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Resilience through Enhanced Adaptation Action-learning, and Partnership (REAAP) Quarterly Performance Report FY2015 (April 2015 – June 2015)



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List of Abbreviation

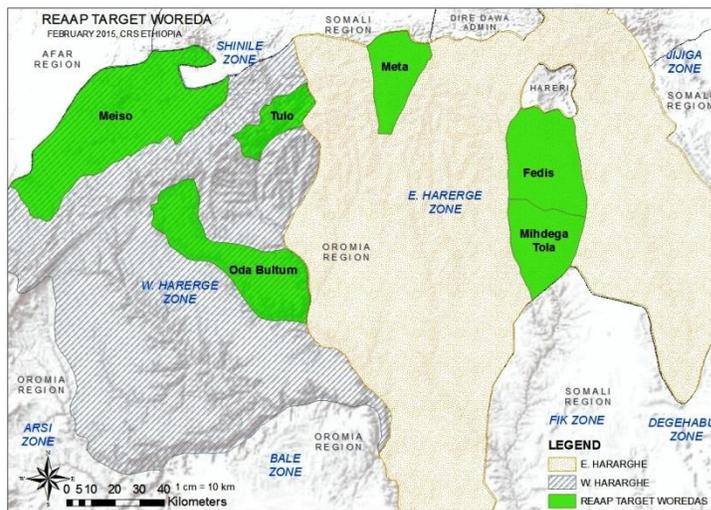
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|---------|--|
| AWP | Annual Work Plan |
| ADPO | Area Development Program Office |
| CCA | Climate Change Adaptation |
| CM-DRR | Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction |
| COP | Chief of Party |
| CP | Consortium Partner |
| Cordaid | Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid |
| CRS | Catholic Relief Services |
| DFAP | Development Food Assistance Program |
| DPPO | Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Office |
| DRM | Disaster Risk Management |
| EWS | Early Warning Systems |
| F2F | Farmer to Farmer Program |
| FESPG | Fuel Efficient Stove Producer Groups |
| FTF | Feed the Future initiative |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| HCS | Ethiopian Catholic Church Social Development Coordination Office of Harar |
| HI | Handicap International |
| GoE | Government of Ethiopia |
| IEE | Initial Environmental Examination |
| IK | Indigenous Knowledge |
| NMA | National Meteorology Agency |
| OFDA | Office of the U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance |
| PDRA | Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment |
| PIMP | Performance Indicators Management Plan |
| PITT | Performance Indicators Tracking Table |
| PMP | Performance Monitoring Plan |
| PWD | People with Disabilities |
| REAAP | Resilience through Enhanced Adaptation, Action-learning, and Partnership |
| REVIVE | Revitalizing Vibrant Villages and Environment |
| QPR | Quarterly Performance Report |
| QFR | Quarterly Financial Report |
| SMILER | Simple Measurement of Indicators for Learning and Evidence-based Reporting |
| SoW | Scope of Work |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| TOT | Training of Trainers |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| VAT | Value Added Tax |

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I. PROJECT OVERVIEW

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|--|--|
| Activity title: | Resilience through Enhanced Adaptation Action-learning, and Partnership (REAAP) |
| Activity Start Date and End Date: | Oct 1, 2014 ó Sept 30, 2017 |
| Prime Implementing Partner: | Catholic Relief Services |
| Agreement Number: | AID-663-A-14-00006 |
| Sub-awardees: | Ethiopian Catholic Church Social Development Coordination Office of Harar, Handicap International and Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid |
| Reporting period: | FY_2015, April 2015 ó June 2015 |
| Geographic coverage: | 6 Woredas in East and West Hararghe in Oromia Region |



2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Resilience through Enhanced Adaptation, Action-learning, and Partnership (REAAP) activity is a USAID-funded (OFDA, the Global Climate Change and Feed the Future Initiatives) CMDRR activity implemented from October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2017. CRS leads the activity in consortium with Ethiopian Catholic Church Social Development Coordination Office of Harar (ECC-SDCOH), Handicap International (HI) and Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (Cordaid). REAAP activity is expected to sustainably increase resilience and reduce long term vulnerability to current and future climate change and climate-related shocks and stresses in communities in six Woredas of East Hararghe (Meta, Fedis and Midhega Tola) and West Hararghe (Mieso, Oda Bultum, and Tulo) Zones of Oromia Regional State. REAAP will reach a total of 475,000 people (95,000 households) in 100 kebeles in three livelihood zones (farming, agro-pastoralist and pastoralist). REAAP will achieve this by strengthening horizontal linkages to consortium partners and other initiatives and, vertically to GoE-led food security, forecasting, agricultural growth and disaster management structures. Through the process of CM-DRR, community-level threats will be assessed, identified, and prioritized through Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA).

A detailed overview of achievements for this period (Q3¹) is listed in Annex 1. During Q3, two WASH officers, 17 DRR facilitators (2F) and 17 SILC agents (16F) were hired and deployed in their respective assigned areas. 5 Suzuki motor bikes arrived in Addis Ababa on May 8 and the 2 Toyota hardtop land cruisers arrived in Djibouti on April 17 and in Addis on June 9². The IEE is pending approval.

Draft gender analysis, baseline survey and indigenous knowledge and practices reports were produced. 19 persons (4F) from kebele and woreda sector officials participated in a five-day ToT disability mainstreaming training. REAAP conducted orientation on the CMDRR process and disability mainstreaming training for 67 DRR facilitators (10F). 50 inclusive DRR committees, each with 20 members, were established in 50 kebeles. Of these 1,000 members (463F), 108 members are PWD (38F). 1,000 CM-DRR committee members received orientation on PDRA process, conducted the PDRA and drafted the PDRA report and action plan. REAAP has developed an assessment tool/questionnaire on the existing JEOP web based EW system and shared with the field team, for weekly update of EW indicators in the program areas. 93 SILC groups with 1,829 members (1,683F) have been established. A total of Birr 26,883 (appr. US\$ 1,296) was saved; Birr 22,707 for Loan Fund and Birr 4,176 for Social Fund.

