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**Productive Safety Net Program – Multi-Year Assistance Program  
(PSNP-MYAP)**

**Amhara National Regional State, Ethiopia  
North Wollo and Wag Hamra  
Gubalafto, Habru, Kobo, Meket, Sekota, Dehana, Ziquala, Sahela, Abergele  
& Gazgibla Woredas**

**Fiscal Year 2009 Annual Results Report**

**Save the Children UK /Ethiopia Office**

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**1. LIST OF ACRONYMS**

APO	Assistant Project Officer
DS	Direct Support
EC	Ethiopian Calendar
FSP	Food Security Process
FSTF	Food Security Task Force
HH	Household
HN	Health and Nutrition
IWSM	Integrated Water Shed Management
LBPW	Labor Based Public Works
LLPPA	Local Level Participatory Approach
MASL	Meters Above Sea Level
Mm	Millimetre
NEAP	North East Amhara Program
ORDA	Organization for Rehabilitation and Development of Amhara
PA	Peasant Association
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
Qt	Quintal
SSI	Small Scale Irrigation
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WEO	Woreda Education Office
WFSTF	Woreda Food Security Task Force
WOARD	Woreda Office of Agriculture and Rural Development
WHO	Woreda Office of Health
WOWRD	Woreda Office of Water Resources Development

## 2. Introduction: Annual Food Aid Program Results

### Background and Introduction

Save the Children UK (SCUK), has in recent years, worked cooperatively with USAID in implementing programs that seek to reduce hunger in chronically food insecure households in selected woredas and regions in Ethiopia. SCUK and USAID, in collaboration with other partners, implemented the “*Reducing Dependency and Increasing Resiliency Program: Improving Capacity to Implement Safety Net and Farmer- Led Livelihood Programs*” (RDIR), in nine remote woredas in the Amhara Region, from 2005 to 2008. The current program, the Productive Safety Net Program, Multi-Year Assistance Program (PSNP-MYAP) is a follow-on to the RDIR. The 3-year program, (August 2008 -July 2011) is being implemented in collaboration with the Amhara Regional Government and Organization for Relief and Development for Amhara (ORDA) in 11 woredas (9 original and 2 new) in the North Wollo and Wag Hamra zones of the Amhara region, and benefits 471,605, made up of 393,004 core and 78,601 contingency beneficiaries.

The program aims at providing appropriate support to food insecure populations in chronically food insecure woredas in a way that prevents asset depletion at the household level and creates assets at the community level. The program focuses on tackling the following underlying causes of food insecurity and low resiliency; inadequate natural resources, poor access to water, land degradation, poor infrastructure, poor access to markets, and lack of opportunity to diversified income, and poor community health and nutrition and sanitation practices.

This report effectively covers the first year of program implementation (but also includes August and September 2008 for which no separate report has been submitted).

**Program Area:** Of the 11 intervention woredas, the following six are located in the Wag Himra Administrative zone in the North-Eastern part of Amhara National Regional State. They are Sekota, Dehana, Ziquala Abergele, Sahila and Gazgibla. Most of these woredas fall into the Wag Lasta Woina Dega food economy zone (FEZ), which is Meher dependent. The farming practices rely on the Kiremt rains for their main harvest. These Woredas are characterized by a dry and hot Bega weather. The uncultivated land is covered by deciduous bushes. The Tekeze basin, which passes through the Wag Himra, is the most commonly known river basin in the area.

The other five of the program woredas, namely Gubalafto, Habru, Kobo, Meket and Delanta (Meket and Delanta are the two new woredas) lie to the eastern part of North Wollo zone, Amhara National Regional State. These woredas fall mainly in between the East Plains Kolla and the East Plains Woina Dega FEZs although a small number of Peasant Associations (PAs) in Gubalafto are part of the North Wollo Highland Belg Food Economy Zones. The East Plains Kolla and the East Plains Woina Dega are largely Meher dependent, with arable farming, the mainstay of the economy. The differences between the FEZs relate largely to the crops grown and livestock held. This results in differing vulnerabilities to shocks. Belg rains in the Kolla and Woina Dega areas are important for regeneration of pasture and for planting of long cycle crops. In the Dega areas of Gubalafto the population is largely Belg crop dependent, growing a limited range of crops and with smaller livestock holdings.

