



Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement through Market Expansion (PRIME) Project
Funded by the United States Agency for International Development

Quarter 15 Report
Reporting Period: 1 April 2016 – 30 June 2016

Submitted to:
AOR: Dubale Admasu, USAID/Ethiopia

Program Summary

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PRIME is a five-year, USAID-funded initiative designed to support resilience among pastoralist communities in Ethiopia, and thus enhance prospects for long-term development in Ethiopia's dryland landscape where the pastoralist livelihood system prevails. Financed through Feed the Future (FTF) and Global Climate Change (GCC) facilities, PRIME is designed to be transformative, innovative and achieve scale through market-driven approaches to livestock production and livelihood diversification that simultaneously support dryland communities to adapt to a changing climate. In order to achieve its overall goal of **Increasing Household Incomes and Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change through Market Linkages**, the program works to meet the following five major objectives (intermediate results):

- 1) Improved productivity and competitiveness of livestock and livestock products;
- 2) Enhanced pastoralists' adaptation to climate change;
- 3) Strengthened alternative livelihoods for households transitioning out of pastoralism;
- 4) Ensure enhanced innovation, learning and knowledge management; and
- 5) Improved nutritional status of targeted households improved through targeted, sustained and evidence-based interventions.

Highlights from Q15

This report summarizes the key activities implemented, and the associated accomplishments for PRIME over the period of 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2016. Major accomplishments for this quarter include:

Highlights from IR1: Improved productivity and competitiveness of livestock and livestock products

During Quarter 15 the IR1 team, in collaboration with other IRs and IIF continued the implementation of activities initiated in the previous quarters focused on live animals trade, meat, dairy and livestock inputs (animal health products and services and feed/fodder) value chains development. In addition, due to the drought conditions existing in the eastern operational areas of PRIME (Afar and Siti Zone) PRIME focused on developing, implementing and completing extraordinary activities focused on preventing the drought negative effects on livestock and livestock marketing. Destocking, restricted value veterinary vouchers, fodder transportation as well as initiation of support for improved feed and fodder accessibility in the drought affected areas were the focus of IR1 activities. The combined emergency market activities as they relate to the IR1 objectives brought increased access to veterinarian products and services for estimated 31000 households in Afar Zone 3 and the Siti Zone. In addition, an estimated 12000 households were able to sell over 24,000 small ruminants during the destocking activities and an additional 22000 have benefited or are anticipated to benefit from the improved local access to supplemental feed and fodder for the livestock reared.

Highlights from IR2: Enhanced pastoralists' adaptation to climate change

During the reporting quarter PRIME continued supporting activities and processes under both the natural resource management (NRM) and climate change adaptation components of IR2. The NRM activities of the reporting period focused on ensuring the continuity of the rangeland

councils role by supporting regular dialogues and review meeting events between the rangeland councils and the local level government partners, supporting rangeland restoration activities, supporting the development and/or rehabilitation of selected water points, supporting selective bush thinning/prosopis clearing activities, facilitating hay making trainings to encourage communities to harvest and store the surplus grass for the next dry season. The accomplishments under the NRM activities this quarter includes supporting regular rangeland councils meetings in ten rangeland systems (five in Southern cluster and five in Afar cluster), facilitating the construction and rehabilitation of two important water points (1 in Awash Fentale and 1 in Kebribeyah rangeland system in Eastern cluster), 267ha of prosopis clearing, and about 1498ha of rangeland restoration through different techniques.

Similarly, activities accomplished during the reporting period under the CCA component include training on Basic Data Collection and Dissemination Techniques for Kebele Early Warning Committee Members in Afar, facilitating the process of Participatory Scenario planning (PSP) workshop in Erer, Siti zone and advisory dissemination, supporting multi-agency seasonal assessment of the *Belg* season performances in Afar and Southern clusters, providing continuous support for the local SAA groups' discussions and meetings in Afar and Southern cluster, promoting expansion of Improved Supplementary Fodder Production activities based on the results of the piloting work done in previous year, and material support for the Afar regional DPFSPCO to strengthen their disaster response capacities & coordination.

Highlights from IR3: Strengthened alternative livelihoods for households transitioning out of pastoralism (TOPs)

Cash Transfer and Financial Literacy Training for Drought Stricken Areas of Afar Zone 3 and Siti zone: The cash transfer intervention targeted 5000 pastoralists and households transitioning out of pastoralism (TOPs) in Siti and Afar Zone 3 selected woredas. Households in the lowest wealth quartile in these communities were the primary targets of the cash transfer intervention. PRIME partnered with Afar MFI and Somali MFI to implement this activity in both regions. All targeted households opened bank account with the MFIs, attended financial literacy and nutrition training and received their cash through their bank account, with the option to withdraw from nearby MFIs' branches, mobile banking agents and designated payment outlets. Up to the end of Q15, 2500 households in Afar zone 3 received two rounds of cash through their conventional bank account while in Siti zone 833 households received first round cash through conventional and mobile bank accounts (the remaining received their first round of cash in July). By the end of August all targeted households will receive three rounds of cash and training. However, households will have the option to continue being client of these MFIs and use their bank accounts for future saving.

Over 300 new TOPs enrolled in TVETs and attending Short-term vocational training

New batches of TOPs are enrolled to attend vocational skill training in different TVETs through PRIME's short-term vocational scholarship program. During the quarter, 313 young and unemployed TOPs started skills trainings in auto-driving, carpentry, hair dressing and dressmaking. In addition, from previously started courses, 238 students completed their training and graduated successfully. Graduated cohorts of TOPs are reporting that they have obtained

jobs and some started their own business, which they wouldn't have been able to do without the skills training facilitated by PRIME.

Facilitation of disability adjustment appliances: ECDD in collaboration with Mercy Corps and SOS Sahel Ethiopia facilitated provision of disability adjustment appliances. A total of 69 (52 female) trainees with mobility impairment enrolled in Yabello, Negelle, and Moyalle TVET Colleges were provided with different appliances. The cost for the appliances was covered by PRIME with the referral linkage formed with Cheshire Services Ethiopia Hawassa Branch.

PRIME business expansion activity created 50 new jobs in Somali region. In the reporting quarter, apart from temporary jobs created through the livestock off-take activity (see IR1 for details), several other business enterprises supported by PRIME in Eastern Cluster reported they have created a total of 50 new full time jobs created by enterprises.

Expansion of Somali MFI branches: PRIME supported SMFI to expand its branch in seven different woredas and Addis Ababa. Since seven new branches came to function, Somali MFI performance improved and number of savers in these newly opened branches increased from 1658 in the previous quarter to 2696. At same time, the number of borrowers increased from 1997 clients in Q14 to 2828 clients this quarter.

Establishment of VSLAs groups through Private Service provider: During Q15, the achievement of VSLA establishments via PSP model progressed successfully. For the expansion of this model, 10 new field agents were deployed to fieldwork, 158 additional new groups were established with total of 2441 members, increasing the total number of group formed and total VSLA members to 586 and 10740 respectively. Total amount of savings reached ETB 3,806,749 (\$177,000) with total loan outstanding balance of ETB 2,052,050 (\$95,500).

Literacy Training: PRIME has been working on adult literacy in five woredas (Awash Fental, Amibara, Gala'alo, Dulessa and Argoba) of Afar Zone 3. The numbers of beneficiaries involved in IFAL adult literacy training were 1086 (711 male, 375 female). In this reporting period FSA conducted massive awareness creation and promotion of adult education in these woredas to create a common understanding of the contributions of adult education in accelerating development, creating democratic culture, eradicating poverty as well as on its importance to improve individual and societal living standard.

Increasing access to agricultural inputs: In this quarter, 18 agricultural input suppliers (twelve in Eastern and six in Southern cluster) supported through cost sharing small grants have continued to supply different agricultural inputs. In this reporting period, 4,397 households (3,129 male and 1,271 female) have accessed various types of vegetable seeds, improved cereal, pulse and forage seeds, farm tools and agro chemicals from these agricultural input suppliers. Households invest around ETB 2,203,122 (\$100,000) on improved inputs and agricultural equipment.

Highlights from IR4: Ensure enhanced innovation, learning and knowledge management

The final version of the Annual Household Survey 2015 report and annexes was submitted during this quarter, while the midline survey report first draft was submitted for comments from

the PRIME technical team. Presentation of results for both surveys were produced and discussed with partners in May and June 2016. Key results from the survey show that PRIME is associated with increasing dietary diversity for children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and lactating women, PRIME is associated with increasing access to animal health services, and PRIME is linked with reducing drought vulnerability in high intensity areas in comparison to low intensity ones.

During Q15, the LKM team from Mercy Corps, in collaboration with Haramaya University staff, also focused efforts on monitoring and evaluating the emergency drought response interventions in Afar Zone 3 and Siti zone of Somali region. Interviews with market actors for livestock (traders) and for veterinary products (PVPs) working with PRIME will provide a market baseline, while interviews with beneficiaries of the cash transfer program will provide insight to the project on nutritional outcomes, coping strategies, use of the cash transfer and satisfaction with MFI services.

To understand the contribution of PRIME interventions towards building resilience in Faafan zone, Mercy Corps headquarters and its regional resilience hub are carrying out research in four woredas of the Zone, in collaboration with PRIME. During the quarter, quantitative and qualitative data collection was conducted, and data analysis will take place on Q16. This information will inform PRIME, Mercy Corps, partners and the overall resilience community on what interventions are contributing most to resilience and whether PRIME's approach is making a difference in these communities.

Finally, the proceedings of Haramaya university Research findings have been published and are being distributed to stakeholders at federal and regional level. PRIME partners and USAID have also received copies during this quarter.

Highlights from IR5: Nutritional status of households improved

The Nutrition team organized Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) trainings at different levels in Oromiya region. The designed MIYCN trainings served as a comprehensive approach to strengthen the capacity of health workers and community volunteers for effective and sustainable nutrition behavior change communication, education, and counseling services at health facility and community level. The trained woreda health office staff facilitated the three-day training by using the already developed PRIME MIYCN manual reaching 108 health extension workers in pastoralist areas of Oromiya. In addition, 5013 model households and 2376 pregnant and lactating mothers were reached with MIYCN counseling including cooking demonstrations by the previously trained HEW in targeted woredas of the Somali regional state. Through Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA) cascading training the project reached 469 HEW (19 female and 450 male).

By integrating the key nutrition messages and other behavioral thematic areas within all technical areas of PRIME and other emergency projects of Mercy Corps, the Nutrition team implemented the delivery of Behavior Change Communication (BCC) sessions and training to pastoralist communities. Accordingly, through nutrition add-on trainings, 5000 people (2904 women and 2096 men) participated in trainings and BCC sessions on the concept of 1000 days, animal health and fodder, savings and dietary diversity for cash transfer beneficiaries in Afar and

Somali region. Similarly by utilizing the previously trained field level agents the project reached 735 VSLA, SAA, and rangeland management council members through ongoing nutrition community dialogue training sessions in Somali region. PRIME integrated with the Mercy Corps Emergency Community Based management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) project mainly on MIYCN trainings; MIYCN BCC materials for MIYCN counselling and referral across the two projects from November 2015 to May 2016. This integration reached 20188 (13786 female and 6402 male) targeted supplementary feeding program (TSFP) beneficiaries with key nutrition messages during ration distribution in selected woredas of Somali region.

To reach more target groups with key nutrition messages, the PRIME nutrition team in collaboration with a local theater art group and government sectors organized different promotional events. The promotional events and demos were organized on various topics including; concept of first 1000 days, the importance of critical handwashing times, cooking demos on the preparation dietary diversity and community dialogues on the use of concentrated feed. Through these promotional events, 10309 (5159 female and 5150 male) people reached in Oromia region.

Other key trainings for nutrition promotion included: keyhole gardening for 22 development agents in Oromia; 126 teachers and students trained on 1000 days and diet diversity in Somali region; 183 school club members of Somali and Afar cascade training on PRIME drama performance approaches. HAVOYOCO team also capacitated 140 model household members and ten development agents on feed productions and conservations in Somali region with CARE and Mercy Corps training 29 development agents and health extension workers on food preservation techniques in Afar region.

Highlights from **Innovation Investment Fund**

AGP Poultry performance: AGP trained nine additional youth groups from April to June and with a total AGP Poultry Agents who have received training reaching 66. Currently, AGP has a total of 25 operational Agents in southern cluster. Of the 25 Agent groups currently in business, 6 have already finished the distribution of the first cycle and took the second round, and another 6 groups are going to reorder for a second time since they started their business as agents. In this quarter AGP created 17 additional full-time jobs bringing the total jobs created by AGP through PRIME support to 124.

Somali MFI HelloCash Progress update: during the quarter, 27446 individuals signed up for mobile and agent banking service and 338 new agents were established. The coverage and service of HelloCash is growing tremendously, through the HelloCash mobile money platform over 6000 daily transaction with a value of \$100,000 are happening. The coverage of HelloCash can reach all woredas of Somali region except in some kebeles where there is no mobile network coverage. The total mobile and agent banking users of SMFI reached 92,510 and the number of agents banking increased to 655. There are newly introduced services that have been added during last couple months, for example Bulk payment , Air time top up, and Bill payment. These products, especially the air time top up, changed the usage of HelloCash and increased demand deposit by customers.

II. SUMMARY RESULTS TABLE

Indicator	Disaggregation	FY13+FY14 +FY15 targets (Y1+Y2+Y3)	FY13+FY14 +FY15 achieved (Y1+Y2+Y3)	FY16 Target (Y4 only)	Achieved Q13-Q14 (Oct 2015- Mar 2016)	Achieved Q15 (Apr-Jun 2016)	Remark
CROSS CUTTING INDICATORS							
4.5.2-14: Number of vulnerable households	Total	125,000	118,649	75,000	56,400	61,231	Q15 report in Kiproject is 60,172. We added 1,059 PLW reached through CMAM in Afar. The actuals will be added and then discounts will be applied for IR overlaps at the end of year and will include those beneficiaries reached through CM interventions and IIF
4.5.2(5): Number of farmers and others who have applied new (improved) technologies or management practices as a result of US assistance	Total	16,687	50,80 4	27,380	N/A	N/A	Annual reporting Only
4.5.2(34): Number of people implementing risk reducing practices/ actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance	Total	29,000	64,054	27,380	N/A	N/A	Annual reporting Only
PPR 4.8.2-26: Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	Total	20,300	56,274	27,380	N/A	N/A	Annual reporting Only
4.5.2(7): Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RIA) (WOG)	Total	49,225	48,042	6,174	3,687	1,124	
	Male	28,198	28,845	3,944	2,722	710	
	Female	21,027	19,557	2,230	965	414	
4.5.2(11): Number of food security	Total	2,871	1,641	1,846	640	117	.

Indicator	Disaggregation	FY13+FY14 +FY15 targets (Y1+Y2+Y3)	FY13+FY14 +FY15 achieved (Y1+Y2+Y3)	FY16 Target (Y4 only)	Achieved Q13-Q14 (Oct 2015- Mar 2016)	Achieved Q15 (Apr-Jun 2016)	Remark
private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance (RIA) (WOG)	Private Sector	2,394	602	1,686	266	36	
	Producer Orgz	108	36				
	Water User Assoc	0	13				
	Women's groups	45	266			9	
	Trade and Business assoc.	16	45	5	0		
	CBOs	283	286	155	182	8	
	Disaggregates not available	25	393	0	192	64	
4.5.1(24): (NEW) Number of agricultural enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance (S)	Total	5	6	3			
	Area	5	6	3			
	Institutional architecture for improved policy formulation	-	1	0			
	Enabling environment for private sector investment	3	1	0			
	Agricultural trade policy	-	-	0			
	Agricultural input policy	1	2	0			
	Land and natural resources tenure, rights, and	-	1	1			

Indicator	Disaggregation	FY13+FY14 +FY15 targets (Y1+Y2+Y3)	FY13+FY14 +FY15 achieved (Y1+Y2+Y3)	FY16 Target (Y4 only)	Achieved Q13-Q14 (Oct 2015- Mar 2016)	Achieved Q15 (Apr-Jun 2016)	Remark
	policy						
	Resilience and agricultural risk management policy	-	-	1			
	Nutrition	-	-	1			ongoing
	Other	1	1				
	Process/Step	5	6	3			
	Analysis	1	1				
	Stakeholder consultation/pub lic debate	2	3				
	Drafting or revision	-	-	2			
	Approval (legislative or regulatory)	1	1	1			
	Full and effective implementation	1	2				
	Disaggregates Not Available						
	Total policies passing through one of more processes/steps of policy change	5	6	3			
4.5.2(2): Number of hectares under improved technologies or management	Total	32,390	34,544	25,000	1,699	1,765	

Indicator	Disaggregation	FY13+FY14 +FY15 targets (Y1+Y2+Y3)	FY13+FY14 +FY15 achieved (Y1+Y2+Y3)	FY16 Target (Y4 only)	Achieved Q13-Q14 (Oct 2015- Mar 2016)	Achieved Q15 (Apr-Jun 2016)	Remark
practices as a result of USG assistance							
PPR 4.8.1-29 Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	Total	78,000	200,041	39,000	11,520	1,020	
	Men	56166	143775	27,300	8,696	744	
	Women	21,840	56,266	11,700	2,914	276	
4.5.2(23): Value of incremental sales at farm-level attributed to FtF implementation	USD	12,657,936	13,728,874	8,100,000	N/A	NA	Annual reporting only
PPR 4.7.1-12: Total number of clients (households and/or microenterprises) benefiting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors	Total	30,460	49,223	51,900	65,565	40,627	
	Borrowers	5,000	13,858	4,000	2,940	3,609	
	Savers	24,930	33,465	47,000	62,625	37,018	
	Insurance	560	1900	-	-	-	
4.5(2): Number of jobs attributed to FTF implementation (RIA)	Created (New and Continue)	2,700	1,701	1,910	217	88	This is only NEW jobs. Continuing jobs from FY15 will be added during annual report.
	Obtained		1,213	-	-		
4.5.2(38): Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation (RIA)	Total (USD)	13,500,000	13,767,972	1,871,000	600,000	-	
3.1.9(1): Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs (S)	Total	14,150	12,577	7,171	5,330	6,076	
	Male	5,150	5,392	3,289	2,938	2,566	

Indicator	Disaggregation	FY13+FY14 +FY15 targets (Y1+Y2+Y3)	FY13+FY14 +FY15 achieved (Y1+Y2+Y3)	FY16 Target (Y4 only)	Achieved Q13-Q14 (Oct 2015- Mar 2016)	Achieved Q15 (Apr-Jun 2016)	Remark
	Female	9,000	7,185	3,882	2,392	3,510	
3.1.9(15): Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs (S)	Total	88,500	70,698	38,046	20,202	14,960	Q15 report includes 968 under five children reached in Afar cluster (CMAM). Reports from eastern cluster will be captured in annual reporting.
	Male	44,835	35,972	19,323	10,445	6,969	
	Female	43,665	34,726	18,723	9,757	7991	

III. CORRELATION TO THE MONITORING PLAN

Data for this report was gathered through PRIME's Ki-projects, after verification from the field and through business information gathered by the EMD team at field level and reported to IR1 and IR3. Data for VSLA members (financial beneficiaries) is being collated and reported by the Rural Financial Services specialist through the SAVIX information system. Information for institutions supported is continuously entered into PRIME's institutional database, including data on their quarterly performance.

