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DISASTER PREVENTION AND
PREPAREDNESS AGENCY

The Livelihoods Integration Unit

Utilization of Livelihood Baselines to Strengthen Nutrition Status Surveys

Multi-agency Nutrition Task Force Meeting
09 July 2008

LIU Project goal: “To enable DPPA and partners to better understand livelihoods and coping strategies of vulnerable populations, and help them be better equipped to anticipate shocks through improved early warning”

Project focus: Build capacity among both DPPA and other key stakeholders to use this framework to assess needs and identify appropriate interventions both food and non-food.



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Presentation Objectives

- Introduce the household economy analytical framework
- Introduce the livelihood zones- i.e. stratification as recommended by SMART
- Demonstrate how seasonal calendars can identify appropriate time to assess nutritional status
- Present examples of how the data can be used to interpret nutrition status data

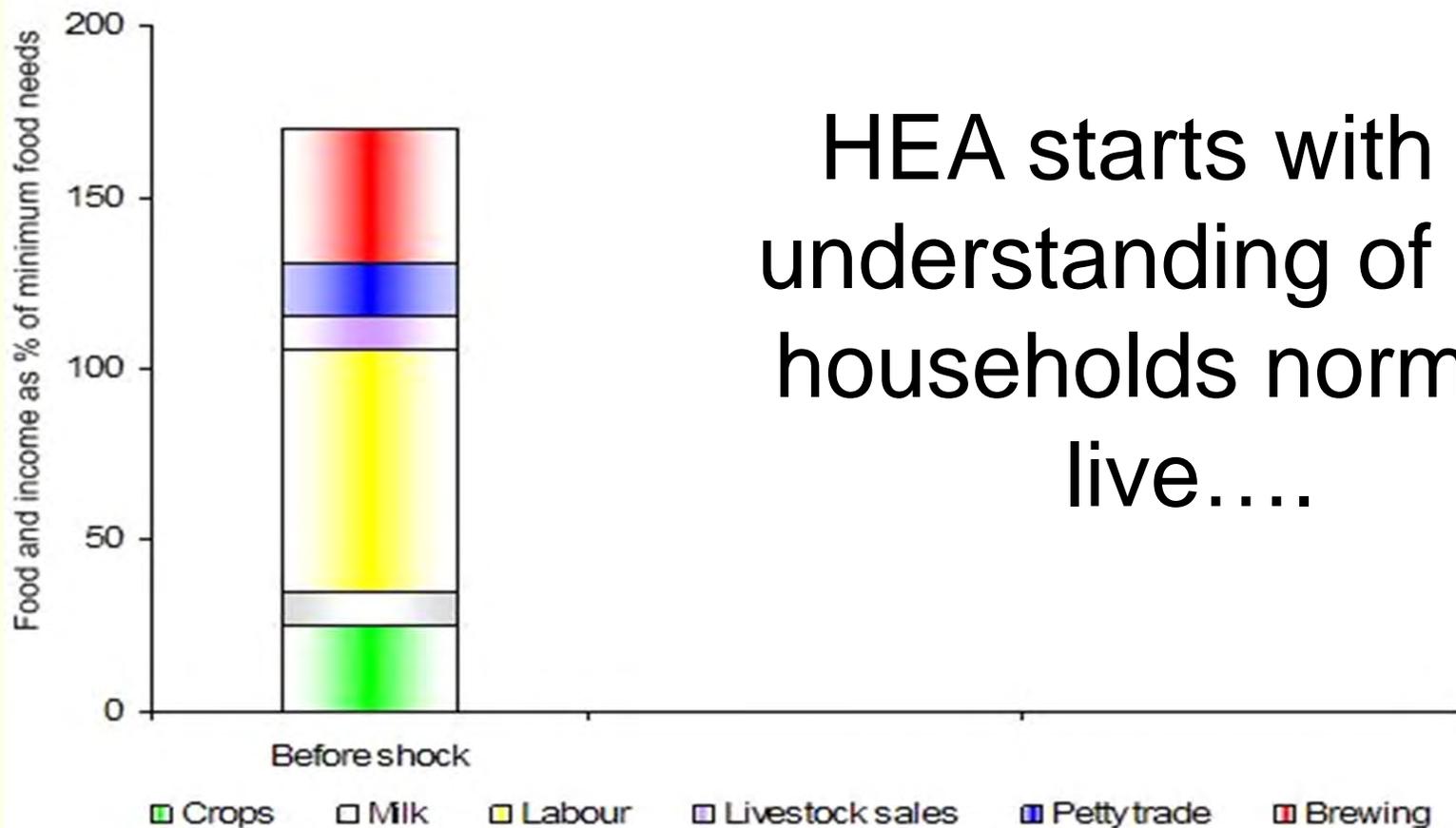


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HEA Framework: Overview



HEA starts with an understanding of how households normally live....