For the seed production for marketing purpose, seven seed providers were identified and 5 quintals of basic seed of short maturing maize variety and 4 quintals of 4 types of haricot bean varieties were purchased from Haramaya University.

For the introduction of improved and drought tolerant crop seed varieties, REAAP has purchased 55 quintals of short maturing varieties of maize and 108 quintals of sorghum from Babile Farmers Cooperative Union.

¹ Quarter three

² At the time of writing this report, the bikes and vehicles are pending registration plates.

1,498 different hand tools were purchased to raise different multipurpose trees seedlings in nurseries and to implement different physical and biological conservation measures activities. In addition, 315 kg of forage, multipurpose tree and grass seeds and 1,800 fruit seedlings (grafted mango, guava and avocado) have been purchased to be seeded and planted in closure areas and beneficiaries' backyards.

Awareness creation sessions on ENA/IYCF were organized for 98 (68F) beneficiaries. Following these awareness sessions, 40 households (21 FHH) have established 40 keyhole gardens (KHG), 90 kg seeds of six different vegetable crops for the keyhole gardens were purchased and different vegetable crops were planted in their backyard.

During the reporting period, it was possible to organize two groups with 28 members (27 F) for production and marketing of fuel efficient stove producer groups (FESPG).

REAAP produced a fact sheet, 2 stories from the field, 6 beneficiary profiles³ and 2 postcards.

Collaborative meetings were conducted with CARE, Farmer to Farmer, DFAP and PCI-REVIVE activity team to share previous experience and learning across programs.

3. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

REAAP start-up activities completed are:

- 2 WASH Officers (HCS) were hired, one for East and the second in West Hararghe Zone.
- After discussion with CARE, both program teams found out that there were 17 overlapping selected kebeles. Because CARE follows different implementation approach/strategy than REAAP, 17 new kebeles were selected, 17 DRR facilitators (5F) hired. 17 SILC Field Agents (16F) were also replaced.
- Two vehicles and five motorcycles arrived in the country in June and May and are under plate number registration process.

Activities executed per IR during the reporting period are as follows:

IR1: Communities have improved access to technical information and analytical tools for decision making.

Output 1.1: A knowledge management system that facilitates collection of resilience knowledge is established, and a knowledge bank is used to draw on.

IK and practices assessment was conducted and the report finalized (*Activity 1.1.1*). The main purpose of the study was to assess and identify existing indigenous knowledge and practices in forecasting weather, climate change and how the community cope and adapt with the climate change. This study assessed the extent of community observation of changes in climate and associated impacts as well as community-based approaches used in coping with the changes. Due to late start of the IK assessment, the integration of IK with timely government and academic weather/climate and early warning information (*Activity 1.1.2*) was not implemented yet. After the validation workshop in Q4 this activity will be executed.

³ Fact sheet: <http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/REAAP%20factsheet%20USAID%20Feb%202017.pdf>

Story 1: <http://www.crs.org/ethiopia/Climate-Change-Reducing-Risks-in-Ethiopia/>

Story 2: <http://www.crs.org/ethiopia/climate-change-in-ethiopia-counting-rains/>

Beneficiary profiles: <http://crs-blog.org/climate-change-in-ethiopia-six-personal-perspectives/>

Collaborative meetings were conducted with CARE-PRIME and PCI-REVIVE project teams to share previous experience and learning across programs (*Activity 1.1.3*). REAAP also collaborated with the National Meteorology Agency (NMA) in Addis and received 30 years of rainfall and temperature data. REAAP has started to collect seasonal weather forecasts for the purpose of dissemination to farmers and has purchased plastic rain gauges to be used by farmers in operational woredas for kebele level weather data collection.

Output 1.2: Communities have increased capacity to understand and analyze information about their context.

After discussion with other NGOs and identification of 17 overlapping kebeles where other NGOs follow different approaches in implementation of their DRR/NRM activities, REAAP replaced 17 of these overlapping kebeles with new ones. Accordingly, 17 new kebeles were selected (*Activity 1.2.1*) in consultation of respective Woreda sector government offices and following DRR facilitators and SILC Field Agents were recruited from respective selected kebeles, trained and assigned to each kebele. The development of the content and the design of IEC materials (*Activity 1.2.2*) were completed. This activity was delayed, because the translation into Afan Oromo and printing process took longer than expected. In June the project team visited the operation areas and has confirmed that all 6 Woredas sector government and kebele officials (*Activity 1.2.3*) are working together and have actively participated in facilitating PDRA process and validation of CMDRR action plans.



REAAP team from CRS and HCS visiting KHG activity.

REAAP conducted TOT on the CMDRR process (*Activity 1.2.4*) for 67 DRR facilitators (10F). Although a total of 50 DRR facilitators had to be trained, due to the overlapping 17 kebeles and selection of 17 new kebeles, REAAP trained 17 additional DRR facilitators. Currently, these facilitators are based in each kebele and live within the communities providing technical supports and work closely with DRR committees. REAAP staffs based at Woreda and ADPO level are also providing capacity building to these DRR facilitators. In order to support and

strengthen community level disability inclusion activities, these DRR facilitators were also trained on disability mainstreaming for two days in Harar and Chiro towns.

During the reporting period, a total of 50 inclusive DRR committees, comprising each of twenty members (*Activity 1.2.5*), were established. A total with 1,000 members (463F), including 108 People With Disability (PWD) (38F), were established in all REAAP kebeles. While forming the committee, caution was taken to ensure that members of the committee are represented from all social and economic backgrounds groups. However, in order to have a balanced representation from each part of the community, different criteria were used including representation from both sex, age groups including youth and elderly, PWD, local leaders including religious leaders, kebele administrator, members of development committees and influential community members who are willing and committed to undertake assignments given to them by the community.

