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LIVELIHOODS INTEGRATION UNIT (LIU) QUARTERLY REPORT

OCTOBER 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2007

December 2007

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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 sixth quarterly report covers the project's activities from October 1st through December 31st 2007. During this period: the draft livelihood zone map for Oromiya was completed. Whilst in Amhara, the field verification of the draft livelihood zone map has been completed. Baseline work in 24 of the 25 livelihood zones in Amhara has been completed. The remaining livelihood zone will be completed together with Oromiya. The baseline data spreadsheets for Amhara have been finalized and used in the preparation of the Livelihood Impact Analysis Sheets (LIAS) and used in the seasonal assessment. Training continues to underpin all activities – so this quarter included: on-the-job training by interns and co-team leaders during the baseline fieldwork and analysis. Trainers of trainers (TOT) was conducted before the Meher seasonal assessment and participants then ran training at the field level for the multi-agency teams. The multi-agency teams conducting the *Meher* needs assessment used the HEA methodology in Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR

Presentations have been made to a number of organizations and workshops including the World Bank/Government PSNP workshop, REST, FAO, EU Organizations who have participated in LIU supported training in the last quarter include: UNOCHA, WFP, Bahir Dar University, MOARD/BOARD, ORDA, CARE, SC-UK, FEWSNET, USAID.

Key outputs from the sixth quarter:

Livelihood Zoning

- Draft LZ map was completed in Oromiya (East)
- Amhara LZ Map verification completed

Baseline Outputs

- Baseline work completed in 24 LZ Amhara completed.

Training

- Amhara phase III baseline fieldwork and baseline analysis was completed
- Amhara Phase III Outcome Analysis training was completed
- Meher Seasonal Assessment TOT was completed
- Setting up the LIAS - excel spreadsheet training was completed

Excel data storage

- The Amhara baseline spreadsheets have been finalized
- The Livelihood Impact Analysis Spreadsheets (LIAS) have been completed for Amhara
- WIAS been developed

Seasonal assessments/monitoring

- The Meher seasonal assessment in Tigray, SNNPR & Amhara was completed using the HE analytical framework.

Presentations – on approach, outputs, uses to:

- World Bank /PSNP donor group
- EDAC (USAID funded agencies)
- IDR, Addis Ababa University
- Amhara
- Mapping Task Force

Other

- LIU Steering Committee Minutes circulated
- WIAS and profiles for Tigray shared with REST, Irish Aid

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.

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

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

Accomplishments this quarter:

Activity 1: Organizing Regular Capacity Building/Training.

A number of capacity building/training sessions were conducted in this quarter. This quarter saw a significant increase in the amount of technical support provided by the federal DPPA, Tigray DPP&FSB, and the SNNPR DPP&FSB. As capacity is created amongst government staff and local consultants, the need for international consultants to carry out HEA core training has lessened. Specific software training is listed in Activity 5 Objective 3b.

Summary of key training activities (October – December, 2007).