IV. RESULT BY RESULT ANALYSIS

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: IMPROVED PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS OF LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS:

Key Result 1.1: Productivity in Key Livestock Market Systems Increased

Supporting Control of High Impact Animal Disease through Facilitation of Livestock Vaccination in Afar

This activity supported the Afar public animal health service provide agencies in Awash Fentale woreda with capacity to provide preventive vaccination campaigns. The implementation of this activity began in March 2016: 25200 sheep and goats of the planned 40000 animals (63% of planned numbers) were vaccinated against sheep and goat pox. The vaccinations occurred following reports of outbreaks in the Awash Fentale area. The lower number of animals vaccinated versus planned was due to a similar activity occurring in December 2015, and due to the fact that animals had migrated the area. 277 households (39 female headed) received the vaccinations for their animals. Twelve Community Animal Health Workers (AHWs) and twelve government staff participated both in vaccinating and coordinating the activity.

Technical and business skill training for feedlot operators in Borena

In order to follow up on the technical and business capacity and market linkage of the nascent feedlot operators in Borena, a training event was conducted in collaboration with the Ethiopian Meat and Dairy Technology Institute and Rooba Business Consultancy. 33 trainees, feedlot owners, managers and zonal and woreda government experts participated in the training. As a result, the technical knowledge on fattening as well as related business skills improved, building on their existing traditional knowledge and experience. The training was used to discuss livestock marketing challenges with the Trade and Market Development Office of Borena Zone whose officers also participated in the training. As a result, the Trade and Market Development Office of Borena Zone committed to promoting market linkages, information flow and business environment as needed.

Second Round of Competitive Cost Shared Grants for PVPs Expansion in the Eastern Cluster

Following the success of the first round of PVP expansions that brought increased access to quality and affordable veterinarian products and service to underserved communities, and the huge interest observed from many other PVPs to expand their operations, in Quarter 12 PRIME published another call for proposals from qualified PVPs for business expansion support in

severely underserved woredas of Fafan and Jarar Zones. 19 applications were received and following the completion of screening and applications verification, PRIME entered negotiations with six best proposals to develop and award support for those PVP expansions over Quarter 16 and 17.

Small Competitive cost Shared Grants for Improvement of Milk Shops in the Eastern Cluster

The milk shop or milk canteen business model is very popular in the urban areas of both Eastern and Southern clusters. These small milk retail businesses are almost exclusively owned and managed by women or groups of women. They represent the most popular milk retailing model in the growing urban areas and in turn also serve as a milk supply base for numerous coffee shops, restaurants and hotels. Observing the interest, the merits of this business model and the opportunities it offers in supporting the entire dairy value chain on the demand side, as well as the opportunities it offers for further inclusion of women in economic life, PRIME published a call for proposals for interested groups or individuals already in the business to submit their expansion ideas. Proper milk products handling and improving sales is the core objective of this activity. The PRIME team completed selection of ten successful winners out of 33 applications from Jijiga, Dagheabour and other urban areas. The process of signing sub-award agreement and establishing milestones is ongoing. These small cost shared business expansions are expected to increase the quality of the product, marketing potential and ultimately quantity of milk and milk products sold. That will in terms improve the demand for milk from both producer groups in the urban areas and the nascent milk processing enterprises in the pastoral areas.

Hydroponic Fodder Production Research and Demonstration Activity

After testing hydroponic fodder production in the Mercy Corps and PRIME partners field offices in Jijiga, Negele, Yabello and Arbaminch, demonstration exposure to the technology, its merits, fodder production cost analysis and alternative technology approaches started being presented and demonstrated to diversified audience including: farmers cooperatives management, local development agents and small scale livestock fattening groups (usually women). 28 trainees were exposed to



the technology in a one day event in the Eastern Cluster during the Quarter 15. Trainings and demonstration events will continue over Quarters 16 and 17. Upon the completion of the research and demonstration activities, PRIME will transfer the equipment and technology to be further used for education through practical application by academic institutions and agricultural research stations as well as potentially to TVET Colleges as interest is shown by those institutions to carry on with either the research or demonstration to interested producers.

Competitive Business Expansion Grants for Milk Collection & Distribution Centers in Borena

This intervention aims to improve the dairy value chain by creating access to sustainable milk market for pastoralists and agro pastoralists who are deprived of feasible and sustainable access to markets primarily located in urban zones. The business expansion not only improves income streams for small holder pastoralists but also reduces women pastoralists work burden as they

started selling their milk closer to their homes. The nascent and thin dairy market in the pastoral areas usually results in pastoralists women selling their milk in undeveloped market place that exposes milk for spoilage due to poor quality preservation conditions. With the expansion of existing milk collection businesses in the area which serve as permanent collection centers and assure improved handling of milk, pastoralists are observing transformation in the milk market system.

The expansion of ten milk collection centers was supported by PRIME in the Southern cluster over the project year 3 and 4. All supported enterprises successfully continue and gradually increase their business operations thereby rendering proper marketing service for suppliers (pastoralists) and consumers.

Over the past quarter PRIME continued the technical and market linkage follow-up to the milk collection centers and also provided the necessary technical support through coaching. Incremental milk sales valued USD 47,909 or 1,006,100 ETB were reported by the milk collection enterprises during the quarter.

Milk Quality and Sanitation Training for Milk Collection Centers and Agents in the Southern Cluster

As part of the technical support to recipient milk collection centers and their milk sourcing network agents to improve their capacity through information and practical knowledge of milk quality and sanitation, a three-day training was provided for 34 participants (24 women). The trainees came from Dirre, Yabello, Teltelle, Dhas and Miyo woredas. The training was facilitated in collaboration with the Ethiopia Meat and Dairy Development Institute. The main topics covered during the training included: (1) clean milk production, (2) post-production quality assurance during collection and transportation, and (3) efficient and effective milk value additions (processing) methods.

Exposure Visit for Milk Collection Centers to Medium Scale Milk Processing Plants in Bishoftu and Adama

To equip PRIME-supported milk collection centers with knowledge and skills in milk quality, sanitation, modern milk processing and handling technologies/practices, PRIME's southern cluster facilitated a 3-day exposure visit for 42 (29 female) visitors including milk collection centers and district and zonal government representatives from Liban, Yabello, Dirre, Teltelle, and Moyale Somali woredas. They visited Yakele milk processing plant in Adama, Ada'a milk processing cooperative in Bishoftu and the dairy farm of Ethiopian Dairy and Meat industry development institute. During the visit, visitors were exposed to dairy management (feeding, health and hygiene), milk transportation mechanisms from milk collection center to milk processing plant, milking practices, milk quality test and milk processing and packaging. The exposure visit enabled the milk collection centers to improve their current business practice as well as developing right attitude and vision for change (scaling up).

Competitive Cost-Shared Business Expansion Grants to Private Veterinary Pharmacies in Southern Cluster

In follow up to the effort to expand the network of legally operating Private Veterinarian Pharmacies in pastoral areas and to increase access to quality products and services PRIME

supported the expansion of Amerti PVP, which started its operation in the Bulbul kebele of Liben zone. The total number of supported PVP expansion in the southern cluster reached 13. To further enhance the capacity and continue the growth momentum the necessary technical support, coaching and performance monitoring has been done for all 13 enterprises during the quarter.

On average each PVP now keeps enough product stock to serve the customers which are predominantly pastoral households and CAHWs for no less than two months. Through qualitative review of the enterprises and their customers it can be concluded that the enterprises are achieving reasonable returns on their expansion investments while delivering quality products and advisory service conveniently and affordably. The quarterly sales for these business amounts to ETB



842,135 or almost USD 40,000. The estimated outreach of these enterprises is currently 7060 pastoral households in 36 previously unserved kebeles. 143 CAHWs from the kebeles in which these PVP expansions happened have now sustainable and permanent links with them to serve pastoral communities in more remote areas. During the regular visits and follow-up assistance it is observed that the volume of illegal drugs traded informally is declining and is practically minimized due to availability of good quality vet drugs as well as advice from the qualified PVPs staff serving as extension agents.

Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) Refreshment Training in the Southern Cluster

The objectives of this activity included: (1) refresh the knowledge and skills and stimulate CAHW involvement in provision of animal health services within their mandate in the target woredas; (2) provide a venue to discuss and identify most prevalent animal health preservation issues in the communities where CAHWs operate; (3) strengthen the linkage between CAHWs and PVPs; 4) provide a venue for experience sharing among CAHWs and between CAHWs and Government Animal health workers. The training was designed to create a maximum interaction between the facilitators and participants by designing facilitation tools that encouraged active participation. The training was delivered in two sessions: class-based theoretical training and practical group work. 38 (5 female) CAHWs attended the training conducted in Moyale on June 3-5, 2016. Main Topics Addressed during the training included: (1) role of Community Animal Health Workers; (2) experience sharing and lessons learned; (3) possible sources and etiology (Causes) of various diseases; (4) transmission, prevention and disease control; (5) clinical examination approach and disease diagnosis; (6) proper handling of drugs, drug dosages and routes of drug administration; (7) proper handling of vaccines, vaccines dosages and their routes of administration.

Competitive Cost-Shared Business Expansion Grants to Private Veterinary Clinics in Southern Cluster

Following the need identified in the earlier phases of the project, PRIME developed an activity with an objective to support the expansion of private veterinary clinics. While the legal

frameworks exist and the market opportunities are good, the number of private veterinarian practitioners that establish and operate veterinarian clinics is very low in the pastoral areas. In those areas pastoralists rely only on public veterinarian clinics service provision that is often poor in quality or does not meet the needs of the households. PRIME conducted a call for proposals from qualified businesses that are interested to expand their PVP operation by adding a clinical service provision. After receiving a large number of proposals and conducting the due process of selection, ranking and support negotiation, PRIME signed the first small competitive grant with the Arero Mobile Veterinary clinic during Q15. Following the agreement signing, the sub-awardee initiated the construction of Arero mobile veterinary clinic. It is expected that the clinic will be in full operation in the next quarter and will offer quality veterinary clinical services to households in complementarity with the services being delivered by PVP businesses.

Competitive Cost-Shared Business Expansion Grants for Local Feed Suppliers in the Southern Cluster

To follow-up business expansion support to the nascent feed/fodder production and trading businesses in the southern cluster, this quarter PRIME continued to offer technical support to the grantees to complete their expansions. While supplementary feed production and marketing is not commonly practiced in the area the increased demand in the recent years is obvious. In order to support the process of establishment of specialized enterprises in the sector PRIME advertised and made available cost shared grant opportunities for encouraging local entrepreneurs to open feed supply outlets in selected areas of the southern cluster. This quarter, one of the entrepreneurs, Mr. Mohamed Sharifo, a livestock feed supplier, recipient of PRIME support, started the operation of the feed store and started supplying concentrate feeds to the local community.

Support to the Oromia Pastoralist TVET College to Establish Improved Compound Animal Feed Production and Marketing Enterprise

Following the collaboration with the Oromiya Pastoralist TVET College in Yabello and in an effort to support the creation of state of the art educational and production center for animal feed and mineral supplements, PRIME supported the TVET income generating unit to engage in supplementary feed production. In Q15 the processing plant was successfully installed; onsite training for 2 machine operators and pilot production was conducted. The processing facility



has capacity to produce 10-12 quintals (1-1.2 MT) of compound feeds per hour. The TVET College plan is to produce different type of concentrates demanded in the region, including feed formulations for fattening, dairy cows and poultry. Once the facility starts full operation during Quarter 16, PRIME will support it to establish permanent business links with supported feedlot operators and poultry SMEs that are currently facing challenges in assuring consistent supply with various concentrates. To address the pastoralist market segment, the TVET plans to establish distribution outlets in several woredas in Borena through a micro-franchising model.

PRIME has the experience and good track record in supporting micro-franchising business models and will support the effort in the quarters to come. It is expected that numerous youth employment opportunities will be provided with a successful operation of this facility.

Key Result 1.2 Market linkages improved

Competitive Cost Share Grant for Feedlot Establishment in Southern Cluster



To improve competitiveness of the local livestock industry through value addition and fattening, develop alternative and sustainable markets for pastoralists and improve local employment PRIME has, over the last several quarters, worked on supporting local livestock trading enterprises in establishing medium size feedlots in the Southern Cluster. Currently, there are eleven active feedlot businesses in the cluster, most of which have been established by local livestock trading businesses supported by PRIME. Seven of these businesses are in active operation and their performance during the Quarter 15 is shown in the table below.

Name of Business	Type & quantity of Livestock Fattening	Purchase Cost from pastoralist suppliers	Incremental sales ETB (actual and anticipated for the quarter)
Bali Godana Feedlot	104 (3-4 years bulls)	416,000	624,000
Boru Halake Feedlot	39 (Cows)	195,000	312,000
Fikadu Fattening Farm	25 (5-6 years bulls)	125,000	181,000
Harobe Halake Feedlot	25 bulls	192,500	279,000
Wanofi Feedlot	10 bulls	60,000	90,000
Duba Wario Feedlot	35 bulls	196,000	290,000
Udo Ganale Feedlot Farm	10 bulls	80,000	112,000
	Total ETB	1,264,500	1,888,000

Other feedlot businesses such as Mohamed Abdella, Bati Boko, Tile Mado and Kiyatu have finished construction of facilities and getting ready to start fattening.

The operation of these small to medium feedlots is changing the livestock trade dynamics in their vicinity since livestock traders are exposed to a different business model where they can see the benefits of more intensive value addition and fattening in terms of increased income, increased soundness of the livestock trading business, increased access to finance due to capitalization and ability to offer loan collaterals. All feedlot businesses are investing in fodder (hay and straw) and plan to use concentrated feed in the near future. They increase the demand feed and the market feasibility for establishment of permanent feed and fodder suppliers.



On the market side and apart from their traditional trade relationships with the central markets, these businesses are intensively targeting local urban markets in Borena ((butcheries, hotels and restaurants). Some have established sustainable relationships with local buyers to supply on weekly basis.

As observed in the other market systems in which PRIME works, the crowding in and replication effect is exceptionally powerful in this industry. The PRIME intervention has stimulated other private investors to replicate feedlot businesses in the areas where PRIME supported feedlots were established. The business model attracts interest from the financial institutions. While not being able to access loans before, the owner of Fikadu Fattening Farm in Moyale has applied for a loan at Oromiya International Bank using feedlot facilities as collateral.

Business to Business Discussion/Linkage between PVPs and CAHWS in the Southern Cluster

To further strengthen the relationships between PVPs and CAHWS and assure better and more accessible service to animal health products and services, a B2B event was conducted this quarter in Southern cluster. The team aimed to increase local demand through more permanent and sustainable linkages between PVPs and CAHWS. Historically, the lack of legal and licensed veterinary drugs, and equipment suppliers, caused CAHWs and pastoralist households to rely on illegally traded drugs as the only option. Six PVPs from Moyale Oromiya and Somali region: Dodo, Hiwot, Dirre, Dr. Golo, Harar and Yenya were linked and strengthened their relationships with the CAHWs through group and one-on-one discussions, exchanging addresses and contacts. Some PVP owners agreed to credit or rent drugs and equipment to CAHWs respectively in order to alleviate the main constraint that the CAHWs are facing in terms of lack of operational money. Furthermore, CAHWs and government animal health workers shared experiences and discussed issues that allowed refreshing their training during the B2B session. Finally, both Somali and Oromia regional government representatives noted the issues mentioned during the B2B meeting and committed to contribute towards the improvement of the business environment for the future development of the market for animal health products and services.

Business to Business Forum Between Livestock Traders and Commercial Abattoirs in the Eastern Cluster

The B2B forum aims to create constant market linkages between livestock traders involved in commercial off-taking in Siti zone and commercial slaughterhouses in Addis Ababa, Modjo, Debreziet and Adama. The workshop brought together local livestock traders, large livestock exporters and abattoirs in the Dire Dawa Siesta Hotel. The one-day event was jointly organized by PRIME and the AGP-LMD Project. 35 participants from the private sector and government officials attended the B2B event. LMD managed to motivate four export abattoirs, representatives from the Ethiopian Meat and Dairy Institute as facilitators, four major live animal exporters and two government officials to take active part in this meeting. PRIME on the other hand invited and facilitated the presence of 22 local livestock traders and exporters, most of which are PRIME destocking contractors operating in the Siti zone.

Key Result 1.4: Effective Emergency Response Protects Pastoralists' Assets

Emergency Livestock Of-take in Collaboration with Livestock Trading Enterprises in the Siti Zone of ESRS

As the drought situation in Siti Zone continued during Quarter 15, livestock markets declined and demand continued to dwindle with the deterioration of the quality of large animals offered. To preserve the value of the livestock as the primary pastoralist asset and to stimulate the market, PRIME used supplemental funds received from USAID in order to develop additional activities: PRIME implemented a continuation of the livestock off-take activity which was successfully implemented in Q13 in collaboration with the local traders in the Zone.



During the quarter PRIME published a call for expression of interests from all registered and licensed livestock trading enterprises to participate in commercial off-take of small ruminant livestock from clearly determined drought affected markets in Siti Zone to increase their interest to continue and increase trade of animals from the affected areas during the drought. The subsidy level and intention is for the livestock traders to be able cover the extraordinary costs of transporting, loading and unloading, as well as conditioning of drought-affected animals. Reviewing the 2015 destocking activity, the Regional, Zonal and Woreda level Government supported the activity after the success of past commercial destocking activity. Two discussion workshops were conducted on which 37 livestock trading enterprises participated in preparation for the activity. 23 livestock traders submitted their expressions of interest and 21 livestock traders ultimately signed the destocking service agreements with Mercy Corps to be able to claim a subsidy of 250 birr per sheep or goat verifiably purchased on six primary markets in Siti and traded away from the Zone. The total contracted subsidy ceiling was set at 19000 shoats through the end of June 2016. As a result, 20 livestock traders performed well and accomplished destocking of 18000 sheep and goats, or 96% of the targeted number during April, May and June 2016. During the destocking activity period the contracted traders shuttled between the six primary markets in Siti zone and traded with small scale fattening groups, producers and brokers

while supplying six abattoirs and exporters in Dire Dawa, Jijjiga, Babile Adama, Modjo and Debrazeit. While traders were continuing to collect and trade animals destocked, PRIME team monitored the progress and conducted ear notching, marking and documenting of each transaction and assessed the impact this activity has on local markets and pastoralists. The PRIME team found that subsidy had again shown positive impact on the depressed markets and stimulated the work of local traders, brokers, exporters, small businesses like local restaurants, small shops all of which would traditionally reduce their activities in the times of drought. The price of shoats steadily improved on the affected and targeted markets, preserving the value to the pastoral household and connections between livestock traders and abattoirs improved. In many cases the business practices of small scale livestock traders changed and the subsidy gave them opportunities to keep records, improved their business skills, exposed them to the value of identifying animals for traceability. Some of the livestock traders established holding grounds and recruited unemployed youth for conditioning of the purchased animals. The below table shows in detail the performance of each contracted trader on the markets they committed to operate on.

