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LIVELIHOODS INTEGRATION UNIT (LIU) QUARTERLY REPORT

OCTOBER 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2008

December 2008

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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 was supporting the establishment of a Livelihoods Integration Unit (LIU), within the national Early Warning Department of the DPPA. Following the closure of the DPPA in August 2008, the LIU has moved into the Disaster Management and Food Security Sector (DMFSS) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MOARD). This 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 tenth quarterly report covers the project's activities from October 1st through December 31st 2008. Training continues to underpin all activities. During this quarter: woreda training was completed in Amhara and in East and Central Oromiya. The baseline mapping tool and training materials were completed and the LIU together with technical support from UNOCHA ran a training on how to map the baseline data using the LIU mapping tool (a simple tool for people with no or limited GIS experience). The remaining baseline data spreadsheets Central Oromiya have been finalized and used in the preparation of the Livelihood Impact Analysis Sheets (LIAS). Training was provided to FEWSNET, DMFSS, and WFP staff on how to set up these LIAS. The LIAS were then used in the seasonal assessment.

The LIU provided technical support to the seasonal assessment in Amhara, Dire Dawa, Harar, Oromiya (Eastern & Central), SNNPR and Tigray. Technical support included a seasonal assessment trainer of trainers. This focused on both the seasonal assessment training to

Key outputs from the tenth quarter:

Training

- Amhara Woreda Training
- Oromiya Woreda Training
- Mapping the baseline data training together with UNOCHA
- Seasonal Assessment ToT
- Seasonal Assessment ToT – Senior Analysis Workshop
- Seasonal assessment training in 4 regions

Other

- Tigray % SNNPR Woreda Poster Evaluation
- Supported WFP woreda training using LIU woreda materials in Tigray and SNNPR
- Completed and circulated Information Sheets on nutrition (Update 5) and data collection methodology (Update 6)
- Draft concept note on how LIU data could support PSNP revised and circulated
- Timetabled lectures with Bahir Dar University.

Meetings held/attended

- Brook Institute working with equines
- Tufts/CARE looking at marketing
- PACAPS meeting on contingency planning
- UNICEF nutritionist
- Benishangul & Gumaz, & Gambella to initiate work in those regions

Presentations – on approach, outputs, seasonal assessment and data utilisation made to:

Rift Valley Institute Horn of Africa course, GTZ-SUN, UNOCHA, EW-WG, ENCU, IMC, Consultants working of the World Bank, JRC/EC, CFSAM representative, Bellmon team, USAID, OFDA, Food for Peace & various consultants making use of the data.

be conducted by participants in each region prior to the start of the fieldwork and on the seasonal assessment analysis following the data collection.

Presentations have been made to a number of organizations and workshops including: UNOCHA interested in looking at how the profiles could be used to review HRF project proposals, GTZ-SUN who are considering using the baselines to facilitate the evaluation of their watershed projects in PSNP woredas, ENCU & UNICEF to discuss utilization of the data to strengthen nutrition assessments, USAID & OFDA on the seasonal assessment methodology and preliminary outputs from the regions.

An additional two LIU Information Sheets were also produced and circulated:

- LIU Information Sheet Number 5: Nutrition, Sphere Standards, SMART & Livelihood and
- LIU Information Sheet Number 6: Baseline Data Collection Methodology which included a quote from Warren Buffet one of the richest men in the world who stated that “it was better to be approximately right than precisely wrong”

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.

Woreda training in Amhara and in Eastern and most of Central Oromiya was completed this quarter. A small number of woredas, in Central Oromiya did not receive woreda training but were visited/contacted prior to the seasonal assessment to ensure they were able to prepare the data required to complete the seasonal assessment using the livelihoods methodology and the LIU baselines.

