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<th>Description</th>
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<td>ARR</td>
<td>Annual Results Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCC</td>
<td>Behavior Change Communication</td>
</tr>
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<td>CBOs</td>
<td>Community Based Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLTS</td>
<td>Community-Led Total Sanitation</td>
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<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td>Development Agent</td>
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<tr>
<td>DFAP</td>
<td>Development Food Aid Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIP</td>
<td>Detailed Implementation Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHA</td>
<td>Essential Health Actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>Essential Nutrition Actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESMF</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EW</td>
<td>Early Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFP</td>
<td>Food for Peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFP MIS</td>
<td>Food For Peace Management Information System</td>
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<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
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<td>FHE/O</td>
<td>FHE/ORDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>FHE</td>
<td>FH/ Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSTF</td>
<td>Food Security Taskforce</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY</td>
<td>Fiscal Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>GoE</td>
<td>Government of Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEW</td>
<td>Health Extension Worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPTT</td>
<td>Indicator Performance Tracking Table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR</td>
<td>Intermediate Result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IYCF</td>
<td>Infant and Young Child Feeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEOP</td>
<td>Joint Emergency Operations Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPC</td>
<td>Knowledge, Practice, Coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAD</td>
<td>Minimum Acceptable Diet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNCH</td>
<td>Maternal, Newborn, Child Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LQAS</td>
<td>Lot Quality Assurance Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNC</td>
<td>Maternal and Neonatal Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>Metric Tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORDA</td>
<td>Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORS</td>
<td>Oral Rehydration Solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASS</td>
<td>Payroll and Attendance Sheet System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDM</td>
<td>Post Distribution Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIM</td>
<td>Program Implementation Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLW</td>
<td>Pregnant and Lactating Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREP</td>
<td>Pipeline Resource Estimate Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSNP</td>
<td>Productive Safety Net Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PW</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPQ</td>
<td>Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHG(s)</td>
<td>Self-Help Group(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO</td>
<td>Strategic Objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWC</td>
<td>Soil and Water Conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USG</td>
<td>United States Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHA</td>
<td>Community Health Animator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WDSD</td>
<td>Women’s Dietary Diversity Score</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Uploads to FFPMIS

A. Annual Results Report (ARR) Narrative

i) Project Activities and Results
Most activities planned for fiscal year 2016 were successfully accomplished. Communities in 75 Kebeles in the nine Woredas of the second cohort were reached with health and nutrition interventions using a cascade group approach with the help of 2791 women health development army leaders. A total 392,390 beneficiaries (298,964 PW beneficiaries, 74,741 direct support and 18,685 contingency beneficiaries) were reached through food transfers in 11 Woredas, including the two expansion Woredas (Sahila and Ziquala).

Several PW infrastructure activities such as schools, health posts, roads and crossing structures were carried out across the traditional Woredas benefitting the target communities thereby contributing towards reduced food insecurity and improved environmental conditions. The report also covers details of the small scale irrigation, potable water schemes and other structures constructed with the program support in the year.

Drought was the major challenge in the year affecting not only food security situations but also nutrition, water and health conditions of the population in the target Woredas.

In order to track changes in higher level indicators (outcome level) data was collected using household and KPC surveys. In addition, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey was conducted to assess the dynamics around food distribution. The findings of these surveys informed the report.

SO 1: Health and Nutrition of Women and Under Five Children Improved

The first Strategic Objective (SO) of the Development Food Assistance Program (DFAP) was designed to improve the health and nutritional status of Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and their children. This report addresses key results achieved during the reporting year, challenges faced and lessons learnt. Key program focus areas included promotion and adoption of Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA), Essential Hygiene Actions (EHA) and Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) behaviors; increasing access to water and sanitation; and improving availability and consumption of nutritious foods. That said, it is important to note that the reporting year was challenging to Ethiopia in general and the target communities in particular due to climate change induced drought. The situation had a significant impact on the health and nutritional status of the target community especially in the lowland Kebeles of South Gondar zone and most of Wag-Hemra Zone Woredas.

IR1.1 Maternal and Child Health and Nutritional Practices of Mothers Improved.

This IR mainly focuses on bringing behavior change on appropriate maternal and child health and nutritional practice through cascade group formation and mass education approach. During the reporting year, the program has been addressing the essential hygiene action component containing seven lessons. The program has also strengthened BCC sessions that
were covered prior to the commencement of EHA. Accordingly, key messages from MNCH module were staged among larger community members using various edutainment methods including drama, poems and songs. With the intention of maximizing disease prevention efforts 60,715 audiences (97% of the target) were addressed through mass awareness activities on public work and food distribution sites. Similarly 31,156 (87% of the target) grandparents and husbands of PLWs were reached with selected key messages on MNCH. The 87% in terms of reaching grandparents and male partners is related to the drought situation which forced some of the male participants to leave their villages in search of employment opportunities in nearby urban areas.

Certificates provided to Model Mothers who adopt key ENA, MNC and EHA practices

Mothers who attended 80% of the sessions in the two and half years program of the second cohort and who were able to adopt the recommended health and nutrition behaviors were considered as models and were provided certificates once they reach model mother status. To achieve model status, a mother must attend health and nutrition counseling sessions regularly and demonstrate proper waste disposal, latrine construction and clean home surroundings. She is also expected to demonstrate good breast feeding and complementary feeding practices whenever appropriate. Accordingly, 31,565 mothers (102% of the annual target) were certified based on joint evaluation of the program staffs and Woreda health office.

