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LIVELIHOODS INTEGRATION UNIT (LIU) QUARTERLY REPORT

JANUARY 1 – MARCH 31, 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 is supporting the establishment of a Livelihoods Integration Unit (LIU), within the national Early Warning Department of the DPPA. This unit is committed to the goal of capacity building, with an objective of handing over its core functions to the DPPA within three years. The LIU will achieve this through: ongoing training; developing training materials; establishing a nation-wide comparable set of regional livelihoods baselines; integrating these baselines into the existing early warning system; and gaining general agreement around national standards for livelihoods-based early warning and emergency food and non-food assessment. The LIU will employ specific strategies to ensure that its core functions are transferred to the DPPA/EWD within three years, including maximizing participation of the DPPA in project activities, standardization of approach, and information sharing and exchange of ideas between government staff at all levels. Every aspect of the LIU will be designed and implemented with an emphasis on capacity development. Building and maintaining partnerships will be a crucial determinant of the LIU's success, so the LIU approach will focus on maximizing communication, collaboration and coordination with the DPPA/EWD and other key stakeholders.

The LIU's seventh quarterly report covers the project's activities from January 1st through March 31st 2008. During this period: the preliminary livelihood zoning for Oromiya was completed and field verification of the zoning map has been completed in Borena and Guji. Baseline training, fieldwork and analysis have been finished in 8 livelihood zones in Oromiya and the data for Borena used for the FEWSNET scenario planning (see below). Baseline fieldwork is currently being undertaken in an additional 10 livelihood zones and preparations for phase 3 (an additional 10 LZ) are underway. Training continues to underpin all activities – so this quarter included: baseline training and baseline/interim analysis TOT was completed for Oromiya phases 1 & 2, On-the-job training by interns and co-team leaders continued during the fieldwork and analysis. Organizations who have participated in LIU supported training in the last quarter include: WVI, WFP, Ministry of Water Resources (Federal and Oromiya regional), CRS/HCS, MOARD Livestock department, USAID, and OFDA.

Progress has been made on the non-food assessment methodology and a water HEA is currently being piloted with some considerable success in the Bale Pastoral Livelihood Zone.

The expansion of the pilot monitoring was designed in consultation with the regions (SNNPR and Tigray), FEWSNET, WFP & USAID. In addition, through a capacity building exercise the regions prepared the monitoring materials for the pilots that will be initiated in the next

Key outputs from the seventh quarter:

Livelihood Zoning

- Draft LZ map for Oromiya completed
- Amhara livelihood zone map finalized

Baseline Outputs

- Baseline field work completed in 8 LZ Oromiya

Training

- Phase I Oromiya baseline training, fieldwork and analysis completed
- Phase II Oromiya Baseline Analysis & Interim Analysis TOT was completed
- Oromiya phase II baseline training, fieldwork in 10 LZ underway

Pilot monitoring

- Pilot monitoring workshop held in Addis
- Pilot Monitoring TOT materials for SNNPR and Tigray were completed together with regions.

Non-food assessments

- Pilot water HEA initiated and in process in Bale pastoral livelihood zone

Presentations – on approach, outputs, uses to:

- Presentations made to CFSAM members

Other

- Pastoral baselines utilized in the FEWSNET scenario development for contingency planning

quarter in SNNPR (13 woredas) and Tigray (8 woredas) and a TOT/review of the pilot monitoring training material completed for SNNPR.

The LIU has participated in a number of meetings including WB/WFP LEAP meeting, WB/PCDP, FAO IPC meetings, EW-WG. In addition presentations have been made to CFSAM members. The pastoral data from SNNPR and Oromiya was utilized by FEWSNET to develop possible scenarios that might result from poor rains at the end of 2007 and anticipated poor Ganna/Deyr rains in 2008.

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 Work planning (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 work planning

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 work plan was presented to the LIU SC in November and approved by USAID in the same month.

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 linked to completing the baselines in Eastern Oromiya. Technical support for the baseline fieldwork: co-team leaders and interns, was provided by the federal DPPA, SNNPR DPP&FSB and Oromiya DPP&FSB. As capacity is created amongst government staff and local consultants,

the need for international consultants to carry out HEA core training has lessened. Specific software training is listed in Activity 5 Objective 3b.