Summary of key training activities (October – December, 2008)				
Date	Type of training	Participants	Facilitators	Number of participants
October 6 – 16, 2008 November 3 -4, 2008	Amhara Woreda Training	Woreda FSDPP staff	<u>LIU: Desalegn Yenesew,</u> <u>Adane Tesfaye</u> <u>Keralem Saleleh</u>	161
October 3-22, 2008	Oromiya Woreda Training	Woreda FSDPP staff	<u>Abdulkadir Sulaiman</u> <u>Tibebe Beyene</u> <u>Mohammedamin Hassen</u> <u>Demekech Wencheke</u> <u>Hussein Awol</u> <u>Seifu Sisay</u>	254
November 3-7, 2008	Oromiya Phase IV Baseline Analysis on-Job Training	West Shoa MOARD, OFSDPPC, Shashemene FSDPPO, DMFSS MOARD, Borena FSDPPO, Wag Himera WARDO, Ambo FSDPP, Woliso FSDPP, N. Shoa FSDPP,	<u>LIU: Zerihun Mekuria, Adane Tesfaye, Bayou Aberra (Dr.)</u>	24
November 3, 2008	Tigray Woreda Poster Evaluation	WVE, REST, RFSCO, TFSP, BOARD, WFP, Irish AID, UNICEF, ERDS, TFSCO, EOC-DICAC,	Hadera Haile	17
November 3, 2008	SNNPR Woreda Poster Evaluation	ENCU, UNICEF, SC/US, WVE, WFP, BOARD, RHB, FSDPP	Desalegn Tessema	19
November 9-11, 2008	Seasonal Assessment ToT	Amhara FSDPP, SNNPR FSDPP, Oromiya FSDPP, DMFSS, Regional WFP, USAID	<u>LIU: Alexandra King, Adane Tesfaye,</u> <u>FEWSNET: Mesfin Andargie</u>	15
November 12-13, 2008	Seasonal Assessment ToT (Senior Analysis Workshop)	Amhara FSDPP, SNNPR FSDPP, Oromiya FSDPP, DMFSS, Regional WFP, USAID, FEWSNET, BDU, Tigray FSDPP	<u>LIU: Alexandra King</u>	12
November, 2008	Seasonal Assessment training in the regions	Held in each region for team members	Facilitated by individuals trained in the Seasonal Assessment TOT above	29

Seasonal Assessment Trainer of Trainers was run together with a new Seasonal assessment analysis component. Participants then went on to run the seasonal assessment training at the

regional level. The woreda poster evaluation conducted in both Tigray and SNNPR also included an introductory training session as part of the evaluation process.

In addition, this quarter WFP initiated LIU designed woreda training in both Tigray and SNNPR. This quarter saw a significant increase in the amount of technical support provided by former federal DPPA staff and current Oromiya, Tigray, Amhara and SNNPR DPP&FSB staff. As capacity is created amongst government staff and local consultants, the need for international consultants to carry out HEA core training has lessened. Specific software training is listed in Activity 5 Objective 3b.

Training completed October 1, 2006 through to December 30, 2008											
	Baseline training including outcome analysis	Baseline TOT	Seasonal Assessment training	SA TOT	Woreda training	Pilot monitoring	Other training	TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAININGS	TOTAL NUMBER OF NEW PEOPLE TRAINED	TOTAL EXCEL SKILLS	TOTAL CERTIFIED
Federal	36	16	21	16		0	12	101	56	15	33
Regional (including zonal/woreda)	104	20	23	8	697	79	6	937	890	46	84
UN	23	2	30	8		6	3	72	56	7	21
USAID (inc FEWSNET/LIU)	8	1	4	3		3	6	25	15	5	7
NGO	11	2	8	0		6	3	30	37	6	9
National Consultant	2	2	3	3		2	3	15	4	1	4
Other (incl BDU, ERCS, line ministries)	8	4	8	1		0	34	55	15	2	6
TOTAL	192	47	97	39	697	96	67	1235	1073	82	164
% FEMALE	13	10	8	22	0	12	27	6	4	15	12

**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 415 people have participated in Woreda training run by the LIU in Amhara and Oromiya in the last quarter. WFP provided additional LIU woreda training to woreda staff in Tigray and SNNPR (this has not been included in the figures presented here).
- An additional 30 people in Tigray and SNNPR were introduced to the woreda posters which provide guidance to woredas on monitoring (these people have been included in the pilot monitoring)
- A further 10 people completed Seasonal Assessment TOT course

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

Training continues to be a core component of LIU activities. Analysis skills have been identified as an area that continues to need strengthening. With this in mind an analytical component was added to the Seasonal Assessment TOT.

Update on the internship program

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

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

The internship program continues to move forward – with interns providing mentoring and preparing training and presentation materials. Interns are also beginning to take the initiative eg one intern has identified a further way of strengthening the baseline training through modifying one of the written exercises so that the exercise better complements the practical field exercise. This will, time permitting, be an issue that he will follow up on in the next quarter.