REAAP staff and woreda sector government officials, who were trained in CMDRR-approach (ToT) in Q2, have been functioning as facilitators introducing the CMDRR-approach to the community representatives. Community representatives received orientation about the Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) process and action plan development. Accordingly, after having a common understanding on how to proceed, the PDRA process was conducted. 50 DRR committees completed the first 3 phases of inclusive PDRA (participatory disaster risk assessment) process: hazard identification, capacity and vulnerability analysis, and risk analysis/hazard prioritization (*Activity 1.2.7*). 4th phase is activity 2.1.3. Because the PDRA process took longer than expected and many of the DRR committee members were also engaged in the seasonal farming activities, the training in inclusive DRR committees (*Activity 1.2.6*) could not be conducted. Also because of the delay in finalization of action plans, DRR committees lead campaign to strengthen community awareness on climate change and other hazard-related topics, including gender and disability sensitive disaster vulnerabilities (*Activity 1.2.8*) was not implemented.

IR 2. Communities identified and implemented actions that increase resilience to climate variability, long-term climate change, and climate-related shocks.

Output 2.1 Innovative actions that increase community resilience to climate variability, long-term climate change and climate-related shocks are identified and investigated by DRR Committees.

REAAP has developed an assessment tool/questionnaire on the existing JEOP web based EW system and shared this with the field staff for weekly update of EW indicators in the operation areas (*Activity 2.1.1*). Following the tools development, collection of EW information started in Q3 (*Activity 2.1.2*). An assessment was conducted in the REAAP woredas, to explore possibilities to synchronize REAAP EWS with the government EWS and to assess the needs of plastic rain gauges at community/watershed level for seasonal rainfall data collection. Outcome of this assessment was to collect local level rain fall data. Hence, 850 plastic rain gauges were purchased from NMA. The 50 DRR committees have completed the fourth phase of the inclusive PDRA process (*Activity 2.1.3 & 2.1.4*) and drafted the report and action plan (development plan and contingency). The report and action plans were submitted to respective REAAP woreda Coordination Offices for review.



DRR committee members work on PDRA

During stakeholder action plan validation workshops, with participation Zonal and Woreda sector government offices representatives, kebele officials and community members, feedback was received on the plans and incorporated into the final action plans.

Based on the woreda level disability disaggregated data assessment, 375 disability items for people for mobility needs have been identified. Some materials for the disability kits (*Activity 2.1.6.1.*) were purchased locally and other materials were purchased from international market. Local purchased materials were distributed to the operation areas. International purchase order has been placed for wheelchairs. A disability training manual was developed in a previous project (*Activity 2.1.6.2.*) and these materials were being translated to Afan Oromo in Q3. As part of capacity building for woreda authorities, ADPOs & focal persons on disability inclusion (*Activity 2.1.6.3.*), at 26 woreda government sector offices a disability audit was conducted using a disability audit checklist. These offices include; Woreda Administration Office, Health Office, Water, Mineral and Energy Office, Agriculture Office and Labor and Social Affair office. The disability audit report is produced for sectors offices and submitted to the respective focal person and the management. REAAP will work with government offices to incorporate the findings of the disability audit into their annual development plan. To enhance the capacity of government sector offices, focal person selection criteria were developed to put a focal person in charge of disability mainstreaming. Based on the criteria, 26 disability mainstreaming focal persons are selected and represented officially by their respective organizations. In order to support disability inclusion across all kebeles and respective woreda government sector offices, five-day disability mainstreaming training was conducted in which 19 persons participated (1 Disability Person Organization (DPO) leader, 5 (1F) religious leaders and 13 (3F) focal persons from government sector offices). To expand knowledge on disability awareness among stakeholders and beneficiaries, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were developed on different topics (*Activity 2. 1.6.4.*). These materials were being translated in Q3 in Afan Oromo.



PWD cultivating maize in REAAP operation area

The radio message on disability inclusion (*Activity 2.1.6.5*) is targeted towards addressing the issue of disability related misconception, attitudes, practice and development matters for partners, stakeholders and communities. 30 radio messages and major contents were identified. Out of 30 radio messages, 13 are exclusively focused on disability issues and the other 17 messages are focused on natural resources management, DRR, climate change adaptation strategies, gender and SILC. 2 radio message scripts have been prepared.

Upon delivery of basic disability mainstreaming training to DRR facilitators, assessments in each kebele of REAAP activity, using disability disaggregated data collection tool, were conducted (*Activity 2.1.6.6*). Implementation of awareness creation activities (*Activity 2.1.6.7*) identified under DRR action plans through dissemination of printed materials, banners and radio messages, had not yet started due to the delay in finalizing the validation process of the action plans.

Output 2.2: Community DRR committees managed inclusive context-specific DRR/adaptation activities and strategies.

On May 18 and 19, a meeting was organized with 27 REAAP consortium staff (2F) to develop implementation strategies for CMDRR toolbox activities (*Activity 2.2.1*). These strategies were translated into Afan oromo and shared, including orientation on the strategies, with DRR facilitators and Woreda government staff. The DRR facilitators and Woreda government staff introduced the tool box implementation strategies to the 1,000 DRR committee members. This process has helped the DRR committee in identifying strategies and activities during PDRA process for their action plans.

Activity 2.2.2, Support communities to apply EWS info, during Q3, for a period of 1 month, EW data collected from DRR committees for 6 woreda has been sent to CRS/JEOP EWS web-based system by early warning officers (HCS staff) who have worked together with woreda Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Office (DPPO).

Although the total number of Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC) groups planned was 75, REAAP organized 93 SILC groups with 1,829 members (1,683F). A total of Birr 26,883 was saved; Birr 22,707 (US\$1,296) for Loan Fund and Birr 4,176 for Social Fund (*Activity 2.2.3*).



SILC group members in Fedis in a SILC group meeting

Implementation of *Activities 2.2.4-2.2.6* were expected after finalization of action plan, but because of delay in finalizing PDRA process and action plan validation, these activities were not implemented in Q3.

