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LIVELIHOODS INTEGRATION UNIT (LIU) FIRST ANNUAL REPORT - DRAFT

OCTOBER 1, 2006 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2007

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QUARTERLY REPORT

JULY 1 - SEPTEMBER 30, 2007

October 2007

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Annual Summary – October 1, 2006 – September 30, 2007

During the program's first year, the LIU established a functioning office and project administrative systems while recruiting and hiring the necessary staff. Initial technical focus emphasized project design activities, working in close collaboration with the DPPA and through input from other key project stakeholders.

Followed by key fieldwork in conducting the livelihood zoning, and then subsequent baseline collection and assessments in Tigray generating the full complement of livelihood zone profiles and maps. Considerable progress has also been made towards completing the baselines in Amhara region. Additional highlights of year one activities are as follows:

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

The evaluation of the livelihoods pilot programs in SNNPR (including limited review of Amhara, and Somali regions) took place and lessons learnt incorporated into the project design document.

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

A participatory work planning process was conducted together with the DPPA EWD team leaders and other key stakeholders (FEWSNET, SC-UK, WFP). This was approved by both the LIU SC and USAID.

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

The development of an institutionalized and sustainable system for training is core element of the LIU project and training underpins all of the LIU activities. The LIU has developed a number of training packages, these include:

- 1) Livelihood zoning. This is a three-day exercise – in which participants not only learn how to zone but with technical support do the zoning for the region in question. This training is led by STTA with technical support from a national consultant to ensure a standard approach to zoning is used across all the regions. Zoning involves calling on the knowledge and skills of all the participants. The draft zoning completed in the 3-day workshop is verified during the baseline fieldwork.
- 2) Baseline training: this is a 7-week training course for regional and federal staff made up of:
 - 1 week classroom based training including a field exercise,
 - 5 weeks practical work in the field with mentoring provided initially by consultants and now as capacity in government has improved, by a combination of interns and co-team leaders. Interns can support 4 trainees, co-team leaders work in pairs to support 3 trainees
 - 1 weeks baseline analysis – initially facilitated by STTA but now supported by the LIU, USAID and federal and regional interns
- 3) Outcome analysis: this is a one-week course that immediately follows the baseline training. Trainees learn how to use the baseline data. This includes an introduction to the integrated spreadsheet that many of the participants will go on to use further during the seasonal assessments. This initially was facilitated by STTA and is now facilitated by national consultants, federal and regional interns and trainee facilitators. Based on the on-going evaluations conducted throughout the year – this training has improved considerably and now provides a very practical, user friendly introduction to using the data.
- 4) Seasonal assessment training is provided by government staff (both federal and regional) and other organizations, which have participated in the seasonal assessment TOT. The seasonal

assessment training focuses on data collection, data entry and data analysis including interpretation of graphs using the excel-based integrated spreadsheet (IS). The household economy analytical framework was at the start of the project only used for the seasonal assessment in SNNPR. It is now being used in both Tigray and SNNPR and will be expanded this coming *Meher* (November 2007) to Amhara region.

5) Woreda level training has been initiated in Tigray following completion of the baseline work. This is a 2-day training – introducing woreda staff to the methodology, the livelihood zone profiles for their area and includes a number of examples as to how the information can be used. The training also highlights the key livelihood parameters that essentially should be monitored in their woreda. In the coming quarter, remaining woreda training in Tigray and refresher woreda training will be completed in SNNPR – for a total of about 200 people. This training is led by DPPA-interns with support from the trained regional staff. In addition to the core woreda training described here, the LIU is developing a pilot monitoring system, that will enable woreda officials to make use of their understanding of key parameters and livelihood analysis to monitor the predictions made during the seasonal assessments.

6) Training of Trainers courses have been emphasized over the last 12 months - to build capacity within government to conduct all types of trainings. TOTs developed to date include: Baseline training, Baseline/interim analysis, Seasonal assessment TOT – much of the materials that participants use in these trainings are core to other trainings provided (eg woreda training, planning day introductions – done before any baseline work is initiated in a new region.

7) Training on the excel spreadsheet/database is a core component of most of the training. There are 2 key excel databases used by the LIU. These are the Baseline data storage sheets and the Integrated Spreadsheet (IS) used in the seasonal assessments.

- Baseline spreadsheet. Trainees learn how to use baseline data storage sheet during the baseline training, fieldwork and analysis – this includes how to input data and to analyze data using the tools provided within the spreadsheet. A “using the baseline” workshop has recently been completed which takes people the next step – i.e. how to use the baseline data to facilitate sectoral programming (health, water, livestock).
- The integrated spreadsheet was initially developed to facilitate the seasonal analysis. The same structure is now being prototyped to enable analysis to be conducted within the woreda to facilitate both woreda programming and pocket hazard analysis. Trainees are introduced to this spreadsheet during the outcome analysis, the seasonal assessment TOT, the seasonal assessment training and actually use it during the seasonal assessment. In addition 3 other trainings have been developed: Using the baseline spreadsheet for senior managers; A guide to calculations in the IS; and How to set-up the integrated spreadsheet for senior database technicians.

In the recent workplanning exercise, the regions also identified a number of opportunities when they could make use of the LIU training materials to do a half-day presentation to regional, zonal and woreda level staff.

From October 2006 – September 2007, 19 trainings have been completed including:

- Base line training, fieldwork, baseline analysis for the phase 1&2 in Tigray (x2) and phases 1& 2 in Amhara (x2) and outcome analysis to in Tigray and Amhara (x2). This is 8 weeks training in total for each participant in government.
- Seasonal assessment trainings (3) : Meher/Belg in SNNPR and Belg in Tigray
- Trainer of trainers courses: Seasonal assessment (x1), Baseline training (x2), Baseline analysis (x 2),
- Setting up the integrated spreadsheet training (x1)

- Guide to calculations in the IS (x1) & Using the baseline for the analysis of the impact of a hazard (x1) – both for senior managers
- Woreda training (x1) was initiated in Tigray for 6 woredas participating in the Belg Assessment, the remaining woredas will be completed in the next quarter; Pilot monitoring training (x1) was also initiated at the woreda level in SNNPR.

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 and 54 people have now achieved this standard. In addition 9 Ethiopians have graduated to become team leaders (i.e. reached international standards): two came from Federal DPPA and 4 from the regional DPP&FSCB in both Tigray and Amhara. In addition, 10 people have achieved the level of trainer for the baseline fieldwork and/or outcome analysis (3 from federal and 3 from regional). A further 8 people (including 1 woman) should graduate in the coming quarter. A total of 159 people have attended one or more LIU trainings in the first year (271 people been trained altogether). These figures do not include people who have participated in external workshops and meetings designed to strengthen people's understanding of the approach, and able to interpret the information.

Woreda level training commenced in Tigray – focusing on those woredas in which the Belg assessment was to be conducted. This is to be expanded to the remaining woredas in Tigray in the next quarter. In addition, refresher training is planned for the woredas in SNNPR.