S/N	Livestock Traders/cooperative enterprises	Contract ceiling/private entity	No of shoats destocked	Source of animals/Markets	Destocked animals marketed to
1	Girma G/medhin	1000	1000	Erer	Mojo Export Abattoir
2	Dahir Abdi Omer	500	500	Erer	Elfora Export Abattoir
3	MHHE	900	900	Erer, Shinile	Mark.Cooperative Jijjiga
4	Mohamed Haji Omer	900	900	Denbel, Shinile	Organic Abattoir
5	Abdulahi Omer Abdi	900	900	Denbel, Shinile	Organic Abattoir
6	Omer Abdi Ahmed	900	900	Denbel	Organic Abattoir
7	Mohamed Ahmed Olhaye	1000	1000	Denbel Shinile	Organic Abattoir
8	Ali Suge Dirir	1500	1500	Denbel Shinile	Elfora Export Abattoir
9	Dayah Livestock Marketing	900	900	Denbel and Shinile	Livestock Cooperative
10	Jamila Samire Suban	900	900	Denbel	Elfora Export Abattoir
11	Omer Elmi Haddi	1000	1000	Denbel Shinile, Hadegala	Nogob Livestock Coops
12	Yusuf Abdi Arde	1000	1000	Denbel	Ali Hussein Exp. Comp.
13	Mohamud Mumin Habane	900	0		
14	Anfa Livestock Trader	900	900	Erer and Biki	Elfora export abattoir
15	Aden Mo'min Livestock trader	900	900	shinile, Damble and Hadegala	Live. Mark.Cooperative
16	Siti Livestock Marketing	1000	1000	Shinile, Hadegala	Organic Export Abattoir
17	Haji Farid Abedid	900	910	Erer, Afdem and Maesso	Organic Export Abattoir

18	Oumer Girre	900	900	Afdem Maesso and	Organic Export Abattoir
19	Mohamed Osman	900	900	Shinile and Erer	Organic Export Abattoir
20	Abdi Elmi Jibrel	300	300	Hadagala	Elfora Export Abattoir
21	Abdi Rahman Ahmed	900	900	Erer	Livestock Cooperative
	Total	19000	18110		

Increasing Access to Veterinarian Inputs through Restricted Value Vouchers in Collaboration with PVPs in Siti Zone

To assist pastoralist households in preserving their livestock during the drought and to stimulate the local market and supply of veterinarian products, PRIME continued its Restricted Value Vouchers for Veterinarian Products activity in collaboration with the private PVPs in Siti Zone. This activity allowed pastoralists to purchase “over the counter” veterinary products such as parasite control products and mineral and vitamin supplements in order to increase the resistance of livestock to other management and infectious diseases that can be expected to increase their toll on animals during extended droughts. In preparation for the activity the PRIME team conducted discussions with regional and district level administration and conducted all necessary steps for targeting and selecting the voucher scheme benefiting households. PRIME set up parameters and facilitated selection of kebeles by the woredas administrations depending on degree of severity of the drought. Six additional local staff were recruited for this targeting effort, trained and deployed to work with existing PRIME teams from Mercy Corps and ACPA. 66 kebeles were selected and 66 selection committees were established and trained on selection criteria for households to benefit from the activity. The criteria for beneficiary selection included household economics and other social vulnerabilities. PRIME conducted discussion workshop on modalities, voucher redemption schemes for all interested PVPs and called for expressions of interest. Based on interest and eligibility, 14 PVPs signed restricted voucher redemption contracts with PRIME and prepared to meet the demand from the households to provide products in exchange for the vouchers. In the meantime, PRIME started the vouchers’ distribution to the targeted 6,000 households in the 66 selected kebeles. PRIME teams distributed vouchers to 5,896 households with each household receiving vouchers of a total value of 300 ETB, value which was calculated to be able to assure products for preventive treatment of 25 heads of sheep and goats under the going retail prices of the products in the region. During the targeting PRIME also conducted an educational campaign to explain the modalities and limitations of the vouchers utilization and also distributed a leaflet to each recipient explaining the correct handling of some of the external parasites treatment products in order to prevent hazards to human health and the environment. Benefiting households could use the voucher immediately, either individually or through a delegated CAHW. The vouchers are valid for purchasing the drugs from the PRIME-approved list so that pastoralists are able to use them through full recovery of their flocks from the impact of drought.

The list of PVPs who signed voucher redemption contract and committed to adhering to the principles and rules of the activity in terms of pricing and receiving the vouchers from the recipient households in the prescribed way is included in the table below.

Name of PVP	Location	Areas of operation
Dambal PVP (Abdikarim Yahye)	Dambal	Dambal
Siyad Mohammed PVP	Samakab (Dambal)	Dambal
Habo PVP	Dire Dawa	Shinile and Erer
Farhan Aden PVP	Erer	Erer
Iman PVP	DD	Hadegala
Khair PVP	Shinile	Shinile
Hiwot PVP	Erer	Erer
Hadegala PVP	Hadegala	Hadegala
Farhan Tayib PVP	Ayshia	Hadegala and Shinile
Berwako PVP	Shinile	Shinile
Badbaado PVP	Fafan	Afdem/Maesso
Mulu PVP	Mullu	Afdem/Maesso
Biki PVP	Biki	Biki/Afdem
Erer PVP	Erer	Erer and Afdem

The actual efficiency of utilization of the restricted vouchers, the effectiveness of the activity in supporting the most vulnerable households preserving the health of their livestock, the effect of the activity on the expansion of animal health services in the affected areas and overall efficiency of the activity will be reported in the PRIME Year 4 Report.

Support to the Somali Regional State Authorities in the emergency Fodder Transportation from Gode to 10 kebeles in Three Woredas of Siti Zone

In March 2016, the Ethiopian Somali Regional Government purchased a large quantity of fodder from several agriculture cooperatives located in Shebele Zone along the Shebele river. The ESRS Government made a pledge to the humanitarian and development agencies operating in the region to assist with the transportation of the fodder purchased from the Shebele Zone to the drought affected areas in Siti Zone. PRIME reacted to this call and rented 10 trailer trucks to transport 480 MT of dry Sudan grass and deliver to 10 kebeles in the Siti zone located in Shinile, Hadegala and Ayshia woredas. The fodder distribution to the affected households was conducted by the kebele administrations and as a result 1037 households were able to obtain supplement fodder for their herds as emergency assistance.

Woreda	Kebele	Number of benefiting households			Remarks
		Male headed	Female headed	Total	
Shinile	Gaad	80	77	157	The fodder was distributed immediately after unloading at the site
	Harawa	99	21	120	
	Kalabaydh	72	34	106	
	Degahjabis	72	22	94	
Hadegala	Biyo	48	32	80	

Ayshia	Gara'a				Proposed site for fodder transportation by the regional government was Gurgur Kebele but changed by the district level administration to Hadegala kebele
	Hadegala	72	37	109	
	Omar Guluf	69	24	93	The fodder was distributed immediately after unloading at the site
	Lasma'an	43	40	83	
	Biyo Kabobe	75	36	111	
	Biyo Didle	50	34	84	
Total	680	357	1037		

Increasing Access to Veterinarian Inputs through Restricted Value Vouchers in Collaboration with PVPs in the Afar Zone 3

Similar to the activity conducted in Siti zone, PRIME implemented this activity as a direct result of the cost extension received from USAID for emergency interventions in the drought affected areas of Afar Zone 3. Discussions were conducted with all levels of Afari Regional Government including the Woredas Administrative councils and PADOs to select kebeles, beneficiary targeting, voucher distribution, the role of government, the role of PVPs, and areas of cooperation. After these coordination discussions, the selected woreda PADOs identified most affected kebeles and assigned targeting committees constituting of 5 to 6 members from different segments of the community (development agents, elders, women's representative, Kebele chairman and clan leader) in each kebele.

Simultaneously, formal, licensed and interested PVPs in the five targeted woredas were briefed about PRIME's restricted value veterinary voucher scheme and their proposed role in the intervention. PVPs interested to participate, expressed their interest in written form. The PRIME EMD and legal teams developed the voucher redemption contract format and collected legal documents from the interested PVPs in April 2016, after which contracts for voucher redemption were signed with six eligible, able and interested PVPs in Awash Fentale, Argoba, Dulesa and Gewane woredas.

Based on the set criteria for beneficiary targeting, kebeles having large number of households, and large number of livestock were the focus: Awash Fentale, Dulesa, Argoba and Gewane woredas selected **5** kebeles, **9** kebeles, **11** kebeles and **5** kebeles respectively for beneficiary targeting. After the kebele targeting PRIME targeted 1500 households per woreda. During targeting of beneficiaries within the kebele, PRIME closely monitored the process and provided support for the targeting committees. Following the targeting, distribution of vouchers was conducted for 5955 recipient beneficiary households. Before distributing the vouchers to each beneficiary, beneficiaries were given an orientation on the use of the vouchers, the kind of veterinary products they can buy with the vouchers and the communication and/or feedback processes in case of failure to meet the requirements by all parties involved in the system. The list of kebeles and the number of targeted households is shown in the table below.

Woreda	Kebele	Number of households
Dulessa	Kefis Idoli	190
	Dire	75
	Burtali	190
	Tirtira	200
	Gerbuhafe	200
	Hugub	190
	Eski lele	190
	Hurunto Kelala	190
	Dulessa	75
Awash	Dudub	300
	Sabure	300
	Boloita	300
	Doho	300
	Kebena	285
Argoba	Gachenie	100
	Abali	146
	Suf ager	148
	Goza	148
	Chisa	149
	Debreko	148
	Geberoch	149
	Koka	130
	Lay Metekleya	149
	Tach Metekleya	148
	Cheno	85
	Gewane	Igile
Gebeyabora		300
Gewane		500

PVP's name	Woreda	Vouchers redeemed in Q15
Sofi Veterinary pharmacy	Awash	512
Lucy Veterinary pharmacy	Awash	325
Abenet veterinary pharmacy	Argoba	353
Selam veterinary pharmacy	Dulesa	660
Awash Veterinary pharmacy	Awash	250
Total vouchers redeemed		2100

As a result of this intervention, in Quarter 15, 4,500 targeted households were able to purchase the veterinary products from the approved list to treat their animals, or 60% from the original plan. The households that used their vouchers procured products valued in total at 1,350,000 ETB.

Another objective of this activity is to improve the soundness of the market system for veterinarian products in the targeted areas of Afar Zone 3. Due to this intervention, three veterinary pharmacies that previously operated illegally and inconsistently, were officially registered and licensed. Achieving the objectives of improving the market systems by crowding in market actors in this value chain will enhance the service to the community. Those woredas that did not have any registered PVPs in their areas before the activity now have at least one.

In the past, due to regular free distribution of drugs in Afar Zone 3 by different organizations and the local government, the pharmacies were bankrupted, forced to close and were in no way encouraged to continue their business. Due to the PRIME voucher intervention, they are seeing a business opportunity and some of them are actively thinking to expand their business. Furthermore, they introduced supplements like vitamins and minerals that are new to the community which will create a new awareness on how to maintain the livestock body condition in times of insufficient food supply (stress). The PVPs are working with animal health workers: eight CAHWS were participating in the scheme. Some of the results observed during the intervention include: (1) enhanced capacity of PVPs; (2) introduction of new types of legally registered veterinarian products and nutritional supplements; (3) market linkage between households and PVPs improved; (4) increased capacity of CAHWs in providing service for the communities.

Emergency Livestock Of-take in Collaboration with Livestock Trading Enterprises in the Afar Zone 3

This activity, similar to the one in Siti zone, was implemented as part of the PRIME emergency drought interventions. Due to larger offer (excess supply) from sellers (pastoralists) and lack of interest from the buyers off-take rate and volume of transaction in livestock, trade declined during the first half of 2016 in drought-affected areas. PRIME developed a livestock off-take activity to be implemented through destocking subsidy to the traders purchasing livestock from the affected markets. The initial objective of the destocking activity was to support destocking of 10000 heads of shoats from six targeted markets (Awash 7, Werer, Debel, Gewane, Dulessa and Argoba). The actions for the implementation of this activity during Quarter 15 included:

- Published call for expression of interest by livestock traders operating in the affected markets;
- Conducting informative meeting for the interested traders and further explanation of the activity proposed;
- Identification of eligible livestock trading companies based on eligibility criteria only, without ranking and signing destocking service contracts;.
- Development of market schedule and off-take purchase arrangements with destocking contractors based on their business plans;
- Monitoring and verification of shoats off-take purchase from targeted market and loading to outside intervention area;
- Collecting and verification of sales documents for further review and assessment of market variables and conditions

The contracted total off-take quota through the end of June 2016 was 7500 shoats. Eight eligible livestock trading enterprises signed the contracts and conducted the off-taking in collaboration

with 48 local small traders and collectors. It is estimated that no less than 2,500 pastoralist households benefited from this market opportunity. A total of 5736 shoats valued at 4,302,000 ETB were destocked as part of this activity, purchase from targeted markets and loaded to terminal markets, abattoirs and feedlots. The Commercial Livestock Off-take Purchase Summary in Afar Zone 3 through quarter 15 is in the table below:

Livestock Trader	Targeted Market					Total off-take Purchase
	Awash	Dulesa	Gewae	Amibara	Argoba	
Taye Gossaye	393		304	303		1000
Yusuf Mohamed	176			824		1000
Ibrahim Ahmed		350			650	1000
Hamda Tulu	370		150	480		1000
Alemzewed Mahari	200			110		310
Zekaria Mohamed	163		352	107		622
Mohamednur Aliyu						
Tumim Gelgelo	330		200	274		804
Total Purchase	1632	350	1006	2098	650	5736

During the intervention the performance of Sugum rain started improving and significantly contributed in the improvement of feed and water availability in the targeted area. One of the main cause for the failure of targeted markets was lack of demand and limited market participants. Following this intervention the demand has changed from low to high. Given the high demand and relatively good price offered for shoats by end market buyers and abattoirs during late May and early June 2016, the off-take subsidy was determined to have fulfilled its purpose and no further extension was conducted due to the normalization of livestock markets in Afar Zone 3. The price of shoats increased by 10% to 20%: during the months of May and June the demand on the markets increased to pre-drought levels which indicated that the intervention was successful in providing increased demand and therefore prices for the producers. Approximately 2,500 pastoralist households from targeted areas sold two shoats and on average and it is estimated that each household received 1000 to 1500 ETB from these destocking sales.

Most of the resources for this destocking activity came from the livestock trading enterprises which improved their linkage with the markets. This good market relationship between local market participants (pastoral and non-pastoral producers, collectors, small traders and holding compound renters) and larger traders and feedlot operators (Contractors) established in challenging market times increase mutual confidence and relationships that will continue. By passing through formal and legal livestock market operation, contractors have actively participated in all targeted markets and paid 22,662 ETB in government taxes. This significantly contributes to the local economy and strengthens public institutions' operational capacity while strengthening the livestock market operation and development. As off-take rate of targeted area is enhanced; pressure on available feed and water resources is reduced.

IR1 Priorities in Q16

During the last Quarter of Year 4, PRIME will focus on following up on the market systems strengthening activities conducted since the beginning of PRIME in order to maximize the

effects of improved market relationships brought about from the business expansions in all market systems pertaining to the livestock and its competitiveness: (1) animal health services and products; (2) dairy; (3) live animals trade; (4) animal feed and fodder.

As the challenging effects of the drought experienced by the PRIME recipients and impact household beneficiaries decline, PRIME will continue to support market systems building for increased resilience. During this drought, one of the most severe ever in the PRIME target areas it was proven that investments in economic and market development, natural resources relevant to the livestock industry and value addition to livestock increases resilience of the pastoral communities. As it is expected that another climate influencing event (La Niña) may produce modest to severe drought condition in some regions in the PRIME southern operational cluster during Quarter 17, PRIME will continue to vigilantly monitor and appropriately react by stepping up market based emergency activities in the livestock-related value chains.

Regular implementation of PRIME activities in all clusters will continue during Quarter 16. While it is expected that most of the Cost Shared Business Expansion Grants (implemented through IIF and IR1 funding) will gradually be completed during Quarter 16 and 17, PRIME will continue focusing on adding value to the new investments done by the enterprises in the supported livestock related value chains. Those value chains include: (1) animal Health Products and Services; (2) Livestock production and trade; (3) Milk production and trade; (4) Animal feed and fodder production and trade. The follow up on those activities will include:

1. Further improvement of trade and market linkages established and expanded through the investments leveraged;
2. Introduction and development of new business and marketing practices;
3. Support expansion of the market base for all value chain core participants and supporting functions;
4. Support the improvement of business environment and integrative linkages to other PRIME and other stakeholders IRs and objectives.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

PRIME focuses on enhancing pastoralist's adaptation to climate change by improving early warning systems, governance and technologies that can support decision-making towards climate adaptation. This includes improving livelihood-related decision-making towards climate change adaptation under intermediate results 1 and 3, focused on livestock productivity and livelihood diversification respectively. Resilience will be strengthened through participatory rangeland management focused on strengthening customary and formal government institutional capacities and securing inclusive use and management rights of communal lands.

Key result 2.1: Improved Science and Information for decision-making

Website development for the regional DPFSPCO to strengthen access to Early Warning Information around climate and other hazards/crises

The website development for the regional DPFSPCO office has been ongoing since last year and has not made any progress in this reporting quarter. Even though the design and testing its functionality through a rented temporary address (<http://adpfspco.fidelat.com>) was completed in the previous quarter, getting a permanent domain from ethiotelecom has hindered its completion. The website developer is facilitating the domain name registration for the regional DPFSPCO from ethiotelecom. According to him, the website will be completed and can be accessed on the intranet as soon as the domain name registration is completed.

Training on Basic Data Collection and Dissemination Techniques for Kebele Early Warning Committee Members

Training on basic early warning data collection and information dissemination techniques was given for 66 (47 Men, 19 Women) KEWCMs which were extracted from 30 kebeles of all six woredas. The first training was conducted from May 26-27, 2016 for trainees from Amibara, Gela'alu, and Gewane woredas; & the second training was conducted on the next two consecutive days from May 28-29, 2016 for trainees from Awash Fentale, Dulessa, and Argoba woredas. The trainees were KEWC members that includes kebele based Development Agents (DAs), Health Extension Workers, school directors, and community representatives. From each kebele two participants were selected, thus a total of 10 KEWCMs and 1 woreda PADO EW expert have attended the training.