![Figure 1: Mothers getting ready for their graduation and provision of Certificate, Sekota](image)

Key achievements of the period are discussed below by indicators:

**Indicator # 9: Percentage of children aged 0-5 months who were exclusively breastfed in last 24 hours**

Proportions of exclusive breast fed children are among the essential program outcome indicators of the program. A survey conducted in July-August 2016 revealed that the percentage of children exclusively breastfed in their first six months of life stands at 97.8 %(
n=185), a remarkable improvement from last year finding where 91.8% of mothers practiced exclusive breast feeding.

**Indicator 11: Percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet**

According to results from KPC survey 2016 (Fig 1.), majority of the children have consumed either starchy staples; cereals and tubers (98.9%) or legumes and nuts (92.7%). Only very few children consumed food from vitamin A rich fruits (2.7%) or Egg (5.9%).

Of 576 mothers participated in the study 82% of mothers of children 6-8 months said to have fed their children in the frequency of 2 times a day and 79% of mothers of children age 9 moths or older have fed at least three times a day. The Mean dietary diversity of children age 6-23 months calculated based on the list of foods stated on Fig 1.is 3.2. The corresponding minimum acceptable diet computed from the combination of breast feeding status, meal frequency and dietary diversity is calculated to be 2.6 % (52% the target for the year) yet better than last year’s findings, where the MAD score was <1).

![Type of complementary food consumed by children age 6-23months, N=576](image)

**Indicator #14: Percentage of mothers of children age 0-23 months who had 1 or more antenatal visits when they were pregnant with the youngest child**

Messages were delivered to the target mothers through the care-group approach on community-based management of newborn, child and maternal health during the second cohort with key thematic areas pertinent to antenatal and post-natal care as part of the package. Out of 767 mothers of children under two years age who participated in the current survey, majority of them (83%) have said that they have visited health facilities at least once while they
are pregnant with their youngest child. However, this still shows that there are still gaps in visiting facilities due to deep-rooted cultural norms.

**Indicator #15: Percentage of children age 0-23 months with diarrhea in the last two weeks who received Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) and/or recommended home fluids**

Mothers of children with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey were asked what was done to manage or treat the illness. Out of 763 mothers of children responded to the question, close to a quarter of them, 23.7% have said that their children had one or more episodes of diarrhea in the past two weeks. However, only about half of them (51.5%, Indicator #15) had given either (ORS) or recommended home fluids (RHF), to their children who encountered diarrheal episodes. Though the apparent under accomplishment is significant, identification of the type and volume of diarrheal problem requiring ORS/RHF supplementary to increasing the regular food/fluid during such episodes was beyond the scope of the survey and may call for investigation into reasons for giving or withholding such fluids.

**Indicator #16: Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG supported health area programs**

Building the capacity of key program actors and stakeholders has been one of the crucial strategies envisaged to enhance the program quality at the grassroots level. Accordingly 4,378 participants (128%) have been reached through selected ENA, EHA and MNCH messages.

**Indicator #17: Number of pregnant women and mothers of children under 2 trained in child health and nutrition**

Through the health and nutrition component, the program has targeted 31,114 Pregnant and lactating women with their child pairs to be reached in the second cohort implementation period. Accordingly 32,285 PLWs were identified and grouped in care groups from 75 Kebele Administrations; this is 104% of the plan for the reporting period.

**IR1.2 Access to Nutritious Foods Improved**

Improving availability and consumption of vegetables, fruits, and eggs among the targeted PLW and their families helps in reducing the longstanding scarcity of nutritious foods in the target communities. Besides conducting capacity building trainings to enhance knowledge and practices by these target mothers, the PLWs were organized into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and mobilized small savings and had opportunities to improved access to financial services aimed at fulfilling their household nutrition needs, among others. Major achievements under this IR during the reporting period are described below.

**SHG formation and strengthening**

FHE/O has been promoting SHGs in the nine project Woredas. The groups mobilize and manage their savings, provide interest-bearing loans and implement flexible saving mechanisms agreed upon by members. During the reporting period, 422 SHGs (94% of the target) were
organized and mobilized a total of ETB 291,925 ($13,269) from regular saving, social contribution and penalties. SHGs were also able to issue loans with a total value of ETB 95,287 ($4331). These groups are socially empowered and self-managing with a high level of trust among SHG members. FHE/O has been giving technical backup in the form of training, initial material provision and functionality follow-up. In connection, 1,396 SHG members (89% of the plan) were trained on group formation, group governance, conflict resolution, savings & loan management, and, record keeping.

**Indicator #18: Women’s Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS): Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15–49 years)**

Women Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS) for pregnant and lactating women is found to be 2.6 according to the survey result conducted on mothers in July-August 2016 (n=763). The result shows a slight improvement from last year’s result which was 2.4. Vast majority (99.3%) of the women have said to have consumed food from starchy staples with (93.5%) confirming consumption of legumes and nuts. Close to a quarter of the women also consumed vitamin A rich vegetables whereas only very few of them (3.4%) consumed fruits containing vitamin A. Please note that the 102% mentioned in the latest IPTT is the accomplishment of WDDS against the annual target set on the IPTT (i.e. the target for WDDS was 2.55, however FH was able to accomplish 2.6, which is 102% of the target). On the other hand, 93.5% is the percentage of women who reported to have consumed some particular food items of interest such as legumes and nuts.