Food security prospects of both Meher and Belg seasons are low compared with normal season due to erratic rainfall distribution, long dry spell and early cessation of rainfall in all Woredas

and particularly in Kobo, high-and lowland areas of Gubalafto and Habru, Abergele, Ziquala and Sahila Woredas. On the other hand, moderate production is usually expected in Dehana, Gazgibla, mid land Kebeles of Gubalafto and Habru Woredas though the expected harvest is lower than the normal season yields in the country.

## **Progress Towards Achieving MYAP Objectives**

During the fiscal year, SCUK received support from FFP and USAID Mission in reviewing and refining its results framework. In the revised IPTT the program objectives were increased from two to three; the number output indicators was reduced and targets reviewed. This report is based on the revised Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT) submitted to FFP and Mission prior to the submission of this report (October 19). SCUK believes that the achievement of the objectives and intermediate results will contribute to the program goal of reducing hunger for all chronically food insecure households in the Amhara region by 2011.

### **Program Objective 1 (PO1): Reduced vulnerability in chronically food insecure households in operational area**

#### **IR 1.1 Immediate needs of chronically food insecure household met**

This component of the program seeks to insure access to and provision of food to the targeted beneficiaries at the nearest site possible and per standard PSNP ration sizes (15kg cereal, 1.5 pulses and 0.45 veg.oil) during the planned food gap months. During the year, Save the Children UK operated in the nine original Woredas in Amhara namely Gubalafto, Habru and Kobo in North Wollo and Sekota, Dehana, Ziquala, Abergelle, Gazgibla and Sahila in Wag Hemra Zones. In addition to these, the program expanded its operations to Meket (an additional Woreda) in the North Wollo Zone. Food needed to cover transfers for the beneficiaries in the woreda was gained from a 25% commodity reduction from the resources meant for Habru and Kobo. The food gained by reducing Habru and Kobo Woredas from 75% of food and 25% of cash (per original plan) to a new arrangement of 50% food and 50% cash (which translates to 3 months of food transfer and 3 months of cash transfer). This happened due to a Federal Government decision to transfer food to all PSNP beneficiaries, including those originally planned to receive only cash (100% cash woredas) due to the food supply gaps identified in the woredas. As mentioned in the 2010 PREP, this arrangement will continue in FY10, whereby the six woredas in the Wag Himra zone, originally planned to receive six months of food only (100% food) will receive one-month cash (17%) and five months food (83%) and the food gained sent to Delanta, an additional woreda, bringing the SC/UK intervention woredas to 11 in FY10.

The program planned to distribute 30, 222MT comprising 13,366 MT wheat, 13,366 MT sorghum, 2,673 MT lentils and 817 MT vegetable oil for 357,954 Safety Net and contingency beneficiaries (excluding Meket Woreda). SCUK received 13,296 MT wheat, 13,433.99 MT sorghum, 2,436.63 MT lentil and 804.8 MT vegetable oil, totaling 29,971.63MT from USAID in January and February 2009. Also 766MT of JEOP resources were received during the year. FY2008 carry over commodity amounting to 36.5MT brought the food resource for the year to 30,774MT

Food distribution was successfully carried out in all Woredas for both safety net and twenty percent contingency beneficiaries during the reporting period. From January to September, the program transferred 28818 MT of commodities made up of 11,948 MT wheat, 13,556 MT sorghum, 2,533 MT lentil and 781 MT vegetable oil to a total of 404,229 persons made up of

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346, 446 Safety Net and 57,783 contingency beneficiaries. Additional transfer of about 160MT was planned to be distributed to contingency beneficiaries in October, 2009. Out of the 404,229 recipients, 218,284 (54%) were female and of the Safety Net recipients 40,403 (10%) were direct support beneficiaries. As mentioned above, Meket Woreda with Safety Net population of 57,535 was included as one operational Woredas of the program and received three months transfer. The tables below provide the break down of the planned verses the actual.