The training was aimed to help the revitalization of EW data collection and dissemination to woreda DPP desks, and in return the dissemination of available EWI/advisories to the community. Therefore at this first phase of the training KEWCMs, the trainees were deliberately selected among those community member who are literate and can understand and fill out the monthly data collection formats. The training was facilitated by the regional DPFSPCO EW experts, and woreda DPP EW experts have also assisted the trainees in exercising (group works on filling and understanding) the monthly and weekly data collection format that are currently being used by the DPFSPCO. In addition trainees have also developed an action plan that can assist them in accomplishing their roles in the CbEWS.

Participatory Scenario planning (PSP) workshop and Advisory dissemination

Following the release of seasonal climate forecast by the national meteorology agency, Belg season's PSP workshop has been facilitated on 11th April 2016 at Erer district bringing together 55 participants (10 female) represented from meteorologists, local community, and people from local government departments. The workshop created a space for traditional and scientific forecasters to communicate their respective seasonal forecasts to the workshop participants to discuss on and do scenario planning based on the forecast information. This time the two forecasts, the scientific and traditional forecasts, were found contrasting. From our past experience, most of the time traditional and the scientific forecasts are similar and supportive of each other but unfortunately this season the two forecasts predicted different situation on the Belg rainfall performance.

According to the traditional weather forecaster **Ali Haji's** prediction the Belg season in the area is expected to be characterized by below normal rain fall. He used the indicator of week calendar/ the seven day that they use to name the year according to which 4 years that enter/start by Arbia, Kamis, Sabti and Ahad dates are believed to have below normal rain fall while years

that starts by Isnin, Salasa and Jumma dates are known as Barwako and believed to have above normal rain fall in their forecast system. Hence, according to the traditional forecaster the *Belg* season of 2016 is expected to below normal rain fall.

Whereas according to the national metrology forecast the *Belg* season in Erer area is expected to have normal and above normal rainfall distribution and the forecast also indicated that the El-Niño condition the country has experienced last season is expected to be good for the *Belg* rainfall in our country. Hence, normal to above normal rain fall is expected for the *Belg* season in the area.

Regardless, of the disagreements between the two forecasts the PSP workshop participants have agreed to develop advisories mainly on the basis of the scientific forecasts prepared the advisories accordingly. The advisories were finally compiled by the early warning committee in collaboration with the experts of the local Gov't partners in locally understandable Somali language and the advisory dissemination plans have also been prepared for each kebele located in Erer rangeland system and distributed.



Advisory template distribution to facilitators at Erer for wider information sharing

Key Result 2.2: Increase capacity for effective governance for climate resilience

Material support to Afar regional DPFSPCO to strengthen Disaster Response Capacities and coordination

The regional disaster prevention, food security programs coordination office (DPFSPCO) is the agency mandated to coordinate responses to various hazards and crises occurring in the region. Strengthening the office's disaster response and coordination capacities has been the critical element of PRIME's support. To improve its capacity to coordinate the current drought response and improve climate information sharing both within the office and with other DRR stakeholders, PRIME procured and delivered office furniture and communication equipment to the regional DPFSPCO. The material and equipment include desktop computers, printers, Wi-Fi apparatuses (wireless access points), photo copiers, server and hub, LCD projector with pointer, office chairs, guest chairs, office tables, document shelves, flipchart stands, and television with satellite receiver. The support also includes covering the cost of installation and configuration of the communication equipment which is currently being facilitated with the support from CARE Addis IT team in estimating the cost of the task and related issues.

Supporting multi-agency seasonal assessment of "Sugum" season across all zones of Afar region

In this quarter the regional DPFSPCO office requested PRIME for financial support for the regional level multi-agencies 2016 *Sugum/Belg* season assessment. Based on the request the

project has provided financial contribution to support the assessment however, the office has later on returned the money acknowledging the project for the support and saying they have got money to cover the whole cost of the assessment from other program/project in the region.

The assessment was planned from June 6 to 26, 2016 in 20 woredas of all zones of the region. The assessment aimed to assess the performance of the rainy season, livelihood condition of communities, and food security situation, among others, after the cessation of the *Sugum/Belg* rain in the region. The assessment used to provide information on the status of food security in the region for decision making, and PRIME has been supporting such kind of assessments for the past two and half years.

Similarly, support has also been given to Liben woreda of Guji zone in Southern cluster for 2016 *Ganna* season pre-harvest assessment, aimed at assessing the performance of the Ganna rain and the food security situation in the woreda. The assessment report indicated that the Ganna rainfall was characterized by late onset and early cessation that created great impact mainly on crop production. Accordingly, the assessment has reported an estimated loss of about 73% of crop production and as a result about 60907 people including 2054 pregnant and lactating women and 3468 children under 5 will require food assistance (including supplementary foods) for the period from July 1 to December 31, 2016. While this is specific to Liben woreda of Guji zone, the zonal level assessment was also conducted and verified by a multiagency team from regional and federal levels during the same period and this assessment also indicated that about 129000 people from 4 woredas (Liben, G/Dola, S/Boru & Girja) of Guji zone will need food assistance. This includes the current 80,903 beneficiaries of this government assistance.

Besides supporting this seasonal assessment PRIME has also been tracking weekly trigger indicators such as condition of rainfall, pasture, water, milk production, feed availability, terms of trade, mobility patterns, livestock body conditions, crop condition, unexpected shocks and general food security situation. The trigger indicators were also showing decreasing livestock price and increasing grain price, shortage of pasture in lowlands and mid highland woredas, with poor crop performance particularly in Liben, G/dola, S/boru and Girja woredas of Guji zone.



Rangeland council members' field visit to Halaidege and Arba prosopis clearing sites

Support regular rangeland councils' and multi stakeholders' review and reflection fora

During the reporting quarter PRIME continued supporting regular rangeland councils' dialogues and review meetings in all the five rangeland systems of Afar (namely Awash Fentale, Amibara, Gewane-gelalo, Dulessa and Argoba) and in five rangeland systems of Southern cluster (namely Dire, Gomole, Malbe, Dida and Woyama).

In Afar, the councils' meeting of the 5 rangeland systems were conducted from 26 April to 27 May 2016, each for two consecutive days at Gacheni, Awash 7 kilo, Werer, Gewane and Dulessa towns respectively. 138 participants (22 female and 116 men) including members of rangeland management councils, Pastoralist Agriculture Development offices' experts and district Natural Resource Management experts participated in the meetings. They exclusively discussed the natural resource management activities PRIME has been supporting in their respective rangeland units, reviewed their progress to date, and identified priority intervention areas for the next quarter. Among others, rangeland council members' performance, endorsement of the draft rangeland management plans, management of prosopis clearing sites and identifying and designating dry season reserve sites were the key points discussed. Participants of Amibara visited sites where prosopis is cleared off and were encouraged by the regeneration of the native species.

Similarly, the five aforementioned rangeland systems conducted their review and reflection meetings at different sub-rangeland units. The following table summarizes the discussion points:

Rangeland system	Sub rangeland unit	Discussion points and activities undertaken
Dire	Romso and Melbana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The elders identified expansion of farmland, invasive and non-palatable species, inappropriate settlement and water point development as their major concern affecting the productivity of their rangeland. - They agreed to strengthen and reinforce all communal enclosures - Set up by laws that protect the use of resources before dry season and ensure use rights of other community - 8ha of rangeland have been rehabilitated through selective bush thinning at Danbala-dheibayu communal enclosure of Dire rangeland with active involvement of community (52 male and 37 female)
Gomole	Haro-bake)	
Malbe	El-waye	
Dida	Dhadu, Ilmaru, Qare Gutu, Dibbe re'ee and Awaye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up meetings were held at five places; community decided and agreed to strengthen communal enclosures at Dhadu, Qare gutu (120ha), Awaye (85ha), Dibbe re'ee (52ha) and Ilmaru (30ha); the areas have also been selected. - For those communal enclosures selected, hand tools have been distributed - have cleared 10 ha of land with the participation of 100 people (51 male and 49 female), 349 meters soil and water conservation measures were rehabilitated and - 500 meters of enclosure were fenced with active participation of local community free of any payment

Woyama	Bede, Gofa,Raro, Borbor, Wachile and Orotore reras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 134 male and 12 female participants gathered at four different sites - Discussed how to speed up rangeland rehabilitation activities as identified in their previous plans. They still wanted to focus on selective bush thinning and strengthening communal enclosures - 18ha of range land rehabilitation is identified and started.
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Community dialogues at mataarba (left) and Wachile (right)

Key Result 2.3: Implementation of climate solutions

Supporting the restoration and rehabilitation of rangelands

Rangeland restoration through prosopis clearing and management: As part of the rangeland rehabilitation initiative, PRIME continued supporting communities’ prosopis clearing and management initiatives in Afar. During the reporting period 266ha (211ha in Halaydege, 45ha in Andido and 10ha in Arba) of grazing lands severely invaded with *prosopis* has been cleared from February 15 to May 17, 2016 and a total of 253 community members (133 male and 120 female) participated in the clearing activity for 42 working days. PRIME provided its front loader machine with operator and fuel/oil, and lunch allowances and technical support to communities on the public work days and the district pastoral agriculture development office has also supported the activity by assigning a focal person that will follow up, mobilize, and facilitate the day to day implementation of the activity. The activity was planned to continue in Bonketo-Molale grazing unit of Gewane-Gelalu rangeland system but because of a heavy rain and also long overdue maintenance requirement for the loader machine the clearing activity was interrupted.



Prosopis clearing activity in Halaydegie



Halaydegie grazing area after the regeneration of lost grass and other species

The head of Argoba Woreda PADO visited PRIME NRM activities in early June and met with communities in Manikorikoria, Marike and Argoba sub-rangeland units that are working on rangeland restoration activities in their villages. He was impressed by the work the communities were doing through the support and facilitation of PRIME project in the area and made an encouraging speech and of orientation on the way forward for some of the remaining tasks like fencing, area enclosure, reseeding, hay making, etc. to about 207 community members in these areas.

Haro-bake catchment area restoration through biological conservation measures: Last year, PRIME supported the rehabilitation of Haro bake micro-dam to improve its water holding capacity, expanding its reservoir and strengthening and upgrading the spillways and the embankment. However, there are other important environmental protection works in the catchment area of the water point to reduce erosion and minimize the amount of silt deposits entering to the reservoir of the micro-dam every season. During this reporting period the project together with government and community partners supported planting different multipurpose grasses and fodder species to stabilize the soil bunds and half-moon micro catchment structures previously constructed and the embankment of the micro-dam (about 20ha of land). Among the different types of grasses and fodder species planted, the main ones were Vetiver grass (2133kg), Vetch grass (103kg), Rhoades grasses (29kg) and Cowpeas (80kg). These species are expected to improve the vegetation cover of the catchment areas and reduce soil erosion by anchoring the soil and thereby reduce run-off and the amount of silt deposits getting into the reservoir of the dam. The planted grasses and fodder species have already germinated and establishing well on the bunds and micro-catchment structures.

Similarly, other rangeland restoration activities such as construction of physical soil and water conservation structures have also been supported to improve the productivity of the rangeland in Muli, Afdem, Erer, Babile Somali, Babile Oromiya and Gashamo rangeland systems in Eastern cluster. Members of the rangeland councils, PRIME technical team and government partners continuously try to have active participation and engagement of respective community members on rangeland management activities including priority identification and planning process to empower the user communities throughout the implementation processes. Communities, seeing

the results produced by different activities are showing increased commitment in the rangeland restoration and enhancement works. During the reporting quarter, in Eastern cluster alone about **1165ha** of rangeland has been rehabilitated through different physical conservation measures such as soil and stone bunds, hill side terraces, check dams, half-moon micro-basins, improved pits and area enclosures through the support of the project. The following table summarizes the type and quantity of different restoration activities accomplished across the three regions rangelands during the reporting quarter:

Cluster	Rangeland	Extent and Rehabilitation technologies applied	Rangeland rehabilitated (ha)
Eastern	Mulli (Kurfasawa sub-rangeland units)	- 6.9km Soil bund - 7.6km fence - 65 point check dams for gullies treatment - 1,610 improved pit - 1550 half-moon micro-basins	200
	Mulli (Mencha sub-rangeland unit)	- 4.5km soil bund, - 105 check dams for gully treatment - 4.5km stone faced soil bunds, - 800 half-moon micro-basins, - 0.97km stone faced terraces, - 7.45km fence around the delineated area closure site	300
	Erer-Gotha (Karabiyo)	- 3.38km Soil bund - 3.98km Hillside terracing - Gully treatment of 69 check dams - 1.025km stone bunds	210
	Gashamo-Daror	- 3.5km soil bund, - 2.5km water diversion channels, - 300 gully check dams and control points - Area enclosures	255
	Babile Somali (Dakata and Erer)	Area enclosure	200
Afar	Argoba	Area enclosure with soil and water conservation measures within it.	280
	Amibara (Prosopis clearing)	Prosopis clearing	266
South	Filtu (Malkalabi)	Area enclosures	35
	Dirre (Danbala Dhibayu)	Selective bush thinning	8
	Dheeda Dida	Selective bush thinning	10
Total			1764ha

Hay making training for elders and rangeland council members of Dire dheeda: As the reporting period is during the main rainy season ‘Gana’ in Borena, PRIME promoted hay making practices by harvesting and storing of grasses for dry season use. PRIME organized trainings and awareness-creation events to encourage pastoralists and agro-pastoralists on fodder saving (hay making) techniques particularly on communal enclosures (*Kallos*) in Dire rangeland. 40 community elders and rangeland council members (13 of them women) from 4 sub-rangeland units of Dire grazing system “*Reeras*” namely Danbala-dhibayu, Hara-alo, Annole and Melbana participated in the training. Similar training has been given in Wader rangeland system in Guji zone mainly for Social analysis and action (SAA) group members in 6 kebeles namely Heba,

Anchoka, S/Lagu, Tulam, Derba and S/Garbi. 47 people (7 of them female) have participated on the three-day training.

The training enabled the participants to improve their traditional ways of pasture management learning how to save fodder for a long period without losing its nutrients (hay making time), and how to apply cut and carry system or using directly in regulated way without causing overgrazing and degradation in communal enclosure sites. After the training the participants have set up action plans for their respective areas (enclosure sites in their respective sub-rangeland units) to harvest and save the fodder starting from early July 2016 using the techniques they have learned during the training.

Support for Local SAA Discussion Groups to Facilitate Regular Monthly Meetings in Afar: In Afar cluster there are seven SAA groups with 165 members (102 men, 63 women) in three woredas: Argoba (3) Amibara (2) Awash (2). Members of these discussion groups have been making regular monthly discussions for the past one year to bring behavioral and attitudinal change on prioritized socio-cultural and behavioral constraints to their adaptation practices. In order to create better and conducive environment for the SAA groups' regular meetings the project has provided them with materials and refreshment support for four monthly discussions. However, some of the items the groups have requested such as 'savings books' and 'savings boxes' were delayed until this quarter due to delayed procurement processes. The team is working on delivering the remaining items to the groups in order to enhance the already started saving practice and help the initiation of credit services for members while encouraging their engagement in different income generating activities based on their interest and as climate adaptive options/strategies.

Follow up support to the SAA groups: SAA groups established in different rangeland systems (2 in Woyama and 1 in Dheeda Dida) in Southern cluster were followed up and received mentoring support during the reporting period. The members of the groups have developed their individual action plans for additional adaptation practices and livelihood activities outside their normal pastoralism way of production and lifestyle. About twelve strong members of Bura Dhera SAA group in Dheeda Dida rangeland system have successfully implemented their individual action plans that include conserving pasture for hay making, petty trading, livestock fattening, opening bank account and saving money, and livestock trading. Similarly, discussion was held with 23



Improved fodder production plots in Amibara

members of the SAA group (16 female and 7 male) in Woyama (10 from Irdar and 13 from Raro Kebeles) during the reporting period and all indicated that they are implementing at least one of activities in their individual action plans.

Demonstration of Improved Fodder Production in Amibara & Argoba Woredas

This activity was initiated in March 2015 to pilot the promotion of supplementary improved fodder production as a livelihood adaptation practice, and demonstrating fodder cultivation as a climate adaptation strategy. The activity was

planned to be piloted with 60 voluntary households (56 men, 4 women) of Amibara and Argoba woredas. Interested 30 beneficiaries were selected from 4 kebeles (bedulale, worer, Koma gidaro, and Bonta) of Amibara woreda; and 30 beneficiaries were selected from 3 kebeles (Gachine, Sufi ager, and Gozie) of Argoba woreda. Three types of improved fodder seeds (15kg Panicum, 52kg Alfalfa, and 153kg Cowpea) were distributed to the beneficiaries following a cost-sharing approach. The plan was to cultivate the forage by rain-fed farming in Argoba woreda and by irrigation in Amibara woreda. However, due to the failure of the *Belg* rain during 2015 in Argoba woreda, the cultivated fodder plots were affected at its germination stage.

The plots cultivated by irrigation at Amibara woreda were successful. All the beneficiaries in Amibara woreda have got a remarkable result and benefited from the pilot plots. They were able to provide fresh green pasture for their livestock, some of them were also able to generate income by selling fodder to their neighbors, some of them were able to conserve fodder (hay) for dry periods, and even milk production improved for some households according to the information of they provided.

So far, most of those volunteer agro-pastoralist households have been able to harvest twice and a few of them even up to four times. Those who harvested twice were not able to do more due to the shortage of irrigation water during last year's drought. Currently, the forage plots are regenerating again and the households are expecting more harvests in the near future. Most of them have acknowledged the pilot has helped them cope up with the drought, and also their involvement in this activity has helped them understand the benefits of fodder cultivation practices and become familiar with the different fodder species. Thus, they are planning to continue the practice, and even demand has been created with their neighboring agro-pastoralists.



Fodder seeds being distributed

Promoting expansion of Improved Supplementary Fodder Production as a Livelihood Adaptation practice

Following the results of the pilots done in the previous year, the Afar IR2 team decided to scale up the Supplementary fodder production activity with 200 agro-pastoral households in all six woredas during the reporting period. PRIME purchased four types of improved forage seeds that suit the environment in the Afar zone 3 context as recommended by the woredas PADOs. A total of 330kg of improved forage seeds of which 150kg Panicum grass, 80kg Rhodes grass, 50kg Alfalfa, and 50kg Pigeon pea were procured. So far 123.5kg of Panicum, 62kg of Rhodes, 25.25kg of Alfalfa, and 33.5kg of pigeon pea were distributed in Gewane, Gel'alo, Amibara, Awash Fentale and Argoba woredas for about 148 households. The distribution of the seeds in each woreda is presented in the table below:

Woreda/kebele	Quantity of seeds and # of HHs
Gewane (yigile, geledadora, & Bieda kebeles)	77.5 kg for 40 HHs
Gela'alu Woreda (gefrem, debel, & Biedaforo)	60kg for 40 HHs
Amibara Woreda (bedulale)	30.50 kg for 20 HHs
Awash fentale Woreda (doho, sabure, Boloyta, & kebena)	46.25 kg for 38 HHs
Argoba woreda (Gachine, tachmetekeleya, & geberoch)	30 kg for 10 HHs
Total	244.25kg for 148 HHs (113 men, 35 women),

100.50 kg of purchased seed to be allocated for 20 households of Dulessa, 5 households of Awash Fentale, and 30 households of Amibara woreda has not yet been distributed but it is expected to be distributed next quarter. Some of those agro-pastoralist households that have received the seeds have already started sowing it and others are preparing their lands.