Date	Type of training	Participants	Facilitators	Number of participants
Oct. 15-28, 2007	SNNPR Woreda Training	EW – Experts (Woreda Level)	<u>DPPA</u> : Asfaw G/Selassie, Hussien Awol, <u>LIU</u> : Kahsay W/selassie <u>SNNPR</u> : Desalegn Tessema & Yohannes Gebeyehu	140
Oct. 19-26, 2007	Tigray Woreda Training	EW – Experts (Woreda Level)	<u>DPPA</u> : Getachew Abate, <u>Tigray</u> : Alem Tekle & Hadera G/selasie	53
Oct. 22-26, 2007	Amhara phase 3 Baseline Analysis on-job training	Federal DPPA, Amhara DP & FS, WFP, SNNPR,	<u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria, Jane MacAskill <u>USAID</u> : Fekadeselassie Marye	10
Oct 29 – Nov 2	Amhara phase 3 Baseline Analysis on-job training	Federal DPPA, Amhara DP & FS, WFP,	<u>USAID</u> : Fekadeselassie Marye <u>LIU</u> : Jane MacAskill <u>Tigray DPP&FSCB</u> : Solomon Alemu, Hadera Haile	15
Oct. 29 -31, 2007	Oromiya phase 1: Zoning Workshop	UNOCHA, OFSDPPC,OBARD, CARE - Borena, ARD-Borena, WFP, FDPPA, MARD W. Hararge,FSDPO, ZOFED, OWRB, ZDPPD, USAID	<u>LIU</u> : Julius Holt, Kahsay W/Selassie, <u>DPPA</u> : Hussien Awol,	21
Oct. 29- Nov.2	Setting Up the IS for Amhara	FDPPA, MOA, Tigray FSCDPO, SCUUK, LIU	<u>LIU</u> : Mark Lawrence	6
Nov. 5-9, 2007	Amhara phase 3 Outcome Analysis	Oromiya FS, EPLUA, FDPPA, Amhara DP&FS, SNNPR, Amhara Regional FSCDPO	<u>LIU</u> : Zerihun Mekuria, <u>BDU</u> : Adane Tesfaye <u>DPPA</u> : Seifu Sisay <u>DPPB</u> : Alem Tekle;	15
Nov. 5-8, 2007	Seasonal Assessment TOT	Tigray DPP&FS, DPPA, Amhara FSCDPO, FEWSNET, WFP, USAID, SNNPR FSDPPS,	<u>LIU</u> : Alexandra King, <u>DPPA</u> : Tarekegn Aga, <u>WFP</u> : Alemtehay Alemu	16
Nov. 19-20, 2007	SNNPR Seasonal Assessment Training	SNNPR DP & FS (Zonal & Regional) DPPA, USAID, WFP,	<u>DPPA/DPP&FSCB/UNOCHA/USAID/WFP</u>	15
Nov. 19-20, 2007	Tigray Seasonal Assessment Training	Tigray DP & FS (Zonal & Regional) DPPA, USAID, WFP,	<u>DPPA/DPP&FSCB/UNOCHA/USAID/WFP</u> <u>LIU</u>	10
Nov. 19-20, 2007	Amhara Seasonal Assessment Training	Amhara DP & FS (Zonal & Regional) DPPA, USAID, WFP,	<u>DPPA/DPP&FSCB/UNOCHA/USAID/WFP</u> <u>LIU</u>	20

Training since start of the project.						
	Baseline training including outcome analysis	Seasonal Assessment training	Woreda training	Pilot monitoring	Other training	TOTAL
Federal	21	18			7	46
Regional (including zonal/woreda)	65	21	206	18	5	315
UN	9	21			2	32
USAID (inc FEWSNET/LIU)	8	7			6	21
NGO	7	7			2	16
National Consultant	3	3			3	9
Other (incl BDU, ERCS, line ministries)	9	15			1	25
Male	109	76	185	17	26	413
Female	13	16	21	1		51
Total	122	92	206	18	26	464

(*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 191 people have participated in LIU woreda raining in the last quarter
- Additional 15 people completed Outcome Analysis training (The final stage of baseline training)
- Seasonal Assessment TOT trainers have been identified from DPPA, WFP, LIU – and these trained 15 new trainers (see below)
- 45 people were trained by the 15 new trainers to conduct the seasonal assessment in Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR

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

Certification for Amhara was completed with 28 people receiving – Class A and 10 receiving Class B and 9 certified as trainers

Update on the internship program

The objective of the USAID LIU internship program is to develop the skills of a core group of people to international standards through providing opportunities for HEA trained staff to continue developing their skills in training (baseline, outcome analysis, seasonal assessment);

fieldwork; baseline analysis; use of the spreadsheet through providing further opportunities as trainers/capacity builders/mentors whilst working as an intern in another region, outside of their normal duty station and usual work activities.