	Baselines and Outcome Analysis were conducted in Tigray and Amhara – 30 baselines completed				Other training conducted in October 1, 2006 – September 30, 2007												Grand total	
	Baseline training without fieldwork	Baseline training and fieldwork one LZ	Fieldwork\ analysis report writing	Outcome analysis training	SNNPR Seasonal Assessment	Using the baseline (for Senior Managers)	Guide to calculations in the IS Spreadsheet	Baseline Analysis TOT	Pilot monitoring training	Baseline Training TOT	Tigray Woreda Training	Baseline Analysis Facilitator's Training	Seasonal Assessment TOT	Seasonal assessment training Belg SNNPR	Seasonal assessment training - Belg Tigray	Baseline Training TOT		Baseline Analysis TOT
Federal	0		13 (4F)	10 (2F)	5 (2F)	5 (2F)	5 (2F)			5		2	4	4	1	5	4 (1F)	63 (13F)
Regional (including zonal/woreda)	8		35 (1F)	30 (1F)	4		4	18	4	13			4	6	3	4	5	138 (2F)
UN		4	1	6 (1F)	4 (1F)	2 (1F)							4 (1F)	7 (2F)	1			29 (6F)
USAID		1(F)	1	1	2 (1F)	3 (1F)	3 (1F)					1		1	1			14 (3F)
NGO		1	1 (F)	1 (F)	2		2			2				3	2			14 (2F)
Private Consultant			3	3			4			3			1		1			15
Other (incl BDU)		2		3 (1F)												2	1	8 (1F)
Male	8	7	48	38	13	6	7	8	18	14	13	3	12	19		11	9	234
Female		1	6	6	4	4	3						1	2			1	28
Total	8	8	54	44	17	10	10	8	18	14	13	3	13	21	9	11	10	271

Certified Team leaders and trainers for baseline fieldwork		
	Baseline fieldwork Team leader	Baseline fieldwork Trainer
Federal	2	3
Regional (including woreda/zonal)	4	4
UN		
USAID		1
NGO		
Other (incl BDU)		
Private Consultant	3	3
Male	9	10
Female		0
Total	9	10

Organization	Female	Male	Total
International Consultant		1	1
Government - Federal	5	19	24
Government - Regional	1	41	42
Government - Woreda	1	33	34
Government - Zonal		15	15
LIU	1		1
NGO	2	13	15
Private Consultant		4	4
UN	2	21	23
University		2	2
USAID		3	3
USAID project	1	1	2
Total	13	153	166

Other organizations who have participated in LIU supported training in the first year include: USAID, FEWSNET, UNOCHA, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, ACF, Bahir Dar University, Amhara BoARD, ORDA, SC-UK, GOAL, World Vision, PCDP, REST. Whilst some participated in the baseline work, the majority have received training during the seasonal assessments in SNNPR and Tigray

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 for baseline analysis/interim analysis. In addition the seasonal assessment and woreda training materials have been packaged. A “Using the Baseline” training package is also being developed and should be available at the end of the next quarter. This is a package to enable the regions to share the methodology and outputs with the line ministries. Sectors covered to date are health, water and livestock sectors

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. The national technician and expert inputs are, also being 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 DPPA and regional DPP&FS staff.

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

Livelihood zoning has now been completed in both Tigray and Amhara. The livelihood zone map for Tigray is completed, the Amhara map should be available in the next quarter. There are plans to share these maps and the SNNPR maps with a wider audience in a meeting to be held in the first quarter of 2008. These maps not only display the new woreda boundaries – but links these to the CSA estimated population. The maps also present the information by livelihood zone within a woreda -indicating which PAs lie in each livelihood zone within the woreda. The Tigray maps have also been packaged into a PowerPoint – so that agencies working in those areas can cut and paste the maps into their own documents. A sample is shown on the DPPA website: http://www.dppc.gov.et/Livelihoods/livelihoods_Integration_Unit.htm - in the using the baselines section. Soft copies of the PowerPoint can be obtained from the LIU database manager Addisu Dereje.

Livelihood baselines have been completed in Tigray (16 livelihood zones in total), while in Amhara 14 livelihood baselines have been completed, 10 will be finished in the next quarter and the remaining one (Minjar pastoralists) will be completed together with Oromiya. The livelihood zone profiles have been completed for Tigray, reviewed and edited by the Tigray team and should be finalized in the next quarter, pending receipt of 10 year monthly average rainfall data to present together with the seasonal calendars. Both the regional and the woreda profiles are in the same position. The 14 Amhara baselines that have been completed, have profiles drafted in bullet point format.

The 10 woreda posters will be drafted in the next quarter. These will be piloted in SNNPR (5) and in Tigray (5). The pilots will include a poster in each region for a woreda which has a

maximum of four livelihood zones in it. It should be noted that production of posters for every woreda (minimum of 3 per woreda) is not budgeted for.

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

A pilot monitoring system was initiated in February in five woredas in SNNPR, two woredas are reported to have used this method to monitor the situation leading up to the Belg. A review of the pilot is planned for later in the year. This would feed into a larger pilot to be implemented in Tigray and in SNNPR after the Meher. The objective of this monitoring system – is to monitor the 6 monthly predictions made during the seasonal assessments (to track whether these were on course or whether there will be reduced/increased needs)

Links are being developed with the WFP/WB who are developing a drought index (linked to the drought insurance pilot). The WFP/WB drought index incorporates rainfall data, crop production data and water satisfaction information in a database (LEAP). This database has been designed to export a problems specification on crop production into the HEA integrated spreadsheet. This HEA integrated spreadsheet (IS) enables a multi-dimensional problem specification (including data on crop production, market prices, changes in other sources of income) to be applied to each livelihood zone.

LIU data by livelihood zone on access to markets and market routes, food purchases by wealth group (indicative of participation in markets) and key parameters by woreda (and livelihood zone) have been shared with WFP in connection with the development of the drought index (LEAP).

As part of this exercise, 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, more intensive training is being provided to those with GIS skills and database skills – to enable them a) to prepare the livelihood zone maps and b) to set up an integrated spreadsheet.

To date, all of the data collected for each baseline is stored in a baseline spreadsheet. The Tigray baselines have been finalized and are ready to be circulated together with the baseline livelihood zone and woreda profiles. In addition, a new spreadsheet (using the same format as the IS used in the seasonal assessments) has also been developed to facilitate analysis at the woreda/sub-woreda level, a prototype has been shared with a wider audience during the UTB workshop. There are plans to prepare a spreadsheet per woreda in Tigray by the end of the year and in Amhara, in the first quarter of 2008. The LIU is also looking at ways of packaging the baseline data to make it more accessible to a variety of other users (including other sectors eg health, water, livestock).

Considerable progress has been made to standardize the software for storing and analyzing the baseline data and ensuring through a variety of trainings that more people are able to use these tools. The baseline is now also being packaged (see SNNPR database) in tabular form to enable the data to be imported into other databases and mapping software. In addition, the IS spreadsheet format is being updated to address developments as they are identified during the

fieldwork (eg new crops, change in cropping patterns). The IS format – previously just used for the seasonal assessment has now been developed to make it applicable for woreda analysis and pocket hazard analysis. As a critical mass of people develops able to use the core materials – more focus will be on packaging of the materials to further uptake by other organizations. To date WFP/WB have developed a package that feeds cropping information (based on rainfall data, satellite imagery of crop production linked to ground truthing and water satisfaction index information) into the LIU integrated spreadsheet – so that further problem specifications (eg changes: to market prices; in livestock holdings; in other income sources) can be applied using the LIU IS. They are then planning to export the results (number of people, MT of food, Cash in Birr) back into their database to provide information to the FSCB and donors on predicted scenarios)

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

Presentations on how LIU can contribute to non-food needs assessments have been made to a number of stakeholders including Dfid, USAID partners, FAO and other agencies participating in the agricultural task force. The later meeting has led to further discussions with FAO, SC-UK and Tufts on ways that the baselines could be used for scenario analysis looking at the impact of livestock diseases on wealth groups within a livelihood zone.