Summary of key training activities (January – March, 2008).				
Date	Type of training	Participants	Facilitators	Number of participants
Jan 9-11, 2008	Oromiya Baseline Analysis & Interim Analysis TOT	Federal DPPA, Somali DP & FS	DPPA: Hussien Awol LIU: Zerihun Mekuria	5
Jan 14-18, 2008	Oromiya Phase I Baseline Training	UNOCHA, PADC, OFSDPPC, FDPPA, Borena ZFSDPPO, CARE - Borena, ARD-Guji ZFSDPPO, WFP, Bale ZARD.	DPPA: Seifu Sisay, Mesfin Abegaz , LIU: Hailekiros Desta, SNNPR: Mengistu Assefa Somali: Abdiwahab Mohamed	30
Feb. 5-7, 2008	Pilot Monitoring TOT	WFP, Tigray – FSDPP, SNNPR- FSDPP including 3 woreda representatives, FEWS NET, USAID,	LIU: Zerihun Mekuria SNNPR: Desalegn Tessema	13
Feb. 25-29, 2008	Oromiya Phase I Baseline Analysis on-job training	UNOCHA, PADC, OFSDPPC, FDPPA, Borena ZFSDPPO, CARE - Borena, ARD-Guji ZFSDPPO, WFP, Bale ZARD.	DPPA: Hussien Awol, LIU: Zerihun Mekuria, Mark Lawrence BDU: Adane Tesfaye	21
March 3 - 7, 2008	Oromiya Phase II Baseline Training	Federal DPPA, Oromiya DP & FS, WFP, MOARD, World Vision, OWRB, MOWR, DD-ARD, HCS, USAID, FSDPPC – E & W. Hararge, FSDPPC – Harari,	LIU: Hailekiros Desta, Seifu Sisay	23
March 3-5, 2008	Oromiya Baseline Analysis & Interim Analysis TOT	FDPPA, Borena ZFSDPPO, OFSDPPC,	LIU: LIU: Zerihun Mekuria Tigray: Hadera Haile	6

Training since start of the project.						
	Baseline training including outcome analysis	Seasonal Assessment training	Woreda training	Pilot monitoring	Other training	TOTAL
Federal	27	18			14	59
Regional (including zonal/woreda)	93	21	206	25	9	354
UN	18	21		3	2	44
USAID (inc FEWSNET/LIU)	11	7		3	6	27
NGO	12	7			2	21
National Consultant	3	3		1	3	10
Other (incl BDU, ERCS, line ministries)	12	15			1	28
Male	156	76	185	27	36	480
Female	20	16	21	5	1	63
Total	176	92	206	32	37	543

(*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 98 people have participated in LIU training in the last quarter.
- An additional 12 people have either become co-team leaders (in Phase 1&2 Oromiya)
- WFP will facilitate the pilot monitoring training in SNNPR & Tigray in the next quarter

Constraints

Woreda training is prepared for Amhara, however the BPR process means that most Amhara staff are not available to participate in either capacity building activities in Oromiya (eg as a co-team leader or an intern) or available to lead the woreda training planned to start this quarter in Amhara for 2 people per woreda. This has been deferred until the next quarter – when it is hoped that staff will be free to participate.

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

Certification in Oromiya is pending the Outcome Analysis training. The Outcome Analysis training has been postponed until the end of phase 3. This is to ensure that the LIU reaches an intermediate objective of completing the baselines for the main Belg dependant areas in Oromiya before the Belg seasonal assessment.

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 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. The preparation of the Amhara woreda training materials is an excellent example of work done by an intern.