Water point (pond) construction to enhance livestock productivity and build climate resilience

In most pastoral areas, scarcity of water affects the well-being of many pastoralists and seriously limits their endeavors for development of livestock and rangeland resources. Considering the severity of the problem of water scarcity, PRIME has continued supporting the development of water points (mainly surface ponds and birkas) that hugely benefit thousands of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities.

In the reporting quarter, construction of two surface water harvesting ponds (one in Afar and one in Somali region) were completed. In Afar Awash rangeland system construction of the Kuutele-Erebe pond was undertaken by a construction company and mobilizing a chain excavator. A 25m long lined inlet canal and silt trap construction and stabilization of the embankment were the key activities besides the excavation of the main reservoir of the pond. The pond has a capacity to harvest about 7,500m³ of water and support 1023 households for 3-4 months during the dry season. The local community has contributed their labor in fencing the water point.



Kuutele-Erebe pond under construction

Similarly, in East cluster one surface water harvesting pond (Dibile pond) was constructed in Kebribeyah rangeland system. The excavation work was done by PRIME's wheel loader supported by rental dump trucks to dispose excavated materials. The pond has a capacity to harvest 14000m³ of water and expected to benefit about 385 households during the dry season. Stabilization works were conducted along the sides of the spillways to support the embankment. During construction of the pond, the community contributed by compacting the embankment. The pond has already started serving the people in the vicinity.



Dibile pond under construction

Sugum/Belg 2016 Rainy Season PSP Advisories Dissemination Support

Following the 2016 *Sugum* season, a PSP workshop was conducted in February 2016 in Awash 7 kilo, where seasonal climate related information and advisories were generated. In this these PSP advisories were disseminated to the community, woreda sector offices, regional bureaus/offices, private business actors, and community based organizations. Specific advisories for each woreda were packaged by IR2 team members and disseminated through official letter communication for relevant government sector institutions (woreda PADO, woreda administration office, woreda health office, woreda education office, woreda water office, regional DPFSPCO, and Semera meteorology directorate), to private business organizations, and to participants of the workshops (DAs, HEWs, schools, etc.).

Range health Monitoring Data Collection

Rangeland health monitoring data was collected from prioritized range sites in Southern cluster with the presence of USFS experts. Field sampling was conducted in the Borena and Guji zones with full participation of SOS Sahel and Mercy Corps staff respectively. Overall, the work included collection of data from plots sampled for *Monitoring Rangeland Health* and ground verification using the method of quick mapping plots for mapping of vegetation types and the state of the rangeland. With this, basic rangeland health monitoring was collected from 41 sites, and the condition of the range and vegetation types were mapped from 20 different sites in the cluster.

Environmental Considerations

In the reporting quarter, PRIME supported rangeland restoration including soil and water conservation and water point development activities that need due considerations on the

environmental aspects of respective sites. Site specific assessments were conducted to plan mitigation measures; environmental screening formats have been used in each of the rehabilitation works supported as an important tool in revealing the main environmental issues in the proposed project area and the way in which they will impact the goals of increased rangeland production and long-term environmental sustainability. With the proposed mitigation measures, the implemented enhancement works were in the negative determination with condition.

Challenges:

- Drought and community migration have affected community based interventions across all the three clusters.
- Budget considerations forced to withdraw from important and key activities prioritized by the community and hence became a challenge to achieve the target set.
- The CCA technical advisor has left the PRIME project and a replacement is sought
- Tension between neighbouring clans in Guji zone has forced the team to stop some activities for some time.

IR2 Priorities for Q16

- Continue supporting rangeland councils regular dialogues, review and reflection meetings
- Facilitate improved access to dry season grazing through communal grazing reserves, hay making and storage.
- Continue support for rangeland restoration activities including strengthening existing reserves ‘Kalos’ and supporting the establishment of new ones.
- Endorsement and signature of rangeland management plans in Southern and Afar clusters
- Strengthening and follow up support to SAA sub-groups
- Facilitate and support SAA core group meetings
- Facilitate rangeland management planning processes in Golbo rangeland system in Southern cluster

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: STRENGTHENED ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS FOR HOUSEHOLDS TRANSITIONING OUT OF PASTORALISM

Key Result 3.1: TOPs employability increased through life skills, financial literacy and Entrepreneurship training



Dressmaking and hairdressing at Moyale TVET

Over 300 new TOPs enrolled in TVETs and attending Short-term vocational training

New cohorts of TOPs are enrolled to attend vocational skill training in different TVETs through PRIME’s short-term vocational scholarship program. During the quarter, 313 young and unemployed TOPs started skills training in auto-driving, carpentry, hair dressing and tailor/garment. In addition, from previously started courses, 238 students completed their training and graduated successfully. Graduated cohorts of TOPs are reporting that they have

obtained jobs and some started their own business that they wouldn't have obtained without the skills training facilitated by PRIME.

Driving skill training in southern cluster: 42 young and unemployed TOPs successfully completed driving skill training at Tasaroba Driving Training Institution. These trainees have acquired standard driving skills that help them obtain decent jobs as driver in labour market. The training has been provided in two categories of driving i.e. Dry Freight- level II and Public- Level I. Following training completion, students were awarded temporary driver licence, pending issuance of regular driver license.



During driving skill training practice in Southern cluster

PWDs graduated from Negelle Polytechnic College: 34 (18 female) people with Disabilities (PwDs) trained in furniture and dress making/garment skills have successfully graduated during this quarter. PRIME supported Guji zone Labor and Social Affairs Office and Negelle Polytechnic College to enroll PWDs from low income families. The training helped them to acquire compatible training of their choice and made them ready to work and earn income.



Graduation ceremony for people with disabilities in Negelle

During the graduation ceremony, ECDD, Mercy Corps, SOS Sahel Ethiopia and government partners organized a telethon aimed at creating awareness and opportunities for the graduates. For the fundraising, graduates exhibited products and furniture they made during the training. By so doing, they were able to raise 38,900 ETB and deposited at their group bank account to startup a business. Negelle Borena Municipality has given work premise and land for PWDs to start their business operation. As a follow-up activity PRIME announced a call for proposal to provide competitive cost sharing grants to strengthen and kick start their own business. Moreover, the second round scholarship program training has been started with 51 students enrolled at Negelle Polytechnic College in plumping, construction, furniture and metal work departments.

Yabello Polytechnic College: PRIME provided scholarship opportunity for 22 (9 female) PWDs to attend training at Yabello Polytechnic college. Eight students are taking training in dressmaking, eight in hairdressing, three carpentry and three in basic computer skill raining.

Moyale TVET College: 42 students enrolled in Moyale TVET in the previous quarter successfully graduated in dressmaking and hairdressing. During the quarter the college enrolled a new cohort of 64 trainees. This latest enrollment is the third cohort since the college started officering these training streams with the supported they obtained from PRIME.

Afar Lucy TVET College: Scholarship for short term skills training for youth with disabilities is successfully underway in Lucy TVET. A total of 39 (5 female) youths are attending the skill training in the field of metalwork.

Short-Term Training Scholarship Program for TOPs (Afar Cluster): In this reporting quarter a second round training was implemented in Afar cluster with 120 trainees enrolled to attain short term skill training in the field of Hair Dressing, Mobile Maintenance, Auto Engine, Sanitary Installation, Furniture Making, Dress Making, Road Construction, Information Communication Technology and Machinery. PRIME has also announced a scholarship grant on computer training and maintenance for 35 Afar women (TOPs) but only 23 applicants were eligible and enrolled. The training started in June and will be completed within 45 days.

Follow up of short-term training scholarship program for TOPs (Afar Cluster): PRIME's Afar cluster followed up and tracked the 120 driving skill training graduates whose training it supported. 71 were certified with driving license and qualified both on computer and field driving skill examinations. The remaining are struggling to secure the driving license and taking the computer examination and practice field driving license from the region Trade, Transport and Industry Bureau. PRIME created linkage with employer enterprises such as Kesem and Tendaho sugar corporations.

Jigjiga Polytechnic College: Short-term skills training for 24 (4 female) youth with disabilities is underway in Jigjiga Polytechnic College. The trainees were enrolled in the field of electronics maintenance and dressmaking which are currently demanded in the market. When the trainees complete their training, they will be organized in MSEs based on their skillset and interest to start their own business. PRIME will follow them up to strengthen business start-up.

Basic Business Skill and Business Development Skill Training for entrepreneurs with disabilities (Afar Cluster): ECDD facilitated a 5-day Basic Business Skill (BBS) and Business Development Skill (BDS) training to 18 (5 female) entrepreneurs with disabilities engaged in small businesses in Afar cluster Amibara woreda. The objective of the training was to equip the trainees with the skills of running business, bookkeeping, and business development.

Competitive grant for Persons with Disabilities cooperative business expansion

ECDD in collaboration with Mercy Corps staff carried out identification of PWD cooperatives and preparation of call for proposal for a competitive grant for business expansion. The entire process for selection of the eligible cooperative is underway.

Facilitation of disability adjustment appliances

ECDD in collaboration with Mercy Corps and SOS Sahel Ethiopia facilitated the provision of disability adjustment appliances. 69 (52 female) trainees with mobility impairment enrolled in Yabello, Negelle, and Moyalle TVET Colleges were provided with different appliance. The cost for the appliances was covered by PRIME with the referral linkage formed with Cheshire Services Ethiopia Hawassa Branch. Accordingly, the following disability adjustment appliances were provided.

Type of appliance	Yabello		Negelle		Moyalle		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Orthopedic Appliance (KAFO and AFO)	1	4	3	11	-	2	4	17
Pair of Crutches	3	3	5	10	-	1	8	14
Orthopedic Shoe	1	4	3	11	-	2	4	17
Mobility tri-cycle	1	2	-	2	-	-	1	4
Total							17	52

Entrepreneurship Incubation Centers' Capacity Assessment (all clusters)

This assessment is aimed at increasing pastoralist communities' awareness on alternative income generation opportunities and business know how through the support of different institutions working on business incubation. The findings from the assessment contribute to program design to improving the livelihoods of people transitioning out of pastoralism.

Policy makers and different stakeholders in Addis Ababa have been contacted. Some of them are Federal Micro and Small Enterprise Development Agency, Ministry of Education, Entrepreneurship Development Center, Federal Technical and Vocational Agency, Oromia Technical and Vocational Agency, FDRE Ministry of Federal and Pastoralist Development Affairs, Oromia Pastoralist Commission. In addition, the assessment includes the views of experts in the three clusters and information pertaining to entrepreneurship incubation centers established by different institutions such as Universities and TVETs located near pastoralist communities. The full report can be found in Annex 1.

Literacy Training (Afar cluster): The general objective of adult literacy training is to establish a well-planned, organized and coordinated adult education system that will provide opportunities to youth and adults to access quality and relevant learning programs to enable them to participate competently in the social, economic and political development of the region.

PRIME has been working on adult literacy in five woredas (Awash Fentale, Amibara, Gala'alo, Dulesa and Argoba) of Afar Zone 3. The number of beneficiaries involved in IFAL adult literacy training this quarter reached 1086 (711 male, 375 female). In this reporting period FSA conducted massive awareness creation and promotion on adult education in those woredas to create a common understanding on the contributions of adult education in accelerating development, creating democratic culture, eradicating poverty. The number of female beneficiaries reached 44% in the past three months which shows improvement over time.

Key Result 3.2: Increased income opportunities for TOPs

Basic Business skill (BBS) training for micro-franchise women

As part of PRIME facilitative approach to enable VSLA members (women) to start income generating activities through a micro-franchising model, a five-day BBS training was facilitated during this quarter. Participants (50 female and 8 male) drawn mainly from VSLAs and Private

Service Providers (PSPs). PRIME outsourced trainers from the Women Innovative Self-help Enterprise (WISE). The following core topics were covered during the training

- Generating and selecting business ideas
- Major considerations and identification of business
- Marketing and networking
- Basic business management skills

After the training, PRIME facilitated market linkages between fast moving goods manufacturers GUTs agro industry and East African Tiger brand (EATB) and District wholesaler (Emiru) to assist the women in starting their micro-franchising business. 40 women (VSLA members) from 7 kebeles in Yabello district have started buying products (home care and food items) from the wholesaler at factory gate price and selling to communities with a decent profit margin. PRIME also facilitated a similar opportunity for women in Somali region. This micro-franchise business is expected to increase the women's income significantly



Micro-franchise women at BBS training - Yabello

PRIME business expansion activity created 50 new jobs in Somali region

In the reporting quarter, apart from temporary jobs created in the livestock off-take activity, several other enterprises supported by PRIME in the Eastern Cluster reported they have created a total of 50 new full-time jobs.

Facilitating Cash Transfer and Financial Literacy Training for Drought Stricken Areas of Siti Zone in ESRS and Zone 3 in Afar Regional State

PRIME received additional funding from USAID to respond to the effects of the drought caused by El Niño in Afar Zone 3 and Siti Zone of Somali region. One of the interventions for drought response is Cash Transfer and Financial Literacy Training. The cash transfer intervention under this Cost Extension targets 5000 pastoralists and households transitioning out of pastoralism (TOPs). Households in the lowest wealth quartile of these communities were the primary targets of the cash transfer intervention. PRIME partnered with Afar MFI and Somali MFI to implement this activity in their respective regions. All targeted households are



Financial literacy training - Afdem

meant to open bank accounts in the respective MFI, attend financial literacy and nutrition training and receive their cash through their bank account with the option to withdraw from nearby MFI branches, mobile banking agents and designated payment outlets. Until end of this quarter 2500 households in Afar zone 3 received two rounds of cash through their conventional bank account while in in Siti zone 833 households received first round cash through conventional

and mobile bank accounts. By the end of August 2016 (Q16) all targeted households will receive three rounds of cash and training. Households will continue to have accounts in these MFIs and can use their bank account for future savings. The cash transfer is expected to reach 23,414 impact beneficiaries. While Mercy Corps leads this activity, PRIME partners ACPA, AISDA and CARE are participating in implementation of this intervention.

Overall Objective and Expected Results Linkage

- Provide unconditional cash grants to beneficiaries living in drought-affected woredas, to enable and encourage them to purchase food for household or agriculture and livestock inputs as needed, thereby protecting livelihood assets.
- Facilitate cash transfers to beneficiaries through bank accounts opened with Somali Microfinance and Afar Microfinance Institutions, enabling an efficient modality for future drought-response transfers and strengthening linkages between emergency and development through market and MFI expansion.
- Facilitate training for cash recipients through MFIs to encourage savings habits; building the absorptive capacity of beneficiaries for future drought.

Progress of Cash transfer and Financial Literacy training in Siti zone: following agreement signing with SMFI, PRIME, in collaboration with target woredas and kebeles administrations completed registration and selection of 2500 households from 3 woredas (13 kebeles). As per the agreement with PRIME, Somali MFI in collaboration with Ethio-Telecommunication Corporation distributed mobile phone with sim card to 2067 beneficiaries, where PRIME cost shared 50% of the price of the mobile phone and SIM card to open Hello Cash mobile banking accounts. The remaining 433 beneficiaries in Mieso woreda (Madane and Gedgus kebeles) opened conventional bank accounts due to the lack of mobile network connectivity in these kebeles.

Alongside accounts opening, Somali MFI provided capacity building and financial literacy training to all the beneficiaries, the objective of the training was preparing the target beneficiaries to utilize the cash for food and felt need of the household. During the financial literacy training, nutrition messages were integrated. Posters, nutrition flyers with cash transfer information and nutrition messages on dietary diversity were designed and distributed to all beneficiaries. Nutrition education sessions, nutrition flyers and posters are all meant to teach households about dietary diversity in order to build a healthy balanced household food basket when buying household food. After account opened and training provided, 833 households received first round of cash through their mobile and conventional bank account. Beneficiaries are able to withdraw cash from SMFI branch and SMFI's HelloCash agents. (See Annex 9 for success story)



Agent paying cash to beneficiaries - Afdem

Progress of Cash transfer and Financial Literacy training in Afar Zone 3: The financial literacy training and cash transfer program was implemented in three woredas of Afar Zone 3: Gewane, Amibara and Dulessa. Afar MFI is the key partner in implementation of the cash intervention

and targeted 2500 households as beneficiaries for the cash transfer. The targeting was conducted in partnership with woreda administration councils, woreda PADOs, kebele administration and community representatives through close follow up and support from PRIME team. In each kebele, a committee of six individuals was assigned to facilitate the targeting activity after orientation from PRIME on the selection criteria and procedures. After targeting was completed, Afar MFI provided financial literacy training to the beneficiary households and Afar MFI opened saving accounts for selected recipients in each household. PRIME released and transferred the amount allotted to each beneficiary to Afar MFI for two consecutive months which the MFI deposited to the beneficiaries saving accounts. The 2500 beneficiaries accessed and withdrew the first and second payments from Afar MFI Awash branch designated payment centers (located in each kebele). The financial literacy training meant to improve beneficiaries' awareness on the importance of saving and the sharia compliant financial services available at Afar MFI. Some beneficiaries kept (saved) some of the cash transfer in their account.

Beneficiaries from ten different kebeles were contacted and interviewed for their use of the cash transfer, dietary diversity and coping strategies at the time of their second cash transfer. PRIME also asked beneficiaries about their satisfaction with the MFI services and other sources of income. During Q16 final results from this baseline and an endline to be collected after the third cash transfer will be presented and included in the PRIME annual report. *See Annex 9 for a success story on beneficiary from Afar.*

Summary of Profile of Cash transfer beneficiaries in Siti Zone

Name of Woreda	Targeted beneficiaries' gender disaggregated data						status of beneficiary HHs					
	# of HH heads			# of HH members (Family Size)			# pregnant mothers	Lactating mother	# of HHs with malnourished under 5 children	PWD	Elderly	Orphan
	FH	MH	Total HHs	F	M	total						
Afdam	584	249	833	2193	1951	4144	69	183	630	91	114	1
Mulu	751	83	834	2519	2374	4893	125	180	551	32	86	118
Erer	470	363	833	1583	1166	2749	122	97	431	43	21	0
Total	1805	695	2500	6295	5491	11786	316	460	1612	166	221	119

Summary of Profile of Cash transfer beneficiaries in Afar Zone 3

Name of Woreda	Targeted beneficiaries' gender disaggregated data						status of beneficiary HHs		
	# of HH heads			# of HH members (Family Size)			# pregnant mothers	# of HHs with malnourished under 5 children	Elderly >55
	FH	MH	Total HHs	F	M	total			
Gewane	185	615	800	1749	1999	3748	95	800	163
Amibara	253	720	1000	2308	2688	4996	66	1000	104
Dulessa	176	524	700	1334	1566	2894	38	700	97
Total	614	1859	2500	5391	6253	11,638	199	2500	364

High lights of overall achievement and impact of cash intervention in Sitti zone and Afar Zone 3:

SOMALI REGION SITI ZONE (AFDEM, MIESO AND ERER)

As a result of the cash transfer and financial literacy training in Siti Zone

- 2500 households got National ID for the first time
- 2067 mobile bank account and 433 have conventional bank account
- 1805 female headed households have cellphones and have access to financial, social and market information saving habits , remittance system in Siti Zone improved
- 24 mobile and agent banking are operational and functional serving the beneficiaries to cash in (deposit) and Cash out (withdraw) anytime.
- 2500 households received first round of cash and two more rounds of cash transfer will be done in the next quarter

AFAR REGION ZONE 3 (AMIBARA, GEWANE AND DULESSA)

As a result of the cash transfer and financial literacy training in Zone 3 in Afar

- 2500 households got National ID for the first time
- 98% of households opened bank account for the first time
- 614 women household have access to financial through their bank account
- Households in conversation with AMFI to have insurance product for social insecurities

CASH TRANSFER AND FINANCIAL LITERACY TRAINING IMPACT

- Temporary relief from financial stress and improvement of purchasing power of the beneficiaries
- So far a total of 406,792.10 USD cash transferred to beneficiaries and this increased the cash in the local economy
- 2,419 women have bank account, exposed to financial literacy and nutrition training, and can make household decision in spending the cash.