**Indicator #19: Percentage of beneficiary Women with a backyard garden growing promoted vegetables and fruit as per the standard agricultural practices**

FHE/O has been supporting production and use of fruits and vegetables as one of the strategies of promoting consumption of nutritious food. During the reporting period, 1301 quintals of potato tubers (95% of the plan) were purchased and distributed. In addition, 887 kg of vegetable seeds (98% of the plan) were purchased from certified sources and distributed to PLWs. Along with the provisions, 921 PLW (102% of the plan) were trained on improved horticultural crop production and management practices focusing on seed bed preparation, proper time of planting, watering, cultivation, time and frequency of weeding, time of harvesting and post-harvest management. Furthermore, different agricultural tools such as watering cans, pick axes and shovels were purchased and distributed to 6131 (99%) target PLWs engaged in backyard gardening.

As a result of the above interventions, 90% (Indicator #19) of the beneficiary women with backyard gardens were found to be growing vegetables and fruits as per the standard agricultural practices.

FHE/O has also supported PLWs with 1550(94% of the plan) liters of Effective Micro-Organism (EMO) with which mothers were able to prepare 5867 m3 compost (102% of the target).
Indicator #20 and 24: Percentage of beneficiary women who (received poultry) and practiced appropriate poultry production as per project defined minimum standards

The program has provided 4168 (105% of the target) three-month old improved and vaccinated Browen Bovan and Koi-koi breed chickens to 693 PLWs (105% of the target, Indicator #24) during the year. Each PLW received 6 improved chickens (5 pullets and 1 cockerel) in all the nine districts of DFAP. Recipient mothers were also trained on improved poultry management.

According to the household survey findings, 101% (Indicator #20) of women practice appropriate poultry production as per project defined minimum standards.

IR 1.3 Access to Potable Water Supply and Sanitation Improved

In the reporting year, El-Niño induced drought has hit most parts of the country resulting in the shortage of potable water for human consumption and the livestock. Agricultural activities were also affected to a significant degree though the impact varied from region to region, Woreda to Woreda and even within a given Woreda. Based on the approved PREP and as part of the drought mitigation effort, FHE/O has planned to construct different types of water schemes in the operational Woredas. Various sanitation and hygiene activities were also undertaken in the reporting period aimed at improving poor sanitation practices of the target communities. Major achievements are narrated below.

Number of community members trained in Community Led Total Sanitation
Community led total sanitation has been among the core program element envisaged for enhanced environmental sanitation and subsequent better nutrition. Training of community members as an initial effort for smooth program implementation and sustainability have been among the primary activities planned under hygiene and sanitation. Accordingly 483 Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) committee members (88%) have been trained on CLTS approach. The training participants consist of Kebele cabinet, Kebele leaders, women affairs team leaders and Health Extension Workers (HEWs) and Woreda health office staffs.

**Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)/ Committee Training on EHA**

Essential Hygiene Action (EHA) training was organized for 483 CLTS committee members of whom 237 were females (88% of the plan) who are chosen from the second cohort. The training was facilitated by FHE/O health officers and Woreda health office experts while the training participants consisted of Kebele cabinet members, Kebele leaders, women, children and youth affairs representatives, and HEWs.

**Open Defecation Free Village through Facilitation of CLTS**

Following training of CLTS committee members, triggering activities were carried out in the target communities as a preparatory action for declaration of Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities. As a result 30 villages/sub-Kebeles were declared ODF in the reporting period.

**Celebration of hand washing day (banner and poster production and hand washing materials)**

‘Global Hand Washing’ Day was celebrated in DFAP operational Woredas with the objective of disseminating information to the general public on the significance of hand washing for good health. Emphasis was given to promoting positive personal, environmental, food, and water hygiene behaviors. The program reached 18,725 community members with EHA messaging on this day disseminating BCC messages on banners and T-shirts as well as presenting educational drama using school clubs displaying messages on washing of hands. Messages were passed informing the fact that water is not enough to keep good health, hand washing with soap prevents many deadly diseases killing millions of children every year, critical times for hand washing with soap or ash to be observed.

**Indicator # 26: Percentage of caregivers of children 0-23 months who live in a household with soap and water at the hand washing station**

Communicable diseases are the major health problems in rural Ethiopia that is associated to poor personal hygiene. Proper hand washing practice is of critical importance in preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Good hand washing is the first line of defense against the spread of many illnesses, and mothers/caregivers need to wash their hands before feeding their children and at critical times.

The finding from the last year survey indicated that 45.7 % had hand washing station with either soap or ash. In the current survey 66.3 %(n=509) respondents have either soap or ash at their
hand washing station. Achievement has shown improvement compared to year four results and still indicates the need for extra efforts to be exerted to revert the poor and rooted practice in the community.

**Indicator #27: Percentage of households with soap/ash and water at the hand washing station**

Poor personal hygiene is one of the major health problems in the target Woredas. In order to minimize the problem and enhancing good practice, the program gave due emphasis on use of soap/ash and the need to keep these cleansing materials at washing stations. Mothers through available care groups were given education to wash their hands at critical times.

In this regard, the percentage of households with soap/ash and water at the hand washing station is 11.2% (45% of target), with a 2.9% decline compared to the fourth year results. The project areas were affected by severe drought that constrained access to water in most Woredas, especially those in Wag Hemra zone, which forced households to compromise in handwashing practices. That led to reduced number of households who maintained soap/ash and water at handwashing stations.

**Indicator #29: Percentage of Households using an improved drinking water sources (during dry season)**

During the reporting year, additional potable water schemes were constructed by the program. The household survey results indicated that 61% (87% of the target) of households use an improved drinking water source during the dry season. While the under accomplishment is partly explained by overambitious plans, much effort is required to improve access to potable water.

