including the World Bank, MOARD, Dfid, OFDA, USAID, UNOCHA, and WFP

## Constraints

There is a continuous need to build capacity beyond that of the government staff to ensure that more people are able to utilize the data. A solution to this might be to develop materials that either government staff or national consultants could use – to provide discrete training on how to use the data.

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

A standard approach is being used to do livelihood baselines by SC-UK, LIU and PCDP. Likewise a standard approach to seasonal assessments has now been initiated in Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR, Somali and Afar regions (the later 2 regions by SC-UK). Nearer the end of the life of the project, these materials will be consolidated and a simple set of guidelines for managers developed in consultation with government counterparts.

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

On-going evaluations continued this quarter with a group evaluation of the baseline training, fieldwork and outcome analysis following completion of the Oromiya phase III fieldwork. Consultants (national and international) continue to provide feedback on the activities in which they are involved and suggestions for improvements as appropriate. Consultants' feedback and evaluations are available on request in the LIU office.

## **Program Management and Operations.**

The LIU project management strategy is oriented to achieving the contract results while also allowing for maximum flexibility to meet the needs of USAID and the DPPA as they evolve. The team will use a highly collaborative approach with USAID, the DPPA, the LIU Steering Committee, and other partners. This section describes the core activities related to the project's management strategy including start-up, project communications, financial and technical reporting, as well as activities linked to monitoring and evaluation.

### **Accomplishments this quarter:**

#### **Activity 1: Start-up and Administrative Activities.**

FEG has completed its registration of an Ethiopian branch of the organization. The project policy manual including all forms and annexes has been completed and distributed to all staff. The staff now have a local ID. A review of administrative procedures and activities in the last years conducted in the this quarter produced positive feedback and was extremely encouraging.

## **Activity 2: Communications.**

The LIU has continued to foster a close working relationship with the Early Warning Department through regular contact, both formal and informal with department members. Meetings with the head of the EWD and LIU COP have continued on a regular basis. Regular weekly LIU staff meetings have been held to chart progress on program activities with activity summaries distributed to the department head and EWD team leaders each week. Following the closure of the DPPA and the loss of most the EWD staff, the LIU is now working to build a similar relationship with the new EW&RD, DMFSS MOARD.

The livelihoods portion of the DPPA website has been updated and now includes core LIU documentation ([http://www.dppc.gov.et/Livelihoods/livelihoods\\_Integration\\_Unit.htm](http://www.dppc.gov.et/Livelihoods/livelihoods_Integration_Unit.htm)).

## **Activity 3: Technical and Financial Reporting.**

The LIU completed and submitted the project's ninth quarterly report covering the period July 1- September 30, 2008. Additionally, the LIU submitted monthly reports of local expenditures to the FEG home office.

## **Activity 4: Monitoring and Evaluation.**

The LIU PMP document was updated to incorporate the new LIU HA 2.1 performance indicator sheet. This incorporates the revised standard indicators from Washington. The M&E monitor has also been revised to take into consideration the new indicator and reduce the potential for double counting.

## **Financial Report**

The following expenditures have been incurred under the LIU contract:

Contract value:	\$4,049,155.00
Expenditures this quarter, July 1, 2007- September 30, 2007:	\$ 253,356.12
Cumulative expenditures to date:	\$2,802,694.82
Contract Funds Remaining:	\$1,246,460.18
Funds currently obligated, as of September 29,2008:	\$3,877,594.00
Obligated funds remaining:	\$ 1,074,899.00

## **Annex 1:**

### **List of documents produced by the LIU July 1- September 30, 2008**

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

#### **Summaries/Minutes of meeting**

- Minutes of the LIU SC,
- LIU regular staff meetings
- Consultants and interns trip reports
- Workplanning Outputs - Livelihoods Integration Unit - 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Workplan Workshops August 2008

#### **Evaluations - Internal**

Copies of the written evaluations and feedback are filed in the office

- Seasonal Assessment TOT evaluations
- Group evaluation of the third phase of LIU activities in Oromiya region. (Including baseline training, fieldwork, analysis and outcome analysis). September 2008 (XXX send out)

#### **Training materials**

- Seasonal Assessment Training Materials (Belg 2008) – Tigray, SNNPR, Amhara, Oromiya
- Seasonal Assessment TOT materials
- Oromiya Baseline Training Materials
- Amhara and Oromiya woreda training materials

#### **PowerPoint's**

Seasonal assessment analysis prepared for USAID.