Under *Activity 2.2.7*, different DRR committee managed adaptation activities/strategies were planned, but because of delay in conducting PDRA process and finalization of action plan limited activities were implemented during the reporting period. The activities under 2.2.7 that were implemented were:

Activity 2.2.7.1, Organize seed producer farmers group: although planned for Q4, REAAP organized five seed groups (out of the 6 planned) and identified 7 seed providers for basic seeds and purchased 5 quintals of short maturing maize variety (Melkasa #4) and 4 quintals of 4 types of haricot bean varieties from Haramaya University. These seeds are made ready for distribution to the 5 seed groups covering 100 (17F) farming communities in the form of revolving fund, which will be managed by DRR committee.

Activity 2.2.7.2.1, Identify improved seed providers: Under this activity, 7 seed providers were identified for 4 types of crops⁴.

Activity 2.2.7.2.2, Introduce improved/drought tolerant crop seed variety to the area: REAAP has purchased 55 quintals of short maturing varieties of maize and 108 quintals of sorghum from Babile Farmers Cooperative Union. The seeds were produced by members of the cooperative under the technical supports by Haramaya University. Seeds have been made ready for distribution in Q4.

Due to delay in PDRA process and communities engaged in seasonal farming activities, implementation of *physical soil and water conservation related activities (Activity 2.2.7.4)* were not implemented.

Activity 2.2.7.4.2.1, Establish seedling nursery sites: one of the two planned nursery site was identified and selected. The nursery is located in Oda Bultum and owned by the government woreda agriculture office. The nursery will be managed by the REAAP beneficiary communities with technical and material supports from the REAAP. The site will produce seedlings of indigenous tree species in 8 -10 months, after which the trees will be planted during next year

⁴ common beans (variety: Dursitu, Awash Melkassa, Awash#1 and Tinikie), maize (variety: Melkassa#4 and Melkassa#2) and sorghum (variety: Hormat, Birhan and Gubiye)

planting period. 1,498 different hand tools and materials for the nursery site management and implementation of different physical and biological conservation measures activities were purchased and made ready for delivery to DRR committees in each kebele. Also, 315 kg of 9 types of forage, multipurpose tree and grass seeds, and 1,800 fruit seedlings (grafted mango, guava and avocado) have been purchased to be planted in the designated area enclosures, back yards and around farming land of targeted beneficiaries.



Mango seedlings purchased and ready for distribution

Activity 2.2.7.4.2.3, Area closure site gardening: of the planned 70 ha in FY15, 11 ha (16%) of highly degraded land are closed for human and animals to allow natural regeneration. The communities have agreed to develop by-laws to protect and use of the enclosures in future for livestock feed through cut-and carry system, and use for beekeeping.

Activity 2.2.7.5 Promotion of Nutrition activities: out of the planned 108, 98 (68F) participants (91%) attended ENA/IYCF awareness creation sessions (Activity 2.2.7.2.1). Following awareness secession, 40 households (21 FHH) have established 40 keyhole gardens and planted different vegetable crops in their backyards. REAAP purchased 90 kg seeds of six different vegetable crops for the 40 keyhole gardens.



Technical team from consortium members visits one of the keyhole gardening in Fedis

Activity 2.2.7.6.1 Organize fuel efficient stove producer groups (FESPG): two groups with 28 members (27F) were organized for production and marketing of Fuel Efficient Stove Producer Groups (FESPG).

Depending on the completion of the PDRA process and action plan approvals, activities under *Activity 2.2.7.7 Multiple Water Use Services* were delayed because it is not yet known if and which activities are prioritized by the DRR committees in their action plans.

Activity 2.2.7.9 Rangeland Management/Area Enclosures, Livestock Marketing, and Animal Health: in Meiso and Midhega Tola woredas, where the livelihoods of the communities depend on livestock, 20 hectares of highly degraded grazing land has been closed for human and animals for natural regeneration.

IR 3. Systems for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation around DRR and climate change adaptation are established and strengthened through working with government and other stakeholders.

Output 3.1. A contextually relevant community resilience framework developed to guide knowledge management, program strategies and learning.

No activities in Q3 were planned for this output.

Output 3.2. Sustained, supportive relationships are built between and among community DRR Committees, relevant woredas and other GoE bodies, community organizations, DRM stakeholders.

Implementation of *Activity 3.2.6.1, Train DRR committee in EWS data collection and reporting through SMS*, has been delayed due to priority given to the PDRA process and development of DRR action plans by DRR committees. However, in West Hararghe woredas 25 EW focal persons from 25 DRR committees were trained in EWS data collection and reporting through SMS. REAAP has improved knowledge sharing between USAID and non-USAID projects (activity 3.2.7) through organizing a REAAP-REVIVE lessons learned workshop, meetings conducted with CARE in which gender analysis SoW and reports were exchanged, NRM/CCA

approaches discussed and invitation extended for participating in learning events. In addition relation is being built with NMA in Addis and REAAP received 30 years rainfall and temperature data, and seasonal weather forecast and requested plastic rain gauges for REAAP operational woredas. REAAP also developed 3 SoW with the Farmer to Farmer Program for volunteer assignments to build hosts capacity in REAAP operation areas.

Output 3.3 REAAP used a functional Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning system that facilitate data-driven program and policy decisions.