**Indicator 30-31 Number of People in Target areas with improved access to sanitation facilities as the result of USG assistance (males and females)**

A total of 16455 community members (8569 males and 7886 females, 297% and 260% respectively of the target) were addressed by the Program during the reporting period to have access to improved sanitation facilities. Nine sanitation facilities 82% of the target were constructed in schools and health posts to achieve the result. The overachievement in the number of beneficiaries is attributable to the underestimate of the beneficiaries in the planning. The constructed public latrines in schools and health posts have benefited more people than originally anticipated/planned, leading to over accomplishments with regard to the number of target community members having improved access to sanitation facilities. On the other hand, the underachievement in the number of facilities is due to shift of priority areas by the government in favor of SSIs.

**Indicator 32-33 Number of people in the target areas with improved access to drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance: (male and female)**
Potable water schemes construction was among the focus areas of the year. Accordingly, 33 water schemes (20 springs and 13 hand-dug wells) were constructed in the year reaching a total of 6,104 people (3144 male and 2960 female, 61% and 55% of the targets respectively).

The accomplishment fell short of meeting targets due mainly to climate change induced drought that affected the water table and discharge rates in the target areas. Hence, assessment of feasible spring development sites has taken extra time lowering achievement in this regard. Furthermore, government priority in favor of Small Scale Irrigation (SSI) has required budget shift away from various planned activities in fulfillment of the small scale irrigation.

**Indicator # 36: Number of community members trained in Community Led Total Sanitation**

FHE/O has been making use of Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach in an effort to break the disease transmission cycles in the target districts communities. Accordingly, 707 CLTS committee members (119% of the target) were trained on comprehensive approaches to CLTS so as to help them attain ODF communities. Like the previous implementation years key training participants included Kebele cabinet members and leaders, women affairs team leaders and HEWs and is facilitated in collaboration with Woreda Health Offices. The over accomplishment was due to the decision made to train committee members on CLTS in some Woredas such as Sekota, even if the activity was not planned in the year, based on identified need in the course of implementation.

**SO 2: Community Resiliency to Withstand Shocks Improved**

**IR 2.1 Food Gaps Bridged**

DFAP target Woredas' beneficiaries experience an estimated average annual food gap of six months. One of the major objectives of the PSNP is, to bridge the food gaps of these beneficiaries. During the reporting year the program has received approval from USAID to import 27,076 MT food commodities and had 157MT carried over from the previous year. Due to marine and port losses, however, the program only received 27,064.15 MT of food commodities (99.96% of the plan). FH has filed the necessary claims and submitted to the vessel owners for the losses.

In order to cover the full annual food requirement for the nine FHE/O traditional target Woredas as per the government PSNP resource transfer plan, FHE/O have received a total commodity amount of 27064.15 MT of food from port. In addition, to cover the marine and port loss, 20 MT of pulse was received as loan from Catholic Relief Services (CRS). FHE/O had a carryover balance of 157MT from year 4 and received additional food resource of 3541.15MT for expansion Woredas from JEOP. FHE/O had a balance of 6.2MT gained from excess receipts and rebagging in primary distribution points.

Table 1 (below) gives summary of the sources of commodity received, distributed and carryover for 2017.
### Table 1: Summary of Commodity received and distributed in the year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary of commodity received and distributed in the year</th>
<th>Amount (MT)</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received from port</td>
<td>27064.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carryover</td>
<td>157</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan from CRS</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional resource received for 5 months food needs in the expansion Woredas from JEOP</td>
<td>3541.15</td>
<td>The difference is due to rebagging during unloading &amp; loading and excess receipts of commodity from port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gained from Sweeping at Projects’ warehouses and excess bags</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Received</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,788.50</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total distributed</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,720.63</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining Balance</td>
<td>67.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several necessary measures were taken to improve warehouse management and commodity handling practices in all target Woredas in the year, including maintenance of 30 distribution warehouses and furnishing 31 warehouses with necessary materials and equipment.

**Indicator # 43-44: Number of USG Social Assistance beneficiaries participating in the productive safety nets (Male, Female)**

For both indicators the percentage of beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets with USG assistance is overachieved from target by 7% for males and 8% for females due to inclusion of beneficiaries in the two expansion Woredas that enabled the program reach 140,064 beneficiaries in PW activities (68,131 males and 71,933 females).

**Indicator # 45: MT of food distributed to vulnerable population**

A total of 30,720.63MT of food was distributed in the year in all the 11 Woredas, including the two expansion Woredas. The amount of food resource distributed has raised from the annual target by 13%, due to the inclusion of the two expansion Woredas and covering the needs of all (16%) contingency beneficiaries. Of the total distributed amount 27,180.8 MT (88.4%) was transferred to the traditional Woreda target households in the months from February-June 2016.

**IR 2.2: Chronically Food Insecure Households Protected from Asset Depletion**

The target community has been constrained by limited access and availability of food and poor utilization, which results in a vicious cycle of asset depletion and vulnerability to shocks. In
order to prevent asset depletion, the program has been supporting target households in many ways. Major annual achievements are narrated below:

**Indicator # 47-48: Number of PSNP beneficiary households that received the appropriate/ intended ration size, mix during the most recent distribution**

FH/O food distribution records revealed that 71,562 (106% of the target) beneficiary households received appropriate and intended ration size and commodity mix alike during the most recent distribution. The program distributed a food package of 15kgs of wheat and 4 Kgs. of pulses to all program clients. Due to inclusion of the expansion Woredas more PSNP beneficiary households than planned were reached.