**Table 1- Approved FY 09 Woredas served, number of beneficiaries and months of food transfer**

S.N	Woreda	PSNP Beneficiary figure			Commodity Approved					No of months Approved	Remark
		Core	20% Contingency	Total	Wheat	Sorghum	Pulse	Vegetable Oil	Total		
1	Gubalafto	51775	10355	62130	1397.9	1397.9	279.6	85.4	3160.9	3.0	50% food
2	Habru	46509	9302	55811	1883.6	1883.6	376.7	115.1	4259.1	4.5	75% food
3	Kobo	53054	10611	63665	2148.7	2148.7	429.7	131.3	4858.4	4.5	75% food
<b>North Wollo</b>		<b>151338</b>	<b>30268</b>	<b>181606</b>	<b>5430</b>	<b>5430</b>	<b>1086</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>12278</b>		
4	Sekota	43535	8707	52242	2350.9	2350.9	470.2	143.7	5315.6	6.0	100% food
5	Abergele	17424	3485	20909	940.9	940.9	188.2	57.5	2127.5	6.0	100% food
6	Ziquala	18649	3730	22379	1007.0	1007.0	201.4	61.5	2277.0	6.0	100% food
7	Sehala	12221	2444	14665	659.9	659.9	132.0	40.3	1492.2	6.0	100% food
8	Dehana	32710	6542	39252	1766.3	1766.3	353.3	107.9	3993.9	6.0	100% food
9	Gazgibla	22418	4484	26902	1210.6	1210.6	242.1	74.0	2737.2	6.0	100% food
<b>Wag Himra</b>		<b>146957</b>	<b>29391</b>	<b>176348</b>	<b>7936</b>	<b>7936</b>	<b>1587</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>17943</b>		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>298295</b>	<b>59659</b>	<b>357954</b>	<b>13366</b>	<b>13366</b>	<b>2673</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>30222</b>		

**Table 2- Actual FY09 Woredas served, number of beneficiaries and months of transfer**

S.N	Woreda	Commodity Distributed in 2009 (MT)					Beneficiary Received	No of months of transfer	Remark
		Wheat	Sorghum	Lentil	Vegetable Oil	Total			
1	Gubalafto	1393.5	1376.1	277.1	84.8	3131.4	61688	3	50% food
2	Habru	1031.1	1328.8	236.8	72.9	2669.5	54328	3	50% food
3	Kobo	1157.9	1696.5	285.5	88.2	3228.1	63579	3	50% food
4	Meket	1294.5	1294.5	258.9	79.1	2926.9	57535	3	50% food
<b>North Wollo</b>		<b>4877</b>	<b>5696</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>11956</b>	<b>237130</b>		
5	Sekota	2088.9	2302.7	438.7	134.2	4964.5	49271	6	100% food
6	Abergele	850.0	962.4	181.3	55.5	2049.2	20170	6	100% food
7	Ziquala	844.6	980.2	174.2	55.6	2054.5	20468	6	100% food
8	Sehala	613.6	685.3	119.7	39.6	1458.2	14481	6	100% food
9	Dehana	1672.7	1825.2	349.8	106.9	3954.6	39145	6	100% food
10	Gazgibla	1001.4	1105.0	210.7	64.4	2381.5	23564	6	100% food
<b>Wag Himra</b>		<b>7071</b>	<b>7861</b>	<b>1474</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>16863</b>	<b>167099</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>11948</b>	<b>13557</b>	<b>2533</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>28818</b>	<b>404229</b>		

A total of 1725.5MT made of 1449.5MT wheat; 188MT lentil and 87.8MT vegetable oil was not used (not transferred to beneficiaries) during the reporting period. A number of planned beneficiaries graduated from the PSNP and were therefore not given food transfers. Also the regional government approved only 50% of the planned contingency commodities meant for distribution in Kobo and Habru woredas. It bears mentioning that the food situation in the woredas, especially in Kobo has recently deteriorated to crisis proportions due to rain failure. Prior to the submission of this report, the Federal Government had contacted SCUK for food commodities to help address the food situation in Kobo. SCUK plans to discuss the request with FFP and USAID Mission.