REAAP has translated data collection and reporting forms in to Afan Oromo and provided training to 7 HCS M&E staff and 50 community DRR Facilitators (10F) in East and West Hararghe zone towns on the REAAP indicator tracking table/database system (*Activity 3.3.3*). REAAP team conducted monitoring visit to REAAP operation areas (*Activity 3.3.4*), has reviewed implementation of planned activities, strengthening of DRR committee and working relationship with sector government offices, and quality of data was collected. Performance data were collected and reported to each woreda using the SMILER system to ensure evidence based reporting. The quality of implementation data for reporting was checked at each woreda and sample kebeles for evidence. Key data quality issues were identified and resolved on spot during data quality check at community and intermediate level. The monitoring visit, data quality check and review meeting have helped identify activity which were implemented as per plan and has also flagged those activities behind schedule. The consortium has discussed on the major issues which has significantly impeded the implementation of activities and made action points for improvement for Q4. As part of community-led PPMEL and identify community led coping strategies (*Activity 3.3.5*), 50 communities have completed their planning process during the PDRA action plan development, which was fully led by the DRR committee. The Monitoring and Evaluation part of the community-led PPMEL was delayed due to DRR committees engage in the PDRA and action plan development. Thus, CRS and HCS will train representatives of the DRR committee members on full packages of community PPMEL. REAAP organized quarter review meeting (*Activity 3.3.6*) where 39 consortium staff (6F) participated. Implementation of organize training to community DRR committees on participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation basics (*Activity 3.3.8*) was delayed due to the late establishment of community DRR committee.

On behalf of our consortium partners the *ToT on environmental compliance, environmentally sounds design and management for partner institutions* (*Activity 3.3.12*) has been delayed to Q4 due to the partners engagement in the PDRA process and Action plan development. The baseline survey report (*Activity 3.3.17*) and gender analysis report (*Activity 3.3.18*) have been shared with internal and external reviewers and comments were incorporated.

4. REASONS WHY ESTABLISHED GOALS WERE NOT MET

In general, delay of some activities was contributed to 1) the national election in May, which made it difficult to establish DRR committees and provide orientation on CM-DRR approach, and facilitate PDRA process, 2) the 17 overlapping kebeles with other NGOs, which urged REAAP to replace these kebeles and hiring 17 new DRR facilitators and 17 SILC Agents, and 3)

the PDRA process and development of the CMDRR action plans has proven to take longer than initially planned.

Reasons why some specific activities were not completed are:

Activity 1.2.2: although IEC materials have been developed, the materials have not been printed and distributed yet because of translation in to local language.

Activity 2.1.3: DRR action plans were not finalized due to the fact it took more time to set up DRR committees, introduce activities, awareness creation and training about CMDRR approach and PDRA, the PDRA process itself and the validation and approval of action plans by community and government officials.

Activity 2.1.6.1: delay in purchasing disability kits is due to long process of purchase order from local vendors to international vendors via the CP's HQ.

Activity 2.1.6.2: training materials are delayed due to challenges in finding the appropriate translator in the correct Afan Oromo dialect.

Activity 2.1.6.4: although the awareness raising materials have been developed, the materials were not finalized, because was challenging to find a translator in the Afan Oromo dialect.

Activity 2.1.6.5: although 2 scripts were developed there have been no broadcasts of REAAP messages in Q3 due to challenges with the radio station's journalist.

Activity 2.1.6.6: disability assessment was conducted in 33 kebele sector government offices. Because of the 17 new kebeles, the total of 50 assessments was not achieved.

Activities 2.2.4; 2.2.5 and 2.2.6: Implementation of these activities was expected after finalization of action plan, but because of delay in finalizing PDRA process and action plan, these activities were not accomplished.

Activity 3.3.12: this activity has not been conducted as requested by the CP so they could continue the work with the community on the PDRA and action plan development.

5. MEASURES PUT IN PLACE TO ENSURE ACTIVITIES AND GOALS ARE MET

- REAAP has submitted a budget revision, realigning under and over expenditures on budget line item categories within FY15 as well as moving budget from FY15 to FY16 and 17 to allow the budget better align with activities implementation.
- The REAAP PMU has conducted a field visit by the end of Q3 prior to the review and planning meeting. Consortium members staff have developed action plans to speed up implementation and finalization of PDRA action plan and seasonal activities.
- REAAP team from CRS will spend time in the field with CP by mid Q4 to ensure that execution of activities is performed as per FY15 DIP.
- During Steering Committee Meeting on July 22, the COP will request from CP management how activities planned for FY15 can be completed before end of FY15.

6. LESSONS LEARNED, CHALLENGES, NEXT STEPS

Lessons Learned:

- the CM-DRR approach contributes in raising awareness of the community about the impacts of climate change on their livelihood;
- the community understands better its problems and challenges through the participatory approach and comes up with their own feasible solutions;
- the community has traditional knowledge regarding early warning signs and signals, on measures of reducing of and coping with climate related risk, and ways of communicating information on climate change;
- the communities know about ENA/IYCF and also have seen that keyhole gardens are a low cost technology that can easily be adopted and established. They can grow different vegetable crops without requiring much water to meet the balanced diet/healthy nutrition needs of their families.

Challenges:

- Staff turnover at CP (HCS) level;
- Delay in completing the final PDRA report and community action plan resulted in delay of implementing some of the seasonal activities;
- Delay in obtaining plate numbers for two vehicles and five motorcycles.
- Because of absence of rainfall in agro pastoralists and pastoralist REAAP woredas, communities could not utilize the seeds provided by REAAP to plant their crops.

Next Steps for Q4:

- Organize stakeholders validation work shop and finalize IK and baseline report.
- Finalize 50 PDRA and action plans.
- Translate IEC materials in to Afan Oromo and print IEC materials (20,000).
- Prior to distribution, provide orientation on land preparation, use of appropriate seeding rate, row planting, weeding and the overall agronomic practices.
- For the seed production for marketing purpose, distribute 9 quintals of basic and improved seeds to beneficiaries.
- For the introduction of improved and drought tolerant crop seed varieties, distribute 163 quintals of seeds to beneficiaries.
- Distribute 1,498 different hand tools and materials to beneficiaries.
- Integrate IK with timely government and academic weather/climate and early warning information.
- Organizing more SILC groups and encouraging the saved money to use by group members through loan for different income generating activities.
- Implement *Activities 2.2.4-2.2.6*.
- Organize training on inclusive DRR committees (CM-DRR & CCA).
- Organize experience sharing visits.
- Organize TOT on initial environmental examination.
- Radio message on disability inclusion.
- Distribute disability kit and get remaining disability kit items purchased.
- Organize Q4 quarter review and annual planning meeting with CP.
- Organize annual work plan meeting with CP and submit to USAID.

