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LIVELIHOODS INTEGRATION UNIT (LIU) QUARTERLY REPORT

JANUARY 1 – MARCH 31, 2009

March 2009

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

Introduction and Background.

USAID is supporting the establishment of a Livelihoods Integration Unit (LIU), within the national Early Warning & Response Department of Disaster Management and Food Security Sector (DMFSS) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MOARD) following the closure of the DPPA in August 2008. The LIU is committed to the goal of capacity building, with an objective of handing over its core functions formerly to the DPPA and currently MOARD 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 has been employing 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. This strategy is being continued in the DMFSS. Every aspect of the LIU is designed and implemented with an emphasis on capacity development. Building and maintaining partnerships is a crucial determinant of the LIU's success, so the LIU approach continues to focus on maximizing communication, collaboration and coordination with the regional DPPB&FSCB offices, DMFSS staff and other key stakeholders.

The LIU's eleventh quarterly report covers the project's activities from January 1st through March 31st 2009. During this period: there was an official launch of the Livelihood Baselines for Ethiopia opened by the DMFSS State Minister Ato Mituku Kassa. In addition, a manual on Use of the Baseline Information and Analysis was also launched.

The 3 HEA modules were completed and taught on the Bahir Dar University/University of Arizona Disaster Risk Management Master course.

Baseline fieldwork, analysis and Outcome Analysis were completed for the penultimate phase of fieldwork in Oromiya. Baseline training, fieldwork in Gambella and Benishangul Gumuz has been started and will be completed in the next quarter. Other activities completed this quarter include: preparing a field trip for Earl Gast, the USAID Acting Administrative Director for the Africa Bureau, piloting the use of the LIU data for the SUN project and making presentations a number of organizations and workshops including: the Oxfam DDR workshop, DMFSS

Key outputs from the eleventh quarter:

Launch of the livelihood baselines for Ethiopia – opened by the State Minister Ato Mituku Kassa

Training

- Oromiya Phase IV Baseline Training
- Oromiya Phase IV Baseline & Interim Analysis TOT Training
- Baseline Training TOT on wild food
- Oromiya Phase IV baseline Analysis on-Job Training
- Benishangul Gumuz Baseline Training
- Gambella Baseline Training
- Outcome analysis or Using the baselines training Phase 4,5,6 Oromiya
- Using the Livelihood Tools and Products

Other

- Field trip for USAID Acting Administrative Director for the Africa Bureau
- Piloted the use of LIU data SUN program
- 3 modules taught on the BDU/AU Disaster Risk Management Master course.
- Enhancing capacity for disaster management in Ethiopia led by USDA Forest Service
- DMFSS/WB Risk Financing Workshop 26-27 Feb
- LIU Update Number 7 LIU Products and Utilization to date circulated

Presentations

- On Seasonal Assessment to USAID Emergency Task Force, Cate Turton Dfid.
- To World Bank teams looking at social dimensions of climate change
- WB CALI project Costing Adaptation through Local Institutions
- Oxfam Canada National Conference on DRR
- USAID Ethiopia and FFP Title II PSNP & M&E Workshop

meeting to discuss the early warning component of the PSNP risk financing mechanism, USAID & Food For Peace Title II PSNP & M/E workshop, IFPRI, World Bank/WB consulting groups looking at climate change. In addition meetings have been held with a number of organizations both local (eg SIGA, Dadimos) and international (FAO/WFP).

An additional LIU Information sheet was produced and circulated:

- LIU Information Sheet Number 7: LIU products and utilization to date

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 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 in August 2007. The second year workplan was presented to the LIU SC in November and approved by USAID in the same month.

The work plan for Year 3 was developed in consultation with DPP&FSCB offices that have participated to date in LIU activities (SNNPR, Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya), the focal point from the DPPA EWD and representatives from the MOARD DMFSS and other stakeholders: FEWSNET, SC-UK, & WFP in August 2008. The third year work plan was presented to the LIU SC in November 2008 and has been approved by USAID

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. Training was provided by LIU trained staff from FEWSNET, UNOCHA, WFP, MOWR, DMFSS and Amhara/Tigray/Oromiya DPP&FSB in addition to LIU consultants who currently include former DPPA and BDU staff. A new trainer of trainers (TOT) course was also developed in recognition of the importance of wild foods to livelihoods Benishangul and Gambella with an additional half day being added to the baseline training. The TOT looked at the contribution of wild foods and fish to livelihoods and included sections on seasonality, the economic benefits, local and scientific names and kilocalories, and the nutritional benefits with a focus on high energy foods - those wild foods that make a significant contribution to incomes.