**Indicator #49: Number of PSNP beneficiary households that received commodity based on their household composition/size during the most recent distribution**

The Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey conducted from July to August 2016 indicated that 98% of PSNP HHs (n=52,394) have received commodities based on their household size during the most recent distribution, indicating improvement in targeting.

**Indicator #50: Number of PSNP beneficiary households that received last food/cash transfer within 45 days of previous food/cash transfer**

Following the startup of implementation of the PSNP IV with the GoE in 2015, the food transfers were prescribed to be done within 30 days after the end of the month. And owing to the fact that food transfers were expected to be made as fast as possible to tackle the impact of drought during the fiscal year, this indicator was over achieved (133% of the target). The transfers were made even faster than the anticipated time.

**Indicator #53: Number of households who have access to information about their entitlements under the PSNP (ration type, size, predictability)**

Overwhelming majority of the target households (106% of the target) confirmed that they have access to such information such as ration type, predictability and size of commodity. This indicates that improvements have been made in passing proper information to the community.

**IR 2.3: Improved Conservation and Rehabilitation of Natural Resources**

In the reporting year, FHE/O has continued to support conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources through public works though the effort was challenged by the drought which hit hard most of the operational Woredas. As an approach, FHE/O follows Community Based Participatory Watershed Planning and Management and used to focus on watershed development.

Soil and water conservation measures constituted the major part of PW efforts. This calls for tailored and need based trainings to the targeted PW participants in identified watersheds. Major achievements are briefly explained by the following indicators

**Indicator # 55-59:**
A total of 10,742 additional hectare of land (99% of the target) is put under improved management practices as a result of massive watershed development and care actions taken through the program. Developed watersheds are passed to user groups organized by FHE/O side by side with the public work activities’ undertakings. Such efforts have significantly contributed to increased environmental rehabilitation and reduced vulnerability of the target communities.

In connection, the number of additional hectares under improved natural resources management (Indicator # 57) has increased by a corresponding proportion [10,742 (99%) of the target]. On the other hand, the achievement of the number of hectares of natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions is only 30% due to the drought situation that affected program implementation Woredas. For the same reasons the survival rate of planted seedlings was only 69%. In relation to this, the number of people with increased economic benefit from sustainable natural resource management was much lower than target in the year (i.e., 9%).

The unprecedented drought that occurred in the implementation year has significantly affected the survival rate of seedlings mainly in degraded and drought prone lowland program target areas. As a practice, survival rate assessments are conducted twice a year: just after the planation season (around September every year) and in the middle of the dry season before the next rainy season occurs (December-January). The reason for the low survival rate hinges on the fact that the rain had early secession in most of the Woredas despite relatively good amount received within a short period of time. The rain in the form of heavy shower has minimized percolation rate into the ground thereby reducing survival rate. In comparison to the fourth year (which was 126% of the plan), the current year achievement (69% of plan) is significantly lower, as a result of the drought.

Indicator # 62-63: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resource management and/or bio-diversity conservation

A total of 955 male (109 % of the target) and 810 female (91 % of the target) have received training in natural resources management and biodiversity conservation in the year. Major training topics covered include: Integrated watershed planning, technical training on Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) measures and sustainable watershed management. Training participants were drawn from Woreda office of Agriculture experts, Development Agents (DAs), Food Security Taskforce members & user groups among others.

Another output level indicator that was required to be tracked relates to the number of people receiving USG supported training on environmental law, enforcement, public participation, and cleaner production policies, strategies, skills and techniques. The result shows that 557 male (86% of the target) and 82 female (26% of the target) watershed committee members and organized user groups were given the necessary capacity by way of training them on important areas. The reason for the underachievement in both males and females compared to the annual target is explained by less attention given by the Woreda FSTF in favor of other activities.

The specific training cited above is meant to target mainly watershed committee members. Accomplishments for both sexes were lower than planned for reasons including lack of attention by the Woreda FSTF as well as the lengthy process of handing over of watersheds to users that delayed formation of user committees. The rate of achievement for women was
disproportionately lower due to gender inequality. Traditional beliefs and customs of the society that are negative towards women, which consider women as dependent, passive, and ignorant, are some of the impediments the project aims to tackle in its gender component. However, despite efforts by the program, the government and other actors, it still remains to be one of the biggest development challenges that affected the achievement under reference.

![Figure 5: Gully Reclamation left (Wadla) and Arc-Dam construction right (Bugna)](image)

**Indicator # 66-67: Number of people (male, female) receiving training in global climate change as the result of USG assistance**

FHE/O had organized a climate change and resilience training in year four of the program for project staff and Woreda level experts which had to be cascaded down to the DAs and the community. Based on this, 478 people (46 government staff and 432 community members) were trained. Compared to the gender specific annual plan the achievement shows 102% of planned male and 95% planned female participants were trained.

**IR 2.4. Access to Social services and economic infrastructure improved**

The program has meaningfully contributed to improving access to social services and infrastructure over the past implementation years through construction of roads, crossing structures, schools, health institutions and other communal assets. Major achievements attained during the reporting period are highlighted below:

**Indicator # 70-71:**
Household survey findings indicated that 90% of households (106% of the plan) have got improved access to health clinics signifying the contribution of the program. Within the entire program life period with two of them finalized during the reporting period, 18 health posts/vet posts were constructed. The construction and renovation of these facilities plays pivotal role particularly in improving mothers and children’s health situation.