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

The internship program continues to move forward – with interns providing mentoring and preparing training and presentation materials. 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
Mesfin Abegaz	DPPA	Sep. 16 – Nov. 3, 2007	Team leader – mentoring in Amhara phase 3 baseline work
Hussein Awol	DPPA	Oct. 15 – 17, 2007	Facilitation of SNNPR Woreda Training
Girma Demissie	DPPA	Oct. 17-25, 2007	Update database and prepare livelihood maps for Amhara Region
Asfaw G/Selassie	DPPA	Oct. 18-28, 2007	Facilitation of SNNPR Woreda Training
Getachew Abate	DPPA	Oct. 19-29, 2007	Facilitation of Tigray Woreda Training
Hussein Awol	DPPA	Oct. 29 -31, 2007	Facilitation of Oromiya Zoning workshop
Hadera Haile	Tigray	Oct. 29 – Nov.2, 2007	Facilitation of Amhara phase 3: Baseline Analysis
Solomon Alemu	Tigray	Oct. 29 - Nov. 2,2007	Facilitation of Amhara phase 3: Baseline Analysis
Alem Tekle	Tigray	Nov.5 - 9, 2007	Facilitation of Amhara Outcome Analysis
Tarekegn Aga	DPPA	Nov. 5 – 8, 2007	Facilitation of Seasonal Assessment TOT
Hussein Awol	DPPA	Nov. 26 - 30, 2007	To prepare woreda impact analysis spreadsheet (WIAS) for part of SNNPR Region
Desalegn Tessema	SNNPR	December (5 days), 2007	To prepare woreda impact analysis spreadsheet (WIAS) for part of SNNPR Region

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:

- Baseline training TOT materials are being consolidated following input from the national consultant who led the TOT in September.
- The Baseline Analysis TOT materials have been refined and have been packaged for future trainings. In addition, a section on analysis in pastoral areas has been compiled and incorporated into the Baseline Analysis TOT. (The Baseline Analysis training of trainers (TOT) is provided to co-team leaders/interns before they lead a team in the field – the

¹ Excluding preparation time

objective is to strengthen the capacity and confidence of team leaders to support trainees during the baseline data collection and analysis.)

- The Seasonal Assessment materials were prepared for Amhara and updated for SNNPR and Tigray. On-the-job training was provided to the DPPA staff on preparation of the materials for the seasonal assessments – and DPPA staff compiled the materials for SNNPR and Tigray.
- ‘Using the Baseline’ training materials are available on the DPPA website but still require packaging – to facilitate use by the regions for internal training and external training.

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

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

Accomplishments this quarter:

Activity 1: Partition regions into homogenous livelihood zones.

Livelihood zoning – Overview

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

- 1) Drafting a preliminary map. This is done in consultation with technical people with a good knowledge of the region who: look at productive systems, consider market access, develop descriptions of the livelihood zones and draft the livelihood zone map.
- 2) Verification. The field teams verify the map during the baseline fieldwork. During the verification, the field teams a) check which PAs and woredas currently lie in each livelihood zone and b) link the current woredas and PAs to the census woredas. Woreda boundaries are revised on a regular basis in Ethiopia. This means... Woreda maps used by agencies in Ethiopia are several years out of date. Official population estimates are only available for woredas listed in the census, not those existing now.
- 3) Linking current woredas and livelihood zones to existing official population data. The LIU has set up a database for tracking changes in administrative boundaries
 - a) This links... current PAs and woreda lists to the census PA and woreda list and enable official estimates of population to be updated for woredas & livelihood zone existing now (essential for HEA analysis of population in need)
 - b) It also links PA and woreda lists with map data, so the database can be used to update maps as soon as woreda boundary changes are identified and verified (this is NOT essential for HEA analysis but useful for the wider humanitarian community)

Verification of the Amhara livelihood zone map including location of PAs has been completed. The verified data together with updated population data was then incorporated into the LIAS for the seasonal assessment. The final map will be completed in the next quarter.