Summary of key training activities (January 1 – March 31, 2009)				
Date	Type of training	Participants	Facilitators	Number of participants
January 12-16, 2009	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>LIU</u> : Mesfin Abegaz	18
January 12 – 14, 2009	Oromiya Phase IV Baseline & Interim Analysis TOT Training	OFSDPPC, Fitch FSDPPO, DMFSS,	<u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria, <u>DPPB Amhara</u> : Tigabu Haderey	7
February 17-20, 2009	Baseline Training TOT on wild food	DMFSS, Samaritan's Purse, WFP, B.Gumuz FS & DPPO, B. Gumuz Natural Resource, Gambella RARDB DPPFSS	<u>LIU</u> : <u>Caroline Gullick</u>	7
February 23-27, 2009	Oromiya Phase IV baseline Analysis on-Job Training	MOARD, Oromiya FSDPPC, Ambo FSDPPO, Woliso FSDPPO, Dire Dawa FSCPPO, Fitch FSDPPO, Ambo ARDO, Fitch FSDPPO,	<u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria, Adane Tesfaye, Bayou Abera (Dr.) <u>DMFSS</u> : Muluken Worihun <u>OFSDPPC</u> : Alemu Nurgie	23
March 2-6, 2009	Benishangul Gumuz Baseline Training	Kurmuk WRDO, Metekel ZRA Desk, Assosa FSDPPO, Assosa RDAD, B. Gumuz MOARD, WFP, Kamashi Zone Desk, Maekoma ARDO	<u>WFP</u> : Alemtsehai Alemu <u>DMFSS</u> : Seifu Sisay	11
March 2-6, 2009	Gambella Baseline Training	WFP, Gambella FSDPPO, GARD, ARD, GARI, Kellam – FSDPPO, Godare ARDO, BOARD	<u>WFP</u> : Hadera G/Selassie <u>LIU</u> : Adane Tesfaye	18
March 2-5, 2009	Outcome analysis or Using the baselines training Phase 4,5,6 Oromiya	OFSDPPC, MOWR, HCS, OWRB, Arsi FSCPPO, Harargie FSDPPO, Debreberhan FSDPPO, Shashemene FSDPPO, UNICEF, ABOA, WFP	<u>LIU</u> : Dr. Bayou Abera, <u>OFSDPPC</u> : Alemu Nurgie	23
March 27 – 28, 2009	Technical Training in Using the Livelihood Tools and Products	Afar DPFSB, Somali DPP, FSDPPO – Harari, BDU, Wag FS DP Office, Gambella DPFSB, OPADC, FFSCD, OFSDPPC, SC/UK, SNNPR DP&FS, Somali LCRDB, TFSCO/DPP, Tigray DPP & FS, ADPFSB, Amhara DPPB/FS, Dire Dawa FSDPPO, Tigray BOFED, DMFSS	<u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria <u>Tigray DPP&FS</u> : Solomon Alemu <u>UNOCHA</u> : Senait Dereje <u>LIU</u> : Jane Macaskil	35

A 2-day technical training in Using the Livelihood Tools and Products was run jointly with SC-UK and targeted senior government staff from all regions (Benishangul were unable to attend) and included staff from the regional DPP&FSCB and BOFED as well as federal staff from the DMFSS (both FSCB and EWRD). This training complemented the launch of the livelihood baselines. The core objective of the 2 days training was to build on the presentations made

during the launch and demonstrate how the livelihood baselines could be used by the regions. The training summarized the major strengths of the data and the methodology used and gave participants the opportunity to use the LIAS and the mapping tool. *Specific software training is listed in Activity 5 Objective 3b.*

Training completed October 1, 2006 through to March 31, 2009											
	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	38	18	34	22		0	12	124	62	16	38
Regional (including zonal/woreda)	137	30	33	8	697	83	6	994	941	60	105
UN	32	3	50	8		7	3	103	68	9	24
USAID (inc FEWSNET/LIU)	8	1	5	3		3	6	26	16	5	7
NGO	13	3	18	0		7	3	44	46	9	11
National Consultant	3	2	3	3		2	3	16	5	1	5
Other (incl BDU, ERCS, line ministries)	8	4	8	1		0	34	55	18	2	6
TOTAL	239	61	151	45	697	102	67	1362	1156	102	196
% FEMALE	11	12	9	22	0	12	17	6	4	16	11

* The table this quarter includes corrections where data input into the LIU M&E Tracker had not been captured in the summary page of the spreadsheet in the last quarter

**Other training includes integrated spreadsheet training. Baseline training includes Baseline Analysis TOT, Baseline Training TOT, Baseline training, Fieldwork, Outcome Analysis training

Quarterly Progress towards achievement of milestones

- An additional 47 people have participated in LIU Baseline Training in the last quarter
- A further 7 people completed the baseline analysis TOT for co-team leaders to improve the support they can provide to trainees in the field.
- Additional 23 people completed Outcome Analysis training (The final stage of baseline training)
- 35 people from the regions participated in 2 days Technical training in Using the Livelihood Tools and Products – conducted after the Official Launch of the Livelihood baselines)

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

Certification for Oromiya was completed with an additional 20 people receiving – Class A and 1 person receiving Class B and 8 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; and 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 outside of usual work activities.

The internship program continues to move forward – with interns providing mentoring and preparing training and presentation materials. The internship program has now included one person from the Ministry of Water Resources.