Internships completed in the last quarter			
Name	Region	Dates ¹	Assignment
Demekch Wencheke	DPPA	October 2 - 18, 2008	Facilitate Oromiya Woreda Training
Seifu Sisay	DMFSS	October 2 - 8, 2008	Facilitate Oromiya Woreda Training
Desalegne Yenesew	Amhara	October 5 - 21, 2008	Facilitate Amhara Woreda Training
Mohammedamin Hassen	Oromiya	October 8 - 19, 2008	Facilitate Oromiya Woreda Training
Abdulkadir Sulaiman	Oromiya	October 12 - 22, 2008	Facilitate Oromiya Woreda Training
Hadera G/Silasie	Tigray	Oct. 28 - Nov. 1, 2008	Preparation of Meher Seasonal Assessment Material - Tigray
Kerealem Salilih	Amhara	November 1 - 5, 2008	Facilitate Amhara Woreda Training
Desalegn Tessema	SNNPR	November 3 - 18, 2008	Poster Evaluation
Getahun Argaw	SNNPR	November 3 - 7, 2008	Preparation of Meher Seasonal Assessment Material - SNNPR
Hadera Haile	Tigray	November 3 - 18, 2008	Poster Evaluation
Zerihun Sime	Amhara	November 3 - 7, 2008	Preparation of Meher Seasonal Assessment Material - Amhara
Emebet Minas	Oromiya	November 10-14, 2008	Preparation of Meher Seasonal Assessment Materials - Oromiya

With the closure of the DPPA and pending further skills development in the DMFSS, some of LIU interns have recently worked as consultants for the LIU.

Activity 3: Development of Training Materials.

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

- The Seasonal Assessment materials were prepared for Amhara, SNNPR, Oromiya and Tigray. On-the-job training was provided to the regional DPPB staff on preparation of the materials for the seasonal assessments.

- A seasonal assessment manual is currently under development and should be available in time for the next Belg seasonal assessment in June 2009. In addition the seasonal assessment field materials are being revised and made generic to facilitate reproduction in the future before each seasonal assessment.

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 livelihood zone maps being prepared for the livelihood zone profiles. These should be completed next week.

Additional funding was received from USAID to complete the additional 20 unbudgeted livelihood zones in Oromiya and as a result of this funding Oromiya phase 5 will commence next quarter in Western Oromiya.

Activity 2: Establish regional livelihood baselines through fieldwork.

Baseline fieldwork has been completed for 40 livelihood zones in Oromiya. The one remaining livelihood zones will be completed in 2009 in an additional 2 phases (Oromiya phase 5 and Oromiya phase 6).

The Minjar pastoralist livelihood zone in Amhara was not completed in this quarter. Livelihood zoning verification indicated that this area was not the same as the Kereyu pastoralist in Oromiya. The Minjar pastoralist are moving towards agro-pastoralism with a greater dependence on crops. These two areas were originally expected to fall into one livelihood zone and so it was planned that they would be done completed this quarter. As the 2 areas do not fall in the same livelihood zone, Amhara is now taking the initiative to organize the baseline training and run the fieldwork and complete the baseline for the Minjar area 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 (except Minjar pastoralist – see above). Draft profiles have been shared with the woreda, zonal and regional DPPB officials during the woreda training which took place this quarter. Editing and finalizing of these documents is expected to take place next quarter. Recent feedback from one NGO commented on the fact that “until they received a copy of our woreda profile – they had not managed to get a map of their project area” (personnel communication).

Posters for 8 woredas (4 woredas in SNNPR and Tigray respectively), were evaluated by the Tigray and SNNPR regions. Their feedback will be incorporated into the final modifications being made to the posters.

The woreda posters provide basic statistics on the woreda, including map or 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)