The Oromiya livelihood zoning has started. A draft map has been prepared for the Eastern part of the region and the field teams will verify this during phase 1 & 2 baseline work. The draft zoning of Central and Western parts of Oromiya will be completed in the next quarter and will be verified in subsequent phases of baseline fieldwork in Oromiya.

The Tigray livelihood zone map and population data is available from the LIU. In addition, a powerpoint of the Tigray maps are available on the DPPA website for presentation purposes in either powerpoint presentations or in reports².

The SNNPR map will be refined in the next quarter with technical support from the UNPD/USAID funded DPPA Information centre adviser³ 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.

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).

Activity 2: Establish regional livelihood baselines through fieldwork.

² Presently on the DPPA website under Using the Baselines – needs moving to another location

³ (i.e. silver polygons – gaps between shape files and overlapping of shape files will be cleaned up)

Baseline fieldwork has been completed for 24 livelihood zones in Amhara. The one remaining livelihood zone in Amhara will be completed with Oromiya. The bulk of this livelihood zone (Minjar pastoral) is considered to lie in Oromiya.

Planning for the start of the baseline work in Oromiya has been completed and the baseline fieldwork will start in the next quarter in Eastern Oromiya.

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

Most of the livelihood zone and woreda profiles for Tigray have been completed. The remaining Tigray livelihood zone, woreda and the regional report will be finalized in the coming quarter and posted on the DPPA website.

In Amhara, the baseline spreadsheets have been finalized and draft profiles (in bullet points) been completed for all the livelihood zones. 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 expected to 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) have been drafted and should be available for circulation in the next quarter.

Constraints

The woreda posters should 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.

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.

The *Meher* seasonal assessment in Amhara, 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 and for a brief summary of results see UNOCHA’s Focus on Ethiopia, December 2007.

Links are being developed with the WFP/WB on the development of the drought index (linked to the drought insurance pilot). The WFP/WB drought index incorporates rainfall data, crop production data and water satisfaction information in a database (LEAP). This database has been designed to export a problems specification on crop production into the HEA integrated spreadsheet. This HEA 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. LIU mapping and population data (updated to current woredas) have been shared with WFP/WB LEAP program. In addition, there have been discussion on re-analyzing the Meher data in combination with the LEAP data by exporting the LEAP data into the LIAS – so that the LEAP data on crop production can be analyzed together with other data on prices, livestock status and milk production and other sources of income including labor - collected as part of the HEA outcome analysis done during the seasonal assessment. This will require follow up in the next quarter.

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

A pilot monitoring system was initiated in February 2007 in five woredas in SNNPR, three woredas used this method to monitor the situation leading up to the Belg; however limited feedback to date from the other 2 woredas suggests that this requires further support and follow-up. This pilot will be expanded in the next quarter to include Tigray, with a greater number of woredas to be covered in each region – SNNPR & Tigray. (See Annex 1: for monitoring document reference circulated in August 2007.)

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:

- 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 Amhara.
- Set up the Livelihood Impact Analysis Spreadsheet (LIAS- formerly called the integrated spreadsheet) for Amhara,
- Prepare the SNNPR Woreda Impact Analysis Spreadsheets (WIAS) – i.e. package materials for use by other organizations
- 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, Tigray and Amhara focuses on

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. 1 person from SNNPR also participated in an SC-UK training on GIS software.