Internships completed in the last quarter			
Name	Region	Dates ¹	Assignment
Alemu Nurgi	Oromiya	January 5 – January 19, 2009	Facilitate the Verification of Woredas in the Oromiya region
Tigabu Haderey	Amhara	January 10 -19, 2009	Facilitate TOT Baseline Analysis & Interim Analysis
Tesfaye Debela	Oromiya	January 14 - February 28, 2009	Baseline assessment fieldwork and analysis - Oromiya Phase V
Kinfē Terefe	Oromiya	January 17 - March 5, 2009	Baseline assessment fieldwork and analysis - Oromiya Phase IV
Desalegne Yenesew	Amhara	January 27 - 28, 2009	To assist in the delivery of the special week's course (3 modules) on HEA for the Disaster Risk Management Masters Curriculum at BDU
Kerealem Salilih	Amhara	January 27 - 28, 2009	To assist in the delivery of the special week's course on HEA for the Disaster Risk Science Masters Curriculum at BDU
Desalegne Yenesew	Amhara	February 3 - March 2, 2009	Baseline assessment fieldwork and analysis – Amhara
Seifu Sisay	DMFSS	February 5 – 7, 2009	Facilitate field interviews to pilot impact evaluation of SUN Project
Muluken Worihun	DMFSS	February 22 - 28, 2009	Facilitation of Baseline Analysis Training - Oromiya Phase V
Belay Zeleke	MOWR	March 24 - March 26, 2009	Facilitate Launching the Livelihood Baselines
Solomon Alemu	Tigray	March 24 - March 26, 2009	Facilitate Launching the Livelihood Baselines

Constraints

There is a continuous need to build capacity not only within government but also among staff with UN agencies and NGOs to ensure that more people are able to utilize the data. This is of particular concern given that the LIU project will be finishing on 8th August.

Possible capacity building options in the future might include:

- Technical support to those regions that have recently bought into the new livelihoods based seasonal assessment protocol (eg Oromiya), so that technical queries that arise can be addressed in a way that continues to involve the regions into the future.
- Continued support by WFP for the 2-day livelihood woreda training developed by the LIU – in regions that have completed the budgeted 2 people per woreda LIU training.
- The development of discrete trainings for respective organizations eg WFP on utilization of the data for hot-spot analysis, USAID focusing how partners might use the data and interpretation of the data (including key questions), NGO's working in the field of nutrition – on how to use the LIU data to strengthen the quality of nutrition status surveys and to contribute to interpretation of nutrition status survey, agencies working in climate change on various ways the data could be used to support impact analysis.

Resources (time and money) are not available in the current budget for the above activities.

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:

- Wild Food TOT materials have been developed, and additional tables added to the field handbook used by team members to facilitate the fieldwork.
- Work on the Generic Seasonal Assessment manual is continuing and should be completed in time for the Belg seasonal assessment.
- The modules for the Bahir Dar University Disaster Management Course were completed and taught this 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.

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)

The Oromiya livelihood zoning verification has been completed in Eastern and Central Oromiya and the livelihood zone maps and woreda maps have been completed.

Verification of the Western Oromiya livelihood zone continued with phase 5 of fieldwork. In addition verification in Gambella and Benishangul Gumez has started. It is expected that the final maps for both Oromiya, Gambella and Benishangul will be completed in the next quarter.

Constraints

1. Livelihood zoning as described in the box above has been completed by the LIU in Tigray and Amhara and by FEWSNET in SNNPR. In Tigray, the process described in 3b) above for updating the maps, was reasonably quick as the shape files available for Tigray had been recently updated. In Amhara, the shape files available were relatively old and did not include many of the newly created woredas – which meant that considerable time was spent on 3b), updating the shape files.

Up-to-date maps and population data are essential for a wide range of activities:

- a) Needs assessment
- b) Programming
- c) GIS (e.g. LEAP drought insurance)

However up-to-date maps are not essential for HEA analysis. HEA analysis only requires 3a) to be completed – i.e. HEA analysis requires up-to-date population data to complete the picture and identify the number of people who require support.

In Western Oromiya and Gambella, kebele shape files are not available for some woredas. In these areas, the woreda maps (showing kebele by livelihood zone) will be drawn manually using Arcview and the data collected from the field by the teams. Geo-referencing, digitising will not be completed as this is not essential for livelihood analysis and goes beyond the role of the LIU.

Activity 2: Establish regional livelihood baselines through fieldwork.

Baseline fieldwork has been completed for 50 livelihood zones in Oromiya. The 10 remaining livelihood zones will be completed in the next quarter in Oromiya phase 6. The Minjar agro-pastoralist livelihood zone in Amhara was completed this quarter.

Baseline fieldwork for Gambella and Benishangul Gumez has started and will be completed in the next quarter.

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

In Amhara, the baseline spreadsheets have been finalized and livelihood zone and woreda profiles have been completed for all the livelihood zones. Draft profiles have been shared with the woreda, zonal and regional DPPB officials during the woreda training. Editing and finalizing of these documents is on-going.