Internships completed in the last quarter			
Name	Region	Dates ¹	Assignment
Girma Demissie	DPPA	Jan. 2 - 7, 2008	Preparation of master file and verification sheet including livelihood zone maps of woredas in Oromiya Region
Hussein Awol	DPPA	Jan. 9-11, 2008	Facilitation of TOT Baseline Interim Analysis
Seifu Sisay	DPPA	Jan.12 - March 2, 2008	Baseline assessment fieldwork and analysis – Oromiya Phase I
Abdiwahab Mohamed	Somali	Jan. 12-Feb. 31, 2008	Facilitation of Baseline Training, Fieldwork and Analysis - Oromiya Phase I
Mengistu Assefa	SNNPR	Jan. 12 - February 31, 2008	Baseline Training, Fieldwork & Analysis - Oromiya Phase I
Hussein Awol	DPPA	Jan. 14-16, 2008	Facilitation of Livelihood Zoning Workshop - Nekemt
Girma Demissie	DPPA	Jan. 15 - Feb. 9, 2008	Baseline assessment fieldwork and analysis – Oromiya Phase I
Mesfin Abegaz	DPPA	Jan.15 - March 2, 2008	Baseline assessment fieldwork and analysis – Oromiya Phase I
Desalegn Tessema	SNNPR	Feb. 4 - 6,2008	Facilitation of Pilot Monitoring TOT workshop
Asnakech Hailu	DPPA	Feb. 11-15, 2008	Preparation of 30 WIAS for Amhara
Demekech Wencheke	DPPA	Feb. 11-16, 2008	Preparation 30 WIAS for Amhara
Hussein Awol	DPPA	Feb. 11-19, 2008	Review and Update the Woreda Training for Amhara
Asfaw G/Selassie	DPPA	Feb. 11-12, 2008	Input the Livelihood Zone Information to Computer
Hussein Awol	DPPA	Feb. 25-29, 2008	Facilitation of Oromiya Phase 2: Baseline Analysis
Tesfaye Gela	SNNPR	Feb. 25 - 29, 2008	Preparation of Pilot Monitoring materials for SNNPR
Adane Tesfaye	BDU	Feb. 25 - 29, 2008	Facilitation of Baseline Analysis Training - Oromiya Phase I
Asnakech Hailu	DPPA	March 2-April 12, 2008	Baseline assessment fieldwork and analysis - Oromiy Phase II
Hadera Haile	Tigray	March 2 - 7, 2008	Preparation of Pilot Monitoring materials for Tigray
Seifu Sisay	DPPA	March 3 - 7,2008	Facilitation of Oromiya Phase II Baseline Training

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 woreda training materials have been updated for the planned Amhara woreda training. This included incorporating examples specific to Amhara.
- Pilot monitoring training package has been developed for use in SNNPR and Tigray

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 preliminary Oromiya livelihood zoning has been completed. A draft map has been prepared for all parts of Oromiya (Eastern, Central and Western). The field teams will continue to verify this map during the on-going baseline work in the region.

The SNNPR map is being refined with technical support from the UNPD/USAID funded DPPA Information centre adviser¹ after which the map will be added to the DPPA website.

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 Box on livelihood zoning 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) above, updating the shape files. In SNNPR – field verification would be useful – but requires additional funding to complete.

¹ (i.e. silver polygons – gaps between shape files and overlapping of shape files will be cleaned up)

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 Oromiya, map shape files are not available for some areas and in other areas are quite old. Due to the large number of woredas in Oromiya updating the maps (i.e. completing 3b) will require considerable time. The available resources within the current budget are not sufficient to cover this (non-essential) time-consuming activity. Without additional funding (specifically another DBM person), the LIU will focus on the essential census analysis (3a) in Oromiya, so that the existing DBM can concentrate on other activities essential to the successful completion of the LIU project.

2. The number of livelihood zones in Amhara budgeted was about 18 LZ compared to 24 LZ finally identified. In Oromiya, 45 livelihood zones were budgeted. 20 were identified in Eastern Oromiya, it is likely that the number identified following livelihood zoning in Central and Western Oromiya will be above the number budgeted. Issues to consider in the coming months are: do we need to do baselines in areas that have never received food relief, can a more rapid baseline be prepared or alternatively a sample of livelihood zones taken in zones that have never received food relief. One factor that might influence the approach taken could be the extent to which, additional zoning information been used by the regions for programming purposes (excluding utilization during the bi-annual needs assessment). Alternatively increased participation of other agencies able to provide their own vehicles and per diems for the field work is another option,

Activity 2: Establish regional livelihood baselines through fieldwork.

The baseline fieldwork in Oromiya has started. Eight livelihood zones have been completed and field teams are now working on another 10 livelihood zones. A further 10 will be completed in the next quarter. The LIU expects to complete the Belg dependent areas of Oromiya in time for the next seasonal assessment – so that the regional staff has time to build their experience and understanding of how to use the baselines for seasonal assessments before the end of the project.

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

The livelihood zone and woreda profiles for Tigray have been completed and these together with the Tigray regional summary are now posted on the DPPA website:
<http://www.dppc.gov.et/Livelihoods/livelihoodhome.htm>

Draft profiles have now been compiled from the bullet points, these will be shared with the woreda, zonal and regional DPPB officials during the woreda training which it is hoped will take place in Amhara in the next quarter, prior to final editing and finalization of the profiles.