Summary of training on existing software (October-December, 2007).				
Date	Type of training	Participants	Facilitators	Number of participants
October 2007	On-job –update the database (master file) and prepare map files of livelihood zones based on LZ field verification data.	Girma Demissie (DPPA)	Addisu Dereje (LIU DBM)	1
October 2007	GIS training	Getahun Argaw SNNPR	SC-UK organized this	1
Nov 2007	Setting up the LIAS for Amhara	DPPA EW & IT departments, DPPB Tigray, MOARD, LIU DBM, SC-UK	Mark Lawrence (LIU STTA)	6
Nov/Dec, 2007	On-job – seasonal assessment analysis	Seasonal assessment multi-agency participants	DPPA/DPP&FSCB/WFP/ USAID & LIU consultants: Alex King and Kabsay W/selasie in Tigray; Mark Lawrence & Zerihun Mekuria in Amhara	Tigray (2 teams), Amhara (4 teams), SNNPR (3 teams) (each team has approx 5 people)
Dec 2007	On-job – setting up the WIAS for SNNPR	DPPA EWD, SNNPR	Jane MacAskill (LIU COP)	2

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 Amhara. Mapping and population database has been completed for these zones as well. The mapping, 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 and Amhara. 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.

A number of modifications have been made to the LIAS tool used in the seasonal assessment - based on the review of key issues for follow-up produced after the Belg seasonal assessment⁴. Improvements included:

- The development of procedures that automatically ‘flag’ or highlight the most important sources of food and cash income (key parameters) to be assessed in each livelihood zone and woreda. In addition, all food and cash income sources in a woreda are now highlighted.

⁴ Summary of discussions held during the Belg seasonal assessment in SNNPR & Tigray prepared by the Livelihood Integration Unit. 24 July 2007

- Improvements to the livestock problem specification page of the LIAS to better match the data actually collected in the field.
- Revisions to the graphs page of the LIAS so that it generates the same graphs as the spreadsheets used in training.
- Revisions to the crop production problem specification page of the LIAS, to simplify the process of inputting changes in the pattern of crop production, especially new crops not previously grown in the woreda.
- The development of a ‘cut-down’ version of the LIAS for use at woreda level – the Woreda Impact Analysis Spreadsheet (WIAS). This will be useful for: a) the analysis of localized problems (e.g. pockets affecting one woreda) b) for program design to look at potential benefit of interventions on livelihoods c) for training.
- The development of two general spreadsheet templates that can be used by LIU staff and/or team leaders to perform activities currently undertaken on an ad-hoc basis. The first template will be used to compile seasonal assessment results at regional level. The second template will be used to generate woreda-specific seasonal assessment formats reflecting the livelihood zones found in the woreda.

In addition, work has been initiated to develop a seasonal component to the LIAS & WIAS that will allow an analysis of the timing and duration of emergency assistance requirements (in addition to the annual deficit calculations currently undertaken). This should be completed in the next quarter.

Constraints

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

However, problems include: need to report increased crop production, desire to identify pocket problems – so that the woreda still benefit from relief. The LIU hopes to have completed an analysis showing how increases in crop production impact on household survival and livelihood protection deficits. The WIAS should enable seasonal assessment teams to do pocket analysis of problems.

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

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

The 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 Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR. This thus, replaced the post-seasonal assessment meeting for team leaders proposed in the last quarter to address concerns and agree responses where appropriate across regions.

In the Seasonal Assessment TOT, the trainers reviewed a presentation template for presenting and reporting the information. The format introduces the HEA analytical framework and

methodology but also makes use of the standard format that had been developed previously by the EW-WG. This format was used in the regional presentations. A draft text box has also been developed that could be incorporated into the national Meher report – this provides contextual information describing the HEA methodology now used in Tigray, SNNPR and Amhara. This has been shared with the DPPA. In addition, preliminary mapping of the data was done for Tigray and specific outcome analysis from Amhara was prepared highlighting:

- An area in which crop production locally was okay, however many people were dependant on migrant labor in a sesame production area where production was poor.
- A livelihood zone – along the Abay Bashilo – in which food needs were identified in woredas not eligible for PSNP – as the other livelihood zones in the woreda have masked the situation in the Abay Bashilo LZ.

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

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

Accomplishments this quarter:

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

This activity was initiated in the fifth quarter, when the Using the Baseline workshop was held for staff from the following sectors/line ministries, agencies (water, health, livestock). Further work is required to encourage agencies to make use of available data to identify other appropriate non-food interventions.