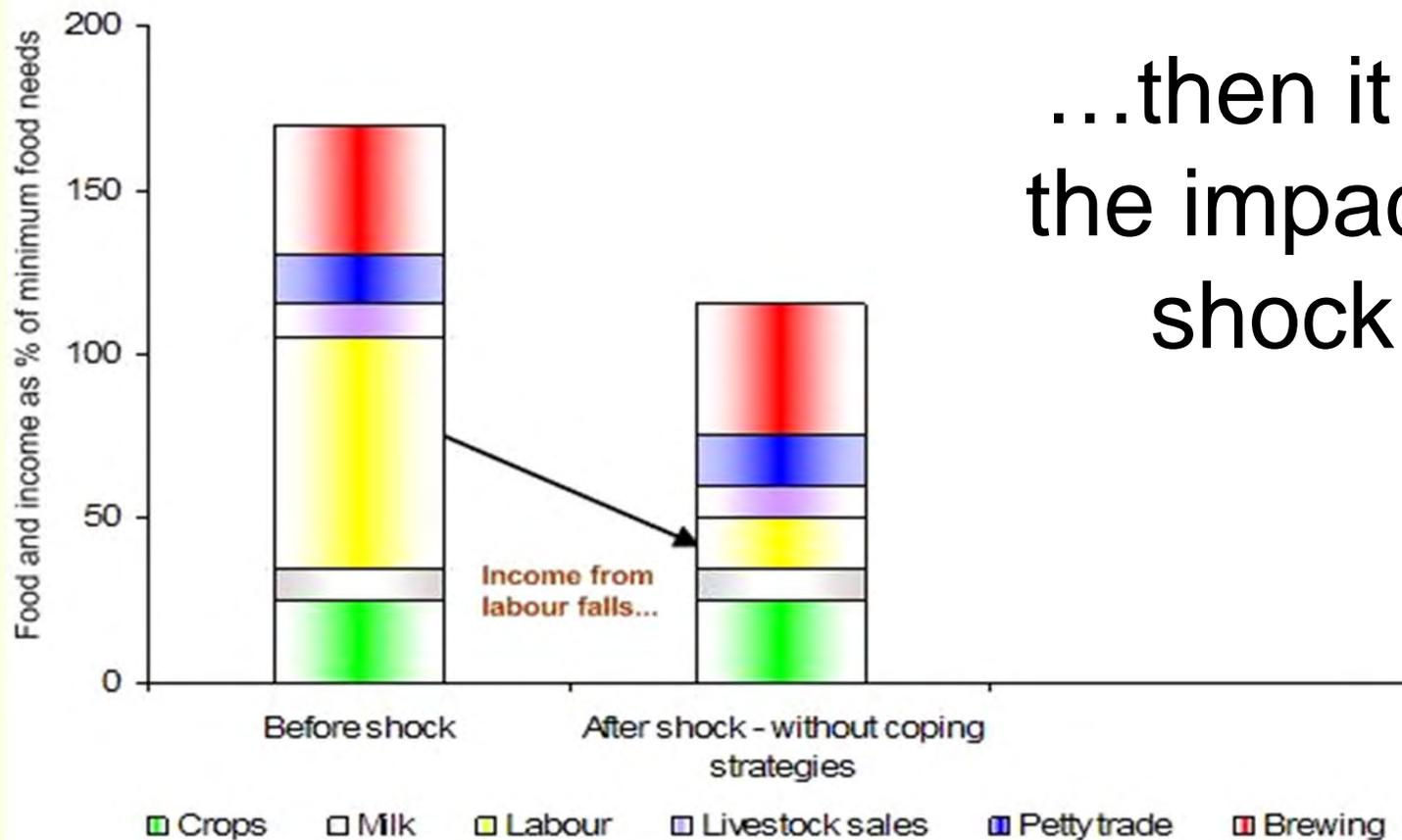


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HEA Framework: Overview



...then it adds
the impact of a
shock....

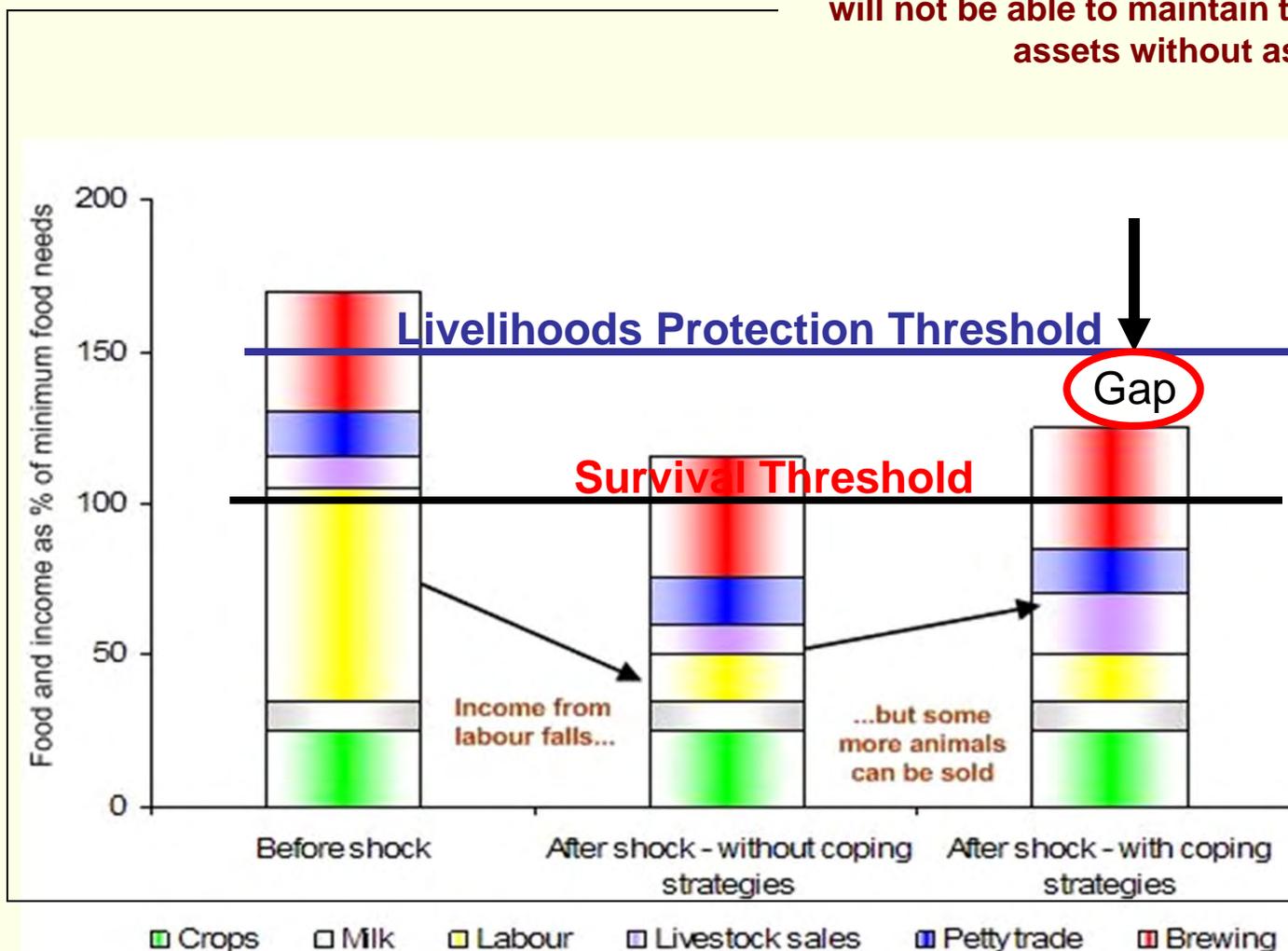


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The analysis suggests that post-shock, households will not be able to maintain their normal livelihood assets without assistance.



...and finally looks at how people might be able to cope.