During food transfers SC/UK Relief Assistant monitors and ORDA Storekeepers informed beneficiaries of the approved ration size, and as well informed them that the food had been made available by USAID and the American people. SC-UK prepared banners that were conspicuously mounted at all food distribution centres.

In order to improve storage of program commodities, construction and maintenance of four rub halls were commenced in Gubalafto and Sahila, and Dehana and Sekota woredas respectively. Two complete rub halls (made up of poles and rub hall skin) and two rub hall skin only, were procured. The sites for the works were handed over to contractors and some construction materials transported to sites. Two existing rub halls near a school at the Hamusite distribution centre in Sekota were relocated to other locations in the woreda due to the inconveniences they caused the school. Work on the construction at the new sites is ongoing. Construction of these facilities is generally behind schedule due to scarcity of construction materials and associated high prices, particularly cement. Between May and June, a number of factories operated below capacity due to reduced energy supply in the country. At the time of reporting construction material were available in the local markets and works were in progress and it is anticipated that the construction and maintenance activities will be completed by the end of the first quarter of FY10.

During the year, the program received visits from USAID Mission staff who provided needed programmatic support and in most cases gave positive feedback on the progress being made by the program.

Of the program commodities approved per the Annual Estimate of Requirement (AER), 63.99MT of excess Sorghum was received. Also a loss of 60.9 MT of wheat at Gobiye distribution centre (Kobo Woreda) was detected and reported to USAID Mission. The centre is under the management of ORDA, a partner sub-grantee so a claim in the sum of \$21,562 was filled against the organization. ORDA accepted in writing to pay the amount and the time of reporting ORDA had deposited the Birr equivalent into SCUK's account. The amount will be paid into USDA CCC account as per guidance in Regulation 11 in the coming days.

Program monitoring data showed a decrease of 2.3 % of school absenteeism and no major incidences of major migration during the better part of the reporting period in the intervention woredas. This could partly be attributable to the full basket of food and cash resources transferred to program beneficiaries. It bears mentioning that due to the failure of the Meher rainfall, the food situation in almost all the intervention woredas deteriorated to crisis points and classified as hotspots of varying degrees by the regional and federal governments in July/August.

### **IR 1.2 Households benefiting from community assets increased**

Under this sub-component, the program seeks to build assets of communities in a way that will enhance livelihood development by addressing two of the primary causes of chronic food insecurity in the operational area; constraints of natural resource management and poor infrastructure.

### **1.2.2 Rural infrastructure development**

Poor access to markets, social and health institutions is one of the underlying factors hindering expansion in economic capacity of the community. To alleviate this problem, the following activities were carried out during the reporting period; 170 km new rural roads were constructed in areas with less accessibility to market and 426 km maintained to enhance access. A total of 23,457 people (10,907 females) participated in the road construction and maintenance activities.

In order to increase access to health services, the program constructed 7 child care centres as a pilot in model sub watersheds of Kobo and Ziquala. Also 20 health institutions were maintained in selected kebeles in the intervention woredas. These centres are operational, and are providing essential health services to approximately 47,643, most of whom are children and women of reproductive age.

Additionally, 32 schools were maintained and are benefiting approximately 11,120 children. In all, a total of about 179, 096 people are expected to benefit from these rural infrastructural facilities.

### **1.2.3 Small scale and traditional irrigation scheme**

The objective in providing this facility is to increase the efficiency of available water by replacing traditional earthen canals with lined concrete ones to increase the catchment area as well as beneficiary HHs.