In the last quarter, a preliminary presentation was prepared on how the data could contribute be used to facilitate decision-making on graduation criteria for the PSNP (the safety net program) – this would reduce the need for separate assessments. Further packaging of the LIU materials, for use by agencies linked to the PSNP are anticipated in the coming quarter following recent requests for information by the WB, EU.

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:

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

- Raphy Favre & Florence Rolle FAO who are supporting MOAg and CSA – specifically linked to improving the quality of cropping information.
- Raphy Favre and Wedasto Rutachokozibwa EC consultant doing Mid-term Evaluation of JRC technical support to Horn of Africa Food Security Information Systems and Assessments – requested suggestions on potential linkages in future.
- Charles Teller (ex SARA) now doing work with Addis Ababa University (population/nutrition)
- Met with Michel Massart CFSAM for EC
- FEWSNET and Arizona University to be briefed on Arizona university plans to support Bahar Dar University and introduce the work of the LIU
- Scott Hochlander (EPSP coordinator) – to introduce LIU activities
- Michelle McNab – UNOCHA consultant reviewing UNOCHA response to slow onset emergencies in the region.
- Hussein Awol EWD DPPA & and Elliot VAM WFP – to discuss ways that WFP food security training could be updated to ensure that the DPPA Livelihoods work was acknowledged (eg livelihood zoning, the improved methodology used in the seasonal assessments, etc.)

In addition presentations have been made to the following organizations:

- Government, WB, USAID on how information could be used for graduation in several meetings.
- Oromiya DPP&FSCB as part of the Baseline planning meeting
- Mapping Taskforce Participated and presented our work, regarding the livelihood and woreda mapping on the mapping taskforce meeting
- Amhara DPP&FSCB and other stakeholders to provide an overview of what data had been compiled (including maps) and how the Amhara Baselines could be used
- Presentation to EDAC, a group of USAID funded NGOs

The DPPA Fortnight bulletin (Vol. 14 No 8 September 30, 2007) produced by the DPPA PR department included an overview of the LIU “Using the Baselines” workshop held in September 2007.

Some of the Excel spreadsheets have also been shared this quarter with REST, Irish Aid Maps (including shape files) have been shared with 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.

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

A standard approach is being used to do livelihood baselines by SC-UK, LIU and PCDP. Likewise a standard approach to seasonal assessments has now been initiated in Amhara,

Tigray, SNNPR, Somali and Afar regions (the later 2 regions by SC-UK). Nearer the end of the life of the project, these materials will be consolidated and a simple set of guidelines for managers developed in consultation with government counterparts.

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

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 Amhara phase III fieldwork. In addition, participants in 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 request in the LIU office.

On the setting up of the LIAS Training

“It was a very good training supported by exercises”

“Shortage of laptops was a constraint”

“Everything was well covered but need more practical work to increase degree of confidence”

“It is very good but the steps on the manual should be properly explained and descriptive”

On the Seasonal Assessment TOT training

What I liked about the training is

- “The simplicity of the integrated spreadsheet as it accommodates all the calculations”
- “The facilitation was quite good and the commitment to make everything clear”
- “Gained a good knowledge of the integrated spreadsheet”

What I did not like:

- “The rushing”
- “Every facilitator should be well prepared about the part he is to facilitate”
- “The assumption/estimates like the herd size dynamics”
- “Lack of background literature on HEA”

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. 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 fifth quarterly report covering the period July 1- September 30, 2007. Additionally, the LIU submitted monthly reports of local expenditures to the FEG home office.

Activity 4: Monitoring and Evaluation.