Analysis of the Tigray Seasonal assessment data

Use of the LIU data for Nutrition programming (including nutrition status surveys)

#### **Certificates**

- For those who participated in Oromiya baseline work (trainees, team leaders, trainers) in phases 1-3

#### **Excel based materials**

- Baseline spreadsheets completed for an additional 10 livelihood zones in Oromiya
- LIAS for the first 28 livelihood zones completed in Oromiya

**Annex 2: Summary of key training activities (1 October, 2007– 30 September, 2008).**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Type of training</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Facilitators</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>
Oct. 15-28, 2007	SNNPR Woreda Training	EW – Experts (Woreda Level)	<u>DPPA</u> : Asfaw G/Selassie, Hussien Awol, <u>LIU</u> : Kahsay W/selassie <u>SNNPR</u> : Desalegn Tessema & Yohannes Gebeyehu	140
Oct. 19-26, 2007	Tigray Woreda Training	EW – Experts (Woreda Level)	<u>DPPA</u> : Getachew Abate, <u>Tigray</u> : Alem Tekle & Hadera G/selassie	53
Oct. 22-26, 2007	Amhara phase 3 Baseline Analysis on-job training	Federal <u>DPPA</u> , Amhara DP & FS, WFP, <u>SNNPR</u> ,	<u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria, Jane MacAskill <u>USAID</u> : Fekadeselassie Marye	10
Oct 29 – Nov 2	Amhara phase 3 Baseline Analysis on-job training	Federal <u>DPPA</u> , Amhara DP & FS, WFP,	<u>USAID</u> : Fekadeselassie Marye <u>LIU</u> : Jane MacAskill <u>Tigray DPP&amp;FSCB</u> : Solomon Alemu, Hadera Haile	15
Oct. 29 -31, 2007	Oromiya phase 1: Zoning Workshop	UNOCHA, OFSDPPC, OBARD, CARE - Borena, ARD-Borena, WFP, FDPPA, MARD W. Hararge, FSDPO, ZOFED, OWRB, ZDPPD, USAID	<u>LIU</u> : Julius Holt, Kahsay W/Selassie, <u>DPPA</u> : Hussien Awol,	21
Oct. 29-Nov.2	Setting Up the IS for Amhara	FDPPA, MOA, Tigray FSCDPO, SCUUK, LIU	<u>LIU</u> : Mark Lawrence	6
Nov. 5-9, 2007	Amhara phase 3 Outcome Analysis	Oromiya FS, EPLUA, FDPPA, Amhara DP&FS, <u>SNNPR</u> , Amhara Regional FSCDPO	<u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria, <u>BDU</u> : Adane Tesfaye <u>DPPA</u> : Seifu Sisay <u>DPPB</u> Alem Tekle;	15
Nov. 5-8, 2007	Seasonal Assessment TOT	Tigray DPP&FS, <u>DPPA</u> , Amhara FSCDPO, FEWSNET, WFP, USAID, <u>SNNPR</u> FSDPPS,	<u>LIU</u> : Alexandra King, <u>DPPA</u> : Tarekegn Aga, <u>WFP</u> : Alemtsehay Alemu	16
Nov. 19-20, 2007	<u>SNNPR</u> Seasonal Assessment Training	<u>SNNPR</u> DP & FS (Zonal & Regional) <u>DPPA</u> , USAID, WFP,	<u>DPPA/DPP&amp;FSCB/UNOCHA/US AID/WFP</u>	15
Nov. 19-20, 2007	Tigray Seasonal Assessment Training	Tigray DP & FS (Zonal & Regional) <u>DPPA</u> , USAID, WFP,	<u>DPPA/DPP&amp;FSCB/UNOCHA/US AID/WFP LIU</u>	10
Nov. 19-20, 2007	Amhara Seasonal Assessment Training	Amhara DP & FS (Zonal & Regional) <u>DPPA</u> , USAID, WFP,	<u>DPPA/DPP&amp;FSCB/UNOCHA/US AID/WFP LIU</u>	20
Jan 9-11, 2008	Oromiya Baseline Analysis & Interim Analysis TOT	Federal <u>DPPA</u> , Somali DP & FS	<u>DPPA</u> : Hussien Awol <u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria	5
Jan 14-18, 2008	Oromiya Phase I Baseline Training	UNOCHA, PADC, OFSDPPC, FDPPA, Borena ZFSDPPO, CARE - Borena, ARD-Guji ZFSDPPO, WFP, Bale ZARD.	<u>DPPA</u> : Seifu Sisay, Mesfin Abegaz , <u>LIU</u> : Hailekiros Desta, <u>SNNPR</u> : Mengistu Assefa <u>Somali</u> : Abdiwahab Mohamed	30
Feb. 5-7, 2008	Pilot Monitoring TOT	WFP, Tigray –FSDPP, <u>SNNPR</u> -FSDPP including 3 woreda representatives, FEWS NET, USAID,	<u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria <u>SNNPR</u> : Desalegn Tessema	13
Feb. 25-29, 2008	Oromiya Phase I Baseline Analysis on-job training	UNOCHA, PADC, OFSDPPC, FDPPA, Borena ZFSDPPO, CARE - Borena, ARD-Guji ZFSDPPO, WFP, Bale ZARD.	<u>DPPA</u> : Hussien Awol, <u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria, Mark Lawrence <u>BDU</u> : Adane Tesfaye	21