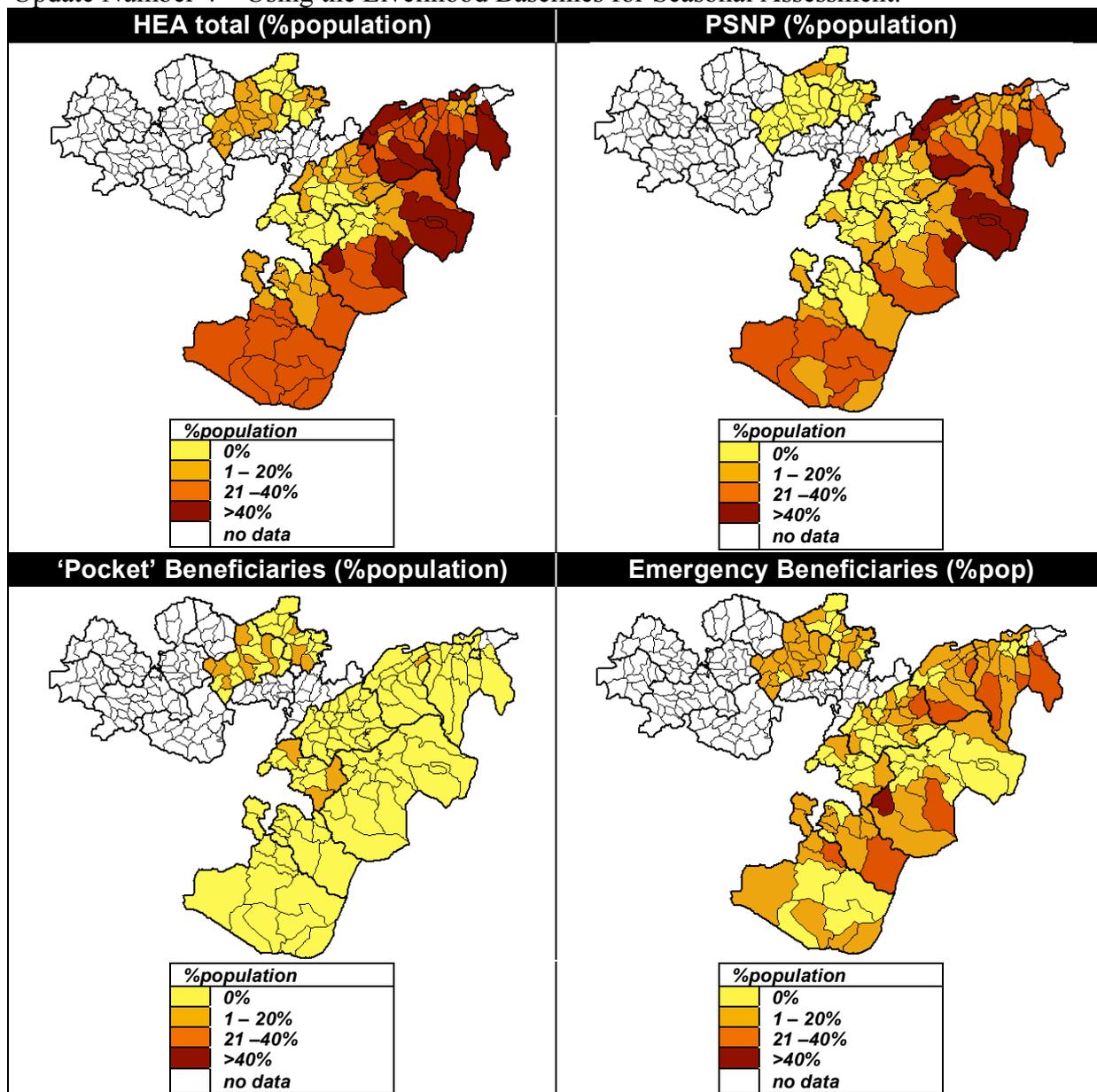
Developing linkages between on-going monitoring and the baseline data is a core focus area for the LIU. The identification of key parameter during the baseline analysis will facilitate this process and be used not only in the seasonal assessments but also to identify focus indicators for monitoring.

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.

The *Meher* seasonal assessment in Amhara, Oromiya (Eastern, Central), Harar, Dire Dawa, Tigray and SNNPR has been completed using the HEA analytical framework. Data on the key parameters identified during the baseline are collected during the seasonal assessment and input into the Livelihood Impact Analysis Sheet. For details of the methodology see the LIU Update Number 4 – Using the Livelihood Baselines for Seasonal Assessment.



The HEA LIAS 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. A seasonal assessment mapping tool is also being developed (see example from Oromiya below). The seasonal assessment mapping tool enable the results ie population in need to be mapped, in addition it enables core monitoring data to be mapped. This provides a tool for observing differences between woredas – ie effectively maps cropping, price, labour,

livestock hazards. This means that regional officials should be able to look at the maps and identify results that appear strange and follow-up. These maps could also be shared with woreda officials. It is expected that the seasonal mapping tool will be finished for all regions with baselines 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.

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 class-room based exercises and on-job training and focused specifically on how to:

- Use the baseline mapping tool – the baseline mapping training materials and databases were completed by the LI and training for people from federal and regional level was facilitated by UNOCHA.
- Update the database (master file) and prepare map files of livelihood zones based on LZ field verification data - in preparation for setting up the LIAS sheets for Oromiya.
- Set up the Livelihood Impact Analysis Spreadsheet (LIAS- formerly called the integrated spreadsheet) for Central Oromiya,
- Prepare the data collection materials for the seasonal assessment – using existing software
- Input data into the LIAS and using the spreadsheet to do analysis– providing participants with a practical experience on how to use both LIAS and WIAS. A significant component of the seasonal assessment analysis completed in December in SNNPR, Oromiya, Tigray and Amhara focuses on this.