Posters for 8 woredas (4 woredas in SNNPR and Tigray respectively) are available for circulation in the next quarter. 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. During the pilot monitoring workshop – it was agreed that the posters would stay in the regional DPPB for a week or so – for regional staff to review before sending the posters to the field. A questionnaire needs to be drafted to accompany the posters – to obtain feedback from woreda officials on the usefulness of these posters. Preliminary feedback during the pilot monitoring workshop on the posters was very positive.

TSEGEDE WOREDA

WOREDA INFORMATION

Legend

- Tsegede Woreda Boundary
- Taboja Boundary
- Humera Sesame and Sorghum (HSS) LZ
- Western Cereal and Sesame (WSE) LZ

0 5 10
Kms

Woreda and Livelihood Zone Statistics				
	Woreda		Livelihood Zone	
	Tsegede	HSS	WSE	
Population	76,955	32,679	44,275	
Average household size	4.7	5.9	6.5	
Income from livestock (ETB)	17,674,890	10,581,239	7,092,651	
Income from agriculture (ETB)	83,376,886	57,154,332	26,222,533	

Note: The livelihood zone statistics apply to the part of the zone that falls within the woreda.

Note: Population data for the woreda is based on the census, assuming 2.3% annual growth. Population estimates for the livelihood zones are based on census data for the HSS that fall in those livelihood zones. Information on income and livelihood zone household size comes from the HSA baseline fieldwork. These data relate to the reference year, which is October 2005 - September 2006 for WSE and September 2005 - August 2006 for HSS.

What to monitor and when			
Quantities		Prices	
Monitor	seasonally	Monitor	monthly
• Meher sorghum	• Cattle sales - local	• Meher sorghum	• Goats - local
• Meher wheat	• Goat sales - local	• Sesame	• Agricultural labor
• Meher finger millet	• Agricultural labor	• Noug	• Firewood
• Sesame	• Firewood	• Cow ghee/ butter	• Self employment
• Noug	• Self employment	• Cattle - local	• Credit
• Credit	• Credit		

The "key parameters" above represent the main options people in this woreda have for obtaining food and cash income. They are the most important variables to monitor to track people's ability to meet their basic survival needs and to maintain their livelihoods. Generally speaking, prices should be monitored monthly, and production (crop and livestock) and seasonal demand (labour) is most practical to monitor during the seasonal assessments. The seasonal calendars provide more specific guidance on when to monitor each key parameter.

LIVELIHOOD ZONE INFORMATION

Humera Sesame and Sorghum Livelihood Zone (HSS)

HSS population that falls within Tsegede Woreda: 32,679

- This food sufficient livelihood zone has a valuable sesame industry that attracts migrant workers from the rest of Tigray, northern Amhara, and Sudan. The sesame crop is produced for export markets in the Middle East and Asia.
- Opportunities: The population is sparse and land holdings are large enough to allow even the very poor households to meet over half of their food requirements from own production and still have land to produce cash crops. The zone has enough land to accommodate residents from the neighboring mixed cereal and sesame zone who rent-in land in the zone.
- Constraints: Resettlement projects may limit available land in the future. Fluctuations in global sesame prices will affect households in this zone.

Wealth Group	Population (2007)	Household size	Land treated (HA)	Annual Income (ETB)	Typical Livestock/Productive Asset Holding
Very poor	6,536	4.6	1-2.5	2,000-6,000	Not significant
Poor	8,224	5.7	2.5-9	3,000-7,000	Not significant
Middle	13,398	6.7	9.5-18	12,000-16,000	Not significant
Better off	4,417	7.8	18-22	20,000-40,000	Not significant

Western Cereal and Sesame Livelihood Zone (WSE)

WSE population that falls within Tsegede Woreda: 44,275

- This is a food self sufficient zone. All wealth groups receive at least 80% of their food requirements from own crop production, mainly sorghum. Sesame is the main cash crop. It provides over 50% of income.
- Main Opportunities: Households take advantage of three ecological contexts in this zone, cultivating wheat, barley, millet, wheat, noug and beans in the highlands and sorghum and sesame in the lowlands. Availability of sesame labor is reliable and consistent every year.
- Main Constraints: Poor roads are a major problem in the zone. In addition, cultivable land is limited and infertile in the rugged highlands. Sesame income is vulnerable to fluctuations.