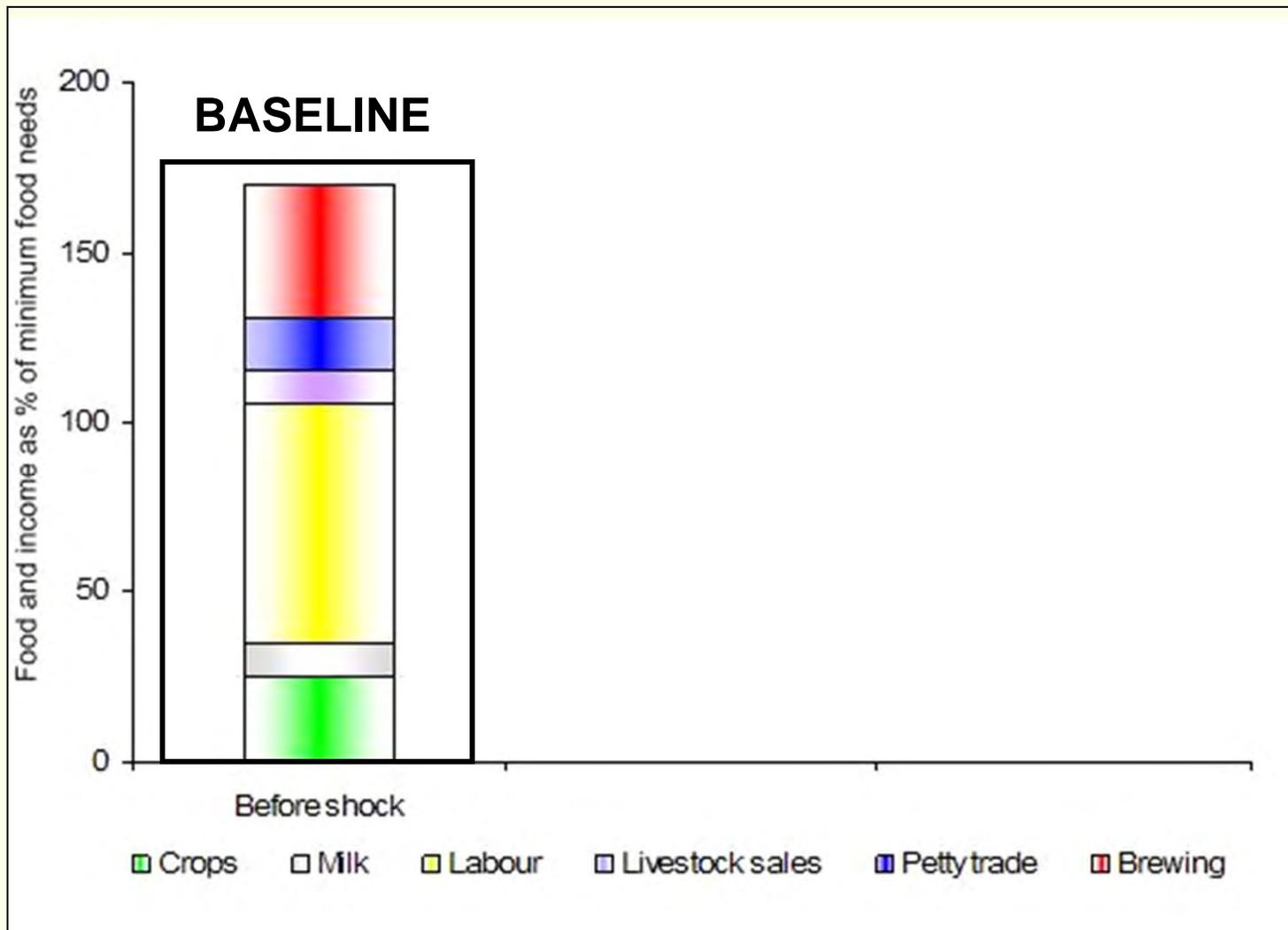


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In sum....



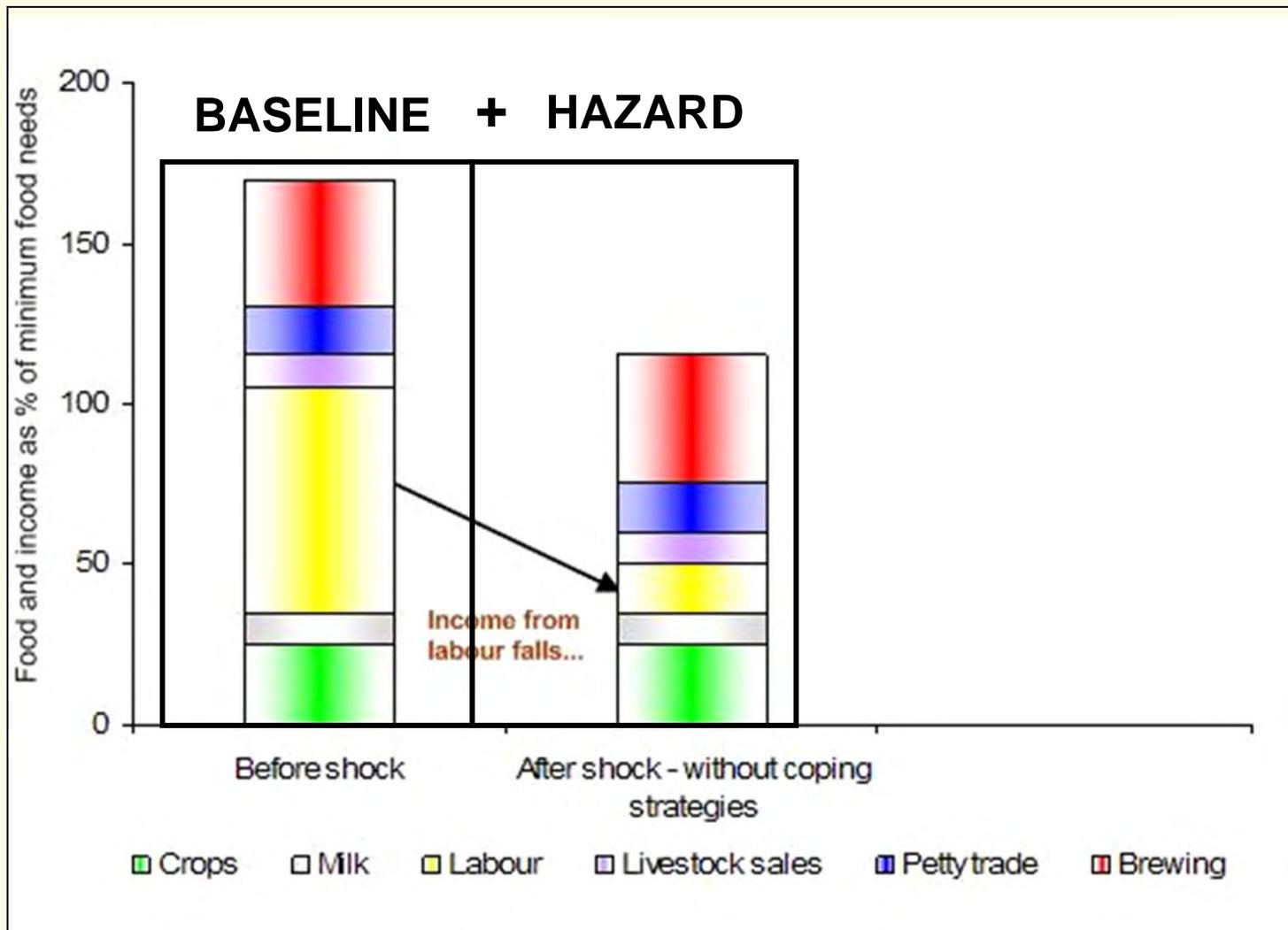


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In sum....