Financial Services: MFIs/Banks: Strengthening, Expanding and linking performance update

Expansion of Somali MFI branches: PRIME supported SMFI's branch expansion in seven different woredas and Addis Ababa. With this expansion, SMFI's performance improved and the number of savers in these branches increased from 1658 in Q14 to 2696 this quarter. The number of borrowers increased from 1997 clients in Q14 to 5,328 clients this quarter. The total loan disbursed and saving mobilized up to this reporting quarter are 15,714,000 ETB and 11,269,939 ETB respectively.

Highlights of AMFI's quarterly performance

- 2709 new savers
- 2,669,659.60 ETB saving mobilized
- 50 new borrowers
- 1,340,259 ETB loan disbursed

For details on SMFI's Hello Cash service, please see IIF section of this report.

Afar Microfinance Institution progress update: in accordance with sub-award agreement, PRIME continued providing technical and financial assistance to AMFI to improve its core financial service function. The performance of the MFI is improving overtime and this quarter has recorded significant transaction in terms of numbers savers and loan to clients.

Rays Microfinance Institution progress update: PRIME continued its technical and financial assistance to Rays MFI. Rays was forced to change its geography from Somali region to Afar and Oromia. The change in geography created delay in its branch expansion and introduction of

core banking solutions. Despite the challenges, this quarter Rays opened four branches: two of them are already functional and two branches are recruiting staff.

The following is the summary of the progress Rays MFI has made this quarter:

- Core banking solution procurement: The company who won the bid for the supply, installation and commissioning of the servers, network infrastructure and other datacentre equipment and provision of related services has started procurement of servers and network infrastructure.
- Awareness creation and saving mobilization campaign was conducted in Moyale and Negelle and the surrounding kebeles
- The newly recruited staffs for Yabello branch finalized providing collaterals as part of the recruitment process and the branch is expected to start operation on 1 August 2016.
- New staff for Amibara and Argoba liyu woreda branches has been selected and are told to bring collateral by the 31st of July. Operations will start in August 2016.
- Harakalo town in Oromiya Region has been identified as feasible to open new branch by Rays MFI management and the process for recruitment and establishing the office will start soon.

During the mobilization campaigns in Moyale and Negelle, brochures written in Oromifa and English have been distributed giving message about Rays MFI, the services it offers and how to access these services. As the result of the awareness campaign 45 voluntary saving accounts were opened in Moyale branch in which 11 of the accounts holder are female and 30 are male and 4 accounts holders are cooperatives. In Negelle and surrounding areas, 56 voluntary savings accounts have been opened in Negelle branch in which 13 of the account holders are female customers. In addition to this, 17 loan proposals submitted to Rays MFI branches for financing and are under review.

Assessment on Value Chain Financing for Livestock in Eastern Cluster (HU)

The study was conducted in Eastern Cluster and it is assessed the value chain finance in Agriculture particularly in relation with the live animal production and trading in eastern cluster. The data collection and gathering information completed and data analysis and interpretation is underway. The assessment will enable to understand available financial products and financial service providers.

Thus this specific sub activity has the following objectives:

- Identifying the source of finance in the live animal value chain
- Assessing the financial access for the live animal business
- Exploring the main challenges of live animal business value chain finance.
- Assessing the way to create linkage with the financial service providers
- Presenting the policy implication for the improvement of value chain in the sectors.

The output of the assessment is expected to serve different financial institutions in designing policy and strategies related to value-chain financing in pastoralist areas in a bid to improve the resilience capacity of the community. During the assessment livestock market areas and stakeholders at different parts of eastern cluster have been reached. These include; Jigjiga,

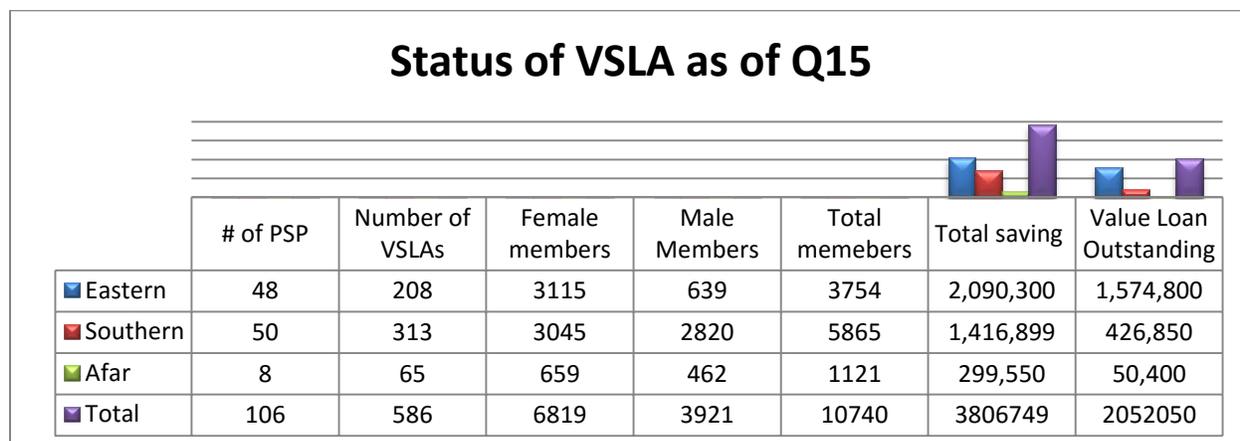
Hartsheik, Dagahabour, Togwujale, Sinille and Diredawa. The final report of the assessment will be submitted in Q16.

Financial Services- VSLAs/RuSACCO: Strengthening, Expanding and Linking: performance update

Strengthening capacities of rural saving and credit cooperatives (Southern Cluster): As a continuation of activities implemented in the last three quarters, PRIME provided technical assistance and financial assistance for woreda Cooperative Promotion Office (CPO), to strengthen the financial and technical capacity of RuSACCOs through CPOs. In Arero and Moyale woreda, due to this link, RUSACCO members increased their monthly compulsory saving by 66% and they started new or additional types saving and loan products such as voluntary saving, school expenses/fees saving, emergency loan and trade loan. In addition, during the quarter, Goro Dola and Wadera COPs signed partnership agreement with PRIME. Accordingly, the two offices have completed all milestones.

Strengthening capacities of rural saving and credit cooperatives (Afar Cluster): PRIME started to linkage of RUSACCOs and VSLAs found in Awash and Amibara woredas with Addis-Kidan milk processing plant and will continue doing this activity in the future. Consultative workshop on the establishment and strengthening of RUSACCOs among stakeholders was conducted in Semera to alleviate problems related with Cooperatives in general and RUSACCOs in particular.

Establishments of VSLAs groups through Private Service provider: PRIME support for Private Service Providers (PSPs) for the formation and expansion of VSLAs through the PSP model is continued quarter. The model is a more cos- effective and sustainable method to expand outreach in target communities and provide the service and is adopted across all PRIME intervention areas. During Q15, the overall achievement of VSLA establishments via PSP model was progressive: 10 new field agents were deployed to fieldwork, 158 additional new groups were established with total of 2441 members, that increase total number of group formed and total VSLA members to 586 and 10740 respectively. Total amount of members’ savings reached ETB 3,806,749 (\$177,000) with total loan outstanding balance of ETB 2,052,050 (\$95,500). This quarter’s VSLA updates were from Mercy Corps, ACPA, SOS Sahel and CARE. The table and graph below display that status of VSLA groups in this quarter.



VSLA related Activities progress update: The PSP model expansion is progressing in all clusters. Moreover, monitoring supervision, data collection and technical support has been provided to all newly organized VSLA groups and PSPs in Moyale, Arero, Dhas, and Liben districts. The progress of VSLA is very strong and some members of the group have strengthened their financial status and started providing loans for the members to engage in income generating activities. The following table shows the data about newly organized VSLAs in Southern cluster. Table 5 newly formed VSLA groups' data of Southern cluster

Interventions woredas	No. VSLAs	Members of VSLAs			Value of Saving	Values of loan	No. loan	Property	Social fund
		M	F	T					
Moyale Oromia	12	86	105	191	6320	480	3	840	610
Liben	12	93	86	179	5950	560	0	0	480
Arero	12	89	113	202	7880	855	5	160	655
Dhas	11	84	109	193	7555	780	4	300	570
Total	47	352	413	765	27705	2675	12	1300	2315

Refresher training for field agents (Southern cluster): To prepare PSPs in their task of supporting group share outs and in their transition to certified PSP status, a second refreshment training was provided for 28 field agents in Yabello for a three-day training in June 2016. The content of the training included the following topics: share-out under various scenarios, and pricing of services (menu, fee structure, pricing, service agreement, negotiation, dealing with non-paying group, promotion and marketing of services and income modeling under various productivity scenarios).

VSLA Cash Box Distribution (Southern cluster): PRIME distributed 31 VSLA cash boxes for 31 PSPs in Liben, Arero, Dhas, Moyale, Dire, Yabello, and Taltale woreda. The cash box is meant to support VSLAs keep their savings in a safe box. Local suppliers for cash box production were identified so that VSLA groups can find cash boxes for future purchase.

Stakeholders training on VSLA formation via PSP model (Southern Cluster): The training was provided for key stakeholders such as Zonal and woreda level Cooperative Promotion Office experts, OCSSCO officers and NGOs livelihood or financial service officers (NGOs which work on inclusive financial services intervention in Southern cluster) in Borena and Guji zone. The training was facilitated and organized in Yabello for eight days. The overall objectives of the training was to encourage adaptation of the innovative PSP saving group model and promote collaboration among key stakeholders or institutions to improve the quality of financial service available to communities.

Strengthening existing VSLA formation Via PSP model (Southern cluster): To strengthen capacity of field agents, performance follow-up and technical support were provided to achieve the following indicators:

- Translate VSLA training into practice,
- Attain consistent and standard performance,
- Identify and correct VSLA performance gaps in a timely manner,
- Report on implementation progress in a timely and accurate way,

- Establish their reputation and credibility in their operating area, and
- Build market demand for when they will be operating on a fee-for-service basis.

Follow up visits indicate that PSPs are performing well but they are behind in terms of organizing additional groups on fee basis and directions were provide to improve their service.

Key Result 3.3: Market Access Expanded to Increase Employment Opportunities

Increasing access to agricultural inputs

18 agricultural input suppliers (twelve in Eastern cluster and six in Southern cluster) have been supported through cost sharing small grants. After successful business expansion, these input suppliers continue to supply different agricultural inputs. In this reporting period, 4,397 households (3,129 male and 1,271 female) have accessed various types of vegetable seeds, improved cereal, pulse and forage seeds, farm tools and agro chemicals from these agricultural input suppliers. Households invest around ETB 2,203,122 (\$100,000) on improved inputs and agricultural equipment. PRIME will continue to provide technical support, business coaching/mentoring and data tracking in the coming quarter.

Number of businesses	Households reached			Transaction made ETB
	Male	Female	Total	
12 agri input business- EC	1,586	1087	2,673	1,550,462
6 agri input business- SC	1543	184	1,724	652,660
Total	3129	1271	4,397	2,203,122

Competitive grant for fish and fish product suppliers

In this quarter, PRIME supported Dhane Galgalo fish supplier around Negelle Borena to complete business expansion and be ready to supply fish for urban consumers through two sales points (in Negelle Borena and Melka Guba towns). The business is expected to create market opportunity for three cooperatives engaged in fish. In the coming quarter the business will start full operation by buying fish from cooperatives and supplying fish to end consumers.

Local seed business activity

In this quarter, in partnership with Jigjiga University, PRIME has supported model agro pastoralists to produce improved potato seed variety named “Gudane” using irrigation. The seed multiplication was done on two hectares of land and they will help other farms access productive potato seed in their locality. In this reporting period, the planted potato seed variety has reached its flowering stage. Construction of potato seed storage (Diffused Light Store) was also completed for on-farm demonstration and seed storage. In the coming quarter over 200 quintals of potato seed tuber are expected to be harvested and marketed to the community for planting in the coming season. Field days to raise demand for the seed among the community for larger scale production have been planned for the coming quarter.

Renewable Energy Sub-Sector Facilitation of Biomass Briquette Machine Demonstration/ Showcasing event: PRIME supported Girja Enterprise to facilitate a demonstration of Biomass Briquette machine from 19 to 28 of May 2016 in four districts including Dire, Yabello, Moyale

and Liban. The objective of this intervention was to stimulate demand for the technology and contribute to green energy production and usage in the cluster. Different stakeholders including small business owners, youth and women were invited and attended the event. Besides displaying a prototype of the machine, banner, brochures and produced sample briquettes were used by Girja Enterprise to promote the technology during the event days.

With the assistance of zonal biomass energy expertise, visitors were given detailed technical explanation how it works. Some sample briquettes were also given to small cafeteria and restaurant business owners to test them. Approximately 1500 individuals visited the showcasing in the four towns. At the end of the day, nine expressions of interest (three individual and six microenterprises) for purchasing the machine were received by the owner of Girja enterprise. To bring the technology into practice, PRIME may cost share at least three interested buyers from the cluster.

Business performance of solar energy product regional distributors: PRIME monitored the progress of businesses that received cost sharing grant, training, market linkage assistance and other support from the project. Information was gathered on partner’s business performance such as sales volume, value of sales and number of clients (households) reached through partner private businesses during the quarter. In this quarter, the micro-solar energy product regional distributors (DAYOD Engineering plc, Dinsefa Electronics trading and Google Computer business) sold 101 products at ETB 81,626.

Summary of business performance of solar product distributors

Businesses name	Quantity sold	Sales
Dinsafa Electronics	9	7740
Google computer	88	60580
Dayod Engineering	4	13306
Total	101	81,626

IR3 Priorities for Q16

TOPs employability increased through life skills, financial literacy and entrepreneurship training

- Provide technical support for AGP poultry to select SMEs.
- Finalize the ongoing process of competitive grants for cooperatives of persons with disabilities and conduct close monitoring of the implementation of the grant
- Provision of Ethiopian Sign Language Skill training for government stakeholders in all the three clusters

Increased income opportunities for TOPs

- Finalize the cash transfer payment and monitoring in Afar cluster and Eastern Cluster
- Finalizing reports and uploading the same on Ki-projects for activities on “Assessment on Value Chain Financing For Livestock in Eastern Cluster” and “Entrepreneurship incubation centers capacity assessment and identifying their area of intervention in PRIME intervention Areas”

- Implementing the CN “Identifying area of intervention and product development in collaboration with RuSACCOs/VSLA and Coops (Gov't offices) that operate in PRIME areas”
- Support field team for strengthening the VSLA groups to convert into RUSACCOs

Market Access Expanded to Increase Employment Opportunities

- Facilitate field days on improved potato seed variety in eastern cluster
- Facilitate training on irrigated vegetable production in eastern cluster
- Facilitate training and linkage of agricultural input suppliers with Addis-based post-harvest crop storage bag suppliers
- Documentation of best practices and lessons on agricultural input supply small grants
- Facilitating and supporting agricultural input supply business expansion in south and eastern cluster

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4: ENHANCED INNOVATION, LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Key result 4.1: Project performance enhanced through effective monitoring

Management Information System for PRIME: Ki-projects™ & Ki-metrics™

PRIME Management information systems (MIS) are comprised of web-based project management, performance measurement and information dissemination software applications. The MIS applications support PRIME’s efforts to foster project integration, mainstream results based practices, increases quality and efficiency in activity design and promote transparency in program business management processes. These applications include Ki-projects™ and Ki-metrics™ for output and outcome level project management.

Ki-projects™

Customizations on *Ki-projects™* continued during Q14, with three key changes taking place: modified approval rights and responsibilities for IR2; updated the reporting formula to use the number of training hours added in the dashboard during the previous quarter; and included “other” trainings from IR5 in the calculation of number of individuals who have received agricultural or food security training.

Ki-metrics™: Institutional Database

An institutional database (IDB) was developed in *Ki-metrics™* to monitor the progress of the institutions supported by PRIME and which will serve as main data source for Feed the Future and PPR indicators related to employment, financial services, number of enterprises and other institutions supported by the project, and potentially hectares under improved management (in consultation with IR2).

New features/customizations were also performed during the current quarter in the IDB system: changed system to consider, for reporting purposes, the automatic date when data was entered rather than the one manually entered; modified user edit rights to enable new staff to be able to edit records of staff that are on longer working for PRIME; updated codes in forms to facilitate tracking of data entered by staff.

Data Quality Checks

Kimetrica performed daily checks on Ki-projects data uploaded, listing information entered that needs to be reviewed by field staff and submitted it to the IR4 team. Kimetrica also compiled information from activities that need input data on the number of training hours from previous quarters to update the dashboard. Kimetrica also performed daily checks in the Institutional Database. In coordination with field staff, duplicated records have been deleted. The last assessment report on IDB data was submitted to the IR4 leader for the period May 10 to June 22, 2016 (Annex 2).

Refresher Trainings

During this quarter, Kimetrica produced training materials to improve the use of Ki-projects, the use of the IDB and approval processes. The training was provided in the three clusters:

Cluster	Ki-projects	IDB	Approvers
Eastern cluster (Jigjiga)	34	13	4
Southern cluster (Negelle)	36	34	10
Afar cluster (Awash)	15	16	5

Annual Household Survey and Midline Survey

The final version of the Annual Household Survey 2015 report and annexes was submitted during Q15 to the IR4 leader (Annex 3). The midline survey report first draft was submitted to IR4 leader for comments, which were forwarded by her to Kimetrica who is currently working on addressing them. The final version is expected to be ready in late July/early August 2016. Presentation of results for both surveys were produced and discussed with partners during the May and June 2016 partners' meetings (Annexes 4 and 5). Kimetrica is also working on briefs for both reports. The most important impact analysis for PRIME includes the following three results:

- PRIME is associated with increasing dietary diversity of children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and lactating women
- PRIME is associated with increasing access to animal health services
- PRIME is also linked with reducing drought vulnerability in high intensity areas in comparison to low intensity ones.