The Livelihoods Integration Unit (LIU), held a 3-day workshop in September of 2007. The objectives of the workshop were three-fold: 1. to help people understand what information is available from the baseline data and how to make use of it; 2. to demonstrate the value of the HEA baseline information for a wide range of users and purposes; and 3. to begin a dialogue on issues surrounding non-food needs assessment. Key outputs from this workshop include: presentations that will be packaged into a training module; a summary of discussions on thresholds (livelihood and survival thresholds) and their relevance for programming (identifying food and non-food interventions; and tables describing information that is available to sectors (health, water and livestock from the LIU work completed to date.

Discussions are also being initiated on linking up with the World Bank and their plans to support nutrition surveillance including collection of data on non-food needs. Interest in the LIU data also appears to be coming from donors supporting the PSNP project – specifically how the data might be used to contribute to discussions on graduation.

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).

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 IS and understanding the analytical framework. It is also leading to the development of a forum where approaches using the methodology can be standardized by technicians using the

methodology during the seasonal assessments. It is proposed that in December 2007, team leaders who have participated in the seasonal assessments – can come together to discuss protocol.

At present, the monitoring guidelines are in draft format and require further piloting before being standardized.

Program Management and Operations

The F.E.G. has registered an Ethiopia branch. All core staff have been hired and trained. A LIU policy manual has been finalized and shared both orally and in hard copy with the staff. A full transition of project administration and operations duties to Ethiopian staff has taken place. The work plan for year 2 has been drafted in consultation with both the regional DPP&FSCB and the federal DPPA EWD team leaders.

The LIU has continued to foster a close working relationship with the EWD and other stakeholders. LIU information is now available on the DPPA website and a brochure enabling access by senior management in both DPPA and USAID. For PMP reporting see Annex 4.

Quarterly Report July 1, 2007 – September 30, 2007

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.

The LIU's fourth quarterly report covers the project's activities from July 1st through September 30th 2007. During this period: a further 6 baselines were completed in Amhara and the remaining 10 baselines were started¹. Outcome analysis training was also completed for teams who participate in Amhara phase 1 & phase 2 baseline work. The multi-agency teams conducting the *Belg* needs assessment in Tigray and SNNPR collected data on key parameters and used the household economy analytical framework, the baselines and the integrated spreadsheet to do the seasonal analysis. The analysis was facilitated by STTA in Tigray. A Baseline training TOT and a Baseline Analysis TOT were conducted in readiness for phase 3 fieldwork in Amhara. These TOT workshops were conducted by national consultants and interns. A 'Using the Baseline' workshop was held in which data from Tigray was used to demonstrate the potential contribution of baselines: to the health, water and livestock sectors and initiate a dialogue on non-food needs assessments.

Training materials continue to be upgraded and developed based on feedback from on-going evaluations. The outcome analysis has been totally

¹ The 25 baseline will be done together with the Oromiya work. As the 25th livelihood zone crosses the regional boundaries – with a limited area lying in Amhara region for ease of use.

Key outputs from the fourth quarter:

Baseline Outputs

- Baseline fieldwork for a further 6 LZs in Amhara completed

Training

- Amhara phase II baseline fieldwork and baseline analysis was completed
- TOT for baseline training and
- TOT for baseline analysis completed
- The Outcome Analysis has been strengthened and new materials developed

Seasonal assessments/monitoring

- The Belg seasonal assessment in Tigray and SNNPR was completed using the HE analytical framework.

Presentations – on approach, outputs, uses to:

- World Bank /PSNP donor group
- CARE team developing the decision tree
- A 'Using the Baseline' workshop was completed focusing on health, water, livestock using data from Tigray – respective line ministries; UN agencies, NGOs and government staff participated.
- Dfid team looking at Humanitarian

Other

- LIU Steering Committee Minutes circulated
- Internship program continued with X interns working on:
- Shared materials at the MVLP workshop
- A prototype woreda level spreadsheet has been developed which uses the same layout as the IS

revised and updated and is now more oriented to using the baselines and the spreadsheets – feedback received was very positive. Other organizations who have participated in LIU supported training in the last quarter include: UNOCHA, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, Bahir Dar University, BOARD, ORDA, GOAL.

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

USAID has given technical approval for the design document/first annual work plan. In August, 2007, the LIU with STTA completed a draft work plan for year 2 of the project. The work plan for Year 2 was developed in consultation with the regional DPP&FSCB offices that have participated to date in LIU activities (SNNPR, Tigray, Amhara), the DPPA EWD team leaders and other stakeholders: FEWSNET, SC-UK, & WFP. A draft has been submitted to USAID. Following initial feedback from USAID the final version will be presented to the LIU SC in November for final approval by the LIU SC and USAID respectively.

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, Tigray DPP&FSB, and the SNNPR DPP&FSB. 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, 2007).				
Date	Type of training	Participants	Facilitators	Number of participants
Jul 17-20, 2007	Amhara phase I & 2 Outcome Analysis training	Federal DPPA, Amhara DP & FS, ORDA, WFP, Bahir Dar University, UNOCHA, FAO, SNNPR	LIU: Waddington Chinogwenya, Zerihun Mekuira; <u>Tigray DP&FS</u> : Alem Teklu; <u>SNNPR</u> : Fissiha Haile	24
Aug 29 – Sept 1, 2007	Amhara phase 3: Baseline Training TOT	Amhara & SNNPR DPP&FSCB, DPPA, Bahir Dar University,	LIU: Amdissa Teshome, Haile Kiros Desta, Zerihun Mekuira, <u>Tigray DP&FS</u> : Solomon Alemu,	11
Sept 3-5, 2007	Amhara phase 3: Baseline Analysis & Interim Analysis TOT	Amhara & SNNPR DPP&FSCB, DPPA, Bahir Dar University,	LIU: Zerihun Mekuira, <u>Tigray DP&FS</u> : Hadera Haile,	10
Sept 17-21, 2007	Amhara phase 3: Baseline training	Amhara, DPP&FSCB, FHI, WFP, USAID, DPPA,	LIU: Haile Kiros Desta, Zerihun Mekuira, <u>BDU</u> : Adane Tesfaye, <u>DPP&FSCB</u> : Mengistu Assefa, Tezera Mulugeta	10-15 (to be confirmed)

In phase III fieldwork in Amhara, an additional 8 co-team leaders are being trained from both the DPPA and Amhara region².

The internship program continues to move forward – with interns providing mentoring and preparing training and presentation materials.

Name	Region	Dates ³	Assignment
Alem Teklu	Tigray	17 – 20 July	Facilitation of Amhara Outcome Analysis
Fissiha Haile	SNNPR	17 – 20 July	Facilitation of Amhara Outcome Analysis
Solomon Alemu	Tigray	29 August – 1 September	Facilitation of Baseline Training TOT
Hadera Haile	Tigray	6 – 9 September	Facilitation of the Baseline Analysis/Interim Analysis TOT
Mesfin Abegaz	DPPA	5 – 7 August	Preparation of presentations/ feedback session to Amhara
Mesfin Abegaz	DPPA	17 September – 3 Nov	Team leader – mentoring in Amhara phase 3 baseline work

In total, to date:

- 274 people have participated in LIU training (for details see Annual summary)

³ excluding preparation time

- 112 government staff has been trained (of which 8 were female) in some aspect of the livelihood work.
- 9 people have been certified as team leaders/trainers.
- 54 people have completed the baseline training, fieldwork in two livelihood zones and analysis. Those in Amhara will receive their certificates on completion of the baseline work towards the end of October 2007.