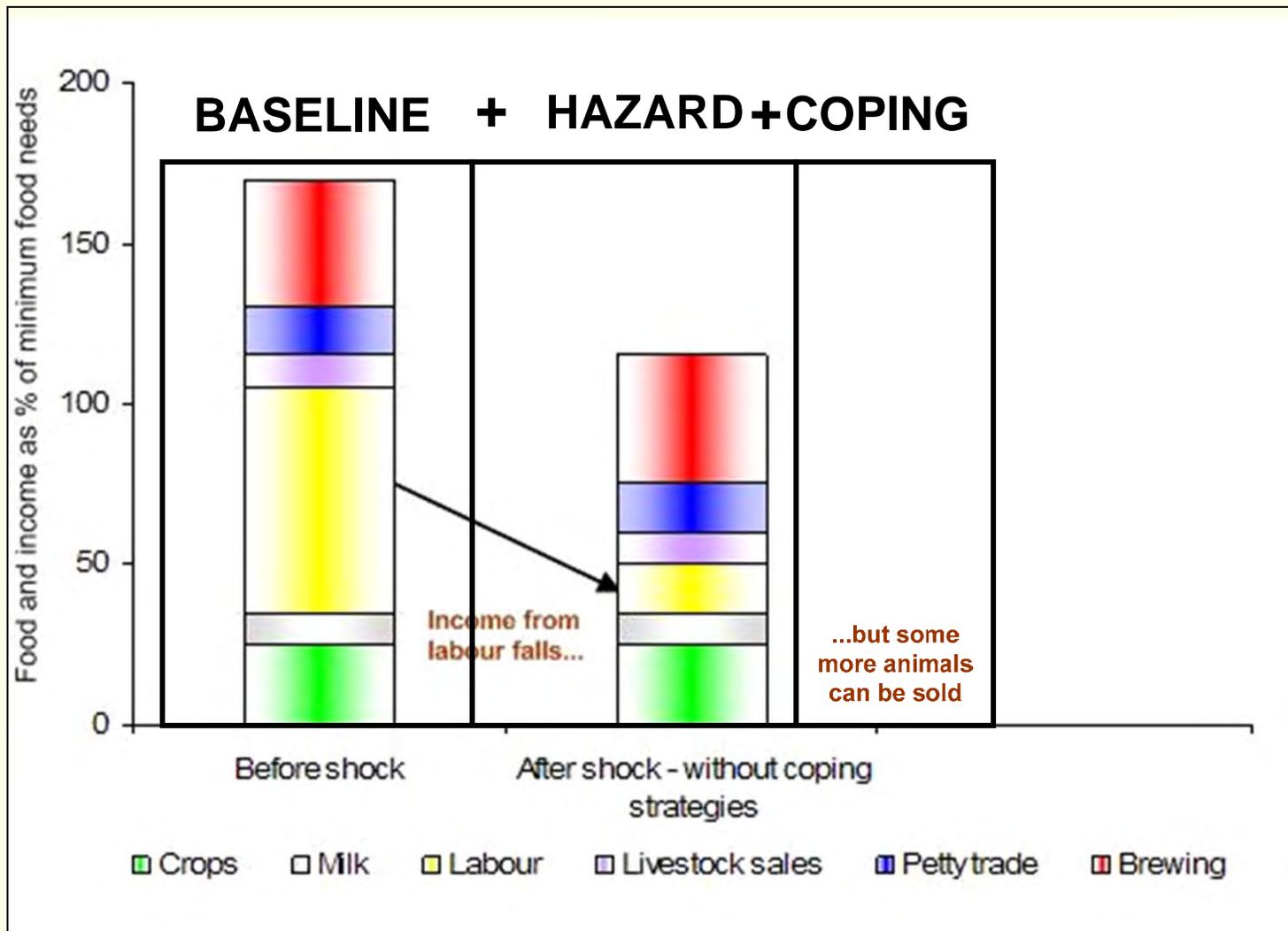


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In sum....



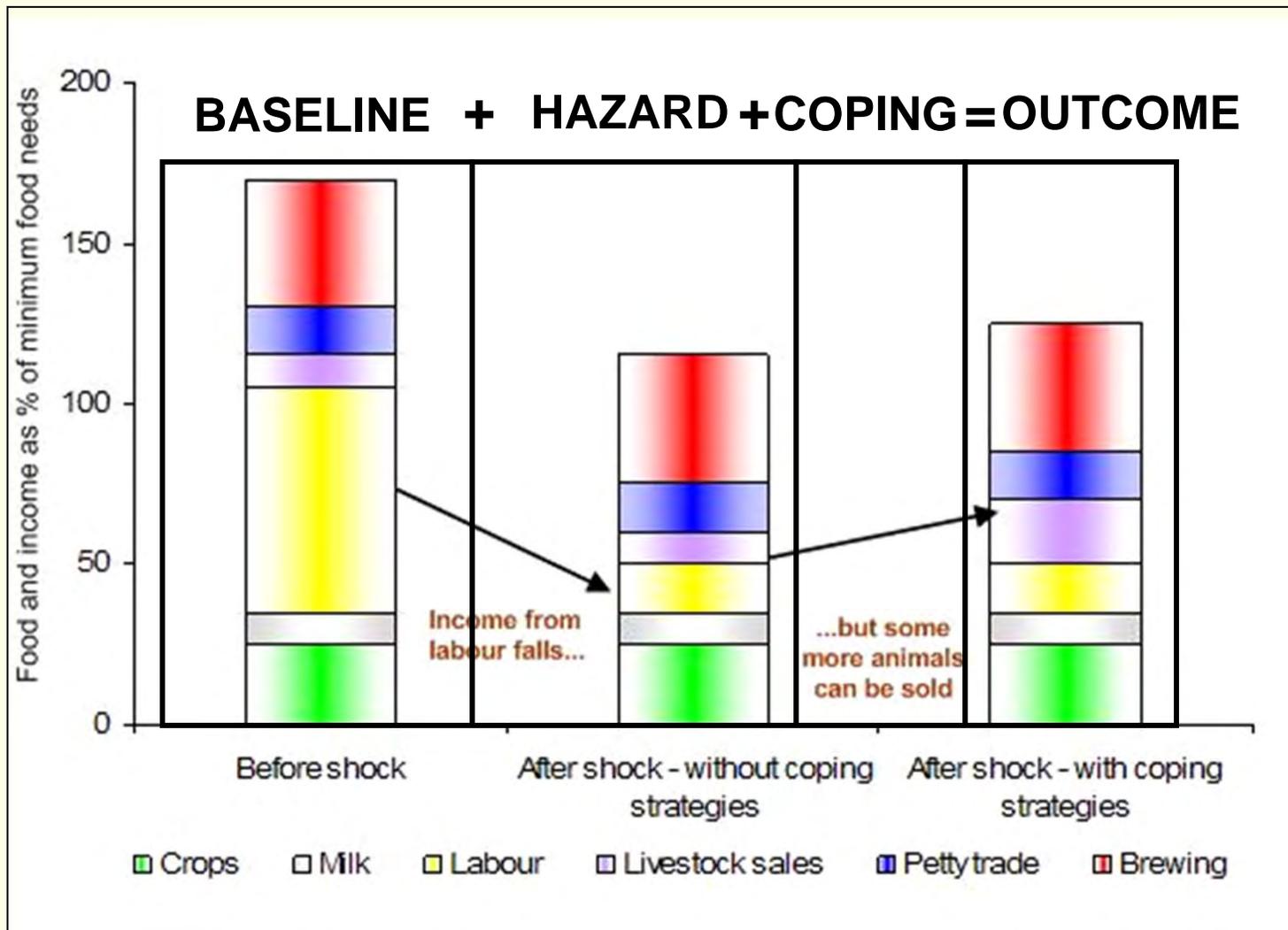


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In sum....