During the reporting period, the program faced challenges relating to scarcity of construction materials such as cement. In spite of these, the program managed to support the construction of one (1) new SSI (in Kobo Woreda) , maintained 4 (one in Habru, one in Ziquala and two in Kobo woredas) and upgraded 7 SSIs (in Gubalafto, Habru, Sekota, Ziquala, Sahela, Dehana and Gasgibla woredas). The upgrading and maintenance controlled leakages and wastage of water. This in turn helped beneficiaries to cultivate on the entire catchment areas of the facilities. In order to ensure the efficient management and sustainable use of the facilities, 15 irrigation water user groups were organized and 156 irrigation water user committee members (13 females), as well as 388 (66 females) irrigation beneficiaries were trained in irrigation agronomy. As a result, 613ha of land were put under irrigation, benefiting 1,652 HHs. It is anticipated that the percentage of HH income from irrigated land will increase.

## **PO2: Woreda and Community Partners’ capabilities to manage PSNP improved**

### **IR2.1 Local partners and CBOs’ capacity to plan and implement PSNP enhanced**

One lesson SC/UK learned under the RDIR program was that problems relating to planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting of the PSNP are closely associated with limited capacity of implementers at all levels. Therefore, activities under this component are ultimately targeted on providing different trainings to insure enhanced capacities of partners. In addition to capacity efforts made, primarily through training and experience sharing visits, the

program provided financial and logistic support that aimed at enabling partners to put to use the lessons learned through trainings and visits.

Details of the trainings/visits conducted or supported by the program during the reporting period included the following:

- Training on road construction (theoretical and practical sessions) was provided for 477 forepersons (12 females).
- Training of Trainers on environmental protection for 16 experts (3 females),
- Training on physical and biological conservation measures to 70 farmers (6 females),
- Training on Natural Resource Management and Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) to 145 Development agents (64 females)
- Training on Nursery management to 101 Development Agents (16 females) and 53 farmers (2 females),
- Training on soil and water conservation (SWC) construction to 725 foremen (14 females).
- Trainings on the PSNP Program Implementation Manual (PIM) to 174 FSTFs (15 females) .
- Store Management training provided to 8 store keepers (2 females).
- 346 people participated in experience sharing visits that focussed on lessons from the the implementation of the PSNP.

Overall 3515 persons (263% of target) benefited from different types of training during the year.

In order to improve program monitoring, the program financed monitoring costs amounting to birr 521,694 (\$45,762) and office equipment and materials ( such as computers, printers, Faxes) worth birr 345,356 (\$30, 294) were provided partner government offices based on their real needs. Additionally, different office materials and equipment worth birr 76,037 (\$6, 670) were provided to Kebeles and CBOs based on need assessment studies.

Joint planning and review workshops were conducted at Woreda and program levels. Recommendations and lessons were utilized to further improve program implementation. As a result of these efforts partner capacity to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on PSNP activities improved. This was discerned from the ability of government partners & CBOs to achieve about 72.4% of their annual targets.

## **IR2.2 Woreda and Community partners adopted appropriate techniques to rehabilitate their environment**

### **1.2.1 Environmental community assets**

Activities under this component aim at rehabilitating agricultural land, make it productive for households and communities and contribute to enhanced economic resiliency. Expected outcomes of the component include increased vegetation cover, reduced soil and water loss and increased productive land.

During the fiscal year, tree nurseries were supported through the provision of 8,251 kg of polyethylene tubes, 30,930 kg tree seeds and payment of the salary of nursery foremen (financed from the sale of empty sacks). In addition, 17 school and outside school environmental clubs

with a total membership of 1,029 (474 females) were established and supported with equipment, such as pick axe, shovel, watering can and hoe.