Quarterly Progress towards achievement of milestones

- An additional 3 people have reached certification level as Field Team Leaders and Trainers for baseline/fieldwork.
- 11 people have completed the baseline training TOT and 10 have completed the Baseline analysis and are ready to mentor trainees in phase 3 baseline work in Amhara.

Constraints

Trainees recommended in phases 1 & 2 to become co-team leaders in phase 2 or phase 3 were not available for the following reasons:

- Two staff who participated were going onto further studies
- One was only a woreda staff person and could not be released to be a co-team leader – however he was available to support the fieldwork.

In addition, despite the fact that a tentative list of participants/new trainees to participate in phase 3 training, was identified by the Amhara DPP&FSCB together with the LIU in August; the proposed DPP&FSCB participants changed regularly, reasons for these changes included:

- Zonal trainees did not receive the appropriate notification initially
- Some were involved in the flood response;
- Ramadan – meant that one person was unable to travel;
- One proposed candidate was moving from one office to the DPP&FSCB were not released in time;

In addition, FHI were unable to provide their staff with per diems in time for them to participate in the fieldwork and so cancelled their participation the weekend before the fieldwork started.

The implications of all of these changes meant that:

- For 3 months one member of the LIU staff has allocated approximately 25% of time to following up and contacting potential participants directly and following up with the regional office. This has reduced the time available to build capacity in other ways (particularly in terms of building capacity to interpret and utilize the data).
- Amhara region has less staff that has reached co-team leader status than was initially anticipated. This will initially reduce the number of potential interns from Amhara region. However, the LIU does invite those trainees who have been recommended for co-team leader status to participate in Oromiya. In addition, some trainees in Amhara have only completed one livelihood zone and so will need to complete their training in Oromiya to qualify for Grade A certification.

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

Feedback from the Outcome Analysis training in Tigray earlier in the year has led to further clarification of training requirements and the subsequent development of the content of the training materials. Feedback suggested the need to make the training as practical as possible. The revised Outcome Analysis training has been implemented in Amhara and was positively received. In addition, this quarter a Baseline Training TOT and a Baseline Analysis/Interim Analysis TOT have been conducted for those people who will facilitate the training and lead teams in phase 3 of the baseline fieldwork in Amhara.

In response to organizations that can only afford to participate in 1 livelihood zone of baseline fieldwork and analysis, the LIU is now proposing to add a further graduation to the certification system – a grade B certification. This would be given to organizations such as WFP staff that are unable to commit to 5 weeks field work (i.e. an acknowledgement of participation). However, to become a co-team leader, a trainee should still have completed 2 livelihood zones.

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.

There are concerns at all levels on how the internship should function. The LIU preference is to circulate information on possible internships coming up to the field and request participants to then seek approval from their supervisors. The LIU in addition is keeping records on the number of interns including the number of days completed by each intern – so that efforts can be made to ensure that the benefits in terms of capacity building are shared among federal and regional staff.

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 baseline training manual and presentations have been revised based on feedback from the evaluation conducted in Amhara in July. Modifications include the addition of additional reading materials to complement the slides, editing of slides to ensure that most slides provide examples from Ethiopia and editing of slides that did not photocopy well in black and white.

- Baseline training TOT materials are in the process of being consolidated by the national consultant who led the TOT in September.
- The Baseline Analysis TOT materials have been refined – and will be packaged for future trainings.
- The Woreda training materials for Tigray and SNNPR have been revised to include more practical examples that were developed during the Using the Baseline workshop.
- ‘Using the Baseline’ training materials for use at the regional level are being compiled and should be available at the end of the next quarter

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.

The draft livelihood zone map in Amhara was refined during the baseline fieldwork in phase 1 and 2 by the teams who do ground truthing at the woreda level. The map developed from phase 1 and part of phase 2 verification was then shared with core people from the regional Amhara office (some of whom had participated in the livelihood zoning). In order to have the livelihood zone information available in time for the Meher assessment, the phase 3 verification/ground truthing was done by a separate team composed of DPPA, DPP&FSC Amhara and an LIU consultant in advance of the baseline data collection. This should ensure that the livelihood zone map and the linkages to the CSA census population data should be available when the Integrated Spreadsheet for Amhara is compiled at the end of October ready for the annual *Meher* needs assessment in November.

Constraints

The mapping of the Amhara livelihood zones is taking considerably longer to finalize than in Tigray. This reflects the fact that the DPP&FSCB was not able to access recent map shape files for the region. The map shape files that were availed to the LIU did not include the current woreda boundaries, which are a result of merges and division of woredas that have taken place in Amhara over the last few years. This means that to compile the livelihood zone maps with up to date administrative boundaries takes longer to complete. However, this has been resolved by speeding up the verification exercise and the map should be available in time for the seasonal assessment.

Activity 2: Establish regional livelihood baselines through fieldwork.

Field work for the second phase of Amhara covering six livelihood zones, which commenced at the end of May, was completed early July. The remaining 10 livelihood zones planned for the last phase in Amhara is currently on going and will be completed early in the next quarter. The one remaining livelihood zone in Amhara will be completed with Oromiya. The bulk of this livelihood zone (Minjar pastoral) is considered to lie in Oromiya.

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

This quarter, the Tigray livelihood zone profiles have been reviewed by core staff in the Tigray DP&FS prior to their finalization. The regional overview for Tigray has also been drafted. Finalization of these reports/profiles is pending receipt of rainfall data (10 year monthly average by station – 30 in Tigray) which is displayed alongside the seasonal calendar. The DPPA has formally requested copies of this data from the NMA. The livelihood zone, woreda and regional reports will be finalized in the coming quarter and posted on the DPPA website.

In Amhara, the next six baseline spreadsheets and draft profiles (in bullet points) have been completed for the livelihood zones completed in phase II of the baseline work for the Amhara region and work has commenced on turning the baseline bullet points into profiles.

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.

Links are being developed with the WFP/WB on the development of the drought index (linked to the drought insurance pilot). The WFP/WB drought index incorporates rainfall data, crop production data and a water satisfaction information in a database (LEAP). This database has been designed to export a problems specification on crop production into the HEA integrated spreadsheet. This HEA integrated spreadsheet (IS) enables a multi-dimensional problem specification (including data on crop production, market prices, changes in other sources of income) to be applied to each livelihood zone.

LIU data by livelihood zone on access to markets and market routes, food purchases by wealth group (indicative of participation in markets) has been shared with WFP in connection with the development of the drought index (LEAP).