In addition, a core component of 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.

Summary of training on existing software (October – December, 2008)				
Date	Type of training	Participants	Facilitators	Number of participants
October 27 – 29, 2008	Mapping TOT	Amhara FSDPP, Tigray FSDPP, DMFSS	<u>UNOCHA</u> : Senait Dereje	8
November 1- 13, 2008	Preparation of LIAS for Oromiya	LIU Consultant, DMFSS, FEWSNET,	<u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria & Mark Lawrence	4

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

Baseline data storage sheets have been verified and completed for all livelihood zones in Oromiya (Eastern and Central). The population database has been completed for these zones as well. The population data and the baseline data have been combined to set up the Livelihood Impact Analysis Spreadsheet (LIAS). The LIAS is the key analysis tool used during the seasonal assessment.

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

Further modifications have been made to the LIAS tool and seasonal assessment materials used in the seasonal assessment - based on the review of key issues for follow-up produced after the Belg seasonal assessment. Improvements included a summary section on crop production at the bottom of the crop data entry sheet. The seasonal component to the LIAS has been completed and this allows an analysis of the timing and duration of emergency assistance requirements (in addition to the annual deficit calculations currently undertaken).

More generic seasonal assessment data collection materials are also being developed – this would mean that the same formats can be used each year with negligible modification (these will be completed in time for the next seasonal assessment).

Constraints

1. Crop production data quality continues to raise concerns, it is expected that the seasonal assessment mapping tool will enable regions to review the crop production data and identify some of the anomalies in the data collection.

2. Other problems that continue to be of concern are: the need to report increased crop production, desire to identify pocket problems – so that the woreda still benefit from relief. The WIAS was used in many of the pocket problems and did improve the quality of the analysis of pockets. Some teams however did not come with sufficient detail to enable a comprehensive analysis of pockets to be completed.

3. The new census data was released this quarter. To date the details only extend to woreda level and not below. The LIAS will be revised to accommodate the new census data in time for the next seasonal assessment.

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

The improvements outlined above were explained during the Seasonal Assessment TOT, participants were also encouraged to raise any other concerns – so that solutions could be discussed jointly – to enable the seasonal assessment trainers to provide effective support and advice in the trainings that they would run at the regional level in Oromiya, Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR. The seasonal assessment TOT also included an additional analysis section to

Analysis of Pockets
<p>Methodology – Pockets Pockets should be analysed using the LIAS.</p>
<p>Data requirement to analyze pockets For pocket problems the woreda should identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAs and the livelihood zone to which they belong
<p>Collect the data on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of people living in affected area of each PA • Number of proposed beneficiaries in affected area of each PA • Number of people receiving PSNP in affected area of each PA • Problem specification and data for crops, livestock, prices, and other income sources for the pocket area)
<p>Team leaders will facilitate an analysis of pockets - if there are a large number of pockets - then additional time will need to be allocated to the analysis.</p>

strengthen team analysis of the seasonal assessment and reduce dependence on external support.

In addition, in the time leading up to the seasonal assessment, consultation with the regions highlighted the need to find technical solutions to differences in opinion at the regional level (see box to left)

Where regions express concerns that the LIAS results differ from the regions expectations.

Identify the woredas in which regions expectations differ.

Clarify why the region thinks the figure should be higher or lower?

Review the sources of food and income in the woreda and discuss each source with the region (ie contribution of labour, dependence on purchase, importance of livestock as well as crop production)

Where an explanation for the differences cannot be identified at the regional level, bring the details to Addis for a further review of the data and indicate the two estimates (ie the LIAS and the regions).

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 organisation 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 have been made demonstrating how the baseline data together with the seasonal assessment can 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.

Dr Million (Ministry of Health) in the EW-WG seasonal assessment planning meetings this 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.

In the Meher 2008 seasonal assessment analysis there is also an example of how the data can be used to a) show percentage of the population in each livelihood zone, b) the percentage in

each woreda and livelihood zone with a food deficit, c) followed by a review of income sources to look at what type of interventions might be most appropriate.

In addition the baselines are now being used by a variety of people to contribute to their assessments and programming eg REST, consultants covering a wide range of topics including climate change,

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 for ease of use for the PSNP programming – would benefit from additional technical discussions and development of a spreadsheet that would facilitate this analysis. This is not covered under the present project.