A tool to enable the rapid production of the woreda posters is currently being developed together with a guide on how to use the tool. The woreda posters provide basic statistics on the woreda, including map of woreda and livelihood zones, key parameters that require monitoring within the woreda and main characteristics of each livelihood zone within the woreda, including a seasonal consumption chart showing when survival/livelihood deficits are likely to occur. The LIU will produce two copies of these for each woreda.

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.

Core LIU materials are being shared with WFP/WB. The WFP/WB drought index incorporates rainfall data, crop production data and water satisfaction information in a database (LEAP). The LEAP database provides an early estimate of crop production, which if fed into the LIAS would enable an early multi-dimensional problem specification (including data on crop production, market prices, changes in other sources of income) and analysis to be completed for each region. This will require follow up in the next quarter.

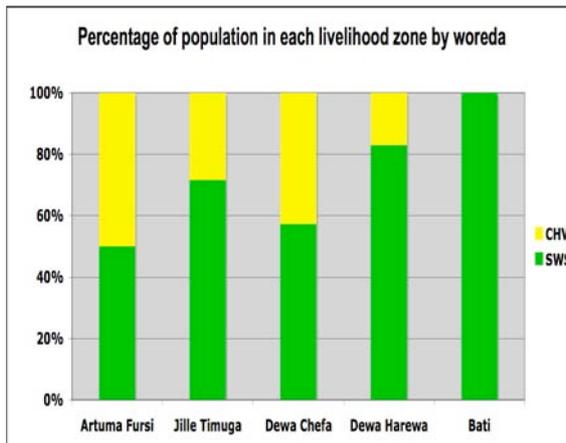
LIU data on key parameters are being introduced to other NGOs/organizations on an ad-hoc basis when requests are made for information.

The LIU has contributed to discussions being held at the federal level on monitoring data collection requirements. Priorities for the LIU are for a lean system that can be expanded in the future as capacity to collect, analyze and utilize the data is developed. Data should only be collected if the ability to utilize and analyze the data has been clarified/developed.

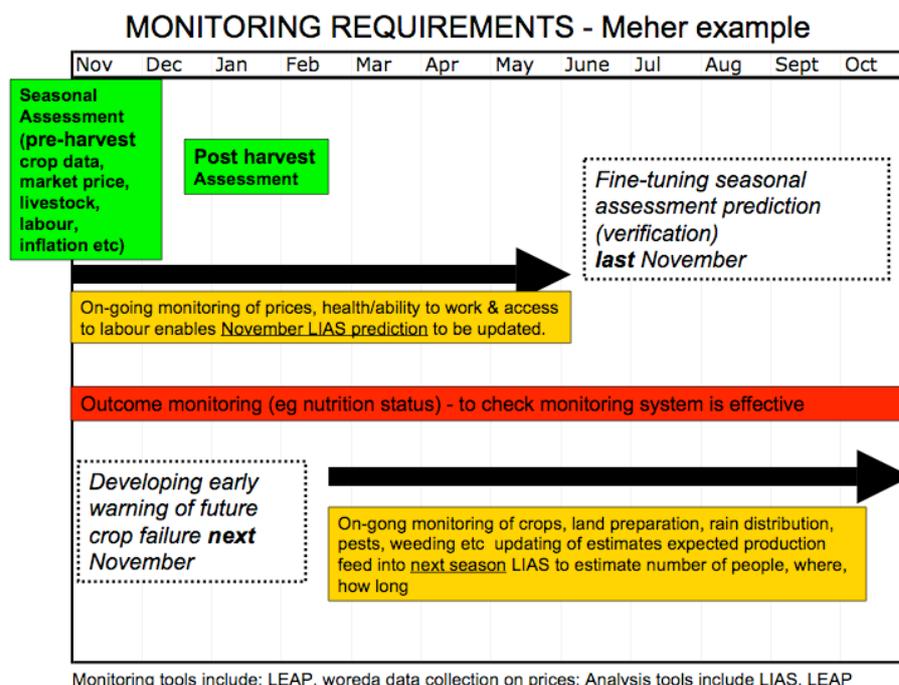
The monitoring data should enable a systematic analysis to be conducted in which the following activities could be completed: a) update the last seasonal analysis; b) monitor food distributions to ensure that assessed needs have been/are being met c) monitor nutrition status to ensure that analysis are on track and d) finally add in an analysis of the next season (performance of the Belg rains) and so expected production. The Livelihood Impact Analysis Sheets (LIAS) would be an essential tool for this process.