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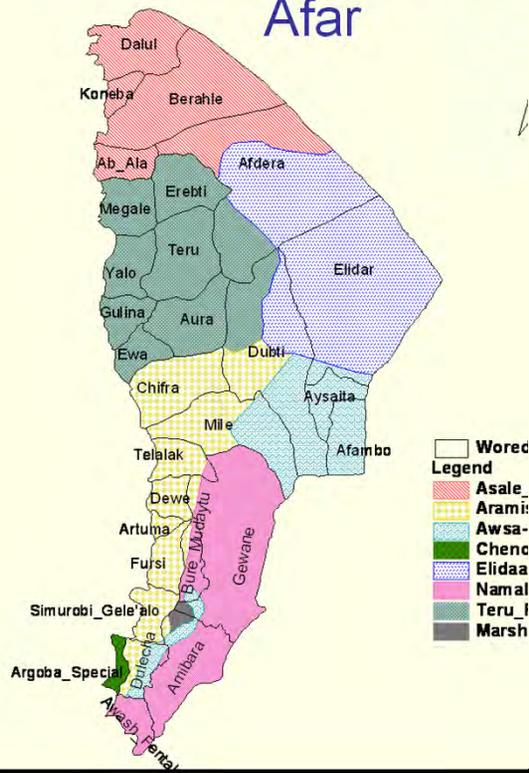
THE BASELINE

Step 1

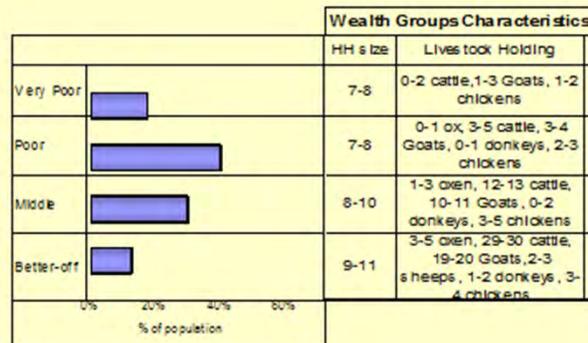
Step 2

Step 3

Livelihood Zoning - eg Afar

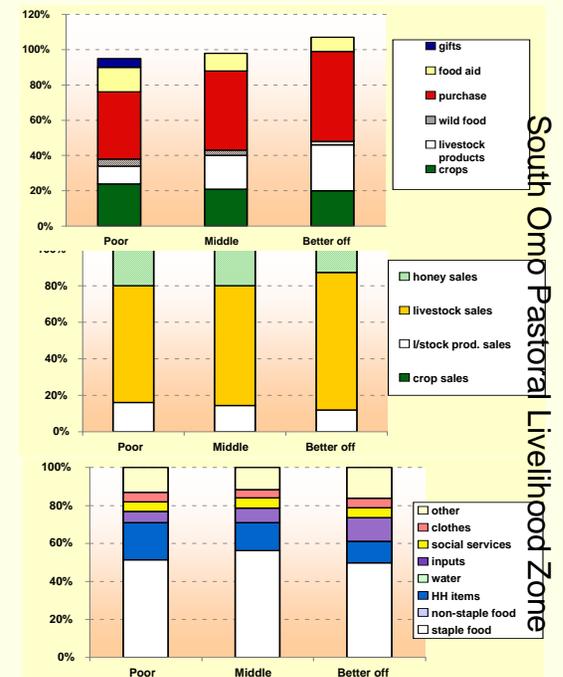


Wealth Breakdown



Southern Agro-pastoral
Eastern Oromiya

Food, Income, Exp Quantification





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OUTCOME ANALYSIS

Step 4

Step 5

Step 6

Problem Specification

Compiled from data collected during seasonal assessments or monitoring or scenario development

Herd size - camels 95%
Herd size - cattle 85%
Herd size - shoats 90%

Milk production 50%
Gifts of milk 50%
Prices TOT
Camels - 100%
Cattle 80%
Shoats 85%

Prices
Water - 200%
Firewood/Charcoal 75%

Analysis of Coping Capacity

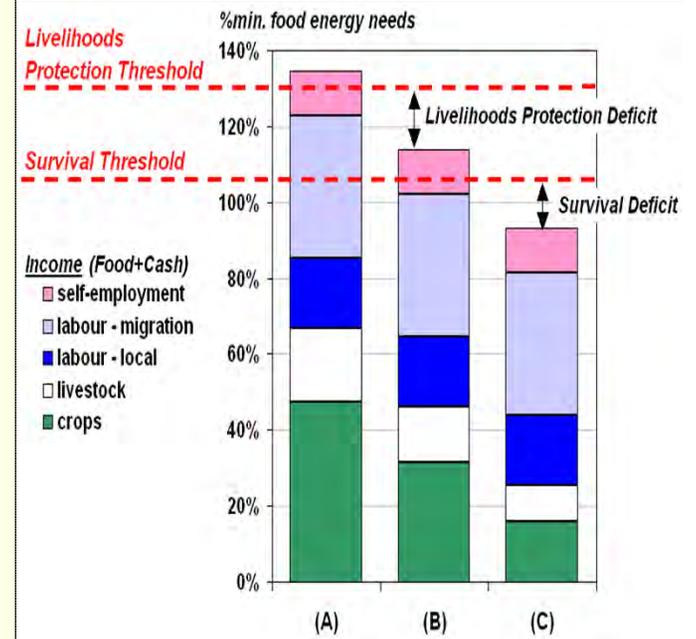
Data collected during baseline

Draw down on surplus/
stocks

Expand production
(wild foods/fish)

Expand income

Switch expenditure





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SMART LIVELIHOOD STRATIFICATION (Zoning)

- As clearly mentioned in ‘Section 3: Food Security’ part of the SMART protocol, the following points need consideration that are related with the need for stratification
- ✓ **Seasonal variation in nutrition for interpreting nutrition surveys**
- ✓ **How did people live before the event/shock?**
- ✓ What has affected to disrupted their way of life?
- ✓ How are they currently coping?
- ✓ What might reasonably be expected to occur in the near future?
- ✓ **The prediction for nutritional status to be based on**
 - **Reasonable knowledge of the livelihood pattern of the population**
 - **An understanding of the basic seasonality of agriculture and its associated activities**
 - **An estimation of the shock**