7. COLLABORATION

1. REAAP met with CARE and shared gender analysis SoW and previous gender analysis reports.
2. REAAP met with PCI-REVIVE activity team to share previous activity experiences and lessons across activities.
3. REAAP designed and developed Scope of Works for Farmer-to-Farmer Program volunteer assignments (IPM, sorghum agronomy, water harvesting, soil conservation, post harvesting). In Q4, August and September, the IPM and sorghum agronomy volunteer assignment will be fielded.
4. REAAP and PSNP/DFAP have join forces to conduct a Keyhole garden barrier analysis.

8. ANNEXES

REAAP Activity Achievements in FY15 Q3

| First Year Detailed Implementation Plan (October 2014- September 2015) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---|--------|-------|---|
| Activity Title: Resilience through Enhanced Adaptation, Action-learning, and Partnership (REAAP) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Implementing Partner: Catholic Relief Services (CRS) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SN | Activity/output Description | Unit of measurement | LoP Target | Year1 Target | Quarter I Actual | Quarter II Actual | QIII plan & Achievement | | | Cumulative to date | | Beneficiaries for Quarter III actual only | | | Justification/explanation for +/-10% deviation from quarter III target. |
| | | | | | | | QIII plan | QIII Actual | QIII % Vs plan | Actual to date | % Achieved to date Vs YrI | Male | Female | Total | |
| Purpose: Communities of East and West Hararghe have sustainably increased resilience to current and future shocks and stresses, and strengthened horizontal and vertical linkages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IR1: Communities have improved access to technical information and analytical tools for decision making. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1: A knowledge management system that facilitates collection of indigenous and expert resilience knowledge is established, and a knowledge bank is used to draw on. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1 | Assess traditional indigenous knowledge (IK) to map weather and climate change and its impacts on livelihoods, vulnerabilities | Assessment | 6 | 6 | | | 6 | 6 | 100 | 6 | 100 | | | | |
| 1.1.2 | Collect, analyze, and integrate IK with timely government and academic weather/climate information and early warning information. | IK Source | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.3 | Create a tool kit for more-effective dissemination of authorized government and academic weather/climate information, analysis and early warnings in locally relevant formats - that are tailor-made, hyper-localized, translated in local language, and devoid of technical jargon. | Toolkit | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.4 | Organize forums that allow for meaningful exchanges of knowledge between traditional indigenous groups and local government partners | Forum | 6 | 2 | | | 2 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | | | This activity has been delayed due to delay in IK assessment finding report from consultant. |
| Output 1.2: Communities have increased capacity to understand and analyze information about their context. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1 | Select REAAP kebeles in a clear and transparent process involving woreda level government. | Kebele | 100 | 50 | | 50 | | | | 50 | 100 | | | | In this quarter REAAP retargeted 17 new kebeles because of overlap with other implementers in the area. |
| 1.2.2 | Adapt or develop IEC and teaching material for the local context ensuring inclusion | # of teaching materials | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.3 | Connect with woreda and kebele governments and introduce REAAP. | Woreda | 6 | 6 | | 6 | | | | 6 | 100 | | | | |
| 1.2.4 | Conduct TOT for government and project staff, and DRR facilitators on CM-DRR process | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.4.1 | Conduct TOTs training for government staff (Zonal and woreda level) and consortium members (project staff) on CM-DRR process. | # of participants | 138 | 60 | | 65 | | | | 65 | 108 | | | | |
| 1.2.4.2 | Conduct TOTs for community DRR facilitators on CM-DRR process (including community mobilization) | # of participants | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | 67 | 134 | 67 | 134 | 52 | 15 | 67 | Additional 17 new DRR Facilitators were recruited and trained due to retargeting of kebeles. |
| 1.2.5 | Establish inclusive DRR committees at community level | Committee | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | 50 | 100 | 50 | 100 | 537 | 463 | 1000 | 108 (38 female) PWD. |
| 1.2.6 | Train inclusive DRR committees (CM-DRR & CCA) | Committee | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | Q3 was overloaded by PDRA exercise and other activities from quarter 2. Moreover the training was rescheduled to be conducted in fourth quarter after communities' action plan is identified. |
| 1.2.7 | DRR committees complete first 3 phases of inclusive PDRA (participatory disaster risk assessment - hazard identification, capacity and vulnerability analysis, and risk analysis (hazard prioritization) | PDRA | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | 50 | 100 | 50 | 100 | 537 | 463 | 1000 | 108 (38 female) of them are people with disability. |
| 1.2.8 | DRR committees lead campaign to strengthen community awareness on climate change and other hazard-related topics including gender and disability sensitive disaster vulnerabilities | Campaign | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | This activity was delayed because of the longer than expected PDRA and action plan process. Thus, CRS and CP will ensure the implementation of the activity through the technical support of DRR Facilitators and woreda based HCS REAAP staff. |
| IR2: Communities identified and implemented actions that increase resilience to climate variability, long-term climate change, and climate-related shocks. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.1: Innovative actions that increase community resilience to climate variability, long-term climate change and climate-related shocks are identified and investigated by DRR Committees. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.1 | A functional innovative decision support system (SMS, Radio, IK system) that helps communities to generate and use weather climate and early warning information developed. | System | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.2 | As part of community development exercises strengthen an inclusive two way early warning information flow mechanism. Where possible, adapt and expand use of SMS for multi-hazard cases. | System | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.3 | DRR committees complete draft DRR action plans as final phase of inclusive PDRA (participatory disaster risk assessment). | Action Plan | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | 50 | 100 | 50 | 100 | | | | |
| 2.1.4 | Community DRR action plan vetted with stakeholders (community members, woreda officials, etc.) | Action Plan | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | 50 | 100 | 50 | 100 | | | | |
| 2.1.5 | Community DRR plans finalized and made publically available. | Action Plan | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | The draft PDRA report is produced for 50 of the Kebele. However due to several competing priorities from government (national election) and community being engaged on their farm activities, publication of the result is not yet done. CRS will support partner to publicize the PDRA result. |
| 2.1.6 | Inclusive activities that empower persons with disabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.6.1 | Supply of disability kits that will increase the participation of PWDs in all CM-DRR activities | # kits | 8325 | 8325 | | | 4162 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | Part of kits were purchased and the distribution will be finalized in the upcoming quarter. |
| 2.1.6.2 | Production of training materials on inclusion | # materials | 3500 | 2000 | | | 1000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | This activity was delayed due to the challenge find a fan Oromo translator with specific dialect |
| 2.1.6.3 | Capacity building for woreda authorities, ADPOs & focal persons on disability inclusion | # participant | 120 | 120 | | | 40 | 86 | 215 | 86 | 72 | 67 | 19 | 86 | The over achievement is attributed to the inclusion of additional DRR facilitators and participants from government and disability organizations. Moreover, the training has compensated the quarter 2 targets. |
| 2.1.6.4 | Production of awareness raising materials on disability inclusion (12,000 brochures, 12,000 posters, 24 banners and 90 radio messages) | #materials | 24,114 | 24,114 | | | 24114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | This activity was delayed due to the challenge find a fan Oromo translator with specific dialect |
| 2.1.6.5 | Radio message on disability inclusion | # message | 90 | 30 | | | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | The first 2 script have been completed and will be aired starting from August 2015. |
| 2.1.6.6 | Conduct Disability assessment at six target woredas | # assessment | 6 | 6 | | 1 | na | 5 | na | 6 | 100 | | | | |
| 2.1.6.7 | Conduct Awareness dissemination using the materials (24,000 printed materials, 24 banners and 90 radio messages) | #people | 428,000 | 214,000 | | | 107000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | Because the training and awareness raising materials are not produced yet, this activity could not be executed |