The LIU has in the last quarter prepared the following materials to contribute to DMFSS discussions on monitoring:

Amhara Livelihood Profile			
Population by Livelihood Zone and Kebele (2005)			
Woreda:	Antsokiya		
Zone:	N Shewa		
Woreda population	86,362		
Livelihood Zone:	Livelihood Zone:	Live	
Cheffa valley	North Shewa highland sheep and barley		
LZ Population:	69,429	LZ Population:	16,933
Population by Kebele:		Population by Kebele:	Popu
Afeso	5,386	Gisoge Zuriya	3,499
Agila Majite	8,488	Kure Yigedele	4,911
Asielele Kelebet	8,952	Sheheto	2,510
Aleko Walke	2,995	Washana Nigat	6,013
Chekechek Zuria	5,704		
Gitem Gojowuha	7,492		
Hagere M'Moacher	7,458		
Kobikobi Amkar	6,797		
Mekedesa	7,420		



- Barcharts showing the percentage of the population by livelihood zone in each woreda – see above. This can be used to identify woredas for monitoring (and ensuring that all livelihood zones in an administrative zone or a region are represented.)
- List of woredas that could be sampled to ensure that each livelihood zone is represented in the monitoring – available on request
- A list of key parameters summarized by administrative zone – available on request
- Diagram highlighting the various stages of monitoring (see below)



In addition, core LIU materials:

- Soft copies of livelihood zone and woreda profiles can be made available to woreda officials to facilitate to their understanding of monitoring requirements.
- Hard copies of the woreda posters - when completed would also provide guidance to woreda officials on key parameters (crops, prices, other sources of income) that should be monitored.

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 included both classroom based exercises and on-job training. A core part of this training was conducted in the workshop Training in Using the Livelihood Tools and Products – a workshop for regional government officials which followed on from the Launch of the livelihood baselines. In which participants were given an:

- Introduction to mapping the LIU data facilitated by UNOCHA
- Introduction to the LIAS (including entering and interpreting data)

In addition, entering data into the baseline spreadsheets (a core component of the baseline fieldwork) and the baseline analysis sessions (post field work) continues to build team capacity to both use the baseline spreadsheet for inputting data and for baseline analysis.

Constraints

The excel databases are very practical for field use during the seasonal assessment. In addition, the development of the excel LIAS databases for the seasonal assessment has ensured that the analysis process is clear and transparent.

However running problem scenarios mid-season or revising the regional seasonal scenarios at a federal level is time consuming. Whilst the LIU is currently developing a regional excel tool to facilitate revising the seasonal analysis. In the longer term - the development of a federal database would enable senior policy makers to run new scenarios more rapidly and increase utilization at that level. A federal database would make it easier to consider carry-over of crops/income from year to year; enable different levels of coping to be applied quickly and in principle could provide a table for summarizing the scenarios used.

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

Baseline data storage sheets have been verified and completed for an additional 10 livelihood zones in Oromiya and the last livelihood zone in Amhara. Mapping and population database is currently being completed for these zones as well.

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

Work continues on the development of a generic seasonal assessment manual. Preparations for the Belg 2009 seasonal assessment will start in the next quarter.

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

Not applicable this quarter.

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

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

Accomplishments this quarter:

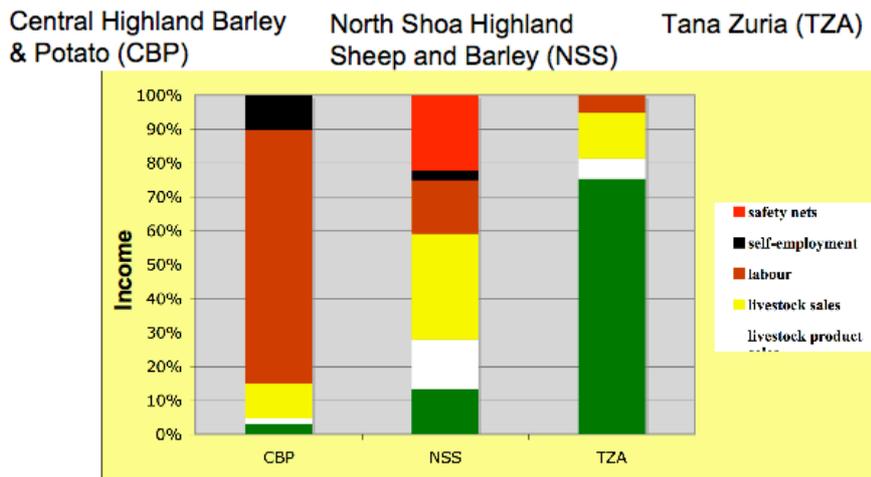
Activity 1: Pilot Non-Food Needs Assessment Methodology with the Ministry of Health.

This activity was initiated in the first year when LIU Information Sheet number 3 was circulated. This included a short introduction on the second page to ways that the HEA/Livelihood baselines can contribute to identification of non-food interventions. This was followed up in the fifth quarter (September 2007) by the Using the Baselines workshop which focused on the health, water and livestock sectors and looked at how the data could be used by each of these sectors. In addition to the presentations, the group work produced a list of tables identifying information that could be used by each sector in their programming and assessments.

The LIU then supported a pilot water HEA in the Bale Pastoral livelihood zone, which was so successful that Ripple an ODI funded organization is planning to fund and conduct in the next quarter further water HEA work in Ethiopia, using several of the LIU trained staff. The use of the LIU data for water HEA means that impact of water shortages on livelihoods is also considered in addition to impact of water on health.