A pilot monitoring system was initiated in February in five woredas in SNNPR, two woredas are reported to have used this method to monitor the situation leading up to the Belg; however limited feedback to date from the other 3 woredas suggests that this requires further support and follow-up. A proposed review of the pilot monitoring system has been deferred until later in the year. The review would feed into larger pilot to be implemented in Tigray and in SNNPR after the Meher. Post Belg in both Tigray and most of SNNPR are not hunger

months, i.e. the need for monitoring is particularly important post *Meher* (see following files: Belg Crop Failure Analysis and SNNPR hunger season months by LZ m- available from the LIU)

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

Most of the training this quarter, focused on how to use both the baseline spreadsheet, the integrated spreadsheet and the new prototype single zone spreadsheet for use in 1 woreda:

- A significant component of the seasonal assessment analysis completed in July in SNNPR and Tigray focuses on inputting data into the integrated spreadsheet and using the spreadsheet to do analysis– providing participants with a practical introduction to the IS spreadsheets.
- During the ‘Using the Baselines’ workshop (see details below under Objective 4) included a training session on how to use the single zone spreadsheet for outcome analysis at the woreda level.
- A core component of the Baseline Analysis and Interim Analysis TOT is building co-team leader capacity to both a) use the baseline spreadsheet for inputting data and for baseline analysis and b) train some trainee team members to the same.
- In addition co-team leaders (16) have provided on-the-job training and mentoring to trainees (24) field team members on use of excel and the baseline spreadsheet during baseline data collection in the field (Amhara phases II & III).

Summary of training on existing software (July-September, 2007).				
Date	Type of training	Participants	Facilitators	Number of participants
July, 2007	On-job – seasonal assessment analysis	Seasonal assessment multi-agency participants	DPPA/DPP&FSCB/WFP/USAID staff in SNNPR & LIU consultants: Alex King and Zerihun Mekuira in Tigray	21 in SNNPR, 8 in Tigray
Sept 3, 2007	How to use the single zone spreadsheet for outcome analysis	Participants of the ‘Using the Baseline’ workshop	LIU: Jane MacAskill, Tanya Boudreau, Jeanlouise Conaway	25-50 each day
Sept 6-9, 2007	Amhara phase 3: Baseline Analysis & Interim Analysis TOT	Amhara & SNNPR DPP&FSCB, DPPA, Bahir Dar University,	<u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuira, <u>Tigray DP&FS</u> : Hadera Haile,	10

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

Baseline data storage sheets have been verified and completed for 6 livelihood zones completed in phase 2 in Amhara. Mapping and population database has been completed for these zones as well. The mapping and population database for phase 3 is now being completed in preparation for the setting up of the integrated spreadsheets for Amhara.

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

STTA and a national consultant provided technical support to the analysis of the seasonal assessment data in Tigray. In SNNPR, the multi-agency team leaders (who had been trained in previous seasonal assessments and had participated in the seasonal assessment TOT held in the previous quarter) provided technical support on the analysis. Each team presented their

analysis to the other teams and the feedback was incorporated as appropriate. The LIU COP provided limited back-up as required – including preparation of the final table of results.

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

A document summarizing key issues for future follow-up was produced following completion of the seasonal assessment (see Annex 1) and a team-leaders (technicians) meeting in Addis is being proposed post Meher in December. The objective of the meeting would be to address concerns and agree responses where appropriate across regions. This day should include a half-day discussion on crop production data.

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.

The LIU held a 3-day workshop in September of 2007. The objectives of the workshop were three-fold: 1. to help people understand what information is available from the baseline data and how to make use of it; 2. to demonstrate the value of the HEA baseline information for a wide range of users and purposes; and 3. to begin a dialogue on issues surrounding non-food needs assessment. The workshop focused on Tigray baseline data demonstrating how this data could be used by the health, water and livelihood sectors. Participants included: REST, DPPA, DPP&FSCB, Tigray water bureau, MOARD, BDU, Tigray BOARD, TFSCO, FAO, EU, DFID, Irish Aid, UNICEF, USAID, Ministry of Water, DCT, WHO, SC-UK, World Bank, Tigray Water Bureau (48 people participated). For details see the Summary of the workshop and copies of the presentations located on the DPPA website).

LIU data by livelihood zone on access to markets and market routes, food purchases by wealth group (indicative of participation in markets) has been shared with the CARE team, who are developing a decision tree which looks at marketing and the assessment requirements needed to facilitate the selection of food/cash when planning an emergency intervention.

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:

- SeonYeon Im & Melkam Endale, WFP/WB to discuss monitoring. They requested a list of key parameters by livelihood zone and woreda; and market price information: list of key markets and trade routes for each LZ which have been forwarded to WFP
- Tim Robertson from Dfid on “how to use the baseline information”
- MLVP workshop ‘using markets to alleviate extreme poverty’. HEA was used to facilitate project identification and design.
- SC-UK/DPPA PEWS Consultation
- SC-UK workshop Linking early warning with community health animal workers
- Meetings with the LIU consultants/DPPA interns to prepare mapping verification meeting to be held in Amhara
- Elliot Vhurumuku and Alemtsehai Alemu WFP to look at ways of linking up further in the future
- Tigist Yifru, Suzanne Poland, Michelle Jennings to discuss Year 2 workplanning process
- World Bank/PSNP donors to introduce the work of the LIU and outputs.
- Ministry of Agriculture - to identify information on credit packages
- SCUK Policy and programming advisor to discuss linkages
- Workplanning meeting with partners: Regional offices Tigray, Amhara, SNNPR; DPPA EWD team leaders, SC-UK, FEWSNET, WFP
- FAO, Tufts & SC-UK to discuss uses of the LIU data for livestock programming
- Andrew Sunil, World Bank reference plans to incorporate non-food assessment into nutrition surveillance
- Sue Lautze, Saving Lives and Livelihoods to discuss Linkages between the two USAID projects (LIU & DMPSCB)
- Will Wiseman WB, Suzanne Poland & Judith Sandford USAID – look at the possible contribution of LIU data for the PSNP program
- FEWSNET to discuss collaboration between the LIU and FEWSNET on mapping core livelihoods information,

In addition presentations have been made to the following organizations:

- The Use of the Livelihood Analytical Framework for Humanitarian Programming. Presentation to Dfid 26 September, 2007
- Livelihoods-Based Analysis. The household economy analytical framework and its present and potential application in Ethiopia. August 2007. Presentation to WB /PSNP donors
- The ‘Using the Baseline’ workshop provided new presentations on using the baselines for sector programming specifically: for health, water, livestock, credit (see http://www.dppc.gov.et/Livelihoods/livelihoods_Integration_Unit.htm).

The papers prepared for the DPPA PR department in the third quarter have not yet been published – we will provide an update on these when they are published.

Some of the Excel spreadsheets have also been shared this quarter with:

- The WB: SNNPR single zone baseline spreadsheets to contribute to discussions on the impact of inflation.

- WFP: blank integrated spreadsheet (IS) from SNNPR into which problem specifications can be input.

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.

The ‘Using the Baseline’ workshop initiated discussions on non-food emergency needs assessments and shared information with the participants.

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

There have been three evaluations this quarter. A comprehensive group evaluation of the baseline training, fieldwork and outcome analysis was completed following completion of the Amhara phase II fieldwork. In addition, participants in the baseline training TOT and the baseline analysis TOT provided written feedback.