Wealth Group	Population (2007)	Household size	Land treated (HA)	Annual Income (ETB)	Typical Livestock/Productive Asset Holding
Very poor	8,809	3.7	1-2	1,700-2,000	2-4
Poor	11,143	5.7	1.5-2.5	3,300-3,800	2-4
Middle	16,791	6.8	3-5	6,000-8,500	3-5
Better off	8,412	7.6	3.5-6	8,700-9,200	3-5

Seasonal Calendar

Seasonal Calendar

Seasonal Consumption Patterns for Very Poor Households

Very poor households are typically able to cover the costs of basic livelihood requirements throughout the year.

Dependence on food purchase is high from July through October. Staple prices and poor household income opportunities should be carefully monitored at this time.

Own crop consumption is important from November through June. Crop sales in September provide the majority of cash throughout the year.

Seasonal Consumption Patterns for Very Poor

Very poor households are typically able to cover the costs of basic livelihood requirements throughout the year.

Dependence on food purchase peaks in September, but is steady the rest of the year, accounting for around a quarter of food consumption requirements.

Own crop consumption covers the majority of food needs in all months but September, highlighting the importance of monitoring crop production in this zone.

How to read the seasonal consumption charts

The seasonal consumption graphs illustrate the monthly patterns of food and cash consumption and expenditure. The white, green and purple bars represent food that is directly produced and consumed, such as crops, milk, and wild foods or fish. The yellow bar represents food and non-food items that are purchased for survival, using available cash. The blue solid bar represents items purchased in order to cover other basic livelihood requirements, such as agricultural inputs and school fees. The dashed blue bar shows times during the year when the household is unable to cover the costs of basic livelihood requirements. The solid red bar shows times of the year when households are unable to cover their minimum food survival (food and non-food) requirements.

This poster is made possible by the support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents of this poster are the sole responsibility of The Food Economy Group and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government. USAID is supporting the establishment of a Livelihoods Integration Unit (LIU), within the Early Warning Department of the DPPB. This unit is committed to the goal of capacity building, with an objective of handing over its core functions to the DPPB within three years. For further details - please contact Jane Mackinnon, Chief of Party, LIU Program. Tel: 0115 54 64 34 Mob: 0911 54 74 72. mackinnon@connect.com.et. For copies of the profiles go to www.dppb.gov.et - Livelihoods.

Constraints

It should be noted that a budget is not available to produce two copies of these for each woreda. Funding would be required to develop a spreadsheet template that would collate required information for each woreda poster. In addition printing costs and intern costs would need to be covered. A draft budget can be provided on request.

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.

A pilot monitoring workshop was held in February participants included Regional SNNPR & Tigray DPPB staff, representatives from 3 woredas in SNNPR who had piloted the method last year, FEWSNET, WFP and USAID staff. The objectives of the workshop were: to build on the pilot monitoring initiated in SNNPR in 2007; introduce the pilot monitoring methodology through practical exercises; review the threshold of 1% agreed last year – as a threshold that would initiate further follow-up or action as appropriate; introduce the WIAS (woreda impact analysis sheets); establish reporting requirements; identify criteria for selecting pilot woredas and agree how the piloting can be implemented with limited resources and introduce the woreda posters.

The core output from this meeting was an agreement to pilot the livelihood monitoring methodology in 13 woredas in SNNPR and in 8 woredas in Tigray. In addition, the group summarized the strengths and weaknesses of each monitoring system: The Livelihood Monitoring system using HEA and the traditional monitoring system and recommended that there should be one early warning/food security monitoring system that takes the strengths from both systems. Core activities required to facilitate a merger of the 2 methodologies were identified and included the following:

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

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

Software training this quarter focused on on-the-job excel and GIS training linked to activities usually carried out by the LIU to support either field work or utilization of the baseline data for monitoring or analysis. Training activities focused on the preparation of: the master file and verification sheets essential for verifying the livelihood zoning (ie excel and GIS training); preparation of pilot monitoring materials for SNNPR & Tigray (excel and analysis training); preparation of the woreda training materials for Amhara (including training in use of PowerPoint and Adobe Acrobat). For further details see table below.