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:

- Elliot to discuss WFP support to HEA training in the regions
- EW-WG including presenting on ways that the LIU data can be used for non-food targeting and programming and working together with other stakeholders on preparations for the seasonal assessment.
- Tigray region to follow-up on the concerns arising from the Belg 2008 seasonal assessment
- Benishagulu & Gambella regions to plan the livelihood zoning and baseline work for the region
- WFP to discuss utilization of the HEA data (Sonali, Elliot and Ahmed) for reporting (in addition to using it for capacity building).
- World Bank to introduce Lorraine Coulter, the FEG Consulting consultant, who worked this quarter on the pilot to look at how the PSNP can use LIU data a) for targeting between and within woreda, b) to review of the OFSP)
- Mathewos Hunde to request staff to support LIU activities and to update on LIU work. The new LIU focal point is Beyene Sebeko, DMFSS.
- FAO, SC-UK, SC-US to discuss PLI and timely livelihood responses
- PACAPS to look at Livelihood responses (as opposed to humanitarian responses) and linkages to early warning
- Planning meeting held with Oromiya to plan next phase of field work
- Meetings called by Mathewos Hunde to discuss the woreda profiling concept paper

- John Burns, Tufts/CARE interested in looking at ways the LIU data could be used to support marketing work that they are currently being initiating.
- Brook Institute to look at ways the LIU data could be used to guide equine programming
- Patricia Fracassi, nutritionist with UNICEF looking at stratification using LIU data
- Alula Pankhurst and Catherine Dom, consultants using LIU data – to get a better understanding of what is useful in the LIU data and who else the LIU should introduce the data to.
- With CTO and the CO in USAID to discuss reporting, approvals and the preparation of SOW for the coming few months.

In addition presentations have been made to the following organizations:

- Made a presentation on the LIU work to the Rift Valley Institute workshop in Djibouti
- Presented the Workplan for year 3 to USAID, S Poland, Tigist Yifru, Fanaye
- Staffan Rossel, Swedish consultant working on livelihoods,
- GTZ-SUN interested in ways of using the livelihood baselines to assess impact of their watershed based programmes,
- Food for Peace and OFDA
- UNOCHA – to suggest ways that the LIU data could be used to review HRF project proposals.
- ENCU Nutrition meeting – on how the data can be used to strengthen sampling and quality of nutrition status surveys
- IMC interested in ways of utilizing the data particularly to support early warning within their project areas and perhaps sending staff on the baseline training
- Calum McClean, consultant to the WB – looking at early warning linkages to the HRF for scale up of PSNP in bad years
- Manuel Veiga & Carlo Di Chura EC & JRC EC together with Lorraine Coulter – to provide an update on the seasonal assessment as well as to introduce ways that the data can be used for PSNP
- CFSAM update on the seasonal assessment methodology and linkages to LIU baseline
- FEG Consulting also made presentations to USAID Washington and to an EC meeting on Vulnerability in Milan.
- WFP programme staff in Addis on ways of using the LIU data

Some of the Excel spreadsheets have also been shared this quarter with the regions, FEWSNET, IRC, World Vision, and WFP/WB for the LEAP project, MOARD.

Constraints

There is a continuous need to build capacity beyond that of the government staff to ensure that more people are able to utilize the data. A solution to this might be to develop materials that either government staff or national consultants could use – to provide discrete training on how to use the data. Building analytical capacity at all levels both in and out of government continues to be essential.

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, Oromiya (Eastern & Central), Harar, Dire Dawa, 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.

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

On-going evaluations continued this quarter with a group evaluation of the baseline training, fieldwork and outcome analysis following completion of the Oromiya phase IV fieldwork. In addition, participants in the baseline mapping TOT, the Tigray and SNNPR poster evaluation, the seasonal assessment TOT and the setting up the LIAS training and the woreda training provided written feedback. Consultants (national and international) continue to provide

feedback on the activities in which they are involved and suggestions for improvements as appropriate. Consultants' feedback and evaluations are available on

Conclusion from the Tigray and SNNPR poster evaluation	
	The base line poster prepared for the pilot woerdas and respective livelihood zones in each woreda is the first in its kind to contain wealth of information on socio-economic and bio-physical characteristics of the woredas. During the workshops and from the woreda responses it was evaluated to be as a source of valuable information for research and study, early warning monitoring and responses, identifying and designing of area/livelihood specific development intervention and as a general guide.
	Many stakeholders and individual have appreciated the way the poster is designed, prepared and the information it has. There are high interests and requests by the regional and woreda stake holders the poster be finalized as soon as possible and to get it and use the information for their purpose.

request in the LIU office.