Preceding the Meher 2008 seasonal assessment – a series of presentations were made to demonstrate how the baseline data together with the seasonal assessment could contribute to the identification of appropriate livelihood interventions. In livelihood zones in which deficits are identified – a review of the baseline data can help to identify both short and mid-term interventions and priorities. For example, the graph below shows sources of income for poor households in 3 different livelihood zones, the main source of income in each LZ is different, crops in TZA, sale of milk and meat products in NSS and labor in CBP – in a bad year, non-food responses would need to consider these differences.

Cropping Livelihood Zones in Amhara region
the relative contribution of crops, livestock, and other sources to cash income of poor households



Patterns of income may guide identification of interventions that support livelihoods

- Self-employment (brown) - PSNP**
- Livestock (white/yellow) - Livestock fodder and health**
- Crop sales (green) - Crop inputs, marketing**

Dr Million (Ministry of Health) in the EW-WG seasonal assessment planning meetings last quarter also suggested that ways of using LIU data for health/nutrition programming should be considered well in advance of the next seasonal, this is not yet programmed, but would be an excellent next step.

The World Bank and FEG Consulting have used the baselines to evaluate the impact of Other Food Security Packages which should contribute to improved monitoring and program design of food security packages, the work for this impact evaluation was completed this quarter and the report will be available in the next quarter.

Constraints

Data analysis and packaging of the data would be required to facilitate use for a variety of different types of programming eg evaluating impact of the Other Food Security Packages, looking at the impact of climate change on livelihoods etc. This would require an analysis unit that could develop the use of the LIU data for modeling for a variety of uses.

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, EWVG, and members of the LIU SC.

The Livelihood Baselines for Ethiopia were officially launched on 26th March 2009. The launch was formally opened by His Excellency, the DMFSS State Minister Ato Mituku Kassa. In addition, two guides were also published: LIU Uses of the Baseline Information and Analysis and SC-UK Making the most of the livelihood baselines. The baselines for Tigray, SNNPR, Somali and Afar were widely circulated together with the two guides mentioned above. The published Tigray and SNNPR profiles were also sent to the regions, and woredas.

The LIU completed the teaching of 3 modules on HEA at the Bahir Dar University Disaster Risk Management Masters course, which should contribute to widening the number of persons who have a basic understanding of the approach.

In addition, members of the LIU team have participated in a number of meetings with partners and stakeholders including:

- SC-UK to prepare presentation for PLI meetings.
- Thomas Gabriel & Calum McLean, WB HRF consultancy group to discuss utilization of the LIU data in an early warning that would provide guidance on scale up of PSNP in bad years.
- DMFSS Belatu, SC-UK, FAO, WFP to discuss monitoring formats including how the data could feed into the LIAS
- FAO meeting to look at contingency planning in pastoral areas – need for livelihood responses rather than just humanitarian responses
- FAO on the IPC
- UNDP (Ethiopia, Geneva & New York) team planning assessments in Gambella and Somalia region – sharing the LIU materials and recommending SC-UK materials.
- IFPRI – Paul Darosh and Tewodaj Mogues – to introduce the HEA methodology, provide examples from the analysis and initiate discussions on possible collaboration in the future
- FEWSNET to look at ways the LIU data might be used in their reporting
- World Vision to discuss using livelihood zone information to improve the quality of nutrition status surveys (planning surveys in Tigray)
- Nega Tewolde SPS-LMN program, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station (a USAID funded project) looking at livestock marketing
- Sue Lautze on possible linkages between the Woreda profiling and LIU Livelihood profiles describing vulnerability within woredas

- ENCU – the provision of data on Meher and Belg dependant areas in Ethiopia
- Kimberly Flowers & Tigist Yifru USAID, Waddington Chinogwenya SC-UK to prepare for the launch of the livelihood baselines
- GTZ/SUN to prepare field day – to pilot use of the LIU data to evaluate program impact (in preparation for USAID visit)
- DMFSS Woreda Profiling meetings including providing feedback on the draft concept note – including possible linkages to the LIU baseline data.
- Participated in discussion with UNICEF & ENCU on the importance of using livelihood zones rather than administrative areas
- Brainstorming workshop: Enhancing capacity for disaster management in Ethiopia led by USDA Forest Service
- WB Risk Financing Workshop 26-27 Feb
- Dadimos consultants working with UNICEF on an assessment looking at causes of malnutrition in SNNPR
- PSNP donor group coordinating team – to discuss the future of the LIU
- Mathewos Hunde and Beyene Sebeko on LIU activities
- UNDP country director – Alexandra Tisot to present the work of the LIU
- Anne Kuriakose of the World Bank and other team member (led by Nicolas Perrin) looking at the social dimensions of climate change
- Hanna with PDC on how livelihood data can contribute to conflict analysis
- Etien (UNDP IT in EW&RD), Mark (FEG Consulting), Tesfaye (IT EW&RD) to discuss possible shape of a centralized database
- Kate Farnsworth, OFDA

In addition presentations have been made to the following organizations:

- WB CALI project Costing Adaptation through Local Institutions (looking at the impact of climate change)
- IFPRI together with Lorraine Coulter and Beyene Sebeko
- Oxfam Canada National Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Ethiopia - 12 February
- USAID Ethiopia and FFP Title II PSNP & M&E Workshop – 25th February
- Made a seasonal assessment presentation for USAID
- Cate Turton, Dfid presentation on seasonal assessment methodology and results

Constraints

There is a continuous need to build capacity not only within government but also among staff with UN agencies and NGOs to ensure that more people are able to utilize the data.