March 3 - 7, 2008	Oromiya Phase II Baseline Training	Federal DPPA, Oromiya DP & FS, WFP, MOARD, World Vision, OWRB, MOWR, DD-ARD, HCS, USAID, FSDPPC – E & W. Hararge, FSDPPC – Harari,	<u>LIU</u> : Hailekiros Desta, Seifu Sisay	23
March 3-5, 2008	Oromiya Baseline Analysis & Interim Analysis TOT	FDPPA, Borena ZFSDPPO, OFSDPPC,	<u>LIU</u> : <u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria <u>Tigray</u> : Hadera Haile	6
April 7-11, 2008	Oromiya Phase II Baseline Analysis on-job training	Federal DPPA, Oromiya DP & FS, Borena ZFSDPPO, Bale ZFSDPPO.	<u>DPPA</u> : Fekadeselassie Marye <u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria	10
April 14-18, 2008	Oromiya Phase II Baseline Analysis on-job training	Guji ZARD, W & E Harar ZFSDPPO, MOARD, Robe ZFSDPPO, FDPPA, Yabello FSDPPO, OFSDPPC, HCS, Dire Dawa FSDPPO, MOWR, OWRB, WFP	<u>DPPA</u> : Fekadeselassie Marye <u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria <u>BDU</u> : Adane Tesfaye	19
April 20-24, 2008	Oromiya Phase III Baseline Training	UNOCHA, OFSDPPC, FDPPA, Arsi ZFSDPPO, Fitch ARDO, ARD- WFP, MOARD, NSFSDPPO, ESFSDPPO, MCS Wonji, WAFSDPPO	<u>Oromiya</u> : Alemu Nurgi <u>LIU</u> : Kahsay W/Selassie <u>BDU</u> : Adane Tesfaye <u>WFP</u> : Alemtsehay Alemu	26
April 21-23, 2008	Oromiya Phase III Baseline Analysis & Interim Analysis TOT	WFP, Harar –FSDPPO, FDPPA, Oromiya-FSDPPO, Borena – FSDPPO	<u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria <u>DPPA</u> : Hussien Awol	7
April 15 - 19, 2008	SNNPR Pilot Monitoring Training	Woreda FSDPP	<u>DPPB SNNPR</u> : Desalegn Tessema	24
April 21-24, 2008	Tigray Pilot Monitoring Training	Woreda FSDPP	<u>FSCB Tigray</u> : Hadera Haile <u>DPPB Tigray</u> : Hadera G/Selassie	16
May 29 - June 6, 2008	Amhara Woreda Training	Woreda FSDPP	<u>LIU</u> : Kahsay W/Selassie <u>Amhara</u> : Dessalegn Yenesew	78
May 26-30, 2008	Oromiya Phase III Baseline Analysis	W.Harargie ARDO, WFP, OFSDPPC, FDPPA, Dire Dawa –FSDPPC, Bale- ZFSDPPO, Guji – FSDPPC	<u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria, <u>BDU</u> : Adane Tesfaye	13
June 2 - 6, 2008	Oromiya Phase III Baseline Analysis & setting up the LIAS for Oromiya	FDPPA, Oromiya FSDPPC WFP, MOARD, Fitch FSDPPO Asela – ZFSDPPO, Kemise – FSDPPO Harar - FSDPPO	<u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria, M. Lawrence	14