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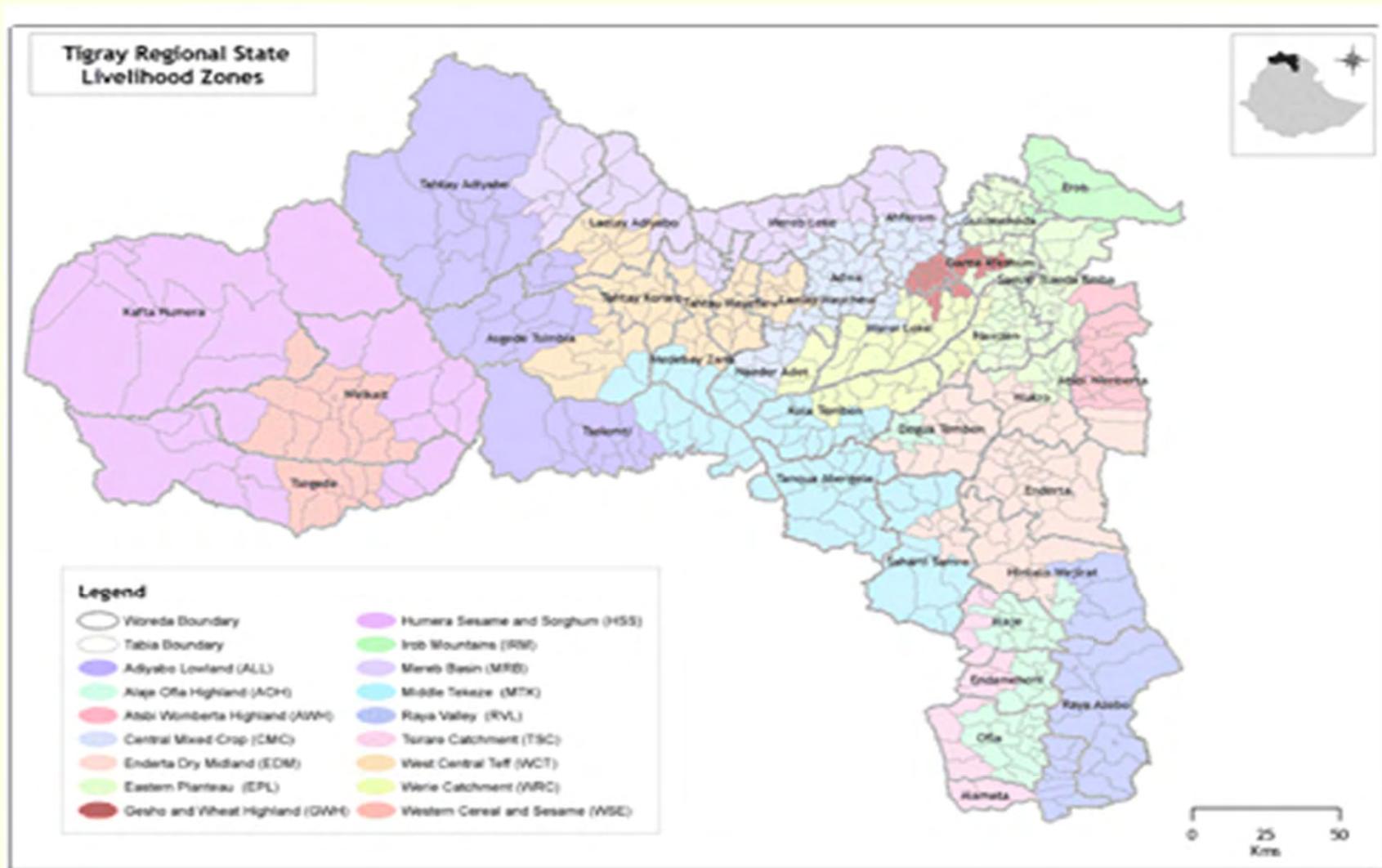
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WHAT IS LIVELIHOOD ZONE?

Livelihood zone:

- It is a geographical location within which people share basically the same pattern of access to food (i.e. the same production system as well as the same patterns of trade / exchange).
- Livelihoods can be shaped by a wide range of factors. Patterns of livelihood clearly vary from one area to another, according to local factors such as climate, soil, access to market, etc.
- In order to simplify the process of defining livelihood zones, the initial focus is on the following three primary factors:
 - GEOGRAPHY:** natural and man-made
 - PRODUCTION:** Crop producers, pastorals, agro-pastorals, sources of food/ income
 - MARKET:** demand and supply, marketing system (for both goods and labor)

Tigray Regional State LZs





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Amhara Livelihood Profile

Population by Livelihood Zone and Kebele (2005)

Woreda: Antsokiya
Zone: N Shewa

Woreda population 86,362

Livelihood Zone:	Livelihood Zone:	Livelihood Zone:
Cheffa valley	North Shewa highland sheep and barley	
LZ Population: 69,429	LZ Population: 16,933	
Population by Kebele:	Population by Kebele:	Population by Kebele:
Afeso 5,386	Gisoge Zuriya 3,499	
Agila Majite 8,488	Kure Yigedele 4,911	
Aselele Kelebet 8,952	Shebeto 2,510	
Ateko Walke 2,995	Washana Nigat 6,013	
Chekchek Zuria 5,704		
Gitem Gojowuha 7,492		
Hagere M/Moacher 7,458		
Kobikobi Anikar 6,797		
Mekedesa 7,420		
Sara Ambia Dagoc 6,307		
Werebe Woldiya 2,430		

Livelihood zoning providing data for stratification



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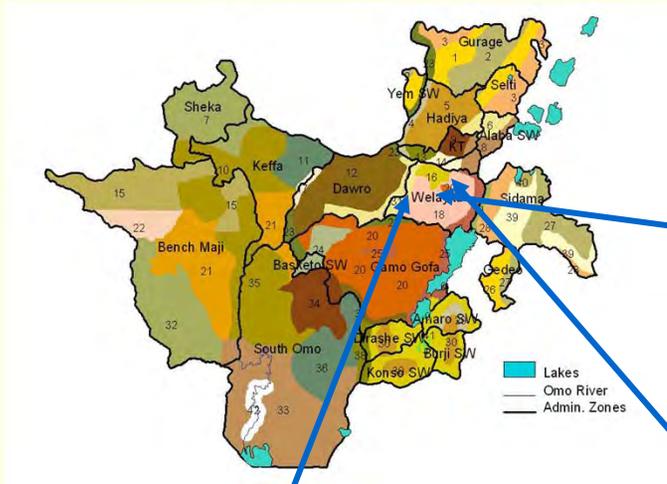
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Seasonal calendars use in the nutritional status assessment