One solution might be to develop discrete trainings for respective organizations eg WFP on utilization of the data for hot-spot analysis, USAID how partners might use the data and interpretation of the data (including key questions), NGO's working in the field of nutrition – on how to use the LIU data to strengthen the quality of nutrition status surveys and to contribute to interpretation of nutrition status survey, agencies working in climate change on various ways the data could be used to support impact analysis. Resources (time and money) are not available in the current budget for development of the training packages, TOT courses and the provision of training.

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.

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

See section 3/Activity 4 on on-going contributions to monitoring

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,

Students general comments on the HEA modules in Bahir Dar University (BDU) Disaster Risk Management Masters course – January 2009.

- The approach is new. So, if it could be offered in wider time (*given more time in order*) to cover each step and to master the computer data entry and analysis process.
- It is vital for our prospective profession and the approach contains valid ingredients.
- Except the overlaps with our final assignment, the course is appropriate for the context of Ethiopia, as overall sub-Saharan.
- It would have been not given at this time and in such a short period (*the course was given just before the end of the semester*)
- How can we say that the data collected in the focus group discussion be a representative of a village/Kebele. I do have a doubt on that
- It is very essential that disaster students should necessarily take the course with due consideration and efficient time
- Though the course is very essential, the training time is not well integrated with other schedules.
- The course has to be given with the allocated time. Students must be off-employment. Gender must into consideration (?)
- It is very crucial for DRSSB students
- The course is very important to our work for the future being the limiting factor but not given enough time to take course with a good situation
- It is quite helpful.
- I would like to express my sincere thanks for interesting and very important presentation. Keep it up.

Some of the feedback from Outcome analysis training conducted in Ambo in March 2009 – on the overall baseline training process.	
Training type	Comments
Baseline training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The baseline training was good it covers very important topics for the baseline survey; however the field exercise was short duration only half day. ▪ Rather than half day field exercise recommended for one day (whole day).
Baseline field work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Knowledge of excel is very essential in the field work to fill data on the storage sheet, it is recommended at least to have one team member who have good knowledge of excel.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the font of the field work hand book because for some of the team members who have sight problem even using eye lenses was difficult to read. ▪ Beyond the team leader, a supervisor is recommended to monitor the field work at least to reach in the team at one time and give direction and solve problem.
Baseline analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The analysis was done by the support of the facilitators. It is strange some times to have a value far from the quick calculation
Outcome analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommended to increase the time allocated to exercise/practice filling and analysis on integrated spread sheet.

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, Administrative Activities including Project close out.

FEG has begun project close out planning and has drafted a close out work plan calendar to begin addressing all administrative tasks related to the project close out. With the completion of the fieldwork in the next quarter, 6 drivers will receive 2 months notice (ending their employment on June 30th). All other LIU staff will be provided 2 months termination notice prior to May 31, 2009, effectively ending their employment July 31, 2009. An equipment disposition and transfer list is being assembled. A request to dispose/transfer items will be submitted during the next quarter. An administrative close out visit by former LIU operations manager, Jeanlouise Conway, has been scheduled for o/a July 11 - August 5, 2009.

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 EW&RD 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 to the new focal point.

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).

Activity 3: Technical and Financial Reporting.

The LIU completed and submitted the project's fifth quarterly report covering the period January 1- March 31, 2009. 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.

Financial Report

The following expenditures have been incurred under the LIU contract:

Contract value:	\$4,049,155
Expenditures this quarter, January 1, 2009- March 31, 2009:	\$ 368,814
Cumulative expenditures to date, as of March 31, 2009:	\$3,505,266
Contract Funds Remaining:	\$ 543,889
Funds currently obligated, as of March 31, 2009:	\$4,049,155
Obligated funds remaining:	\$ 543,889

Annex 1:

List of documents produced by the LIU January 1- March 31, 2009

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

Summaries/Minutes of meeting

- Minutes of the LIU SC, February 2009
- LIU regular meetings (held weekly depending on staff presence in Addis)
- Consultants and interns trip reports

Evaluations - Internal

- Copies of the written evaluations and feedback are filed in the office
- Group evaluation of the LIU activities in Oromiya region. (Including baseline training, fieldwork, analysis and outcome analysis).