On Outcome Analysis in Amhara phase II

Some of the key points coming out of the evaluation of baseline work in Amhara included on the baseline training, field work, analysis:

- “The structure of the workshop was clear
- Generally, the objectives of the workshop met but there are areas for further improvements: (a) livelihood protection thresholds and how this are used is unclear since it doesn’t tell anything regarding the particular problem and intervention, (b) how to use different spreadsheets to carry out the analysis and interpretation of the result was not sufficiently covered.
- The linkage of the topics was ok. However, the contents of some topics need to be further refined e.g. reference year and current year could be presented in different ways by giving more emphasis on how the reference year data is used in the analysis rather than repeating basic concepts which were discussed already in the baseline workshop.
- The interesting topics are: (1) response strategy/ expandability/, (2) analysis using single zone & integrated spreadsheet. These topics give us an insight to understand better the ideas and how to apply in future interventions.
- The topics we would like to spend more time are: (1) single zone and integrated spreadsheet.
- The handout is useful. But there are minor difficulties such charts, tables, are not colored and not visible. In addition, details are lacking in the handout.
- We enjoy most the group exercises on problem specification and the single zone spread sheet because it helped us to familiarize ourselves with the problem specification & single zone spread sheet as well as understanding how this data is changed to graphs. In addition, it shows us the food (survival) and the livelihood protection deficit.
- The number of the facilitators is ok but the facilitation was not sufficient enough”.

See Annex 1 for full evaluation report.

On the Baseline Training TOT

Feedback on the baseline training was very positive and participants found most topics interesting

- Facilitation skills were good

- Time management was raised as an issue and duration of training (only 4 days). *(Note: In fact the workshop also finished half a day early – which suggests that time itself is less of an issue but rather how that time is managed – this will be reviewed before the next training.)*
- Like the micro-teaching session – as provides an opportunity to see different ways of presenting a session. Would like more time allocated to this
- Would like a local example for the calculation (Meru exercise)
- “It was good so keep it up”
- “Did not like the change in venue” *(Note: the conference room was required – so training was relocated to another room)*
- “don’t forget to provide participants with certificates”
- “The manual is not colorful”
- “I really appreciate the new methodology which is going to be helpful to the DPPA”

On the Baseline & Interim Analysis TOT

General feedback was positive. Most people’s expectations were met. Some participants complained about the absence of some of the participants: One person left early to facilitate in an emergency assessment; One co-team leader was changed by Amhara at the last minute and his replacement arrived late; One person left to attend a graduation on the Saturday afternoon. Other comments received included:

- “I like the fact that the presentations related to the field work”
- Time keeping was raised as an issue. *(Note: The facilitators discussed this later. Total time allocated to the training was not a problem. Rather the facilitators did not keep to the program. Time was usually lost during the presentations – but much of the discussion during the presentations could be done with the teams while they do the practical exercises on the computers.)*
- “Liked the facilitators approach – making sure that all the participants grasped the main points”
- “The training makes me confident to lead a team”
- “The training materials should be compiled into one handout (book)”
- “I would like more practice on the spreadsheet management”
- “Liked the mix of English and Amhara used during the facilitation”

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. Additionally, the operations team made an oral presentation to staff highlighting key policy

points to ensure that all staff understand and will abide by the procedures laid out in the manual. The staff particularly the drivers requested an ID, this is in process and will be completed at the beginning of the next quarter.

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.

The livelihoods portion of the DPPA website has been updated and now includes core LIU documentation together with copies of the presentations made in the recent ‘Using the Baselines’ workshop which focused on the health, water and livestock sectors (http://www.dppc.gov.et/Livelihoods/livelihoods_Integration_Unit.htm).

The LIU has recently produced a brochure, which should be a great benefit for both the DPPA, the LIU and USAID as it will be readily available as briefing material for stakeholders and potential partners. In addition, a banner has been produced for advertising purposes in meetings/workshops with external participants.

Activity 3: Technical and Financial Reporting.

The LIU completed and submitted the project’s fourth quarterly report covering the period April 1- June 30, 2007. Additionally, the LIU submitted monthly reports of local expenditures to the FEG home office.

Activity 4: Monitoring and Evaluation.

The LIU PMP document has been approved by USAID on the understanding that the document may need to be updated to conform with the USAID mission results framework – when this is finalized. An updated PMP monitoring indicators is included as annex 2 to this report. It includes actual results for project year 1, with indicator targets allotted for projects years 2 & 3.

Financial Report

The following expenditures have been incurred under the LIU contract:

Contract value:	\$3,577,594
Expenditures this quarter, July 1, 2007- September 30, 2007:	\$ 275,940
Cumulative expenditures to date:	\$1,606,861
Contract Funds Remaining:	\$1,970,733
Funds currently obligated, as of April 18, 2007:	\$2,827,594
Obligated funds remaining:	\$ 1,220,733

Annex 1:

List of documents produced by the LIU July 1- September 30, 2007

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

Summaries/Minutes of meeting

- Minutes of the LIU SC, August 7, 2007
- LIU regular meetings (held weekly depending on staff presence in Addis)

Evaluations - Internal

- Copies of the written evaluations and feedback are filed in the office
- Group evaluation of the first & second phase of LIU activities in Amhara region. (Including baseline training, fieldwork, analysis and outcome analysis). July 2007

Training materials

- Conducting the Baselines Training. Bahir Dar, September 2007
- Woreda Training Materials - Tigray

Other Documents

- Summary of discussions held during the Belg seasonal assessment in SNNPR & Tigray prepared by the Livelihood Integration Unit. 24 July 2007
- Summary Points: Using the Baselines Workshop 3-5 September 2007. Livelihood Integration Unit, EWD/DPPA
- Draft LIU Year 2 work plan September 1, 2007 – August 2008
- Livelihood Integration Unit Brochure (briefing material for stakeholders and partners)

PowerPoint's

- 'Using the Baseline' 4 presentations for health, water, livestock, credit (see http://www.dppc.gov.et/Livelihoods/livelihoods_Integration_Unit.htm)
- The Use of the Livelihood Analytical Framework for Humanitarian Programming. Presentation to Dfid 26 September, 2007
- Livelihoods-Based Analysis. The household economy analytical framework and its present and potential application in Ethiopia. August 2007. Presentation to WB /PSNP donors

Excel based materials

- Baseline spreadsheets completed for an additional 6 livelihood zones in Amhara
- Summary sheet on market access/routes in Tigray.

