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FY 2022 Quarter 1 Report

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Awardee HQ Contact Name	Micah Johnson
Awardee HQ Contact Address	1224 E Washington Street Phoenix, AZ 85034
Awardee HQ Telephone Number	+1(918) 740-6498
Awardee HQ Contact Email Address	mjohnson@fh.org
Host Country Contact Name	Girma Deressa
Host Country Office Contact Telephone Number	+251911-676324
Host Country Office Contact Email Address	gderessa@fh.org

Acronym List

ADA	Amhara Development Association
BOQ	Bill of Quantity
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FH	Food for the Hungry
FY	Fiscal Year
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GoG	Gender Outreach Group
IO	Intermediate Outcome
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MIS	Management Information System
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PADet	Professional Alliance for Development
PDP	Primary Distribution Point
PDS	Permanent Direct Support
PRESERVE	Poverty Reduced Sustainably in an Environment of Resilient and Vibrant Economy
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
PW	Public Work
RFSA	Resilience Food Security Activity
R&I	Refine and Implement
RTI	Research Triangle International
RuSaCCos	Rural Saving and Credit Cooperatives
SA	Social Accountability
SOW	Scope of Work
SUAP	Safer Use Action Plan
SWC	Soil and Water Conservation
TPLF	Tigray People Liberation Front
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
YES	Youth Economic and Social Hub

i. Activity Summary

Lack of access to the PReSERVE target woredas due to the civil conflict in the northern part of the country was the main constraint affecting smooth rollout and implementation of the planned interventions during the quarter. The FH consortium temporarily suspended operations on October 9, 2021 across all target woredas after a declaration of a State of Emergency by the Amhara Regional Government. However, the access and security situation significantly improved across all zones in Amhara following the withdrawal of the Tigray People Liberation Front (TPLF) forces from the Amhara Region in the first two weeks of December 2021. Due to the improved security situation, the FH consortium resumed operations in seven out of nine target woredas, with the exception of Abergele and Ziquala, starting from the week of December 13, 2021. The FH consortium anticipates an improved security situation in the next quarter. FH has been closely monitoring the security situation in Abergele and Ziquala Woredas. FH consulted with the Wag-Himra Zonal, Ziquala and Abergele Woreda government officials on available options for food distribution for the PSNP clients.

Ziquala is relatively and partially accessible to which FH intends to conduct a rapid security assessment to resume food distribution and other important technical support to the implementation of PWs. As part of this mission, FH deployed a team who will be based at Sekota and assess the security situation and propose possible options to support the implementation of PReSERVE in Ziquala Woreda.

Discussions are underway with the regional and woreda government bodies on how to support the PSNP clients in Abergele which is anticipated to be finalized over the coming 1-2 weeks including decisions from BHA's side on the recommended steps. Some of the decision points will be included in the pivot plan.

Despite the significant increase in the number of humanitarian assistance beneficiaries in the PReSERVE target woredas, the food security situation in South Gondar and Central Belessa was projected as normal with an expected normal level of crop production from the last *Meher* season. However, in Wag Himra Woredas, there has been low availability of food, livestock feed and water. High internal displacements and below normal performance of the last *Meher* season were some of the underlying causes of the low food production. The situation gradually improved in the later part of December following improved security and access to previously inaccessible areas.

ii. Activity Outputs

The FH consortium moved most of the activity targets to the second quarter and beyond due to the repeated suspension of operations and relocation of staff due to insecurity. Quantitative information will be shared in future reports as the activities are completed. Implementing partners focused on implementation of preparatory activities including the PReSERVE start-up workshops, Fiscal Year (FY) 22 Annual Work Plan and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan preparation, engaging in the RFSA Refine and Implement (R&I) inception workshops and conducting various assessments during this reporting period. Six out of nine target woredas started implementation of Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) Public Works (PWs) in December 2021. Key activities are discussed below by purpose, sub-purpose and intermediate outcome (IO).