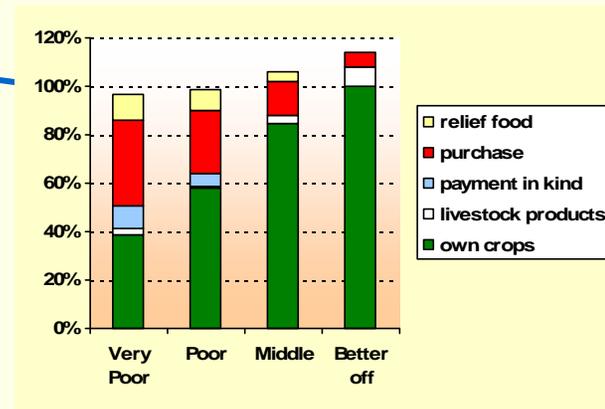
Livelihood Zone	Code	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
West Central Teff	WCT				x	x	x	x	x				
Mereb Basin	MRB					x	x	x					
Middle Tekeze	MTK						x	x	x				
Raya Valley	RVL							x	x				
Tsirare Catchment	TSC					x	x	x	x				
Alaje Ofia Highland	AOH						x	x	x				
Enderta Dry Midland	EDM						x	x					
Central Mixed Crop	CMC					x	x	x	x				
Gesho and Wheat Highland	GWH						x	x	x				
Werie Catchment	WRC						x	x	x				
Eastern Plateau	EPL					x	x	x	x				
Atsbi Womberta Highland	AWH						x	x	x	x			
Irob Mountains	IRM					x							
Western Cereal and Sesame	WSE						x	x	x	x	x		
Humera Sesame and Sorghum	HSS						x	x	x	x			
Adiyabo Lowland	ALL						x	x	x	x			

Months when nutritional status is expected to deteriorate can be obtained from seasonal calendar

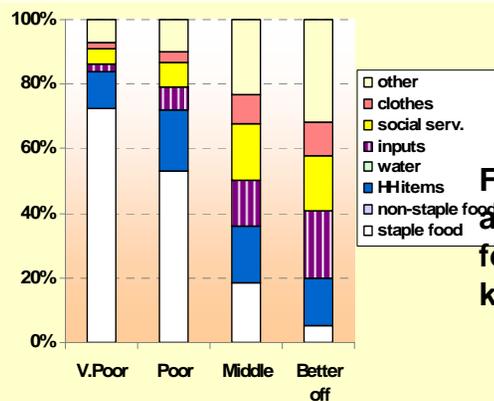
Wolayita Maize and Root Crop LZ



Sources of Food: 2003-04

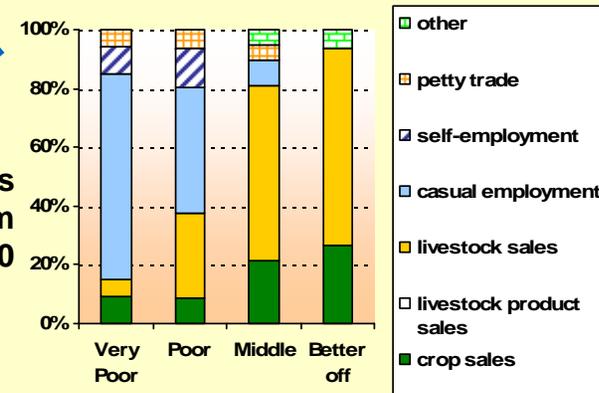


Expenditure pattern: 2003-04



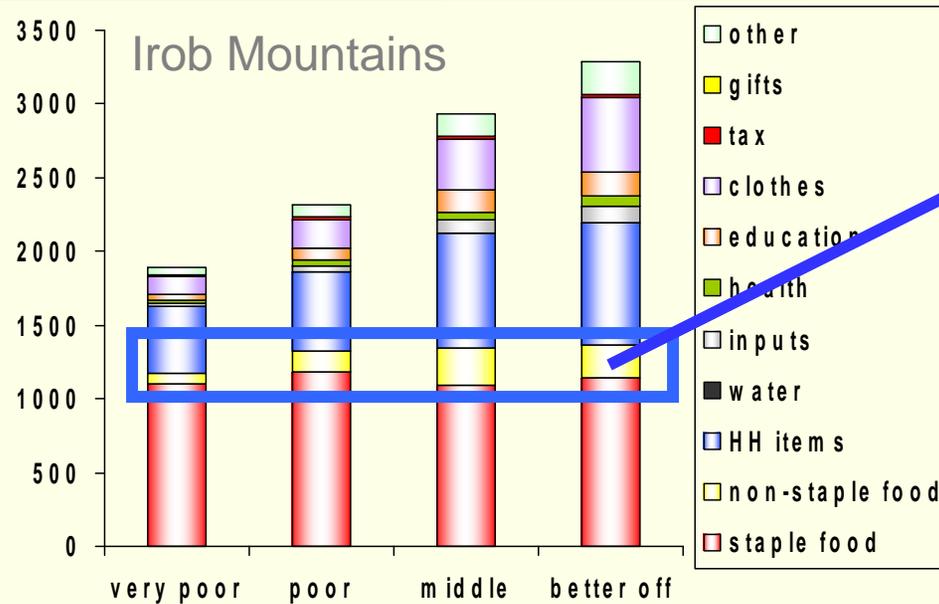
Food access is expressed as a percentage of minimum food requirements (2100 kcals per person per day).

Sources of Cash Income: 2003-04



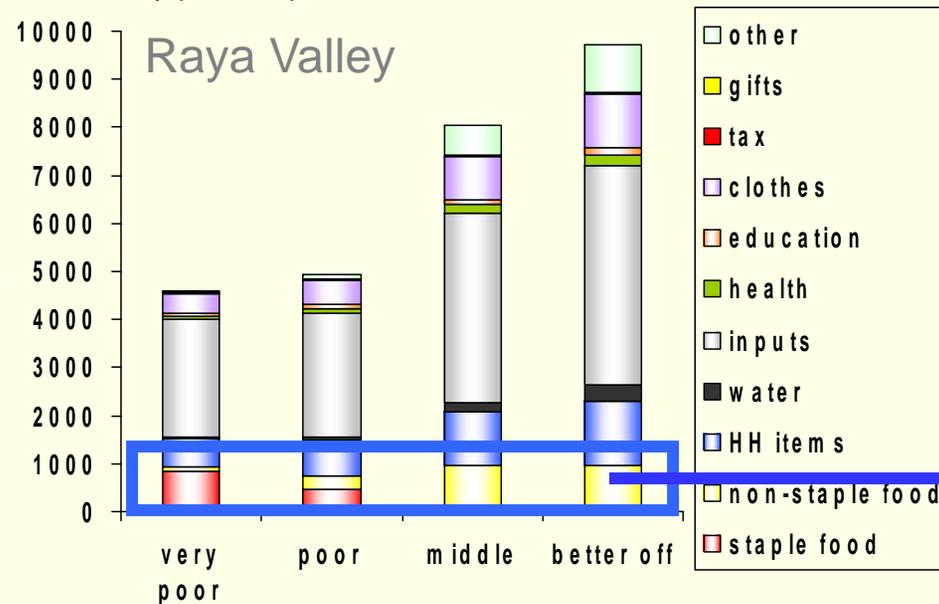
What can the HEA baselines tell us about Nutrition?