On the mapping TOT

It was so impressive and appropriate to the work that I am responsible for
There should be a computer for each trainer to practice and follow the exercises
Liked the instructor, objectives, the materials and the number of trainees
Would like more information on Arc view and data management
With regard to mapping this particular issue (mapping of LIU baseline data) I do not need additional assistance, however to expand and use the techniques for other applications I may need further training.

Evaluation of the Seasonal Assessment TOT

The training was so good but the time is short
It is better to prepare examples/exercises based on each region because it develops the practice easily.
Pastoralist format is unclear to me
Would like more on seasonal assessment analysis
The group work exercises were better than the presentations
Computer requirements and filling data into the spreadsheet still unclear.

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/MOARD as they evolve. The team will use a highly collaborative approach with USAID, the DPPA/MOARD, 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/Close-out and Administrative Activities.

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.

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 tenth quarterly report covering the period October 1- December 31, 2008, as well as the project's Year 3 Work Plan in September 2008 that was subsequently reviewed, contributed to, and approved by the Steering Committee in November 2008. 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, October 1, 2008 - December 31, 2008:	\$ 333,757
Cumulative expenditures to date (as of December 31, 2008):	\$3,029,924
Contract Funds Remaining:	\$1,019,231
Funds currently obligated, as of September 29, 2008:	\$3,877,594
Obligated funds remaining:	\$ 847,670

Annex 1:

List of documents produced by the LIU October 1- December 31, 2008

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

Summaries/Minutes of meeting

- Minutes of the LIU SC, November 2008
- 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
- Seasonal Assessment TOT evaluations
- Setting up the LIAS (IS) evaluations
- Baseline Mapping TOT evaluations
- Poster evaluations done in SNNPR & Tigray

Training materials

- Seasonal Assessment Training Materials (Meher 2008) – Tigray, SNNPR, Amhara, Oromiya (including Harar and Dire Dawa excluding Western Oromiya)
- Seasonal Assessment TOT materials
- Baseline Mapping TOT

Other Documents

- Livelihood Integration Unit Update Number 6: Baseline Data Collection Methodology December 2008
- Livelihood Integration Unit Update Number 5: Nutrition, Sphere Standards, SMART protocol & Livelihoods November 2008
- Tigray and SNNPR Poster Evaluation Report. Hadera Haile and Desalegn Tessema

PowerPoint's

- WFP Programme Officers Meeting: Ethiopia – Livelihood Data Utilisation and potential (a morning of presentations). 26 October 2008
- USAID Food for Peace: Humanitarian Programming. Using a livelihoods approach in Ethiopia. October 2008
- Rift Valley Institute – Horn of Africa Course: Ethiopia Rural livelihoods and cropping trends October 2008
- EW-WG Examples of how the livelihood data can be used to identify non-food needs. October 2008
- EW-WG Analysis and pockets (linked to the seasonal assessment). October 2008
- EW-WG Seasonal Assessment. Using a livelihoods approach in Ethiopia. October 2008
- Emergency Nutrition Task Force Meeting – Utilisation of Livelihood Baselines to Strengthen Nutrition Status Surveys. November 2008
- DMFSS presentation: Disaster Risk Management Through Woreda DRM profiling. How the Livelihood Baselines together with Scenario Analysis provide an understanding of Vulnerability and Coping in response to Hazards. November 2008
- UNOCHA HRF presentation: Disaster Risk Management. How the livelihood baselines can be used for HRF programming. December 2008
- USAID. Meher Seasonal Assessment. Methodology, Key findings & Advantages over the traditional method. December 2008

Certificates

- Will be distributed next quarter

Excel based materials

- LIAS for Central Oromiya
- Baseline Mapping TOT materials and databases completed for Tigray, Amhara, SNNPR
- Draft concept note on how LIU data could support PSNP revised and circulated