June 3-6, 2008	Outcome Analysis TOT	FDPPA, Amhara – FSDPPO, SNNPR – ZFSDPPO, Borena – FSDPPO, WFP	<u>LIU</u> : Alexandra King	7
June 9 - 12, 2008	Oromiya Outcome Analysis Training	UNOCHA, OFSDPPC, FDPPA, Bale ZFSDPPO, Bale - ARDO Borena ZFSDPPO, Care- Yabello, W. H.-ARDO, GZ- ARDO, WFP, MOARD, Dire Dawa –FSDPPC, Assela - ZFSDPPO,	<u>LIU</u> : Alexandra King (as an observer) <u>Tigray</u> : Ayalew Molla Oromiya: Berihun Begna SNNPR: Abiy Mekonnen	23
June 16- 20, 2008	Oromiya Phase III Baseline Analysis	LIU, Oromiya-FSDPPC, MOARD, Shashemene-FSDPPO	<u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria	5
June 16- 19, 2008	Belg Seasonal Assessment TOT	OFSDPP Oromiya, FDPPA, OFSDPP Amhara,	<u>DPPA</u> : Mesfin Abegaz <u>WFP</u> : Alemtsehay Alemu	7
September 15-18, 2008	Outcome analysis or Using the baselines training Phase 1,2,3 Oromiya	OFSDPPC, MOWR, HCS, OWRB, Arsi FSCPPO, Harargie FSDPPO, Debreberhan FSDPPO, Shashemene FSDPPO, UNICEF, ABOA, WFP	<u>LIU</u> : Dr. Bayou Abera, Adane Tesfaye, Zerihun Mekuria	17
September 21- 25, 2008	Oromiya Phase IV Baseline Training	MOARD, Oromiya FSDPPC, Ambo FSDPPO, Woliso FSDPPO, Dire Dawa FSCPPO, Fitch FSDPPO, Ambo ARDO, Fitch FSDPPO,	<u>FEWSNET</u> : Mesfin Andargie <u>WFP</u> : Alemtsehay Alemu <u>LIU</u> : Adane Tesfaye	16
September 21-23, 2008	Oromiya Phase IV Baseline & Interim Analysis TOT Training	OFSDPPC, Shashemene FSDPPO, DPPA, Borena FSDPPO	<u>LIU</u> : <u>Zerihun Mekuria</u> . <u>DPPB Amhara</u> : Bekalu Molla	6