| Output 2.2 Community DRR committees managed inclusive context-specific DRR/adaptation activities and strategies. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|--|--|-------|----|-----|----|----|-----|--|------|--|
| 2.2.1 | Capacitate and inform community members on topics identified in PDRA and CM-DRR Community Toolbox. | # of orientation per kebele | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Because of unfulfilled and unpublicized community DRR plans, the orientation of the toolbox against the topics identified in the PDRA process was delayed. | | |
| 2.2.2 | Support communities to apply EWS info (e.g., decision tree support for livestock management during drought, timing of plowing) | # of communities | 100 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.3 | Form new SILCs and support through one cycle | SILC Group | 600 | 150 | | | 75 | 93 | 124 | 93 | 62 | 145 | 1684 | 1829 | The overachievement was due to strong follow up from both CRS and HCS SILC experts and active facilitation made by SILC Field agents. A total of 26,883 birr (22,707 birr for Loan fund and 4,176 birr for Social fund) was accumulated by SILC group members. |
| 2.2.4 | Mobilize local resources to implement community-level activities | # of community level activities | 100 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.5 | Community DRR committees regularly oversee execution of planned DRR activities. | # of supervision | 100 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.6 | DRR committees and local government sector offices jointly make field visits and review project activities every quarter. | # of visit | 100 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7 | Implementation of DRR committee managed adaptation activities/strategies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7.1 | Organize seed producer farmers group | # of groups | 12 | 6 | | | na | 5 | na | 5 | 83 | 97 | 3 | 100 | Group formation is made and further activities with the group will continue in quarter four. CRS and partner will support the group to develop business plan in the up coming quarters. |
| 2.2.7.2 | Promotion of appropriate crop production/post harvest technology | # of promotions | 12 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7.2.1 | Identify improved seed providers | # of providers | 76 | 38 | | | na | 7 | na | 7 | 18 | | | | In this quarter REAAP has identified 7 improved seed providers and purchased seeds to be distributed for target REAAP beneficiary households. |
| 2.2.7.2.2 | Introduce improved drought tolerant crop seed variety | # of varieties | 12 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7.2.3 | Provide orientation to farmers on the management and use of seed varieties | # of groups | 12 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7.3 | Facilitate/support for Small scale irrigation development | Ha | 48 | 12 | | | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | Delay in PDRA process and community action plan. |
| 2.2.7.4 | Integrated Watershed Resource Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7.4.1 | Physical soil and water conservation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7.4.1.1 | Provide training to woreda staffs on watershed management including soil and water conservation measures (SWCMs) | # of trainees | 30 | 30 | | | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.4.1.2 | Provide training to farmers on the layout of SWCMs by woreda/kebel experts | # of trainees | 180 | 60 | | | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.4.1.3 | Soil bund construction | Km | 1350 | 450 | | | 450 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.4.1.4 | microbasin construction | # | 150,000 | 75,000 | | | 75000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.4.1.5 | Stone bund construction | Km | 850 | 400 | | | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.4.1.6 | trench construction | Km | 260 | 130 | | | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.4.1.7 | cut off drains construction | m ³ | 14500 | 7500 | | | 7500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.4.1.8 | Carry out maintenance on the physical SWCMs | KM | 615 | 245 | | | 245 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.4.2 | Biological conservation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7.4.2.1 | Establish seedling nursery sites | # | 5 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 50 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.4.2.2 | Planting tree seedlings | # | 1,500,000 | 600,000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7.4.2.3 | Area closure site guarding | Ha | 160 | 70 | | | 70 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 16 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.4.3 | Gully treatment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7.4.3.1 | Construction of stone check dams | m ³ | 50,000 | 25,000 | | | 25000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.4.3.2 | Gully sides reclamation/vegetation. | Ha | 40 | 20 | | | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.5 | Promotion of Nutrition activities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7.5.1 | Conduct awareness session on ENA/ICYF | # of participants | 216 | 108 | | | na | 98 | na | 98 | 91 | 30 | 68 | 98 | 98 Health Extension workers and Development Agents were trained on ENA/ICYF to further cascade educate community in their respective kebeles. |
| 2.2.7.5.2 | Introduce Keyhole garden vegetable production | # of keyhole garden | 280 | 140 | | | na | 40 | na | 40 | 29 | 19 | 21 | 40 | 40 keyhole gardens with vegetable were established in the third quarter to initiate early community uptake in the following quarters. |
| 2.2.7.5.3 | Demonstration of food preparation and preservation | # of participants | 500 | 250 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7.6 | Promotion of Fuel Efficient Stoves | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7.6.1 | Organize fuel efficient stove producer groups (FESPG) | # of groups | 50 | 25 | | | na | 2 | na | 2 | 8 | 1 | 27 | 28 | Two FESPG groups were established in Odabunan woreda |
| 2.2.7.6.2 | Train fuel efficient stove producer groups (FESPG) on production | # of participants | 250 | 125 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7.6.3 | Link FESPG to local market | # of groups | 25 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7.7 | Multiple Water Use Service (MUS) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7.7.1 | Feasibility studies and design conducted | # of studies | 118 | 30 | | | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.7.2 | Hand dug well development/maintenance self supply (<10 m) | # of water sources | 30 | 10 | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.7.3 | Hand dug well development/maintenance communal (>10 m) | # of water sources | 20 | 6 | | | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.7.4 | Development/maintenance of spot spring self supply (<1 fs) | # of water sources | 50 | 10 | | | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.7.5 | Development/maintenance of spot spring self supply (>1 fs) | # of water sources | 6 | 2 | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.7.6 | Rain Water Harvesting development/maintenance | # of water sources | 6 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.7.7 | Rehabilitation/maintenance of deep borehole | # of water sources | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | 0 | | | | |
| 2.2.7.7.8 | # of water quality testing conducted | # tests | 118 | 30 | | | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |

| Output 3.3 REAAP used a functional Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning system that facilitates data-driven program and policy decisions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|-----|-----|----|---|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|----|--|
| 3.3.1 | Project monitoring system established using participatory process | # | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3.2 | Develop project SMILER/M&E plan in participatory process. | M&E System | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 100 | | | |
| 3.3.3 | Conduct training for project staff on Monitoring and Evaluation basics and principles. | # of participants | 28 | 28 | 28 | | | | 28 | 100 | | | CRS has provided introductory training on M&E basics during the training on REAAP M&E system for consortium staff. However, REAAP MEAL unit will continue to provide in depth training on M&E basics and principles. |
| 3.3.4 | Regular, consistent monitoring data collected and consolidated | quarterly | 12 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 3 | 75 | | |
| 3.3.5 | Undertake community-led PPMEAL to identify community led coping strategies | # of kebeles | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | This activity was partially accomplished as the planning process during the PDRA action plan development was fully led by the DRR committee. However, the Monitoring and Evaluation part was delayed due to the late establishment of community DRR committee. Thus, CRS and HCS will train representatives of the DRR committee members on full packages of community PPMEAL. |
| 3.3.6 | Monitoring results regularly feed back to project staff and DRR committees and other stakeholders in joint review meetings. | # quarterly meetings | 12 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 3 | 75 | | |
| 3.3.7 | Develop environmental assessment (EA) or initial environmental examination (IEE). | # Assessment | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 100 | | | |
| 3.3.8 | Train relevant community DRR committees on participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation basics. | # of participants | 300 | 150 | | | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | This activity was delayed due to the late establishment of community DRR committee. |
| 3.3.9 | Establish community-led PPMEAL | # of kebeles | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 3.3.10 | Organize Zonal level quarterly stakeholders joint review workshop. | # of workshops | 22 | 6 | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 4 | 67 | The activity was fully implemented jointly for both East and West Hararge with the participation of all consortium members. |
| 3.3.11 | Organize Annual project planning workshop | # of workshops | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 50 | | |
| 3.3.12 | TOT on environmental compliance-Environmentally sound design and management (ESDM) for partner institutions. | # of trainees | 90 | 30 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3.13 | Internal project process evaluation emphasizing lessons learned completed | # | 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3.14 | Prepare environmental and social management frame work | # of ESMP | TBD | TBD | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3.15 | Conduct biannual environmental monitoring on the project activities | # monitoring | 6 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3.16 | Prepare annual environmental status report | # of reports | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | This activity is rescheduled to be implemented in the fourth quarter. |
| 3.3.17 | Conduct baseline evaluation/survey | # of survey | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 100 | | |
| 3.3.18 | Conduct Gender Analysis (West Hararge) | # of analysis | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 100 | | |
| 3.3.19 | Organize baseline dissemination workshop | # workshop | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3.20 | Conduct real-time evaluation (in Year 2 and 3 on quarterly basis for each woreda) | # review | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3.21 | Conduct quarterly SMILER implementation monitoring | # of monitoring | 11 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 2 | 67 | |
| 3.3.22 | Conduct joint site supervision on the implementation of SWCMs by partner and government staffs | # of monitoring | 11 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 33 | The activity was not achieved as there was no SWCM activity performance |
| 3.3.23 | Organize Annual SMILER/M&E system implementation review workshop | # workshop | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3.24 | Organize Stakeholder Annual project implementation review workshop | # workshop | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3.25 | Conduct quarterly/Routine Data Quality check/Assessment | # Assessment | 11 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 2 | 67 | |
| 3.3.26 | Conduct Internal Annual Data Quality Audit | # Audit/Ass | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3.27 | Prepare Quarter Performance Report and Submit to USAID/ETH | # of reports | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 3 | 75 | | |
| 3.3.28 | Prepare Quarter Financial Report and Submit to USAID/ETH | # of reports | 12 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 3 | 75 | | |
| 3.3.29 | Prepare progress report and submit to the government | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3.30 | Prepare Annual Performance report including specific section on Quarter four | # of reports | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |

-- End of FY15 Q3 QPR --