It was a challenge to get LBPW beneficiaries as per the planned work schedules especially in the last two quarters of the year because of government mobilization programs. The competing schedules notwithstanding, all woredas were able to implement their planned activities. The following were the main accomplishments- 301,033M<sup>3</sup> and 6,830M<sup>3</sup> check dams constructed and maintained respectively; 37,642 km and 443 km of hill side terraces respectively constructed and maintained; 75,294M<sup>3</sup> cut-off drain; 682,021 micro-basins; 381,531 eye brow basin; 325,531 trenches; 2,250 Zie pit; 8,004 hiring bone constructed; 89 ha of gully reclaimed; 14,254M<sup>3</sup> infiltration; 12076 improved pits; and 1,100 Tied cannel constructed. As a result of these activities, 19 watersheds were treated, 1,028 ha of land put under improved management practices, and 1,500 HHs are expected to benefit from improved land. Also 22,643M<sup>3</sup> ponds were constructed and are providing drinking water for animals.

### **IR2.3 Lessons learned and best practices used to improve the Implementation of PSNP**

Activities under this component are focused on such critical areas as data collection, documentation, and dissemination of best practice of the PSNP to support Woreda officials both within and without the operational areas to enhance effective program planning and implementation.

In order to achieve this objective, a refresher training on retargeting was provided to 172 FSTF members (12 females) and logistics assistance of birr 35,264 (\$3,093) was provided to partner implementers to facilitate timely transfer of relief food to recipients. Hence, relief beneficiaries in all program woredas received their complete ration. With the possible exception of some delay by the regional government in approving the 15% contingency food, transfers were generally carried out in a timely manner.

### **IR 2.4 Livelihood and Nutrition Information System (LNIS) strengthened**

SC/UK believes that the establishment of LNIS systems in the intervention woredas has the potential of averting crisis and mitigating impacts, as well as ensuring a clear linkage between PSNP, other food security programs (OFSP) and development programs generally. Identifying changes in agricultural patterns and in households early enough will facilitate the aversion of crisis through the mobilization of resources from such facilities as Risk Financing to help minimize the impact of shocks on communities.

SC/UK plans to contribute to this effort at establishing the LNIS through training of regional, zonal and woreda level government and CBO partners. During the reporting period, an initial training on Household Economy Analysis (HEA) was conducted for 27(3 females) staff and partners of Dehana, Gasgiblla and Habru Woredas. Due to competing demands on the schedules of the Resource Persons, the major planned training that targeted key actors from the regional, zonal and woreda levels could not be carried out. SC/UK is hopeful that the activity will be carried out in the second year and progress will be made in this aspect of the program.

The collection and analysis of food security information has been ongoing. Standard formats have been developed to enable the collection of data and information on food security in the program area on food and livestock prices, animal and human health, etc. Monthly food security updates are compiled and disseminated by woreda staff and program staff.

### **PO3. Vulnerability to Child Malnutrition reduced in intervention woreda**

#### **IR 3.1 Improved availability of potable water**

The purpose of this component is to improve the availability and quality of water, the lack of which is one of the major causes of child and adult morbidity.

In this reporting year, 12 springs, 3 hand dug wells and one (1) roof water harvesting scheme were constructed and are in use. Additionally, the program supported periodic treatment of 45 water points with chemicals, to avert possible contraction of water related diseases and infections. The program also supported the establishment and strengthening of 27 WATSAN committees by providing training to 183 WATSAN committee members. The trained WATSAN committee members actively participated in the processes of water quality testing and other WATSAN related activities. Approximately 3,764 HHs are expected to benefit from the water and sanitation interventions.

#### **IR 3.2 Improved access to quality local health care services**

Lack of access to health care services has been identified as a major problem contributing to poor resiliency to shock in the operational areas. Assisting health centres through trainings, provision of materials and equipment, as well as budget to cover transport and travel (per-diems, fuel and related expenses, etc) will increase the outreach services and the ability of service providers to reach out to more needy persons.