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

Financial Report

The following expenditures have been incurred under the LIU contract:

Contract value:	\$3,577,594
Expenditures this quarter, July 1, 2007- September 30, 2007:	\$ 400,076
Cumulative expenditures to date:	\$2,089,558
Contract Funds Remaining:	\$1,488,036
Funds currently obligated, as of April 18, 2007:	\$2,827,594
Obligated funds remaining:	\$ 738,036

Annex 1:

List of documents produced by the LIU October 1- December 31, 2007

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

Summaries/Minutes of meeting

- Minutes of the LIU SC, November 2007
- LIU regular meetings (held weekly depending on staff presence in Addis)
- Consultants and interns trip reports

Evaluations - Internal

- Copies of the written evaluations and feedback are filed in the office
- Group evaluation of the third phase of LIU activities in Amhara region. (Including baseline training, fieldwork, analysis and outcome analysis). November, 2007
- Seasonal Assessment TOT evaluations
- Setting up the LIAS (IS) evaluations

Training materials

- Seasonal Assessment Training Materials (Meher 2007) – Tigray, SNNPR, Amhara
- Seasonal Assessment TOT materials
- Oromiya Baseline Training Materials

Other Documents

- Livelihood Integration Unit Update Number 4: Using the Livelihood Baselines for Seasonal Assessment. December 2007
- Monitoring – Draft discussion document, LIU proposal for linkages between the DPPA on-going monitoring and the HEA baseline data. 13 August 2007
- Highlights from the Amhara Meher 2007 Seasonal Assessment presentation
- Tigray LPT needs of PSNP coverage

PowerPoint's

- Using the Livelihood Baselines: Identification of Asset Baskets for graduation. 27 November, 2007. Presentation to Government and donors.
- Presentation to EDAC
- Introduction to the HEA framework (Household Economy Analysis) made to the Institute of Development Research. Addis Ababa University. 2 November 2007
- Humanitarian Policy Reform and their Implications. World Bank. 2 October 2007
- The Amhara Baselines and how the data can be used. 16 November 2007
- Updating woreda maps and populations.

Certificates

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

Excel based materials

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

Indicators	Performance							Notes	
	Year 1 (Oct 1, 2006- September 2007)		Year 1 (Oct 1, 2007- September 2008)		Year 1 (Oct 1, 2008- September 2009)		LOP Target		To date
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual			
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)	5	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)	2	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	464	1230		750 (figure to be revised based on first year's experiences)	625	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	18	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: 16 LZ finished, 34 draft woreda profiles & Amhara: 24 draft LZ profiles	60-85		160 (target is dependant on number of livelihood zones identified)	16 drafted for Tigray, 14 bullet points prepared for Amhara.	
Number of livelihoods analyses generated/disseminated by the early warning department	0-4	>6	10-15	>8	10-25		10-26	> 6	Tigray credit story; When to do a seasonal assesment - SNNPR; UTB presentations, amhara x2 examples
Number of staff able to use the various tools, integrated excel database and outputs generated and disseminated by the LIU *this refers specifically to government staff	10-20	32	20-40		30-60		30-60	32	Calculated from: outcome analysis trainers, co-TLs, seasonal assessment TOT, baseline trainers TOT
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	0	2-4		3-4 line ministries	0	Non-foods workshop??
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	9	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	General conclusions on thresholds reahed in the UTB workshop	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	28	40-50		50	38	Calculate from thoes able to faciliate 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	Generic materials produced	Baseline materials updated for Oromiya, Woreda training materials adapted to each region
Number of national and regional staff completing LIU certified training	100	54	150	83	200-250		220-240	137	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	1+	No target set		No target set	#VALUE!	Could refer to contingency planning. Address this with OCHA? 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 the information	n/a	3	5-10	12	5-15			3	If the regions are sharing information with line ministries - then coordination is improving - ie ability of federal and regional to share information. Use of HEA to other sectors also enabled
Number of stakeholders using standard guidelines for livelihoods assessments	No target set	8	No target set	8	No target set		No target set	16	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	see last year	n/a		N/A	sector specific info shared in UTB workshop	