Annex 2: Summary of key training activities (October 1, 2006 – September 30, 2007)				
Date	Training provided	Participants	Facilitators	Number of people
13-15 Nov 2006	SNNPR Seasonal assessment training	DPPA, FSDPPB, ACF, GOAL, NMA UNOCHA, WFP, USAID	DPPA: Getachew Abate, USAID: Zemen Haddis	17
20–22 Nov 2006.	Using HEA baseline & analysis of impact of hazard	Senior managers: DPPA EWD, USAID, WFP VAM	LIU: Mark Lawrence, DPPA: Getachew Abate	10
23Nov 2006	Guide to calculations in the IS	Senior managers who are using the IS: FEWSNET, USAID, DPPA, SC-UK	Mark Lawrence	10
22 - 26 Jan 2007	Baseline training	FDPPA, DPP&FSCB (regional and woreda level), ACF, RBOARD	Julius Holt, FDPPA, Regional DPP&FSCB & national consultants	17
Feb 2007	Pilot monitoring training	FDPPA, USAID, DPP&FSCB	Mark Lawrence	15
26 Feb -3 Mar 2007	Baseline analysis	FDPPA, DPP&FSCB (regional and woreda level), RBOARD, REST	Mark Lawrence, DPPA, DBM	10
5 – 10 Mar 2007	Baseline analysis	FDPPA, DPP&FSCB (regional and woreda level), ACF, RBOARD	Mark Lawrence, USAID, COP, DBM	20
5 – 10 Mar 2007	Outcome analysis	FDPPA, DPP&FSCB (regional and woreda level), RBOARD, REST	Waddington Chinogwenya DPPA,	10
12-16 Mar 2007	Outcome analysis	FDPPA, DPP&FSCB (regional and woreda level), ACF, RBOARD	Waddington Chinogwenya, USAID, DPPA	20
28-30 Mar 2007	TOT (baseline training)	FDPPA, Tigray DPP&FSCB (regional and woreda level), SC-UK, Tigray RBOARD, national consultants, PCDP	Julius Holt, Amdissa Teshome	14
Apr 11-15, 2007	Amhara phase I baseline training	Federal DPPA, Amhara DP & FS, ORDA, WFP	LIU: Haile Kiros Desta, Zerihun Mekuira, Kahsay W/Slase; Tigray DP&FS: Alem Teklu,; DPPA: Mesfin Abegaz, Tarekegn Aga	16
May 14-18, 2007	Tigray Woreda Training	Tigray regional and woreda level officials	DPPA: Hussein Awol, Tigray DP&FS: Alem Tekle, Hadera G/Selassie	13
May 21-25, 2007	Baseline Analysis TOT	Federal DPPA, USAID	LIU: Waddington Chinogwenya	3
May 29- June 1, 2006	Amhara phase II baseline training	Federal DPPA, Amhara DP & FS, Amhara zonal level, Bahir Dar University, WFP, UNOCHA, FAO	LIU: Waddington Chinogwenya, Haile Kiros Desta Tigray DP&FS: Solomon Alemu,	20

May 29- June 1, 2007	Seasonal Assessment TOT	Federal DPPA, Tigray DP&FS, SNNPR DP&FS, WFP, UNOCHA	LIU: Alex King	13
June 25-27, 2007	Seasonal assessment training - Belg SNNPR	Federal DPPA, SNNPR DP&FS, WFP, UNICEF, GOAL, USAID	LIU: Zerihun Mekuria, DPPA: Terekegn Aga Tigray DP&FS: Alem Tekle & Hadera G/selassie	5-10 to be confirmed
June 27-29, 2007	Seasonal assessment training - Belg Tigray	Federal DPPA, TIGRAY DP&FS, WFP, USAID	DPPA: Mesfin Abegaz SNNPR DP&FS: Fessiha Haile, Johannes Gebeyehu. WFP: Teshome Desalegn	15-20 to be confirmed
Jul 17-20, 2007	Amhara phase I & 2 Outcome Analysis training	Federal DPPA, Amhara DP & FS, ORDA, WFP, Bahir Dar University, UNOCHA, FAO, SNNPR	<u>LIU</u> : Waddington Chinogwenya, Zerihun Mekuira; <u>Tigray DP&FS</u> : Alem Teklu; <u>SNNPR</u> : Fissiha Haile	24
Aug 29 – Sept 1, 2007	Amhara phase 3: Baseline Training TOT	Amhara & SNNPR DPP&FSCB, DPPA, Bahir Dar University,	<u>LIU</u> : Amdissa Teshome, Haile Kiros Desta, Zerihun Mekuira, <u>Tigray DP&FS</u> : Solomon Alemu,	11
Sept 3-5, 2007	Amhara phase 3: Baseline & Interim Analysis TOT	Amhara & SNNPR DPP&FSCB, DPPA, Bahir Dar University,	<u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuira, <u>Tigray DP&FS</u> : Hadera Haile,	10
Sept 17-21, 2007	Amhara phase 3: Baseline training	Amhara, DPP&FSCB, FHI, WFP, USAID, DPPA,	<u>LIU</u> : Haile Kiros Desta, Zerihun Mekuira, <u>BDU</u> : Adane Tesfaye, <u>DPPB</u> : Tezera Mulugeta, Mengistu Assefa	10-15 to be confirmed

Annex 3: List of meetings participated in October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

- World Bank on their Integrated Risk Financing paper and the possible linkages with the LIU livelihoods analysis.
- Humanitarian Information Unit focusing on information and mapping issues related to pastoralists in the Horn of Africa (particularly the Mandera triangle the areas bordering Mandera in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia).
- Meeting with the USAID Government Accountability Officers whose objective was to analyze - how to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of U.S. food aid to developing countries. Of particular relevance to the LIU were discussions on the use of assessments in food aid planning and response and how targeting can be improved to maximize benefit for food insecure populations and minimize market distortions.
- FAO on their activities and their support to improving the quality of crop production data, and available background information.
- Participated in a Meher-Pastoral ENA methodology meeting
- Presentation to USAID (introducing the LIU, the approach, and the evaluation feedback)
- Meeting on pastoral risk management (participants included USAID, World Bank, SC-UK and LIU)
- Presentation on the basic HEA concepts, the pilot in SNNPR, preliminary results of 4 baselines and other uses of the baselines for the representatives of regional line departments in Tigray.
- The DPPA focal point participated in the workshop organized by Save the Children – USA to initiate the development of Disaster Risk Reduction Handbook for Ethiopia. He discussed the possibility of including a HEA section in the handbook
- Tufts, the COP participated in a workshop session which was introducing LEGS (the livestock equivalent of SPHERE), also discussed data collection and the HEA.
- WFP VAM on possible linkages in the future.
- SC-UK on their CAMELIS/PEWS proposals and potential linkages with the LIU in future
- ACF & ENCU on the results of ACF nutrition survey in SNNPR
- CFSAM - half a day's briefing was provided to one of the CFSAM teams that came to SNNPR for the Meher assessment (including EC, WFP).
- Made a presentation to WFP/WB drought risk management team and Dfid UK based environmental adviser on outputs from the LIU and how these could be used. (see document – A summary of Outputs)
- James Young, Africa Parks (Ethiopia) plc – on using the SNNPR baselines to guide programming in the areas surrounding the Omo National Park
- Dan Gilligan – IFPRI – to introduce the LIU baseline data and discuss linkages between the PSNP baseline data and the LIU baseline data/on-going monitoring
- Judith Sandford, USAID to discuss the results of the seasonal assessment in SNNPR and implications for the PSNP program
- The EW-WG and the EW-WG methodology technical group
- FEWS-NET, WFP, USAID & SC-UK to discuss future assessments/monitoring in the light of the DPM request for regular monitoring/assessments
- Sue Lautze and her team (Yakoub Akillu, Fikre Negussie), together with WFP Sonali Wickrema and Elliot Vhurumuku to initiate discussions on non-food assessments
- Mike Wekesa: Consultant working together with Stephen Devereaux on developing the PSNP manual/approach for pastoral areas (Dfid)