Training materials

- Presentations and handouts/materials for 3 modules in the Bahir Dar University/University of Arizona: Disaster Risk Management Masters Course completed in January 2009
- Wild food TOT materials
- Training in Using the Livelihood Tools and Products – 27/28 March

Published materials

- The Livelihood Integration Unit. Uses of the Baseline Information and Analysis
- SNNPR Region. Livelihood Zone Profiles
- Tigray Region. Livelihood Zone Profiles
- Tigray Regional Overview and Livelihood Zone Summaries
- SNNPR Regional Overview and Livelihood Zone Summaries

Other Documents

- Livelihood Integration Unit Update Number 7: LIU Products and Utilization to date. February 2007
- Importance of Belg crop production – a series of graphs shared with FEWSNET.

PowerPoint's

- Utilization of Livelihood Baselines to support Survey design. WB Launching Workshop. Costing Adaptation through local Institutions. March 2009
- The potential contribution of LIU data. USAID/Ethiopia and FFP Title II PSNP M&E Workshop. 25 February 2009
- Using LIU Databases to Improve PSNP Targeting & Model Impact of OFSP Household Packages by FEG Consulting
- DRM in Ethiopia: Combining hazard data and vulnerability. Oxfam DRR workshop February 2009
- Livelihood baselines for Ethiopia. The launch presentations (available on CD from the LIU) – 26th March 2009
- Presentation to the Agricultural Extension Department – March 2009

Certificates

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

Excel based materials

- Baseline spreadsheets completed for an additional 10 livelihood zones in Oromiya and an additional 1 livelihood zone in Amhara
- Excel sheets with graphs by woreda showing percentage of woreda population in each livelihood zone
- Summary key parameters by administrative zone

Indicators	Year 1 (Oct 1, 2006- September 2007)		Year 2 (Oct 1, 2007- September 2008)		Year 3 (Oct 1, 2008- September 2009)		LOP Target	Notes
	Target	cumulative to date	Target	cumulative to date	Target	cumulative to date		
NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE	New reporting requirement outside of the strategic objective framework that the rest of the LIU PMP is based on				1084	1156	1084	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
Number of regions using Household Economy Analysis methodology to predict needs	3 regions	2	4-6 regions	5.5 (Oromiya half finished)	8 regions	5.5 (Oromiya half finished)	8 regions (SNNPR, Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, Harari, Dire Dawa, Benishangul, Gambella)	Regions using HEA for seasonal assessments
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	5.5	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).
Number of stakeholders trained on use of the HEA methodology during baseline development and seasonal assessments (including woreda training)	150	161	750	589	1230	1156	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) - NB the number of actual trainings is considerably higher.
Number of nutrition assessments that utilize HEA information	No target set	9	No target set	14	No target set	14	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
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	Tigray (16) & Amhara (24): woreda & LZ; draft profiles Oromiya, Harar, Dire Dawa (28)	160 (target is dependant on number of livelihood zones identified)	Where livelihood zone profiles have been finalised, woreda reports are also available
Number of livelihoods analyses generated/disseminated by the early warning department	0-4	>6	10-15	>15	10-25	10-17	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, West Haraghe, Borena
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	106	30-60	Calculated from: outcome analysis trainers, co-TLs, seasonal assessment TOT, baseline trainers TOT
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	1-3	3-4 line ministries	Non-foods workshop and pilot water assessment. Ministry of water - involved in pilot water HEA. Ministry of health participate in launch. All ministries involved in SA - limited use of LIU data
Number of early warning recommendations or responses that include livelihood information	No target set	3	No target set	10	No target set	10	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.
HEA baselines data and seasonal information used in the development of thresholds standards for interventions	Materials on thresholds circulated	General conclusions on thresholds reahed in the UTB workshop	Contribute to consultation on thresholds	see last yr	thresholds being used	thresholds being used	Materials on thresholds circulated; Contribute to consultations on thresholds	Debate on thresholds should have moved forward.
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	40	50	Calculate from thoes able to facilitate HEA based training (certified trainers) - equates to national consultants and interns & couple of others
Number of training modules and packages developed	Generic materials produced	Generic materials produced	Generic materials upgraded	Generic materials upgraded	Ethiopia specific materials finalized	Generic materials upgraded	Generic materials produced; Ethiopia specific materials finalized	Baseline materials updated for Oromiya, Woreda training materials adapted to each region
Number of national and regional staff completing LIU certified training	100	43	150	164	200-250	196	220-240	Calculate from total numbers who've received LIU certificates.
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	9	No target set	FEWSNET contingency planning. At least one member of EDAC has incorporated the approach into their project planning, IMC, ACF climate
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	18		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
Number of stakeholders using standard guidelines for livelihoods assessments	No target set	8	No target set	8	No target set	8 plus	No target set	Count the number of agencies (incl DPPA/DPPB) carrying out HEA based seasonal assessments.
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	UNICEF using LIU data to review causes od malnutrition and therefore appropriateness of response	N/A	FAO, Ripple and the MOWR interested in carrying this forward