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 (January-March, 2008).				
Date	Type of on-job training activity	Participants	Facilitators	Number of participants
January 2008	Preparation of master file and verification sheet with livelihood zone maps of woredas in Oromiya Region (ie excel and GIS training).	Girma Demissie (DPPA)	Addisu Dereje (LIU DBM)	1
February 2008	Review and Update the Woreda Training for Amhara (training in Powerpoint and Adobe Acrobat)	Hussein Awol	Kahsay Woldeselassie & Emebet Biszuayehu (LIU)	1
February 2008	Inputting the Livelihood Zone Information (ie excel training)	Asfaw	Hussein Awol	1
February 2008	Setting up the selection of WIAS for Amhara (excel training)	Demeketch and Asnakech	Jane MacAskill (LIU COP)	2
February 2008	Preparation of Pilot Monitoring materials for SNNPR (excel training and analysis)		Jane MacAskill (LIU COP)	1
March 2008	Preparation of Pilot Monitoring materials for Tigray (ie excel training and analysis)	Hadera Haile	Jane MacAskill (LIU COP)	1

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

Baseline data storage sheets have been verified and completed for all 8 livelihood zones in Oromiya. Mapping and population database has been completed for these zones as well.

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

Not relevant this quarter.

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

The LIU contributed to the scenario analysis led by FEWSNET, through preparation of preliminary materials, contribution to the discussions on potential outputs. In addition, the

pastoral baselines completed in phase 1 in Oromiya ensured that most of the pastoral areas in Ethiopia were included in the scenario analysis.

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.

Accomplishments this quarter:

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

This activity was initiated in the fifth quarter, when the Using the Baseline workshop was held for staff from the following sectors/line ministries, agencies (water, health, livestock). This quarter, as a follow-on from the Using the baseline workshop, the LIU has supported the piloting of a water household economy analysis (WHEA) in the Bale pastoral livelihood zone.

The pilot WHEA is being conducted by an LIU consultant together with representatives from: the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Oromiya regional water board and CRS/HCS. The HWEA methodology's central aims are to: develop a better understanding of differential water access for various wealth groups and the nature of vulnerability of these groups to water-related hazards (e.g. access constraints vs. absolute water security); assess the effects of changes in household water access on food and income sources and to identify triggers for appropriate, quantified outside water interventions and development programs. It is hoped that it will contribute to making water assessments, which have generally remained largely centered on public health concerns, more comprehensive and effective – in particular through HWEA's ability to highlight the role water access plays in households' ability to exploit productive opportunities like livestock keeping, small-plot irrigation, brick-making, brewing, etc.; as well as identify opportunity costs of poor water access (income generation, child care, food preparation, school attendance, etc.) to different household types (e.g. very poor, poor, middle, better off). Outputs are expected to include initial water-HEA baseline and analysis for the livelihood zone in which the water pilot is carried out, as well as a water-focused livelihood profile for each of the zones, which can be used to guide emergency and development water-food programming in Ethiopia. A presentation of the preliminary results is planned for the coming quarter.

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:

- REST on how HEA might be incorporated into their project planning (training, mapping of data)
- An FAO consultant to discuss seasonality and LIU data available – and shared the LIU seasonal calendars.
- CFSAM Ron Okwell (WFP) – to discuss LIU contribution to outputs from the Meher seasonal assessment
- Mathewos Hunde, Bronwen Cousins, Ulrich Hess, Peter Hoefsloot: WB/WFP on LEAP and cross-linkages with HEA data. The LIU was informed that the FSCB is considering using LEAP to identify needs to regional level – with HEA providing information to facilitate within region targeting through the provision of information down to woreda level
- Lisa Shoener, Chemonics on Pefpar & the contribution of HEA to HIV/AIDS programming in an urban context
- Henri Jossier Chief of the GIEWS, FAO (involved in the CFSAM mission) and Raphy Favre, FAO Ethiopia
- BRCS about their plans to support urban food security assessments (linked to ERCS HIV/AIDS programming)
- SC-UK Geraud Laval and was updated on the CAMELIS moving into PILLAR
- SC-UK Matt Hobson to discuss joint collaboration on launching of Livelihood profiles
- Wout Soer and Sarah Collblack, WB on the PSNP and possible utilization of the LIU data
- WB and PCDP coordinators
- Mathewos Hunde and Beletu Tesfaye, EWRD MOARD on institutionalizing LIU activities.
- Briefing the Commissioner of Oromiya on progress to date
- Senait & Etien DPPA IT department, Mark Lawrence, Addisu to discuss the development of a Livelihood mapping training course
- OFDA Cathy Farnsworth to discuss emergency interventions
- Raphy Favre, Thomas Gabriel, FAO to discuss crop production data and the support that FAO are providing to MOARD – LIU is specifically interested in ways that FAO might consider strengthening the quality of crop data collected at the woreda level as this would benefit the seasonal assessment analysis.
- ICRC Regional livestock specialist – Piers Simpkins to discuss the scenario analysis and introduce the LIU data
- Cyril Ferrand, FAO Regional Emergency Officer and shared livelihood zone maps.
- Aderaw Dagnaw to discuss forthcoming planned work in Amhara
- USAID to discuss the BDU and UoA curriculum development