- Jeremy Loveless. WFP consultant appraising WFP and partners capacity to undertake assessment and monitoring and make recommendations for improved assessments
- Geraud Laval. SC-UK Camelis PEWS coordinator to discuss collaboration between the LIU and the CAMELIS project – including standardization and certification
- SeonYeon Im WFP/WB who gave a brief presentation to the LIU on the WFP weather risk management indexed – and had discussions on possible sharing of information, joint mapping of available data
- Alemu Asfaw FEWSNET. To exchange information on LIU activities and meetings that FEWSNET participated in including the IMF meeting on inflation. Discussed how we might link up further in coming months
- Informal livelihood working group – initiated by Dfid held on the first Friday of each month
- Richard Choularton (FEWSNET Washington) & Suleiman Mohammed (FEWSNET Regional) representative: to discuss future linkages with FEWSNET including linkages on contingency planning. Regular meetings are also held with Nigist Biru (FEWSNET Ethiopia) to update each other on activities.
- Catherine Dom, researcher on “Hunger, Food Aid and Local Governance in Three Rural Communities in Ethiopia”. Has links with Bath University in the UK and Addis Abeba Department of Economics and International Development.
- Sue Barnes, UNDP Resident Representative, a meeting organized by Sue Lautz to introduce people working government offices.
- David Throp, Geraud Laval and John Wyeth to discuss collaboration between SC-UK CAMELIS & LIU, use of livelihood information for policy and planning, to get an update on the IMF inflation study, activities in Somali region and plans for a cost-benefit analysis.
- Seon Yeon Im and Peter Hoefsloot (WFP/WB project) on the Water Requirement Satisfaction Index and links to HEA data. The WRSI data can now be exported and used in the Integrated spreadsheets for SNNPR). The SNNPR livelihood zone data is included in their mapping database.
- FAO consultants Nisar Majid, Nigel Nicholson who were reviewing FAO emergency response in the Horn of Africa: Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia
- FAO, SC-UK to brainstorm on ways of using the baseline data to look at the impact of livestock disease on households in each wealth group.
- Sara Pantoniano from ODI HPG who has been commissioned by a group of NGO including SC-UK, SC-US, CARE to look at responses to drought in the Horn of Africa (an update of an earlier document)
- Lorraine Coulter from an NGO Singida zetu in Tanzania to discuss how HEA baseline information in Tanzania has influenced project design and programming in the water sector
- WFP, UNICEF & FAO in the WFP office. Introducing HEA and its contribution to seasonal assessments and monitoring.
- Organizations invited to the Information Meeting: Policy, Directives & Legislative Reformulation Policy called by and chaired by Ato Girma of the DPPA Policy and Planning Department with facilitation by Sue Lautze. The presentation focused on introducing the LIU and its products.
- FAO and a number of NGOs working in Agriculture on the contribution of HEA to non-food assessments

- USAID and partners on the outputs from the LIU and how these can be used for development programming, assessment, monitoring, targeting and for discussions on intervention thresholds.
- Mulugeta Feseha, the director and other senior staff from the Institute of Development Research, AAU - with a view to looking at possible links in the future. A more detailed presentation to 20 or so postgraduate students was proposed for either mid June or September when university term starts again.
- The DPPA Commissioners & Heads of Departments to provide update on activities in Tigray, highlight uses of the HEA information, progress in capacity building and the issue of sustainability.
- IFPRI on the methodology and the outputs.
- SeonYeon Im & Melkam Endale, WFP/WB to discuss monitoring. They requested a list of key parameters by livelihood zone and woreda; and market price information: list of key markets and trade routes for each LZ which have been forwarded to WFP
- Tim Robertson from Dfid on “how to use the baseline information”
- MLVP workshop ‘using markets to alleviate extreme poverty’. HEA was used to facilitate project identification and design.
- SC-UK/DPPA PEWS Consultation
- SC-UK workshop Linking early warning with community health animal workers
- Meetings with the LIU consultants/DPPA interns to prepare mapping verification meeting to be held in Amhara
- Elliot Vhurumuku and Alemtsehai Alemu WFP to look at ways of linking up further in the future
- Tigist Yifru, Suzanne Poland, Michelle Jennings to discuss Year 2 workplanning process
- World Bank/PSNP donors to introduce the work of the LIU and outputs.
- Ministry of Agriculture - to identify information on credit packages
- SCUK Policy and programming advisor to discuss linkages
- Workplanning meeting with partners: Regional offices Tigray, Amhara, SNNPR; DPPA EWD team leaders, SC-UK, FEWSNET, WFP
- FAO, Tufts & SC-UK to discuss uses of the LIU data for livestock programming
- Andrew Sunil, World Bank reference plans to incorporate non-food assessment into nutrition surveillance
- Sue Lautze, Saving Lives and Livelihoods to discuss Linkages between the two USAID projects (LIU & DMPSCB)
- Will Wiseman WB, Suzanne Poland & Judith Sandford USAID – look at the possible contribution of LIU data for the PSNP program

Annex 4: Year 1 report on PMP indicators as of 30 September, 2007

	Indicators	Performance						Notes		
		Year 1 (Oct 1, 2006- September 2007)		Year 1 (Oct 1, 2007- September 2008)		Year 1 (Oct 1, 2008- September 2009)				
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual		LOP Target	To date
1.1	Number of regions using Household Economy Analysis methodology to predict needs	3 regions	2	4-6 regions		8 regions		8 regions (SNNPR, Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, Harari, Dire Dawa, Benishangul, Gambella)	2	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		8 regions		8 regions (SNNPR, Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, Harari, Dire Dawa, Benishangul, Gambella)	1	Regions using HEA data for monitoring
1.3	Number of stakeholders trained on use of the HEA methodology during baseline development and seasonal assessments (including woreda training)	150	155	750		1230		750 (figure to be revised based on first year's experiences)	155	Includes those trained in baseline collection and HEA based seasonal assessments (including woreda training)
1.4	Number of nutrition assessments that utilize HEA information	No target set	9	No target set		No target set		No target set	9	All DPPA nutrition assessments use HEA information in regions with completed baselines. ENCU has carried out assessment in 8 LZs in Tigray. ACF has an ongoing monitoring program in 1-2 woredas in SNNPR that make use of HEA.
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		60-85		160 (target is dependant on number of livelihood zones identified)	16 drafted for Tigray, 14 bullet points prepared for Amhara	Draft profiles for Tigray have been completed
1.2.2	Number of livelihoods analyses generated/disseminated by the early warning department	0-4	>6	10-15		10-25		10-26	> 6	Tigray credit story; When to do a seasonal assessment - SNNPR; UTB presentations
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		30-60		30-60	32	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		2-4		3-4 line ministries	0	Non-foods workshop??
2.2	Number of early warning recommendations or responses that include livelihood information	No target set	3	No target set		No target set		No target set	3	In Seasonal assessments - Belg/Meher in SNNPR, Belg in Tigray. 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				Materials on thresholds circulated; Contribute to consultations on thresholds	General conclusions on thresholds reached in the UTB workshop	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		40-50		50	10	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 training modules and packages developed	Generic materials produced	Generic materials produced	Generic materials upgraded		Ethiopia specific materials finalized		Generic materials produced; Ethiopia specific materials finalized	Generic materials produced	
2.1.1	Number of national and regional staff completing LIU certified training	100	54	150		200-250		220-240	54	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		No target set		No target set	0	Could refer to contingency planning. Address this with OCHA?
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 and facilitating interpretation of the information	n/a	3	5-10		5-15			3	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
3.2	Number of stakeholders using standard guidelines for livelihoods assessments	No target set	8	No target set		No target set		No target set	8	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	list of sector specific (water, health, livestock) info available from LIU shared in UTB workshop	n/a		n/a		N/A	sector specific info shared in UTB workshop	