### **Annex 3: List of meetings participated in October 1, 2007 - September 30, 2008**

- 3 ENCU consultants (Gewnolan Desplats, Gugsu Abate and Patricia)
- Waddington Chinogwenya & Matt Hobson, SC-UK to discuss launching the livelihood materials for Ethiopia, preparation of the Atlas and further collaboration.
- Mattewos Hunde EW&RD to provide regular updates on LIU activities
- Suzanne Poland, Tigist Yifru USAID ALT office on workplanning and project monitoring, PMP
- Sue Lautze to discuss her proposal for vulnerability profiling at the woreda level
- Cate Turton, Dfid to present LIU activities and share concept paper on PSNP
- The Oromiya team including the commissioner to plan forthcoming work
- The ENCU meeting which focused on finalizing the SMART documentation
- Elliot Vhurumuku, Alemstehai Alemu, Sonali Wikrema to discuss further collaboration and utilization of LIU data
- World Bank to discuss using LIU data for modeling the impact of OFSP on livelihoods and possible uses by woredas to facilitate programming
- Scott Hocklander, USAID to update on current activities
- Attended the USAID reception for Jeff Borns, Director of Food for Peace & Michael Hess Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian
- REST to discuss possible follow-up on the seasonal assessment results in Raya Asebo
- Raphy Favre, FAO and was updated on crop data collection methods and analysis.
- REST on how HEA might be incorporated into their project planning (training, mapping of data)
- An FAO consultant to discuss seasonality and LIU data available – and shared the LIU seasonal calendars.
- CFSAM Ron Okwell (WFP) – to discuss LIU contribution to outputs from the Meher seasonal assessment
- Mathewos Hunde, Bronwen Cousins, Ulrich Hess, Peter Hoefsloot: WB/WFP on LEAP and cross-linkages with HEA data. The LIU was informed that the FSCB is considering using LEAP to identify needs to regional level – with HEA providing information to facilitate within region targeting through the provision of information down to woreda level
- Lisa Shooner, Chemonics on PEPFAR & the contribution of HEA to HIV/AIDS programming in an urban context
- Henri Josserand Chief of the GIEWS, FAO (involved in the CFSAM mission) and Raphy Favre, FAO Ethiopia
- BRCS about their plans to support urban food security assessments (linked to ERCS HIV/AIDS programming)
- SC-UK Geraud Laval and was updated on the CAMELIS moving into PILLAR
- SC-UK Matt Hobson to discuss joint collaboration on launching of Livelihood profiles
- Wout Soer and Sarah Collblack, WB on the PSNP and possible utilization of the LIU data
- WB and PCDP coordinators
- Mathewos Hunde and Beletu Tesfaye, EWRD MOARD on institutionalizing LIU activities.
- Briefing the Commissioner of Oromiya on progress to date
- Senait & Etien DPPA IT department, Mark Lawrence, Addisu to discuss the development of a Livelihood mapping training course