Purpose 1: Vulnerable HHs and Individuals Have Sufficient Quantity, Quality, and Diversity of Food at All Times

SP 1.1: Consumption Smoothed for Vulnerable HHs

IO 1.1.1 Timely and adequate transfers received by eligible men, women, and youth

Under this IO, the FH commodity team completed repair and maintenance of seven warehouses and furnished them with necessary equipment and materials. Seven out of nine woredas have completed preparation of Master Beneficiary List and Payroll to start the first round of food transfers to Permanent Direct Support (PDS) clients in January 2022. The PSNP 5 client targeting was mainly carried out in the month of October in South and Central Gondar woredas and between December and January in Sahila and Ziquala. The actual targeting process involved socio-economic data collection at each kebele by Community Food Security task Forces (CFSTF) and Kebele Food Security Task Forces (KFSTF) members supported by Development Agents and government officials. PRaSERVE team supported the targeting process through close monitoring and technical support. After the socio-economic data collection, community members validated the data at each kebele and identified and categorized community members based on their wealth status for inclusion in PSNP 5 clients list. The targeting process particularly gave top priority for ultra poor, the poor, Female headed households, people with physical impairments, and the landless/jobless youth. After completion of registration of the final PSNP 5 list, the CFSTF and KFSTF then categorized them as Permanent Direct Support (PDS) and Public Works (PW) based on availability of able-bodied labor in the family as per the PSNP PIM. This list was then validated by the community members during a public gathering. Households who lacked active labor and people with disabilities were included as PDS.

FH had the following key roles during the targeting process: 1) Ensuring that PIM standards and provisions on the targeting are clearly understood at woreda, kebele and community levels through creating forums, discussions and field visits for technical support; 2) Logistics support for the targeting purpose; 3) Networking with the woreda government bodies for immediate corrective actions in areas where field observations have shown gaps; 4) Direct involvement in socio-economic data collection as part of the data collection team where and when staff were available at the kebeles. However, the targeting process was not without challenges which mainly included resistance from few of those who were benefiting and now excluded; 2) Delay in the targeting process which pushed PWs startup period; 3) Inability to cover all kebeles with targeting in the case of Ziquala and lack of access to Abergele due to security problem.

Food prepositioning also commenced in early January 2022. Additionally, FH shifted its primary commodity distribution point (PDP) from Kombolcha to Adama due to intensified conflict, and successfully received 6,526.5MT wheat as part of the first round commodity shipment at Adama, 99.95% of the call forward amount. A total of 3.5MT was reported as marine loss. FH is expecting to receive the second round of wheat shipment around January 20, 2022, this time at Nefas Mewucha PDP. Following the regional government's request, the FH commodity team supported the government in distributing September and October 2021 food rations to PSNP IV PDS clients. The remaining two rounds of transfers (November and December) will be carried out in the next quarter.

SP 1.2. Availability of Quality Nutritious Foods Improved for Men, Women, and Children

The consortium did not plan specific activities for this sub-purpose other than finalizing the FY22 work plan.

SP 1.3. Optimal and Equitable Infant and Young Children Feeding Behaviors Practiced

IO 1.3.1 Improved maternal, infant and young child nutrition practices adopted

The Senior Nutrition Specialist and Senior Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Advisor from FH's headquarters jointly with FH Ethiopia's health and nutrition staff delivered a Training of Trainers on menstrual hygiene management (MHM) for 25 field officers and facilitators to build staff capacity. They will explore the feasibility of implementing MHM this year in PRaSERVE target woredas for possible scale up next year.

IO 1.3.2 Sustainable access to adequate clean water and sanitation improved

FH finalized the recruitment of its WASH advisors, who will provide technical and managerial support to WASH activities. The FH infrastructure team, jointly with the woreda government engineers, completed preparatory activities, including site selection, feasibility assessment and bill of quantities preparation.