As a means of contributing to the achievement of this objective, the following activities were conducted. Training on BCC-ENA was provided for 175 health workers (162 females); training on Health Management Information System (HMIS) was provided for 55 health workers (42 females); training on Malaria prevention and the promotion of impregnated bed-net for 109 health workers (82 females); 24 health workers (17 females) and 33 health workers (25 females) were trained on Reproductive health and EPI respectively. Additionally, financial assistance to the tune of 110,953 birr (\$ 9,732) was provided to finance monitoring costs and the procurements of material. These efforts contributed to increased health service coverage. Health facility records in Gubalafto, Kobo and Sekota Woredas showed an average coverage of about 96.5 percent in these woredas.

#### **IR 3.3 Improved dietary and child caring practices**

The objective of this component is to increase the resiliency of communities to shock by improving child caring practices and the health of the wider community especially the nutritional status of children. Implementing health and nutrition education activities and related interventions like promotion of efficient stoves to reduce household burden on mothers/care givers are focal intervention areas of the program.

During the reporting period, the following support was provided under this objective.

- 466 new Health and Nutrition Promoters (374 females) were provided with uniforms and other necessary materials to educate the community.
- Initial and refresher training on Health and Nutrition (H&N) was given to 466 newly selected and 344 old H&N promoters respectively.
- A total of 252 mothers were trained on breast feeding, vegetable food preparation & preservation

- Training on Energy efficient stove production and utilization was given to 276 persons (258 females)
- Health and Nutrition education was given to 79, 612 women continuously using different cultural forums and house-to-house approaches.
- 77 persons (53females) trained on Community Therapeutic Care (CTC).

Some observed outcomes resulting from the above interventions include increased efforts on the part of Health and Nutrition promoters who enthusiastically provide voluntary services in their communities. Also about 4.7 percent of mothers from the intervention area have improved their nutrition and child caring practice. This percent of mothers has graduated from health extension program by the Government in the Kebeles.

### **IR 3.4 Improved hygiene and sanitation practices**

Hygiene and sanitation in the operational area is poor. The purpose of this component is therefore to improve the hygiene and sanitation practices of the community by intervening through implementation of hygiene and sanitation education, environmental sanitation campaign and construction of private latrines.

During the reporting period, the program trained 125 (96 females) health workers and 725 (252 females) community promoters on hygiene and sanitation. Hygiene and sanitation education was given to 22,699 (15,802 females) community members by community health promoters with the support of health workers at the Woreda level. With the creation of appropriate knowledge base 15 sanitary campaigns were conducted in communities in the Sekota and Gubalafto woredas. Also 1000 private pit latrines at household level were constructed and are in use. As a result, 4.7 percent of HHs in the intervention areas has improved their hygiene and sanitation practices. This figure represents graduated from the government health extension program in the intervention kebeles.

### **IR3.5 Gender balance and prevention of HTP, HIV and AIDS promoted**

With the objective of enhancing gender balance and preventing HIV and AIDS, the following activities were undertaken during the fiscal year.

The program supported the establishment of Networks involving Gender, Harmful Traditional Practices (HTP) and HIV and AIDS activists and promoters. Technical and financial support of birr 37,750 (\$ 3,311) was given to the Network. Also 6,814 birr (\$598) was provided to People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) and VCT centres, Habru woreda.. Gender and Gender analysis training was provided to 96 (48 females) staff of partner Government offices. Awareness education on Gender HTP and HIV and AIDs was provided to 48,336 (26,417 females) farmers. Financial support of birr 50,932 (\$ 4,468) was given to women and girls who are promoting girls education. Five girl and women clubs in Habru, Dehana and Gasgibla woredas were established and financially supported to the tune of 48,548 birr (\$4,259). As a result of these interventions, awareness about Gender, HTP and HIV and AIDS is increasing in the intervention woredas.