- OFDA Cathy Farnsworth to discuss emergency interventions
- Raphy Favre, Thomas Gabriel, FAO to discuss crop production data and the support that FAO are providing to MOARD – LIU is specifically interested in ways that FAO might consider strengthening the quality of crop data collected at the woreda level as this would benefit the seasonal assessment analysis.
- ICRC Regional livestock specialist – Piers Simpkins to discuss the scenario analysis and introduce the LIU data
- Cyril Ferrand, FAO Regional Emergency Officer and shared livelihood zone maps.
- Aderaw Dagneu to discuss forthcoming planned work in Amhara
- USAID to discuss the BDU and UoA curriculum development
- WFP/WB LEAP review
- FAO meeting on the IPC and its possible application in Ethiopia.
- EW-WG meeting
- FEWSNET presentation on scenario analysis in pastoral areas
- SC-UK Matt Hobson – to discuss launching the livelihood materials for 5 regions (Afar, Somalia, Tigray, SNNPR and Amhara) jointly, with the objective of raising awareness among senior government officials and heads of agencies on the baselines and how these can be used
- SC-US Adrian Cullis – review utilization of data in pastoral areas and possible ways of collaborating in future.
- Tufts University Andy Cately – to provide a briefing on the new monitoring tools that came out of the FEWSNET contingency planning in February. Specifically rainfall monitoring by woreda, terms of trade monitoring by woreda and a simple tool to enable herd dynamics to be more effectively monitored over time.
- Oromiya DPPB/USAID/LIU to discuss livelihood zones to be completed in phase 3 and possible merging of livelihood zones where appropriate
- Ato Girma G/Michael to discuss follow-up to the water HEA and plans to launch the baseline data
- Abiy Maxman, Care Ethiopia to introduce the LIU data
- Abebe Gulume and Abebe Legese of the Emergency Water Coordination Team to discuss the water HEA and possible follow-up.
- Gijs Vant Klooster and Guido Santini of FAO reference WHEA
- Met with Mark Harvey, Dfid/Ministry of Water Resources
- Orla Ornell, ENCU to discuss utilization of LIU data particularly livelihood zoning (ie stratification) which would strengthen the quality of nutrition status data.
- Together with Steve Anderson (FEG consulting) met: UNOCHA, Canadian Sida, DPPA Ato Simon, Ato Getachew to discuss how the data can be used in the current context.
- Zewdu Abera & Mathewos Hunde on the mapping and database tools
- Zewdu , Girma, USAID and SC-UK to discuss the launch of the LIU materials
- John Maestro – University of Arizona to discuss the Bahir Dar Disaster Management course and areas of possible collaboration. UoA have funding constraints.
- Emebet Bizuayehu attended communication workshop at USAID
- Briefed Waddington Chinogwenya, SC-UK on LIU activities with the objective of looking at areas in which we could collaborate further in the future.
- WFP: Ulrich Hess, Elliot, Mathias Hunde to discuss LEAP and utilization of LIU data.

- PSNP review team: Tim Robertson, Steve Ashley, Will Wiseman to discuss graduation
- WFP on how we could work together and share our data
- FEWS-Net to review SNNPR map data and consider how HEA data might be used by FEWSNET
- WB/MOH nutrition team in the process of drafting a design document for nutrition (including nutrition surveillance) as part of the development of a National Nutrition Strategy
- WB & USAID on proposed National Nutrition Strategy
- IPC FAO people to discuss linkages – emphasizing the predicative capacity of HEA data and ability to contribute to the identification of appropriate responses)
- Tufts – to discuss how livelihoods can be incorporated emergency programming
- WFP LEAP team to discuss linkages and data sharing. LEAP has utilized HEA population data by woreda. In addition, the LEAP data can be fed into the HEA Livelihood Impact Analysis Spreadsheets (formerly called the Integrated spreadsheet) – enabling a multi-dimensional problem analysis to be conducted.
- Adrian Cullis, SC-US to discuss use of HEA baselines in pastoral areas and PSNP programming
- Prepared and participated in the presentation to the FSCDPO in Amhara on how the Amhara baselines can be used.
- Kelbessa, Oromiya DPPB and Hussein Awol, DPPA to plan livelihood zoning and baseline work to start in Oromiya in January 2008
- Stacey Young Senior Knowledge Management Advisor, USAID – looking at USAID support to PSNP
- Manuel Lopez – EC Joint Research Centre – contributing to the CFSAM
- Michelle Snow – USAID Rome – participating in the CFSAM
- Thomas Gabrielle – FAO consultant looking at monitoring systems within the country for 2 months
- Sonali Wickrema – WFP to update her on the HEA progress in the last year.
- Kate Sadler, nutritionist Tufts university was briefed by Haile Kiros (LIU consultant) and Terekegn Aga (DPPA)
- EU staff in Addis
- Ingo Wiederhofer WB & Mesfin Arega PCDP
- Ato Berhane, FSCB to update him on LIU activities, particularly as the LIU has received a number of requests on how the HEA data could contribute to PSNP programming
- Vout Soer, Sarah Collblack and Steve Ashley from the World Bank to discuss presentation at the PSNP meeting held in November
- Maria Strintzons, Rest to provide a briefing on the LIU data, share baseline profiles for a selection of woredas in Tigray and gave a briefing on how to use the spreadsheets
- Fionnuala Gilsean and Fiona Quinn – Irish Aid (including sharing Tigray profiles)
- George Grey USAID Bellmons evaluator
- Raphy Favre & Florence Rolle FAO who are supporting MOAg and CSA – specifically linked to improving the quality of cropping information.
- Raphy Favre and Wedasto Rutachokoziwba EC consultant doing Mid-term Evaluation of JRC technical support to Horn of Africa Food Security Information Systems and Assessments – requested suggestions on potential linkages in future.