Likewise, the percentage of households reported to have had improved access to primary schools has risen from the previous year achievement by 5% (fourth year achievement was 106% while the achievement for this year is 111% keeping in mind that the 120 school class rooms were constructed over the program period of which 6 are constructed in the reporting period.
**Indicator # 74: Hectares of land put under irrigation as a result of USG assistance**

More than 388 hectare (90% of the plan) is developed and added to the irrigation system to improve the food security situation of the target communities during the reporting period. Together with this, the agronomic practices are getting due attention in the target Woredas following the concerted effort by FHE and ORDA in organizing two round regional level discussions in the last two years of the program on how to improve the agronomic practices to ensure efficiency and sustainability of the schemes.

**Indicator 78: Percentage of Public Work roads adequately maintained two years after completion**

Over the program implementation period the awareness of the target community has been improving on developmental issues including on the importance of road and infrastructure networks. Such improvements in awareness and change of attitudes had contributions not only in engaging on public work activities both with PSNP and mass mobilization but also in keeping the infrastructures supported by Community Based Organizations. Accordingly, 100% of PW roads (105% of the target) infrastructures were adequately maintained even two years after their completion.

**IR 2.5 Disaster Risk Management Improved**

Ethiopia is characterized by high level of vulnerability to climatic changes, mainly to recurrent drought over the past four decades, since 1974. The situation for the reporting period was even serious and the worst record since the past five decades, mainly exacerbated by El Nino weather effect. Consequently, production was found to be much below-average during the fourth year of the program. Rainfall shortage had multiple effects on potable water availability, poor crop performance and thus food shortage aggravating food insecurity situation, shortfall in livestock feed, poor sanitation and hygiene and shortage of water for the livestock. Despite variations in geographical coverage, the effect had still been visible in all the DFAP operational Woredas.

In connection with this FHE/O have undertaken major activities and achieved results, which are briefly described as follows:

- With an additional $1,865,330 financial support from USAID, FHE/O had purchased and distributed 17.78 MT of varieties of seeds to 62,726 affected Households with a total population of 236,251 in 9 Woredas. *(Please refer to a separate attachment on this)*. Like the previous implementation years different capacity building activities were also carried out.
Major achievements with regard to the set indicators (Indicators # 79-82) are briefly summarized as follows:

- 1015 people, 748 male, (93% of the target,) and 267 female (60% of the annual target) were trained on disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance (see indicators #80 & 81). Reason for the under accomplishment in the number of female trainees is attributed to the deep-rooted culture of inclining to males in sending people to training centers. That said, the culture is on continuous improvement over a period of time.
- Quarterly Early Warning (EW) reports (100% of the target) were produced and shared to stakeholders as part of the information exchange and to help them in decision making.
- As a culture, the DFAP supports pre-and post-harvest crop assessment in the target Woredas in collaboration with the Woreda offices of Agriculture. FH supports the process by providing logistics support such as assigning vehicle for the field assessment, and, mobilization of field experts to join the assessment team based on the request by the Federal government of Ethiopia. The assessment report usually serves as the main input for determining the food security situation of a given Woreda and informs the Regional and federal governments on the number of and the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance, when need arises.

IR 2.6: Program Management Capacity of Stakeholders Improved

Based on the assessment results during the design phase and on annual PREP preparation, FHE/O has been undertaking various capacity building efforts to relevant stakeholders.

Major Outcome and output level indicators are highlighted as follows:

**Indicators #84-85: Percentage of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries reporting that the targeting processes are fair; and, Percentage of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries reporting that the graduation processes are fair;**

Survey reports revealed that beneficiary targeting is still a problem. Results show slight improvement in terms of targeting as 45% of the interviewees, (both PSNP and non-PSNP beneficiaries), think that targeting is fair and transparent compared to only 40% in year four. The credibility deficit continues to be a challenge and requires improvement in the future as new phase of DFAP is to kick-off.

Similarly, 55% of respondents are holding a view that graduation process is fair. There is also an improvement compared to the previous year (which was 46%) in terms of community
perception on this aspect. However, it is important to note that graduation did not take place in all Woredas during the reporting year, related to the government’s revision of the graduation benchmark in the fourth year.

**Indicators # 86: Number of public work plans developed following community planning guidelines**

Five hundred thirteen (513) PW plans, 73% of the annual target, were developed in the year following community planning guidelines. The reason for the underachievement lies in diversion of attention and restrained participation of the community on PWs owing to the drought occurrence since the beginning of the implementation period of the year.

**Indicators # 88-90:**

One hundred forty three government staff members (134% of the target) were provided with capacity development training and job-embedded coaching for PSNP. Likewise, 175 (105% of the target) male Woreda, Kebele and community watershed core technical team members were trained on Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Similarly, 83 female community watershed technical team members (91%) were trained on the same topic.

In connection with this, the GoE started PSNP 4 in 2015 which demanded massive awareness raising of all involved staff at the Woreda and Kebele levels. FHE/O was also working on building the capacity of the actors on the new PIM which significantly contributed for the overachievement of the target above.

Eighty three female Woreda, Kebele and community watershed technical team members, 91% of the target were trained on ESMF in the year, which compared to the previous year, has risen from 27% to 91% due to high attention given to raise Women’s participation across projects.

**Indicators # 91 and 93:**

During the year, 980 community institutions (93% of the target) such as users’ groups and SHGs were organized and developed/or strengthened as a result of USG assistance. As part of the program implementation strategy, projects provided necessary technical support to the institutions formed. FHE/O has organized a regional level workshop where all relevant stakeholders including participants from regional, zonal and Woreda sector offices of Agriculture, Food Security and Justice came together and discussed on practical challenges and Regional policy frameworks which was also cascaded down to grassroots community institutions. In connection with this, 968 (109% of the target) producers’ organizations, water users associations, and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) were able to receive USG assistance in the reporting period.