Meetings attended in which LIU made various contributions include:

- WFP/WB LEAP review
- FAO meeting on the IPC and its possible application in Ethiopia.
- EW-WG meeting
- FEWSNET presentation on scenario analysis in pastoral areas

Some of the baseline profiles have been shared this quarter with WB PSNP, FAO Investment Centre

Maps (including shape files) have been shared with WFP/WB for the LEAP project & PACAPS.

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 pilot monitoring workshop identified steps required to link the pilot monitoring with the current traditional monitoring being used in the regions.

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 written evaluation of the baseline trainings conducted in Yarbello and in Dire Dawa prior to starting phase 1 and phase 2 baseline work. Feedback from these 2 workshops suggest that one of these workshops went reasonably well, whilst the other was rather poor – despite the fact that both workshops were led by the same facilitators – one of whom has run training outside Ethiopia in the past. Fortunately, 1-2 co-team leaders support all trainees when they go to the field, ie the LIU does not depend on the classroom training to ensure the quality of the fieldwork. The differences in the two workshops appear to reflect a number of factors (see table below). The LIU will continue to endeavor to provide high quality training and plan to follow-up on the 2 workshops evaluations/feedback in the following ways:

- The TOR for facilitators will be developed to further clarify/expand upon responsibilities
- When feasible – some of the co-team leaders will be sent to co-facilitate the training with particular emphasis being given to facilitating group exercises and review of the materials.
- Additional TOTs are planned in the coming months to further develop training capacity

	Yarbello Baseline Training (GOOD)	Dire Dawa Baseline Training (POOR)
Feedback received	<p>A rapid search of the feedback identified good – 17 times throughout the summary evaluation document</p> <p>It is good – keep it up</p> <p>The overall workshop is good</p> <p>The training agenda is crucial and timely for the region</p> <p>No enough time to go through the data collection forms</p> <p>Liked the approach of the facilitators with their knowledge</p> <p>Somehow it is good but lacks coordination</p>	<p>A rapid search of the feedback identified the word good only 7 times including 2 “not goods”</p> <p>The workshop is good to give knowledge</p> <p>The training place was not comfortable – NOISY</p> <p>The substance of the workshop is badly explained</p> <p>Could be more participatory</p> <p>Generally it is good – however could have been great if facilitators were full of energy</p> <p>Too much lectures.</p> <p>Not enough experience sharing</p>

Reasons for the feedback received	<p>The facilitators had checked the room in advance. Facilities were adequate. The 2 lead facilitators had additional support both during the classroom training and the one day field practical The field practical was well-organized and the participants were clear on what they had to present the next day.</p>	<p>The lead facilitator did not check the room in advance or take the initiative to request alternative accommodation when the second room was problematic The room that was initially booked was no longer available so there was a delay starting the training on the first day The replacement room was next to a welding business that had a disagreement with the agency providing the room – so welding was strategically organized during the presentations. The overhead projector was later arriving – and the temporary replacement was faulty.</p>
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Consultants (national and international) continue to provide feedback on the activities in which they are involved and suggestions for improvements as appropriate. Consultants’ feedback and evaluations are available on request in the LIU office.

Program Management and Operations.

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

Accomplishments this quarter:

Activity 1: Start-up and Administrative Activities.

FEG has completed its registration of an Ethiopian branch of the organization. The project policy manual including all forms and annexes has been completed and distributed to all staff. The staff now have a local ID.

Activity 2: Communications.

The LIU has continued to foster a close working relationship with the Early Warning Department through regular contact, both formal and informal with department members. Meetings with the head of the EWD and LIU COP have continued on a regular basis. In addition meetings with the EWRD have been initiated. Regular weekly LIU staff meetings have been held to chart progress on program activities with activity summaries distributed to the department head and EWD team leaders each week.