- Charles Teller (ex SARA) now doing work with Addis Ababa University (population/nutrition)
- Met with Michel Massart CFSAM for EC
- FEWSNET and Arizona University to be briefed on Arizona university plans to support Bahar Dar University and introduce the work of the LIU
- Scott Hochlander (EPSP coordinator) – to introduce LIU activities
- Michelle McNab – UNOCHA consultant reviewing UNOCHA response to slow onset emergencies in the region.
- Hussein Awol EWD DPPA & and Elliot VAM WFP – to discuss ways that WFP food security training could be updated to ensure that the DPPA Livelihoods work was acknowledged (eg livelihood zoning, the improved methodology used in the seasonal assessments, etc.)

In addition presentations have been made to the following organizations:

- Nutrition task meeting, the Ethiopian Economics Association, OFDA, Food for Peace, Ethiopian Veterinary Association, WB, EW&RD MOARD, EWD DPPA, WFP

And LIU data (including presentations, livelihood and woreda profiles) has been shared with a number of organizations including the World Bank, MOARD, Dfid, OFDA, USAID, UNOCHA, WFP, REST, FAO, SC-UK

	Indicators	Performance						Notes	
		Year 1 (Oct 1, 2006- September 2007)		Year 2 (Oct 1, 2007- September 2008)		Year 3 (Oct 1, 2008- September 2009)			
		Target	cumulative to date	Target	cumulative to date	Target	cumulative to date		LOP Target
HA 2.1	<b>NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE</b>	New reporting requirement outside of the strategic objective framework that the rest of the LIU PMP is based on				1084		<b>1084</b>	Specifically taken to refer to those who have participated in baseline training, woreda, pilot monitoring, mapping, seasonal assessment training, launch participants, poster consultations and atlas consultations
1.1	Number of regions using Household Economy Analysis methodology to predict needs	3 regions	2	4-6 regions	5.5 (Oromiya half finished)	8 regions		8 regions (SNNPR, Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, Harari, Dire Dawa, Benishangul, Gambella)	Regions using HEA for seasonal assessments
1.2	Number of regions collecting and reporting data on livelihoods key parameters (identified in the baselines and the seasonal assessments) at the woreda level	1 region	1	3-6 regions	5.5	8 regions		8 regions (SNNPR, Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, Harari, Dire Dawa, Benishangul, Gambella)	Regions using HEA data for monitoring including pilot monitoring and other monitoring type activities eg contingency planning and specifics related to the seasonal assessment (such as pulling out importance of price increases).
1.3	Number of stakeholders trained on use of the HEA methodology during baseline development and seasonal assessments (including woreda training)	150	161	750	589	1230		750 (figure to be revised based on first year's experiences)	Includes those trained in baseline collection and HEA based seasonal assessments (including woreda training) - <b>NB the number of actual trainings is considerably higher.</b>
1.4	Number of nutrition assessments that utilize HEA information	No target set	9	No target set	14	No target set		No target set	ENCU has carried out assessment in 12 LZs in Tigray. ACF has an ongoing monitoring program in 1-2 woredas in SNNPR that make use of HEA. ENCU now recommends use of LZ stratification to improve nut surveys
1.2.1	Number of livelihood baseline assessments and produced livelihood zone, woreda and regional level reports (livelihood profiles)	30-40 LZ profiles	16 drafted for Tigray, 14 bullet points prepared for Amhara.	40-80 LZ profiles	Tigray (16) & Amhara (24); woreda & LZ; draft profiles Oromiya, Harar, Dire Dawa (28)	60-85		160 (target is dependant on number of livelihood zones identified)	Where livelihood zone profiles have been finalised, woreda reports are also available