As a practice, PW projects are screened through ESMF lens. Accordingly, all PW projects, 100% (Indicator # 93) of the target, were screened in the year.

**Capacity Assessment of ORDA**
Over the program implementation years, FH had been working in close collaboration with the objective of supporting ORDA achieve its organizational goal especially in creating an enabling environment to access USAID funding in its own. Since the program is in its final year of implementation FH has recruited a local consultant to conduct final review of ORDA’s capacity.

Major findings of the capacity assessment report are summarized as follows:

1. **Human Resource Management related:**
   - ORDA has shown significant improvement in its HR management by revising its policy and drafting Job descriptions for all positions. It is also indicated that the staff turnover in ORDA is still a serious concern due to low pay as witnessed by staff exit interviews. Regarding staff performance evaluation process, it is indicated that the review is done using Balanced Score Card where the staff being reviewed and those who review the staff are involved in joint discussion. While such review processes have strengths there are areas that still need improvement according to the report. (*Please see Attachment J of the ARR which is submitted with the ARR for details*) Moreover, it is indicated that the staff is well aware of the donor’s requirements, rules and regulations. The report also specifies important policy documents such as on anti-corruption and child protection are developed and are in the process of internalization by all staffs, at all levels;

2. **Financial and grant management:**
   - ORDA has made improvements in most competency areas of financial management which is very vital to comply with donor requirements for grant management. To this end, different capacity building supports were provided by FHE to enhance ORDA’s financial management capacity.

3. **Monitoring and Evaluation:**
   - ORDA has an established monitoring and evaluation framework. There is a documented monitoring and evaluation plan (output) and outcome indicators, data collection tools schedule, quality review and methods for sharing and using data. ORDA has been providing training on monitoring and evaluation, but as per the findings of quantitative result of the assessment, ORDA still needs to work hard in this regard.

4. **Commodity resource management:**
   - USAID commodity management requirements are included in ORDA’s commodity management manual. FHE trained ORDA staffs on commodity management to improve the latter’s warehouse and commodity management practices. In addition, experience sharing program was organized to expose ORDA on international bid systems and port management. However, ORDA has not experience in managing commodity management from seaport in its own.

**Crosscutting IR: Community and Household Gender Relations Improved**

In order to ensure equitable participation and benefits by both women and men, FHE/O has undertaken several activities and attained results in the reporting period which are briefly
Discussed below employing different educational tools such as Community gender dialogues using image, Documentary video, Participatory theater performances and distribution of illustrated comic books conveying gender stories and messages.

**Indicators # 102 & 103: Proportion of women who say that it is okay for a man to beat his wife under certain circumstances; and, Proportion of men who say that it is okay for a man to beat his wife under certain circumstances**

About 11% of women and 5.6% of men said that it is okay for a man to beat his wife under certain circumstances. The percent of men who believe beating of wives as acceptable has reduced compared to the previous year figure while the proportion of women remained the same. This implies that the attitude of men is changing over time recognizing equality of women with men, against established cultural norms which promotes supremacy of men. Women still accept beating as acceptable as there is an established way of looking into wife beating as a sign of love for her.

**Indicators # 104 & 105: Proportion of women who believe that it is better for boys to be in school than girls; and Proportion of men who believe that it is better for boys to be in school than girls.**

About 11% of women and 8.3% of men believe that it is better for boys to be in school than for girls. Results show that there is no considerable change in attitude of people compared to the fourth year results on the same topic.

**Indicators # 106 & 107: Proportion of women who believe that the practice of female circumcision should be stopped; and, Proportion of men who believe that the practice of female circumcision should be stopped.**

Seventy seven percent of women and 87.3% of men believe that the practice of female circumcision should be stopped. On these indicators there are substantial changes, more than 10% in the attitude of people disfavoring female circumcision.

In rural Ethiopia, particularly in Amahra region, female circumcisions is perceived as a religious and cultural obligation by community and practiced at the early childhood stage. Religious leaders and respected influential peoples such as soul fathers and grandmothers have key role in maintaining the practice. The program had targeted these communities with gender programming. They were therefore, embraced in the community dialogue. As these people are respected and trusted, the positive message they convey and the idea they reflect at various events on gender and MCHN has the power to change communities' behavior and practices.

Enhancing learned positive norms by gender champions and creating the opportunity for the community members to learn from practical experiences also helped in impacting community members by way of understanding positive norms and developing confidence for action. Furthermore, the community trusts each other than externals. Subsequent community dialogues are found to be good schools for mutual learning.
ii) Direct Participants by Strategic Objective/Purpose

During fiscal year 2016, the program has addressed 381,104 total unique direct participants that benefited from various interventions in SO1, SO2 and both of the SOs, simultaneously. SO2 accounted for the majority of the participants owing to the food transfers and the various social service construction activities planned under SO2. Though FH/O intended to integrate interventions at the beneficiary level, it was only possible to integrate activities with 16,346 individuals due to the nature of the program. Since the program targets chronically food insecure households in all Kebeles in each of the Woredas, the interventions tend to spread in the effort to reach all target households with public work opportunities and food transfers. Also, despite the implementing partners efforts, decisions on the location of major infrastructure construction activities were influenced by the WFSTF based on felt needs and potentials rather than integrating the entire program activities.