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

Activity 3: Technical and Financial Reporting.

The LIU completed and submitted the project’s sixth quarterly report covering the period October 1- December 31, 2007. Additionally, the LIU submitted monthly reports of local expenditures to the FEG home office.

Activity 4: Monitoring and Evaluation.

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

Financial Report

The following expenditures have been incurred under the LIU contract:

Contract value:	\$3,577,594
Expenditures this quarter, January 1, 2008 – March 31, 2008:	\$ 197,949
Cumulative expenditures to date:	\$2,287,507
Contract Funds Remaining:	\$1,290,087
Funds currently obligated, as of April 18, 2007:	\$2,827,594
Obligated funds remaining:	\$ 540,087

Annex 1:

List of documents produced by the LIU January 1- March 31, 2008

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

Summaries/Minutes of meeting

- Minutes of the LIU SC, February 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

Training materials

- Oromiya Baseline Training Materials
- Pilot monitoring training materials for SNNPR and Tigray
- Amhara woreda training materials

Other Documents

- Monitoring – Draft discussion document, LIU proposal for linkages between the DPPA on-going monitoring and the HEA baseline data. 13 August 2007
- Tigray Region Livelihood Profiles. Regional Overview posted on the DPPA website
- Summary of key exercises and discussions (including Action Points) held during the pilot monitoring workshop. February 2008
- The potential impact of a failed belg on livelihoods in SNNPR. Preliminary scenario analysis – April 2008

PowerPoint's

- Introduction to the Analytical Framework for the FEWSNET Scenario planning workshop
- Briefing presentation for Harar and Dire Dawa
- Briefing presentation for EDAC

Excel based materials

- Baseline spreadsheets completed for 8 livelihood zones in Oromiya
- Summary sheet on market access/routes in Tigray

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	Actual Cumulative	Target	cumulative to date	Target	Actual Cumulative		LOP Target
Number of regions using Household Economy Analysis methodology to predict needs	3 regions	2	4-6 regions	3	8 regions		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	1	8 regions		8 regions (SNNPR, Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, Harari, Dire Dawa, Benishangul, Gambella)	Regions using HEA data for monitoring
Number of stakeholders trained on use of the HEA methodology during baseline development and seasonal assessments (including woreda training)	150	161	750	543	1230		750 (figure to be revised based on first year's experiences)	Includes thoes trained in baseline collection and HEA based seasonal assessments (including woreda training)
Number of nutrition assessments that utilize HEA information	No target set	9	No target set	9	No target set		No target set	All DPPA nutrition assessments use HEA information in regions with completed baselines. ENCU has carried out assessment in 8 LZs in Tigray. ACF has an ongoing monitoring program in 1-2 woredas in SNNPR that make use of HEA.
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	Tigray regional report, 16 LZ & 34 woreda profiles posted on DPPA website Amhara: 24 LZ profiles drafted. Oromiya: 8 LZ profiles drafted	60-85		160 (target is dependant on number of livelihood zones identified)	
Number of livelihoods analyses generated/disseminated by the early warning department	0-4	>6	10-15	>8	10-25		10-26	Tigray credit story; When to do a seasonal assessment - SNNPR; UTB presentations, amhara x2 examples, SNNPR scenario analysis
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	36	30-60		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		3-4 line ministries	Non-foods workshops and pilot water HEA assessment
Number of early warning recommendations or responses that include livelihood information	No target set	3	No target set	6	No target set		No target set	In Sesonal assessments - Belg/Meher in SNNPR, Belg/Meher 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			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	30	40-50		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 produced; Ethiopia specific materials finalized	Baseline materials updated for Oromiya, Woreda training materials adapted to each region, pilot monitoring materials prepared
Number of national and regional staff completing LIU certified training	100	54	150	83	200-250		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		No target set	FEWSNET contingency planning. At least one member of EDAC has incorporated the approach into their project planning
Number of other line ministry representatives participating in meetings/workshops conducted at regional/federal level facilitated by govt staff with the objective of increasing utilization of HEA data by other ministries and facilitating interpretation of	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
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.
Non-food parameters developed and agreed upon	n/a	list of sector specific (water, health, livestock) info shared in UTB workshop	n/a	Water assessment piloted	n/a		N/A	