Kimetrica started preparations for the Annual Household Survey 2016 data collection, which will take place between 1 and 26 August 2016. Workplan and budget have been drafted and logistics (procurement, recruitment and vehicle rental) are ongoing.

Year 3 PRIME's partner and recipient assessment spot check

Kimetrica performed spot checks in March 2015 in all three clusters to assess PRIME consortium partners and recipients, specifically looking at program data quality and the progress of activity implementation and planning. At the recipient level, the objective was to assess performance and compliance with the agreements signed with PRIME as well as to evaluate partnership quality. The main findings included:

- Data quality and data collection systems showed improvement when compared to the results of past internal data quality assessments. Validity increased from 73 to 81%.
- Data collection tools have also improved to include necessary features for data collection.
- Particularly in EC, there was a lack of consistency in records in the reports as well as across the systems (Ki-projects and Output tracking sheet), and limitations on how impact beneficiaries are counted
- Reporting timeliness was poor, with only 42% of reports submitted on time.

For recipients, the following were the key findings:

- Most recipients complied with their key milestones (95% overall compliance) and are mostly satisfied with PRIME's quality of support and timeliness.
- The main reason for dissatisfaction was the size of the grant given
- Most recipients also find the impact of the support mostly positive, although some issues for PRIME to review in the future were mentioned.

The results of the spot check were shared with partners several quarters ago, but the report was not finalized until this quarter due to competing priorities. Many of the recommendations drawn by the spot check were taken on (including canceling the output tracking sheets, increasing the frequency of refresher trainings) and the data quality for the program is now being monitored daily, rather than as spot checks. The final report can be found in Annex 6.

Progress monitoring drought response interventions – Afar cluster

Livestock De-stocking monitoring

Mercy Corps LKM team visited six livestock markets located in Zone 3 of Afar regional state, and interviewed eight livestock traders who signed a contract agreement with PRIME to participate in de-stocking. The team also interviewed pastoralists of the area during market days while they were selling their shoats to the contracted buyers. Intermediate successes and challenges were documented and actionable recommendations shared with program staff for measures to be taken. These include:

Major achievements:

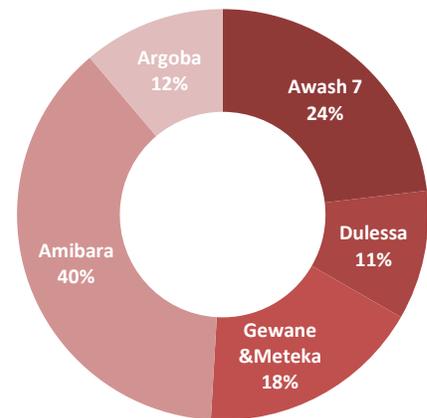
- 4,482 heads of shoats were off taken from these markets (as of early June 2016)
- The commercial subsidy helped engage large livestock traders who were new to these markets before the intervention.
- Enabled local livestock traders to stay in the business and have sustainable linkages.
- During the June 2016 market observation, the market price of one medium size goat increased by 200-300 birr compared to the April 2016 observation (prior to intervention).

Challenges:

- Almost all livestock traders contracted were focusing de-stocking in Amibara (Worer) and Awash 7 markets which are very accessible for transportation and closer to destination markets. Only one trader based in Gachini town was offtaking shoats from Argoba and Dulessa markets. Both markets are far from the main asphalted road, and therefore related with high transaction costs. The LKM shared their concern with the IR1 technical team and recommended to influence livestock traders to participate in more inaccessible woredas by providing information about market price and value.



Dabis Seid, Gewane. His small goats were selling for 300-400 ETB in April. The price in June rose to 500-600 ETB.



Veterinarian vouchers intervention

The PRIME LKM team visited five PVPs that had signed contracts with Mercy Corps and interviewed vet voucher recipients while exchanging them for vet products to check whether they were purchasing them at the correct prices. During this June 2016 visit, none of the PVPs visited had the veterinary products price list posted in their shop – which is vital for recipients to exchange their vouchers at fair prices and the woreda government to monitor the market price. After informing this to the technical IR1 staff, all PVPs now have posted the price list to help monitor prices. During the field visit the LKM team also noticed there was inadequate communication with some PVPs in Awash Fentale woreda. The team visited three PVPs who signed contracts with Mercy Corps there: Lucy, Awash and Sofiya PVP – of the 322 vet voucher beneficiaries, Sofiya PVP sold to 210 of them, while Lucy sold only to 38 and Awash to none. Both Lucy and Awash PVPs indicated that they didn't get information when vouchers were distributed in the kebeles around them, while they also were not told that there was a possibility to work with CAHWs to sell the veterinary products. Technical staff were informed of this issue and have since met with these PVPs and planned together for the remaining of the implementation.

Cash transfer program

With technical support from Mercy Corps' headquarter research and learning team, the PRIME LKM team designed a survey to learn whether beneficiaries nutrition outcomes and coping strategies improve due to the contribution of the cash transfer (including use of the cash), as well as to know whether the savings culture improves after financial training and their satisfaction with Afar Microfinance Institution. Enumerators were trained and undertook the survey in ten kebeles of three woredas of Zone 3: 250 households were surveyed right after the second transfer to be asked about their behavior with the first cash transfer. The preliminary findings of the survey have been shared with the program team and the final analysis will be presented by the end of Q16.

Market Actors Baseline

PRIME LKM team undertook a market actors' baseline for livestock and veterinary drugs to generate firsthand information to be used for monitoring and evaluation of PRIME drought emergency response interventions, understanding the contribution of PRIME and the impact of the intervention on market prices, actors' financial capacity, promoting legal business, market access and linkages. Methods used included review of existing documents, field visits during implementation, market observations and individual interviews with traders and PVPs. All contracted PVPs and traders were interviewed; the team is analyzing the collected data and have shared preliminary results with program staff. Final analysis will be produced during Q16.

Progress monitoring drought response interventions – Eastern cluster

Market Actors Baseline

Similar to the tool used in Afar, this baseline survey data collection was conducted in June 2016 from 14 livestock traders and nine PVPs with whom Mercy Corps signed contracts for the drought response in Eastern cluster. The survey covered six woredas in Siti zone and the report will be finalized in Q16.

Reflection meeting for drought response interventions

The reflection meeting took place at Mercy Corps' Dire Dawa office to discuss the progress, challenges encountered and lessons learned for improved programming. The participants (EMD team, LKM team and the drought response team) discussed the following issues:

- For CTP, the selection committee was comprised of PRIME, woreda administration, kebele administration, clan leaders, religious leaders, women affairs, people with disabilities, and youth representatives. After finalizing the beneficiary registration, the committee submitted the list of target beneficiaries to the PRIME team who immediately conducted verification and validation process for eligibility and approval.
- The team expressed the importance of monitoring quality and quantity of veterinary drugs delivered to beneficiaries. Checking PVPs are delivering the quantity of vet products that can be exchanged for the correct quantity of vet vouchers; otherwise, PVPs can mislead the beneficiaries or take extra vouchers.
- The newly hired technical team needs a short-skill orientation on the mobile banking system in order for the team to handle beneficiary support/questions in the field
- Mobile banking is motivating people to apply the technology – in Afder, the team observed beneficiaries calling their family and relatives promising to send money soon.
- Team collaboration (including ACPA staff) for beneficiary targeting was instrumental in speeding up the process.
- Absence of Ethio telecom mobile network in some kebeles hindered opening HelloCash account
- Vet voucher distribution committee at kebele level have requested per diems. Vet voucher pads are not completed, lacking stamp and serial number.
- Some team members require training on vet drugs and their use to coach beneficiaries

Progress monitoring of regular interventions

Machinery Operators Training - Afar

The Afar cluster is facilitating a second round machinery operation training for 100 people (98 male, 2 female). The trainees are from six woredas of Zone 3 based on selection criteria set by

AISDA as follows: unemployed and above 21 years old; having a grade 8 certificate; can cover their living cost during the training time; and they must be pastoralists looking to transit out of pastoralist life.

While the trainee profiles were well documented, AISDA closely followed the training, training materials were provided, and attendance is properly taken; the training is given only by one instructor and one assistant. The theoretical part can be done with this limited number of instructors (on a shift bases), but it is difficult to do practical training for the 100 trainees. There is also a delay on trainee entry and from the names in attendance it is possible that up to 25% of the trainees are either non-Afari or non-pastoralist. Moreover, woreda administrations influence replacement of trainees after the training has started, which affects in turn the quality of the training. The woreda administrations did not send formal letters when they wanted to change the trainees. A longer selection period for the scholarship opportunity may allow woreda administration to look for Afari communities to provide this assistance, creating also more awareness of these communities to the opportunity. The MOU to be signed between AISDA and the woreda government on selected beneficiaries cannot be changed after the training has started.

RUSACCOs support in Eastern cluster

The EC LKM team conducted performance monitoring on RUSACCOs in four woredas of Somali region (Awbare, Araso, Dhegabur, and Birkod). The team observed their performance, progress, bylaws, internal loans and repayment procedures. Documentation and savings mechanisms, scheduled calendar meetings, agendas and proceedings were also checked to ensure they were properly documented.

The general observation of the field visit was that most of the visited RUSACCOs are operating well in strengthening their financial system and improving their income through internal loans, however, there are some RUSACCOs that are not progressing as expected and need support in mobilizing resources and creating profitable business. Some of the RUSACCOs made slight improvements in modifying their bylaws to restructure it through day to day learnings, the loan payment procedures are based on Islamic Principles where interest-free service are offered to all members as they implement internal loan payment systems.

The three leading RUSACCOs (horses, Alla-amin, and liban) have strong documentation and have even created linkages with other RUSACCOs creating unions. Their capital has reached about 940,000 ETB. The remaining RUSACCOs however are not very strong as they have been recently established and have less capacity systematically and financially. Islamic financing has been strongly accepted by the community and can be easily implemented. Free interest rates of internal and external loans are now strongly progressing. RUSACCOs have already started dealing with SMFI for loans.

Key result 4.2: Project decision making and adaptations based on strong evidence

El Niño Resilience Research Initiative

To understand the contribution of PRIME interventions towards building resilience in Faafan zone, Mercy Corps regional resilience hub and the learning technical support unit at Mercy Corps headquarters are carrying out research in four woredas of the zone. While this research is

similar to what TANGO is doing around Jigjiga town, this research is meant to look at different geographical areas and provide a ‘baseline’ with planned follow-up surveys to observe resilience capacities in PRIME target households and communities. PRIME provided some support to this resilience research, assisting with technical and programmatic inputs.

The Eastern cluster LKM team conducted the qualitative data collection portion of the study in Awbare, Babile Somali, Kebribayah, and Harshin woredas. Prior to the data collection, the team selected sample kebeles, recruited two women data collectors (to complement the two male EC LKM officers) and trained all of them on the data collection tool. In the eight selected kebeles, 83 interviews were completed between key informants, including 12 government offices, 17 community leaders, nine SMEs, six NRM councils, four VSLAs, and 19 positive deviants; as well as 16 focus group discussions (8 male/8female).

Mercy Corps’ Learning Unit at headquarters selected Green Professional Services to collect quantitative data during the quarter which is now being analyzed (along with the qualitative data) and will be reported in Q16.

Key result 4.3: Policy information base strengthened

During this quarter, Haramaya University continued or finished several research pieces that will be reported on during Q16. Below a short description of this ongoing research:

Needs Assessment and Technical Assistance to milk collectors and processors, private vet pharmacies, feed producers and processors, and feedlot operators in PRIME operational areas
The team has completed data collection in Eastern and Afar clusters and will be collecting data from southern cluster in Q16.

Documenting processes and best practices of PRM in Gomelle Grazing system, Borena Zone
Focus group discussion was conducted with Gomelle grazing system and sys-system committee members and project implementers; and a questionnaire has been filled by government partners and NGOs. Data analysis and report writing will take place during Q16.

Needs assessment of climate change adaptation technologies in pastoral areas of Ethiopia
Data was gathered from Kebribayah, Mullo, and Dahademma (EC); Amibara, Gewane and Awash Fentale (AC); and Moyale, Dire and Yabello (SC). Data entering has started and analysis and report writing will start in Q16.

Assessment on Value Chain Financing for livestock in EC

The study will assess the value chain finance in agriculture, particularly in relation to live animal production and trading. The output of the assessment is expected to benefit different financial institutions in designing policy and strategies related to value-chain financing in pastoralist areas in a bid to improve the resilience capacity of the community. Stakeholders in Jigjiga, Hartsheik, Dagahabour, Togwujale, Shinille and Dire Dawa were reached for data collection. The final report will be submitted in Q16.

Entrepreneurship incubation centers capacity assessment

This assessment will enable pastoral communities to increase their awareness on alternative wealth creation opportunities and business know-how through the support of institutions working on business incubation. Policy makers and other stakeholders related to the subject in Addis Ababa have been contacted as well as experts from the three clusters. The report will be submitted during Q15.

Key result 4.4: Information dissemination and coordination improved

Learning briefs and Case Studies

The PRIME IR1 and IR2 teams visited Siti Zone to produce learning briefs on the emergency interventions (commercial destocking and veterinary product vouchers). The process and procedures followed were documented, as well as major achievements, challenges encountered and lessons learned. During the visit, the team had discussions with livestock traders, government line offices, PVPs, and beneficiaries. IR3 developed a learning brief that discusses the strategy for the cash transfer activity being implemented as part of PRIME's emergency response in Siti and in Afar Zone 3. All IRs collaborated in the development of a learning brief on how the project regular activities are meant to build resilience in vulnerable households. The four learning briefs can be found in Annex 7. They were shared with different stakeholders and partners.

IR4 and IR5 are working on finalizing the Soap Opera for Social Change Learning brief, which should be available in Q16, along with a brief on SenseMaker results and one on Nutrition Sensitive Programming.

Market-based approaches for marginalized populations

The Institute of Development Studies (IDS) will be including PRIME's work with people with disability as an example of market-based approaches that benefit the most marginalized. Mercy Corps' IR3 and IR4 teams in collaboration with ECDD put together the case study. IDS will be summarizing the example and finalize the write up during PRIME's Q16.

BeamExchange Annual Conference

PRIME worked with the BeamExchange team to collaborate in their annual conference (May 2016). Netsaalem Bahiru, IR3 advisor, moderated a session on challenge funds in development projects. His participation was co-financed by the BeamExchange and PRIME.

Meetings, blogs, webinars and newsletter/success stories

Joint Program Cell meeting

PRIME (Michael Jacobs, COP; and Diana Picon, IR4 leader) participated in the latest JPC meeting which took place in Addis Ababa from 14 to 16 June 2016. The meeting meant to help inform USAID in the planning process for development of a new resilience framework (2017-2021). Michael Jacobs also presented on PRIME's resilience contributions. His presentation can be found in Annex 8.

Success stories

The communications specialist worked with technical field staff and IR leaders to develop five success stories that were shared during the last quarterly report, and which have been uploaded

on the PRIME website. The stories were on the facilitated livestock off-take, keyhole gardening, SBBC messages, and women's empowerment.

Website

During this quarter PRIME, with Kimetrica's inputs, added a "News and Developments" section which is regularly updated with news and successes of the project.

Internal communication and coordination

Second round of PRIME research findings presentation – Afar cluster

Haramaya University presented to PRIME staff the results of ten research papers written for PRIME to 60 staff and stakeholders in Afar cluster. The topics are:

- Rapid Assessment of Impact of Recent Drought Occurrence on TOPs Number, Distribution and Employability and Livelihood of Pastoralists (IR3)
- Assessment on Energy Efficient Stoves Market: The Case of Eastern, Southern and Afar Clusters (IR3)
- Cost-Benefit Analysis of Community-Based Climate Change Adaptation Strategies In Lowlands Of Ethiopia: The Case Of Eastern And Afar Cluster (IR2)
- Analysis of the Value Chain and Marketing for Animal Feed Supply Chain (IR1)
- Milk Market Research: Challenges and Opportunities for creating efficient milk marketing chains for pastoralists in the three PRIME clusters (IR1)
- Assessment of National Animal Disease Surveillance and Reporting At Regional And Federal Level: Challenges And Opportunities (IR1)
- Research on the cause of pre-weaning morbidity and mortality of calves, lambs and kids in the three PRIME clusters (IR1)
- Policy and Practice in Land Administration and Use in Pastoral Areas: Analysis of Implication on Development Interventions in Afar and Ethiopian Somali regions (IR4)
- Analysis on Micro and Small Enterprises Policy in PRIME areas (IR4)
- Disability Inclusion in Policy Framework: Policy Analysis on Inclusive Pastoral Development (IR4)

Marking and Branding

The communications specialist supported PRIME staff and partners with marking and branding to ensure compliance with Feed the Future and USAID branding. Branding requests during the quarter included BCC materials, manuals, guidelines, and certificates. Approval on branding is sought before finalization of materials.

External communication and coordination

Presentation and Publication of Research

The proceedings of Haramaya University Research findings has been published under the title "Proceedings of Research for Enhancing Pastoralists Livelihood through Resilience and Market Expansion" and is being distributed to stakeholders and federal and regional level. PRIME partners and USAID have received copies during this quarter.

Haramaya University also supported the "International Workshop on Camel Dairy Technologies" of which the IR1 team also participated.

Key result 4.5: Two-way communication channels strengthened

Joint monitoring event in Guji Zone

The joint monitoring event was organized from 23 to 25 May 2016 in Guji zone to share PRIME's achievements and implementation progress, listen to stakeholders' views, and involve them in the processes of monitoring and implementation. 18 zonal and woreda level project signatory offices head, including DDPB, Cooperative Promotion, Women and children Affairs, and TVET office attended the event. During the first day, a presentation of achievements so far and challenges met were presented by PRIME field level advisors including Haramaya University and ECDD representatives. During this session, participants asked questions for clarifications on different issues and made suggestions on how some things could be improved. A poster session was also part of the event, allowing each IR representative to give a quick presentation to attendees and respond to any questions or comments made.