The integration of activities in year 5 of the program include PLW who benefited from health and nutrition messaging through the care group model while at the same time receiving food transfers and benefiting from the constructed social services. Families who received food support were also considered to construct their own family hand-dug wells in an effort to enhance use of water sources for vegetable production and improved nutrition. Similarly, there are also individual beneficiaries who benefited from the declaration of open defecation free zones under SO1 while benefiting from food transfers and social services construction under SO2. Please see the table below for the sex dis-aggregated unique and direct participant numbers by SOs.

Table 2: Number of Direct Participants Receiving Multiple Interventions by Sector (Purpose/Strategic Objective)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Unique Direct Participant</th>
<th>SO 1: Health and Nutrition</th>
<th>SO 2: Community Resiliency to withstand shocks</th>
<th>SO 1 (Health and Nutrition) &amp; SO 2 (Community Resiliency)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>180,158</td>
<td>12,769</td>
<td>161,004</td>
<td>6,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>200,946</td>
<td>42,520</td>
<td>148,465</td>
<td>9,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>381,104</td>
<td>55,289</td>
<td>309,469</td>
<td>16,346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iii) Challenges, Successes, and Lessons Learned

Major Challenges faced in the year

- Drought was the major challenge in the year not only affecting smooth implementation but also the health, nutrition and food security status of the target communities. In response, FHE/O provided seed support to vulnerable households and constructed and maintained water schemes in consultation with and support from USAID.
• High staff turnover in some projects had a negative bearing on the implementation of the program. Learning from the experience that staff recruited from nearby areas to the project sites tend to stay longer with the program, FH started to intentionally seek to mitigate the staff turnover through prioritizing recruitment of staff (not only lower level staff but also lower level professionals) locally from the project surroundings.
• There was high staff workload so as to complete construction of planned construction activities given the final year of the program.
• Contingency food distribution is delayed beyond the proposed timeframe waiting for GoE approval.

Successes

• FHE/O has successfully completed almost all the infrastructure activities before the closeout of the program period and handed over to the relevant stakeholders;
• In spite of a hard hammering effect of the drought in the year that has depleted the seed system in the communities, the program through USAID’s additional fund has support needy farmers across all operational Woredas;
• FHE/O had a strong collaboration with all stakeholders in reaching the target community which has been helpful in minimizing the impact of drought.

Lessons learned

• Despite significant challenge that was posed by the drought, the fact that FHE/O had given due attention in developing water sources has helped tackle water-shortage associated problems by a meaningful degree. FH has learned the necessity of tapping available water sources for improved livelihood;
• Community participation is of paramount importance for the sustainability of the intervention. However, such efforts were divergent across Woredas and have to be guided by a regional framework to ensure uniformity;
• Bench terrace development has come up with a new approach called land husbandry to DFAP project and tested in two projects of Dehana and Gazgibela. Production has increased and water percolation has improved in those pilot sites. The practice will further be taken to other sites;

B. Success stories
Two success stories are attached with the report under attachment (Please refer to Attachment B.)

C. Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)
Please refer to Attachment C: IPTT.

D. Indicator list
Not applicable.
E. IPTT/Indicator Data Sources Descriptions
FHE/O has conducted KPC survey, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and HH surveys towards the end of the fiscal year in addition to project level progress records. The data collection mainly targets measuring outcome and output level indicators in line with Performance Management Plan approved by USAID.

Methods of Data Collection: Usually, much of the data for output level indicators are collected from project level progress records whereas most of the data for outcome level indicators are collected from household surveys. The annual household and KPC surveys were conducted beginning of July 2016. The PDM survey is normally conducted following completion of every round food transfer. Specific questionnaires were developed for each of the three surveys for the purpose of data collection for which enumerators were recruited and trained on the tools.

Annual Household Survey and KPC Sampling Methodology: Whereas the sample size determination for the annual results survey employed two alternative sample size calculator formulas (software), ENA software and, EPI INFO version 6 sample size (STAT calculator) a sample size of 411 was calculated using both methods (Please refer to Annual Household Survey attachment for further details). The KPC survey took 772 (including non-response rate) for under-6 months and for 6-23 months old children were taken based on sample size calculation. Like the previous years, the sample size of each Woreda for the HH surveys was determined by Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) method. The total PLW population attending Cascade Group discussions are taken as a sampling frame for the KPC survey, in which sample households were randomly selected using simple random table. The sampling frame taken for the annual result survey was a list of PSNP beneficiary households from PASS.

PDM Survey: FHE/O has conducted the PDM survey following finalization of the final round food distribution in July, 2016. PDM and HH surveys were conducted in 33 distribution points of the nine DFAP Woredas. Sample size of 171 HHs from all the nine districts was taken for the PDM HH survey using Lot Quality Assurance Survey (LQAS). In order to triangulate and give depth to the analysis the information was collected from the household survey, two separate Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for men and women PSNP beneficiaries which were organized in each distribution center involving 7 to 12 discussion members in the FGDs, facilitated by project staff.

F. Detail Implementation Plan (DIP)
Please refer to, Attachment F: DIP

G. Technical Sectors Tracking Table
Please refer to Attachment G: Technical sectors Tracking Table

H. Assessment, Evaluations, and study Reports
Please find the following attachment under this section:
3) Attachment H.iii: Gender Longitudinal Survey report, January 2016
5) ORDA Capacity assessment Report
6) USAID-funded Kiremit (Meher) Seed support report

I. Supplemental Materials
Please refer to a separate Attachment I: Sample activity pictures

2. FFPMIS Data Entry

J. Unique and Direct Participants
K. ARR Program Element Information
   a. Project Participant and Resource Tracking Tables
L. MTZ and Cost Recovery Tables (if applicable)
   Not applicable to FH
M. SAPQ
N. Actuals Table