	Indicators	Performance						Notes	
		Year 1 (Oct 1, 2006- September 2007)		Year 2 (Oct 1, 2007- September 2008)		Year 3 (Oct 1, 2008- September 2009)			
		Target	cumulative to date	Target	cumulative to date	Target	cumulative to date		LOP Target
HA 2.1	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		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
1.1	Number of regions using Household Economy Analysis methodology to predict needs	3 regions	2	4-6 regions	5.5 (Oromiya half finished)	8 regions		8 regions (SNNPR, Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, Harari, Dire Dawa, Benishangul, Gambella)	Regions using HEA for seasonal assessments
1.2	Number of regions collecting and reporting data on livelihoods key parameters (identified in the baselines and the seasonal assessments) at the woreda level	1 region	1	3-6 regions	5.5	8 regions		8 regions (SNNPR, Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, Harari, Dire Dawa, Benishangul, Gambella)	Regions using HEA data for monitoring including pilot monitoring and other monitoring type activities eg contingency planning and specifics related to the seasonal assessment (such as pulling out importance of price increases).
1.3	Number of stakeholders trained on use of the HEA methodology during baseline development and seasonal assessments (including woreda training)	150	161	750	1073	1230		750 (figure to be revised based on first year's experiences)	Includes those trained in baseline collection and HEA based seasonal assessments (including woreda training) - NB the number of actual trainings is considerably higher.
1.4	Number of nutrition assessments that utilize HEA information	No target set	9	No target set	14	No target set		No target set	ENCU has carried out assessment in 12 LZs in Tigray. ACF has an ongoing monitoring program in 1-2 woredas in SNNPR that make use of HEA. ENCU now recommends use of LZ stratification to improve nut surveys
1.2.1	Number of livelihood baseline assessments and produced livelihood zone, woreda and regional level reports (livelihood profiles)	30-40 LZ profiles	16 drafted for Tigray, 14 bullet points prepared for Amhara.	40-80 LZ profiles	Tigray (16) & Amhara (24); woreda & LZ; draft profiles Oromiya, Harar, Dire Dawa (28)	60-85		160 (target is dependant on number of livelihood zones identified)	Where livelihood zone profiles have been finalised, woreda reports are also available
1.2.2	Number of livelihoods analyses generated/disseminated by the early warning department	0-4	>6	10-15	>15	10-25		10-26	Tigray credit story; When to do a seasonal assessment - SNNPR; UTB presentations, amhara x2 examples, SNNPR scenario analysis and SNNPR review of labour and purchase, maps on purchase in Tigray & Amhara, SA analysis
1.2.3	Number of staff able to use the various tools, integrated excel database and outputs generated and disseminated by the LIU *this refers specifically to government staff	10-20	32	20-40	86	30-60		30-60	Calculated from: outcome analysis trainers, co-TLs, seasonal assessment TOT, baseline trainers TOT
2.1	Number of integrated Emergency Response Units in line ministries that make use of available HEA data in designing/conducting non-food assessments	1	0	2-3	1	2-4		3-4 line ministries	Non-foods workshop and pilot water assessment. Ministry of water - involved in pilot water HEA.
2.2	Number of early warning recommendations or responses that include livelihood information	No target set	3	No target set	10	No target set		No target set	In Seasonal assessments - Meher/Belg/Meher/Belg in SNNPR, Belg/Meher/Belg in Tigray & Meher in Amhara. This could include using data in verification exercises.
2.3	HEA baselines data and seasonal information used in the development of thresholds standards for interventions	Materials on thresholds circulated	General conclusions on thresholds reahed in the UTB workshop	Contribute to consultation on thresholds	see last yr			Materials on thresholds circulated; Contribute to consultations on thresholds	Debate on thresholds should have moved forward.
2.4	The number of DPPA/B and other stakeholder staff trained by the LIU who facilitate training of other staff in the collection, analysis and utilization of HEA data	10-20	10	20-40	35	40-50		50	Calculate from thoes 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	Generic materials upgraded	Ethiopia specific materials finalized		Generic materials produced; Ethiopia specific materials finalized	Baseline materials updated for Oromiya, Woreda training materials adapted to each region
2.1.1	Number of national and regional staff completing LIU certified training	100	43	150	164	200-250		220-240	Calculate from total numbers who've received LIU certificates.
2.1.3	Number of project trained personnel (both government and others) applying the HEA approach for planning purposes	No target set	0	No target set	7	No target set		No target set	FEWSNET contingency planning. At least one member of EDAC has incorporated the approach into their project planning
3.1	Number of other line ministry representatives participating in meetings/workshops conducted at regional/federal level facilitated by govt staff with the objective of increasing utilization of HEA data by other ministries	n/a	3	5-10	15	5-15			If the regions are sharing information with line ministries - then coordination is improving - ie ability of federal and regional to share information. Use of HEA to other sectors also enabled. This figure under-estimated
3.2	Number of stakeholders using standard guidelines for livelihoods assessments	No target set	8	No target set	8	No target set		No target set	Count the number of agencies (incl DPPA/DPPB) carrying out HEA based seasonal assessments.
3.1.1	Non-food parameters developed and agreed upon	n/a	sector specific (water, health, livestock) info shared in UTB workshop	n/a	Water assessment piloted & UNICEF/MOH planning to use data to look at nut	n/a		N/A	FAO Rinnle and the MOWR interested in carrying this forward