On the second and third days, field visits were organized so participants could interact with recipients, teachers, and beneficiaries (such as a person with disability who obtained a short-term scholarship). In Liben woreda, participants visited Kifle Agricultural Input business, Abdi Milk Collection and distribution center, DAYOD Engineering PLC (solar product wholesaler), Negelle TVET College, Dhungo pond, and Maliyicha well construction site. In Wadera woreda, the team visited Udo Genale Feedlot business; Buze and Soliana Milk Collection and distribution centers. Some of the key recommendations from participants include:

- PRIME project needs to erect signboards at Dhungo pond and Maliyicha well construction sites
- Strong follow-up needed for private businesses that received grant from PRIME project to see whether they are implementing in the agreed principles or not
- It is recommended to balance activity implementation among project implementation districts e.g. milk collection and distribution center does not exist in Gorodola district
- PRIME project should assess the level of operational success of donated equipment to Negelle TVET College
- AGP project representative in the field should give desired level of support for SMEs
- Short term scholarship training for Person with Disability activity intervention needs to scaled up and if possible start training in Wadera TVET College
- PRIME project alternative energy interventions should also incorporate biogas and bricks making activities
- PRIME project partners need to work in apiculture management in Wadera woreda including linking producers with existing local and national honey markets
- Frequent interaction with government experts would be required to spread PRIME approach and implementation process and achievements
- PRIME partners should give further consideration on how the project impacts and lessons documented and disseminated to stakeholders
- There is a need to promote fish eating habits to pastoralists communities taking into account the nutritional benefits
- It is necessary to organize demonstration day/ field visits within the woreda to scale up livestock fattening business in PRIME implementation districts

IR4 Priorities for Q16

- Finalize midline survey report
- Finalize briefs for the AHS 2015 and midline survey
- Collect AHS 2016 data
- SenseMaker data collection for Somali region soap opera. Continued analysis of all frameworks
- PRIME systemic change pilot documentation – final draft
- Mercy Corps resilience study in Faafan zone data analysis and write up
- Analysis and write up on emergency response surveys (cash transfers and market-based activities). Second round of data collection for CTP in Afar and first and second round of data collection for CTP in Sitti.
- Undertake monitoring visits to Southern cluster with Addis Ababa EMD team.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 5: USE OF NUTRITIONAL PRODUCTS

Key result 5.1: Knowledge, Awareness and Practices around Household

Nutrition Ad-on training for Emergency cash transfer beneficiaries

The PRIME nutrition team targeted and reached emergency cash transfer beneficiaries through Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) messages in Siti zone of the Somali region and Zone 3 of Afar region as part of PRIME’s drought response interventions. The purpose of the nutrition messages/counseling was to promote informed use of cash transferred on indispensable and lifesaving purchases, such as diversified food items for the families, purchasing of fodder/feed for milking livestock as well as the benefits of saving of cash at the locally available financial institutions. The MIYCN counseling and the BCC sessions were integrated with the beneficiary registration sessions and complemented with nutrition and cash transfer fliers and posters that reinforced these messages. Accordingly, 2500 cash transfer beneficiaries (844 male and 1656 Female) benefited from nutrition counseling in Erer, Afdem and Mieso woredas of Siti zone; while 2500 (1248 women and 1252 men) target beneficiary households were reached in 10 kebeles of Amibara, Dulesa and Gewane woredas of Zone 3. Pregnant and lactating mothers and households with malnourished children under 5 were some of the main target groups.

Nutrition Ad-on training for RLC, SAAs and VSLA

PRIME supported structures and community based institutions including rangeland councils (RLC), Social Action and Analysis groups (SAA) of IR2 and Village Savings and Loan associations (VSLA) of IR3 with training on basic of nutrition including the 1000 days concept and dietary diversity to improve knowledge, attitude and practices around nutrition. Leaders, facilitators and field level agents of RLC, SAA groups and VSLA respectively, were trained and further cascaded the training to council members, SAA and VSLA members. Initially, 9 field level agents received skills training on nutrition add-on cascading it to 560 VSLA members (237 males, 323 females). Similarly, 85 RLC and 90 SAA groups’ members benefited from this training during on-going dialogue sessions.

Cascading training on MIYCN Model households

5013 model households and 2376 pregnant and lactating mothers were reached with MIYCN counseling including cooking demonstration by the previously trained health extension workers (HEWs) in Erer and Shinile woredas of Siti zone, and Harshin, Jiggiga, Kebribayhay woredas of Fafan zone.

MIYCN training for health extension workers

The three-day MIYCN counseling training took place in PRIME's southern cluster reaching 108 HEWs (105 female and 3 male). The health extension supervisors, who had received MIYCN training of trainers in the previous quarter, in collaboration with PRIME staff, organized and facilitated the MIYCN cascade training by utilizing the Afan Oromo translated version of the MIYCN training manual. The content of the training focused on optimal breastfeeding, optimal complementary feeding, and maternal optimal nutrition practices during pregnancy and lactation, effective MIYCN counseling skills and adult learning skills to cascade similar skill to the community level volunteers.



HEW practical cooking demonstration during cascade MIYCN training

The facilitators utilized both practical and theoretical methodologies, which enhanced the skill of HEWs in order to provide proper counseling services for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to cascade similar trainings for community volunteers working under them. The HEWs would also provide on-the-job support to volunteers, produce and send reports on MIYCN for their respective supervisors.

Nutrition Counseling for Targeted Supplementary Feeding program beneficiaries

In an effort to integrate different activities to achieve the most impact, PRIME and Mercy Corps' CMAM program reached 20,188 (13,786 female and 6402 male) targeted supplementary feeding program (TSFP) beneficiaries with key nutrition messages during ration distribution in Afdem, Mieso, Harshin woreda of the Somali region using MIYCN community counseling card as a teaching aid.



BCC sessions for the TSFP beneficiaries

Cascading the ENA Training to Community Level

Essential Nutrition Action (ENA) is an approach to expand coverage of seven affordable and evidence-based actions to improve the nutritional status of women and children, especially those less than two years of age. Southern cluster PRIME nutrition team in coordination with woreda-trained HEWs facilitated cascade nutrition training to community level project sites and reached 469 people (19 were female and 450 were male).

Food Preservation training

A three-day food preservation training took place in Afar for agriculture extension workers (AEWs), HEWs and nutrition focal persons selected from four woredas of Zone 3 reaching 29 (19 male and 10 female) government sector staff. The training focused on theoretical and practical demonstrations of fruits, vegetables (tomato puree, peeled tomato and Mango Jams) and milk preservation (making cheese). The training also covered food hygiene and environmental sanitation, introduction to food preservation, food preservation and processing techniques for



Practical demonstration on cheese making and tomato paste preparation

trainees to implement them as a strategy to reduce post-harvest losses that are rampant in most Ethiopian rural communities. During the training, PRIME project partnered with Addis Kidan Milk Processing Enterprise to show milk preservation (changing milk to cheese) techniques. Finally, these trained 29 agriculture extension workers (AEWs), HEWs and nutrition focal persons are expected to cascade the training to 1200 community members.



Mango Jam, tomato paste, ketchup and peeled tomatoes

Promotional events through Edutainment

Promotion of Hygiene and Sanitation for Improved Nutrition

The promotional campaigns on hygiene and sanitation focused on the critical hand washing times through local theatre club live drama shows. During this quarter 13 promotional events were conducted at different sites of the three woredas of Guji zones namely: Gorodola, Wareda and Liben benefiting 7150 people (3547 female and 3603 male) community members. The purpose of this promotional activity is on hand washing practice to bring behavioral change of the community on how to prevent diarrheal disease for improved child and maternal nutrition.



Hygiene promotional event through live drama show

Nutrition awareness campaigns by school clubs

Nutrition awareness campaigns conducted by the school club members who have been trained by PRIME on youth drama performance and key nutrition message of 1000 days including diet diversity. School club members previously trained by PRIME on youth drama performance with 1000 days and dietary diversity messages conducted nutrition awareness campaigns to 3159 (1612 female, 1547 male) people in three woredas of southern cluster.

SOSC radio drama production and broadcasting

Adoole Geel Soap Opera Drama

Soap opera radio serialized drama in Somali language entitled “Adoole Geel” has been broadcasting via Jigjiga FM 99.1 since the first week of June 2016 in collaboration with Ethiopian Somali Regional Health Bureau and mass media agency. During this quarter, four episodes have been transmitted through Jigjiga FM 99.1.

Key result 5.2: Increased/Sustained Availability of and Access to Milk & livestock products

Improved Availability and Quality of Animal Feed for Nutrition

Feed Production and Conservation Training

Feed Production and Conservation Training was conducted in Shinile and Erer woredas for 140 model agro–pastoral households and 10 development agents. The training meant to provide model households with modern methods and ways of feed productions and conservation that can support them for increased and sustained milk production from their livestock particularly during the dry season to protect the nutritional status of household. The trainees are expected to improve their feed production and conservation practices and cascade to other community members.

Key result 5.3: Strengthened Local Capacity for Supporting Improved Nutrition

Cascade Training on PRIME youth drama performance

The nutrition team facilitated a three-day drama performance cascade training for school clubs and school supervisors to engage school clubs in live drama performance. The training was meant to teach school club members how to perform behavior-changing edutainment dramas that contain key nutrition messages. The main purpose of linking this activity to schools is to ensure the sustainability of PRIME promotional activities beyond the project period. Accordingly, this

training benefitted 183 school club members, school directors and Integrated functional Adult literacy (IFAL) leaders from selected schools of Afar, Somali and Oromia regions.

The training focused on:

- PRIME nutrition behavioural themes, mainly the 1000 days concept.
- Drama performances designed to both educate and entertain.
- Engaging the audience and encouraging positive nutrition-based behaviour change.
- Drama productions educate and entertain pastoralist communities to improve nutritional outcomes and livestock productivity.
- Adult performers creating a performance piece specifically for a school or youth-targeted audience.

The trained 36 School teachers and supervisors in Afar have further cascaded the training to 361 (175 male and 186 female) community members.

School clubs training on 1000 days and dietary diversity

108 students and 18 teachers were reached through school clubs training on 1000 days and dietary diversity, which was conducted for 9 school clubs in Jigjiga, K/beyeh, Awbare and Harshin woredas of Somali region. The objective of the training was to change the nutrition misconceptions existing at household level in general particularly for lactating and pregnant women.

Demonstration of home gardening technology

Keyhole gardening training for 22 development agents (DAs) and some model communities (4 female and 18 male) was given in Borena zone (southern cluster). The aim is to engage DAs in the promotion of this technology and model communities to adopt it to improve the availability of vegetables for households during dry season and therefore improve their HH nutrition.

Challenges during this quarter:

- Turnover of some woreda government health office who were PRIME nutrition focal persons
- Unexpected emergencies such as acute watery diarrhea in Guji, Borena and Liben zones of the Oromiya region
- Absence of some participants from attending the training because of drought engagement with their own woredas in Afar region

IR5 Priorities for Q16:

- Provide technical support to incorporate nutrition approaches across program
- Continue monitoring and support for the health extension and health workers through supportive supervision
- Training on MIYCN counseling for Health Extension Workers, volunteers and community leaders
- Nutrition Sensitive agriculture training for agriculture extension workers and community
- Distribution of developed BCC materials for HEWs and community volunteers
- Second season Soap Opera radio drama productions

INNOVATION AND INVESTMENT FUND

The US\$6 million IIF supports activities across PRIME through targeted investments in the form of technical assistance, matching grants, and service contracts with private sector, government and non-government stakeholders.

Somali Microfinance Institution – Belcash

During Q15, 27446 individuals signed up for mobile and agent banking service and 338 new agents were established. The coverage and service of HelloCash is growing tremendously, through the HelloCash mobile money platform over 6000 daily transactions with a value of \$100,000 are taking place. The coverage of HelloCash can be reached in all woredas of Somali region except in kebeles where connectivity is an issue. The total mobile and agent banking users of SMFIs reached 92510 and the number of agents banking increased to 655. There are newly introduced services that have been added during last couple months, for example bulk payment, airtime top-up, and bill payment. These products (especially the top-up) changed the usage of HelloCash and increased demand deposit by customers. PRIME’s IIF financial and technical assistance made possible for SMFI to rollout mobile and agent banking technology in addition to its existing services. BelCash Technology Solutions PLC is SMFI’s partner and provides the technology and content of mobile and agent banking.

Indicator	Q 15 Progress	Total
Number of Customers	27,446	92,510
Number of Agents	383	655
Number of Branches	0	24
Total Service Locations (Agents + Branches)		637

Barwako Milk Processing Factory

During Q15, Barwako Milk Processing Factory in Jigjiga continued to improve the camel and cow milk throughput, reaching a level of almost 1,000 liters of milk per day, producing pasteurized milk and also cheese and butter from the product returned from retail outlets. The investments in completing the technological process of the Barwako Milk this quarter included: 1) purchasing of photovoltaic panels for the milk collection centers (value of 348,075 ETB) and purchase and installation of water boiler (value of 107,207 ETB).

On the marketing and sales side, the Jigjiga market share is gradually increasing and the sales in Harar, Dire Dawa and Adama are again increasing after the prolonged drought and inability to service them due to low raw milk supply. The export marketing in Hargeisa, Somaliland is being reestablished with the addition of one retail outlet in the city.

Barwako also faced some operational challenges this quarter. The initially designed sewage disposal system that included a septic tank was damaged producing a situation where waste water from the facility started spilling uncontrolled in the vicinity of the plant. This issue will be rectified and a new waste water handling system will be put in place immediately. Another technical problem that the factory faced is ability to produce hot water for the operation. The initially installed hot water generator required high level of maintenance and subsequently was

inefficient cost wise. This quarter, a new electric water heater was installed. It will be put into use when the main electric power supply is upgraded from 50KW to 100KW.

AGP Poultry

AGP have trained nine additional youth groups from April to June reaching a total of 66 AGP Poultry Agents who have received training. Currently, AGP has a total of 25 operational agents in southern cluster of which six have already finished the distribution of the first cycle and started the second round, while an additional six are going to reorder for second time since they stated their business as agents. AGP field technical coordinators are conducting weekly field work progress meeting every week with zone livestock and SME Promotion bureau officials to facilitate market linkage for the agents and solve the field distribution challenges. In this quarter AGP created 17 additional full time jobs, which brings the total number of jobs created to 124.

USAID FORWARD

During this quarter, PRIME conducted an Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) for partner FSA to identify their strengths and weaknesses and focus on providing capacity support to those key gaps in the remaining PRIME period. The methodology used self-assessment through discussion that was facilitated by both Mercy Corps and CARE. FSA developed an action plan that was submitted to MC and CARE for next actions.

A quarterly monitoring visit was conducted for HAVOYOCO to ensure their performance under PRIME is under the agreed terms and conditions. Significant improvements were observed during this visit, mainly on proper documentations, financial transactions record keeping, budget follow up and cash flow statements. HAVOYOCO's activities and payments corresponded to approved concept notes which help the organization monitor its budget and implementation. Their overall performance on financial management has shown improvement compared to the previous visit as a result of corrective actions requested by Mercy Corps.

At the end of June, PRIME conducted a one-day extraordinary partners' meeting in Addis Ababa. The meeting was attended by 30 participants, mostly senior management members from all partner organizations. The meeting sought to identify the most important challenges faced by partners in the last three years of implementation and agree on possible solutions to address these problems for future improvements. Ultimately, this conversation seeks to create a stronger consortium in the remaining years of PRIME and beyond.

USAID Forward priorities for Q16

- Conduct meeting with FSA head office. Monitoring visits to Barwako, Afar MFI, Rays MFI and close out visit to DPPB.
- Conduct rapid assessment with three partners to understand the USAID forward objective achievement/status.
- Provide support to ECDD to conduct a disability audit with selected partners and present the findings to PRIME leadership.
- Conduct a supportive field visit to Jigjiga (HAVOYOCO) and Afar (FSA).

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

Gender

The gender advisor is working with different actors to carry out a gender needs assessment of different project site offices. Results show that the need for gender training and mainstreaming is requested by field offices and partners.

DISABILITY

Competitive grants for milk processing and shoat fattening for people with disabilities cooperatives

ECDD, in collaboration with Mercy Corps and CARE set minimum eligibility criteria, adoption of advertisements and translation to Amharic in preparation for a call for applications to provide competitive grants to milk processing and shoat fattening for people with disabilities cooperatives. The announcement was made in six woredas of Afar, and preliminary screening and field assessment was made by a committee made up of PRIME technical team and the Office of Labor and Social Affairs representatives. Business plans and other relative materials were shared to cooperatives interested in applying. A pre-award assessment is underway to select the winner cooperatives. In Yabello, four cooperatives with business license and tax registration certificate applied for the grant and the review committee, made up of ECDD, mercy Corps, SOS Sahel and the Office of Labor and Social Affairs has selected the most appropriate cooperative for the grant.

Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in PRIME

The ECDD local disability Advisor in Afar reviewed and commented on IR2 sub-activity concept notes initiated by partner organizations in the cluster to ensure they are disability-inclusive. As a result, 44 people with disabilities were included in different activities, like prosopis clearing, pond rehabilitation, grazing system, and dry season reserve areas in Amibara, Argoba, Gelalo, Awash and Gewane woredas. These persons with disabilities benefited from these activities through income generation, priority to access pond water for their livestock and participation in decision-making in rangeland councils.

Scholarships for short-term skills training for persons with disabilities

Scholarships are successfully underway in Afar Lucy TVET College (39 youth in metal fabrication), 21 trainees in garment and information technology in Yabello Polytechnic College, and 24 youth with disabilities in Jigjiga Polytechnic College in the fields of electronics maintenance and garment/textile making. 34 youths graduated from Negelle Borena TVET College in furniture making and garment. For more details on these activities, please see the IR3 section of this report.

Basic Business Skill and Business Development Skill Training and Entrepreneurs with disabilities

ECDD conducted a five-day basic business skill and business development skill training to 18 (5 female) entrepreneurs with disabilities engaged in small businesses in Amibara (Afar). Trainees were equipped with skills on running businesses, bookkeeping and business development.

Facilitation of disability adjustment appliances

ECDD in collaboration with Mercy Corps and SOS Sahel facilitated the provision of disability adjustment appliances for 69 trainees (52 female) with mobility impairment enrolled in Yabello, Negelle, and Moyale TVET Colleges. Colleges were also given the referral linkage with Cheshire Service Ethiopia Hawassa Branch.

Priorities for Q16

- Finalize the process of competitive grants for people with disabilities cooperatives and conduct monitoring of the grants' implementation
- Provide Ethiopian Sign Language training for government stakeholders in all clusters
- Technical support for all IRs at field level

V. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

PRIME EXPENDITURE SUMMARY REPORT	
AS OF June 30, 2016	
Per IR	AMOUNT (USD)
IR 1	12,994,517
IR 2	12,469,509
IR 3	8,699,530
IR 4	6,119,936
IR 5	3,488,065
Crisis Modifier	1,500,000
GRAND TOTAL	45,271,557

Per Funding Stream	
GCC	11,731,798
FtF	28,081,503
Nutrition	3,958,256
Crisis Modifier	1,500,000
GRAND TOTAL	45,271,557

List of Annexes

- Annex 1. EICC assessment
- Annex 2. IDB and ki-projects data quality check
- Annex 3. AHS 2015 report
- Annex 4. AHS 2015 presentation
- Annex 5. Mid-line survey presentation
- Annex 6. Partner and recipient assessment spot check report
- Annex 7. Learning briefs
- Annex 8. Joint Planning Cell presentation by PRIME
- Annex 9. Success Stories