1.2.2	Number of livelihoods analyses generated/disseminated by the early warning department	0-4	>6	10-15	>15	10-25		10-26	Tigray credit story; When to do a seasonal assessment - SNNPR; UTB presentations, amhara x2 examples, SNNPR scenario analysis and SNNPR review of labour and purchase, maps on purchase in Tigray & Amhara, SA analysis
1.2.3	Number of staff able to use the various tools, integrated excel database and outputs generated and disseminated by the LIU *this refers specifically to government staff	10-20	32	20-40	76	30-60		30-60	Calculated from: outcome analysis trainers, co-TLs, seasonal assessment TOT, baseline trainers TOT
2.1	Number of integrated Emergency Response Units in line ministries that make use of available HEA data in designing/conducting non-food assessments	1	0	2-3	1	2-4		3-4 line ministries	Non-foods workshop and pilot water assessment. Ministry of water - involved in pilot water HEA.
2.2	Number of early warning recommendations or responses that include livelihood information	No target set	3	No target set	10	No target set		No target set	In Seasonal assessments - Meher/Belg/Meher/Belg in SNNPR, Belg/Meher/Belg in Tigray & Meher in Amhara. This could include using data in verification exercises.
2.3	HEA baselines data and seasonal information used in the development of thresholds standards for interventions	Materials on thresholds circulated	General conclusions on thresholds reached in the UTB workshop	Contribute to consultation on thresholds	see last yr			Materials on thresholds circulated; Contribute to consultations on thresholds	Debate on thresholds should have moved forward.
2.4	The number of DPPA/B and other stakeholder staff trained by the LIU who facilitate training of other staff in the collection, analysis and utilization of HEA data	10-20	10	20-40	35	40-50		50	Calculate from those able to facilitate HEA based training (certified trainers) - equates to national consultants and interns & couple of others
2.1.1	Number of national and regional staff completing LIU certified training	100	43	150	164	200-250		220-240	Calculate from total numbers who've received LIU certificates.
2.1.3	Number of project trained personnel (both government and others) applying the HEA approach for planning purposes	No target set	0	No target set	7	No target set		No target set	FEWSNET contingency planning. At least one member of EDAC has incorporated the approach into their project planning
3.1	Number of other line ministry representatives participating in meetings/workshops conducted at regional/federal level facilitated by govt staff with the objective of increasing utilization of HEA data by other ministries	n/a	3	5-10	15	5-15			If the regions are sharing information with line ministries - then coordination is improving - ie ability of federal and regional to share information. Use of HEA to other sectors also enabled. This figure under-estimated .....
3.2	Number of stakeholders using standard guidelines for livelihoods assessments	No target set	8	No target set	8	No target set		No target set	Count the number of agencies (incl DPPA/DPPB) carrying out HEA based seasonal assessments.
3.1.1	Non-food parameters developed and agreed upon	n/a	sector specific (water, health, livestock) info shared in UTB workshop	n/a	Water assessment piloted & UNICEF/MOH planning to use data to look at nut	n/a		N/A	FAO, Ripple and the MOWR interested in carrying this forward