Expenditure Patterns



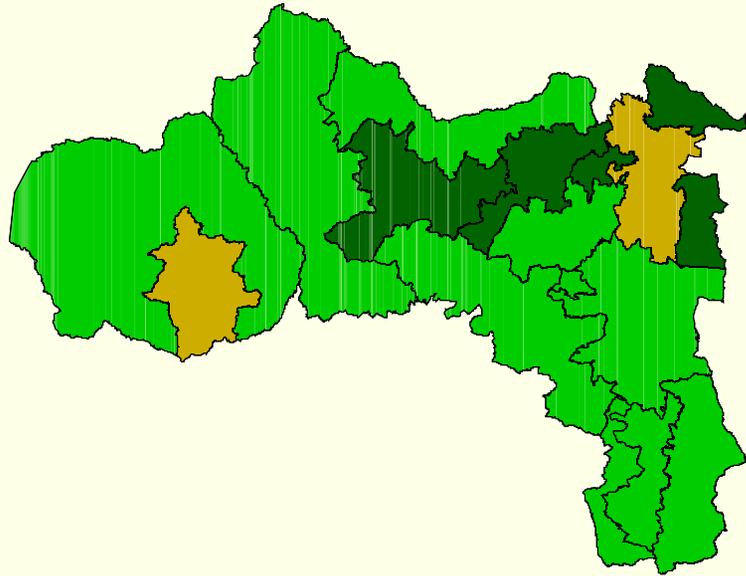
225 ETB

Non-staple food purchase is one possible indicator of dietary diversity

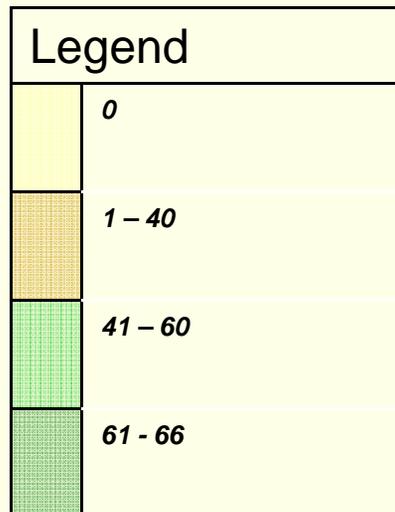
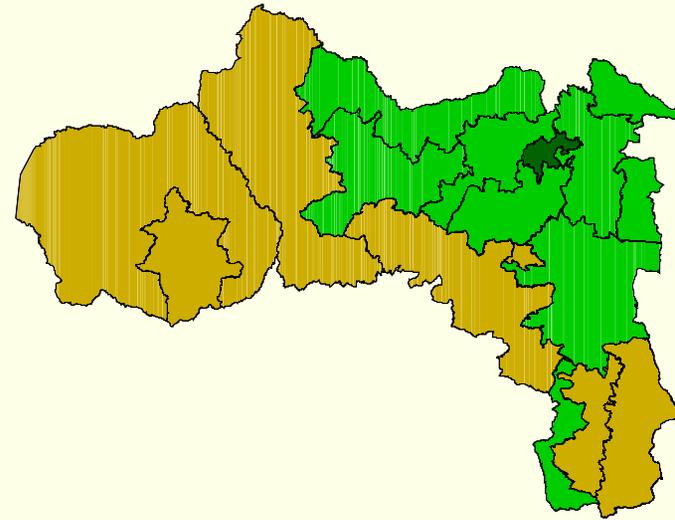


978 ETB

**% of food intake coming
from purchase – poor**



**% of food intake coming
from purchase – very poor**



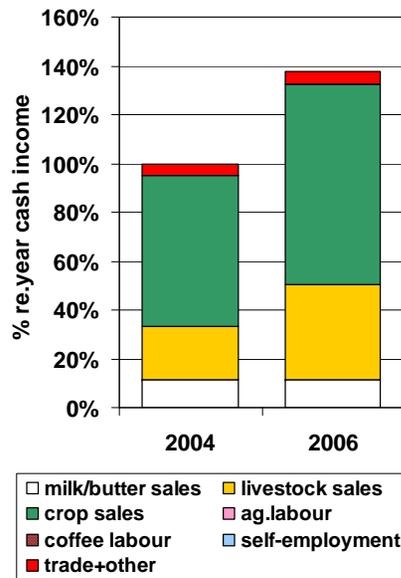
**Outcome Analysis for 2006
Dara Woreda (Sidama Zone)
Sidama Coffee LZ**

**Coffee prices increased to 215%
Coffee production decreased to 70%
Maize increase to 140%
Livestock prices increased**

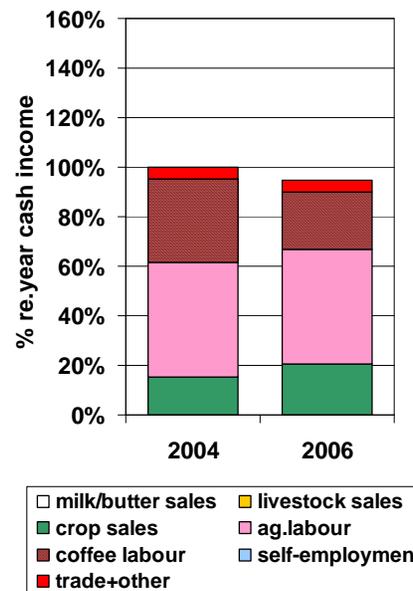
Sources of Income

Sources of Food

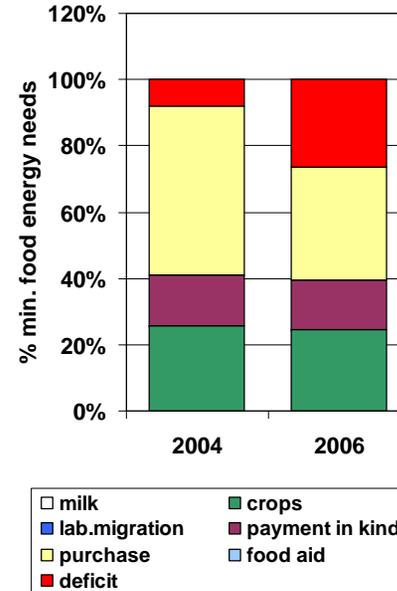
Middle households



Very poor households



Very poor households



- Very poor households in cash-cropping areas purchase most of their food.
- A decline in cash income and an increase in maize prices means a bigger deficit in 2006 than 2004.

- Higher prices for coffee and livestock will increase incomes for **middle** households
- A reduction in coffee production means less work and less income for the **very poor** (1 in 6 households).

An ACF nutrition survey in June 2006 found the following high levels of malnutrition:

GAM: 16.5 % (95% C.I. 12.5 - 20.5) of GAM

SAM: 3.1 % (95% C.I. 1.4 - 4.8) of SAM. Five edema cases were identified.

Source: ACF Nutrition and retrospective mortality survey, Sidama Coffee livelihood zone, Dale and Aleta Wondo Woredas, SNNPR, Ethiopia, June 2006