Purpose 2: Vulnerable Community Members' Livelihoods Transformed

Research Triangle International (RTI) and Professional Alliance for Development (PADeT) are responsible for facilitating interventions under this purpose focusing on feasible value chain development and youth employment. RTI focused on start-up activities including recruiting staff, participating in R&I sessions, developing a detailed implementation plan, contributing to programmatic revisions such as the theory of change, and initiating the second-tier subaward with Bahir Dar University. PADeT finalized recruitment of all field level staff and conducted preparatory works for activity implementation in the upcoming quarter.

SP 2.1 HH Assets Increased and Protected

The consortium did not plan specific activities for this sub-purpose other than finalizing the FY22 work plan.

SP2.3. Vulnerable Individuals and HHs Sustainably Engage in Diversified Livelihoods

IO 2.3.1 Formal and informal employment and enterprise increased and diversified for male and female youth

PADeT conducted a desk review to adopt training materials and facilitators guides for youth life skills foundational training in the selected topics. The topics include: Positive Youth Development, Work Ready Now, and Be Your Own Boss. Additionally, PADeT, jointly with RTI, finalized the Scope of Work (SOW) for Youth Employment and Labor Market Assessment. The assessment will be conducted in the next quarter.

IO 2.3.2 Market-oriented agricultural production increased and diversified for men and women

RTI initiated communication with potential business development service providers to discuss services and training feasible for Rural Saving and Credit Cooperatives (RuSaCCos). Furthermore, the SOW for the Value Chain assessment/study was prepared and shared with the wider PReSERVE team for review.

Purpose 3: PSNP Systems deliver Accountable, Effective, and Shock-Response Services

FH, jointly with the government stakeholders, facilitated PSNP client full targeting and PWs implementation in six woredas in South Gondar and Central Gondar Zones. While PWs implementation should have started in October, it was delayed until December due to the insecurities. Furthermore, FH jointly with the government, conducted preparatory activities for social service infrastructure construction including conducting assessment on the status of social infrastructure in the accessible woredas. The team compelled preparatory activities for infrastructure sub-projects to be constructed using the Capital/Admin budget including schools, health posts, mothers' waiting rooms, potable water schemes and veterinary posts among others.

SP 3.1. PSNP Systems for Planning, Construction and Management of Community Assets Improved

IO 3.1.1 Improved government capacity and systems to develop and manage community assets

FH staff actively engaged and supported PSNP V full targeting of clients, and annual PWs planning process in relatively accessible and stable woredas in South Gondar (Tach Gayint, Lay Gayint, Simada, Sede-Muja and Mektwa) and Central Gondar (East Belessa) Zones. FH supported the targeting process through providing orientation to all stakeholders at the woreda, kebele and community levels and providing logistical support. FH staff also joined the Food Security Task Forces at woreda and kebele levels through community level assessments, validation meetings and ensuring transparent appeal systems. The six woredas identified 164,656 clients (27,572 PDS and 137,084 PW) for enrollment in PSNP V, comprising 65% continuing from PSNP IV and 35% newly enrolled. Analysis of PSNP V client data showed that 41% of the PSNP IV clients were excluded from the PSNP V due to their relatively better asset ownership, and 4% due to graduation based on benchmark in the six woredas. Due to the increased number of PSNP woredas in the region, from 70 under PSNP IV to 87 under PSNP V, the total caseload in the six PReSERVE woredas was reduced by 21,276 clients (8.7% reduction) after the full targeting. The regional government requested FH expand into two additional woredas by using left over food resources. The regional government plans to conduct full targeting in Wag Himra woredas in the next quarter. With the full targeting of PSNP 5, exclusion from the PSNP 4 list was mainly based on socio-economic data and subsequent verification by the wider community across the PReSERVE locations. Those who were better off based on this data were excluded from the PSNP 5 list. Those who are excluded from the

PSNP 5 are no more entitled to PSNP transfers. However, if they encounter any shocks, they have the right to be included under humanitarian support through the JEOP. Additionally, these people benefit from the community assets to be created under the PSNP 5 such as watershed development, small scale irrigation, construction of schools, health facilities and veterinary posts. The government is also responsible for supporting these people through the regular development endeavors including agricultural extension services. FH has records of these clients who are excluded from the PSNP 5. FH jointly with the government will establish a mechanism on how to track the status of these people.