## **SUCCESS STORIES**

### **Children's burden Over at Annova Kabele**

The Annova Kebele is one of the 32 PSNP beneficiary Kebeles in the Gubalafto Woreda in Amhara National Regional State. Annova has one of the lowest coverage of potable water supply in the woreda. With the support of USAID, SU/UK has supported the kebele to develop the Chefie Spring this fiscal year (FY09) and ‘glorious’ is the result. Emebet (10 years), Aslika(12years ) and Almaz (12 years) say the facility has reduced their daily burden of spending hours in search of water. They now have time to prepare and go to school early and do after school home work.

The Chefie spring has three distribution outlets for the fetching of water, as well as two compartments that serve two people at a time for the washing of clothes (see picture below). The facility provides potable water for 525 persons and improves the Kebele’s access to potable water by about 10%.



*Aslika is fetching water from the Chefie spring.  
(Photo: Belihu Mekonen, APO).*

The facility will not only continue to reduce the burden of children and women but will also help reduce the incidence of water-related diseases such as typhoid. As in most rural communities in Ethiopia, the daily household chore of fetching water for domestic use is the responsibility of women and children.

### **Living a life she never dreamed of**

“The PSNP has been a blessing to me and my family. I now live a life that I never dreamed of. I am preparing to graduate from the program”. These are the words of Tiruye Shumie, aged 45, and mother of 5. Shumie lives with her husband and children in Guagur Cibilkay, a kebele in the Gubalafto Woreda. She has been a PSNP beneficiary since 2005. Shumie boasts of an immaculate house rural house, with pristine rooms, white-washed interiors, and a separate hat for fire stoves, thanks to the PSNP.



*Tiruye Shumie and her family in front of her home  
(Photo: Ambachew Amare, HN Programofficer).*

According improved

effect of the various PSNP interventions that her household had benefited from. As a result of her participation in the Health & Nutrition education sessions, the family now uses Energy

to Shumie, her family’s standard of living has and she attributed this largely to the combined

Efficient Stoves (EES). Shumie says the EES protects her eyes from the effect of smoke and sun burn, characteristic of the traditional stoves she previously used. Also with the support of the program, the household has constructed a private latrine made of slab. This, according to Shumie, has improved personal hygiene and privacy more than the public latrine hitherto used. The family disposes dry and liquid wastes in appropriate disposal pits. The family uses a water pipe it has installed for washing of hands. Additionally, the family has a kitchen garden that Mohammed, the husband, manages. The garden provides much needed vegetables that have helped improve greatly the nutrition of the household.

Shumie's husband, Ato Mohammed Yassin, is considered a model farmer who won an award from the Gubalafto woreda administration in February 2009, for emerging as one of the farmers in the woreda with the best well managed kitchen gardens in the woreda.

### 3. Lessons learned

- A well documented program beneficiary master list reduces the length time it takes to effect food transfers. Such a master list has been found to be very beneficial in monitoring LBPW attendance and pay roll.
- Targeting consistency and entire family targeting is key to protecting PSNP beneficiary households from asset depletion.
- There is the need to carry out period and frequent awareness creation activities in order to fill knowledge gaps and break resistances to news ideas and innovations.
- CBOs are a critical entry points to active community participation and community-led development management.
- LBPW has the capacity to absorb rural idle labor, prevent migration, and improve community trust about resource flow into rural communities.
- The unit cost of constructing communal assets tends to increase the farther away a facility is located from road side and at places where there are no local materials such as sand for construction.
- The training of community road forepersons helps the local government in addressing the problem of shortage of manpower in the road sector;
- Energy efficient stoves (EES) made of local materials are preferred to the concrete EES by the poor since the former is easily adaptable and costs less.

### 4. Attachments

- F. Indicator Performance Tracking Table;
- G. Detailed Implementation Plan;
- H. Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire;
- I. Tracking Table for Beneficiaries and Resources;
  - i. Tab A. Resources Summary Table
  - ii. Tab B. Beneficiaries by Sector
  - iii. Tab C. Regional Beneficiaries by Sector
- J. Expenditure Report;
- J. Completeness Checklist