IO 3.1.2 Appropriate community assets created

FH and the woreda government partners did not plan for implementation of PW activities in quarter one due to the intensified conflict in Amhara Region. However, the security situation improved significantly in December, which created a favorable environment for implementation of PW activities in six woredas in South Gondar and Central Gondar. Implementation was delayed in the three Wag Himra woredas because of the uncompleted PSNP client full targeting and inaccessibility to Abergele and Ziquala woredas.

The six woredas in South Gondar and Central Gondar implemented various Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) structures in the existing 246 watersheds covering 253 hectares, nursery operations and PWs screening using Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Out of the 253 hectares, 85 hectares of land were rehabilitated using area closure while the remaining 168 hectares were through physical SWC activities. Specifically, the woredas constructed 5,823 water-harvesting structures (including micro-basins, water collection trenches, eyebrow basins and percolation pits); 194 km of terracing (soil bund, stone-faced soil bund, hillside terraces, Hillside Terrace + Trench and bench terraces); and 3,683 m³ of gully control measures (cut-of drain, stone check dam and water way). FH ensured that the woredas adhered to United States Agency for International Development (USAID's) environmental compliance procedures as described in the TRAIN's Initial Environmental Examination and the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) ESMF compliance criteria during implementation of PWs.

The regional guideline for PW implementation prescribes that PW activities start as early as October and complete 40 percent of the PWs annual plan before the mass labor mobilization which usually starts in January and extends through the end of February. 10% of the PWs annual plan would be implemented alongside the MLM in January and February, and the remaining 50% will be completed right after completion of MLM.

In this year, however, the actual implementation of PWs was started by mid December 2021 in South Gondar Woredas, by January in East Belessa and in February in Sahila Woreda due to the delayed targeting of PSNP 5 clients and inaccessibility due to the conflict. What was captured in the quarter report was from the PWs implementation not from MLM. MLM this year started at the beginning of February and extended through the end of February or the first week of March. Mass labor mobilization is going well across PReSERVE woredas except in Abergele. Most woredas are expected to finalize mass mobilization activities before mid March, 2022. This year, the Amhara Regional Government has decided that the mass mobilization period lasts for an average of 20 days.

All of the target woredas except Abergele, Sahila and Ziquala undertook nursery operations in 70 central nurseries to produce 19 million multi-purpose trees, fodder and fruits in FY22. The major nursery activities implemented included nursery site selection and clearing, composting, seed collection, seed bed preparation, proportional mixing of soil, sand and compost for healthy germination and seedling growth.

The seven accessible target woredas carried out site selection for social-infrastructure sub-projects, started preparing Bill of Quantities (BoQs) and detailed specifications, and finalized procurement plans to embark and speed-up the construction process in the next quarter. The actual construction will commence after the approval of the work plan by BHA.

SP 3.2. Referrals and Linkages to Essential Services and Institutions Improved

IO3.2.1 Improved program complementarity and synergy with other essential services and institutions

As part of the effort to ensure referral and linkages of the PSNP V clients to basic essential services, FH consortium primarily focused on the supply side during this quarter. FH conducted a rapid assessment in the accessible target woredas to understand the extent of destruction caused to social infrastructure and services due to the conflict, particularly in Lay Gayint Woreda. The findings and recommendations from this assessment will be used to pivot PReSERVE resources to mitigate the observed gaps, resulting in full-scale realization of referral and linkage outcomes. The rapid assessment was participatory, which involved the conflict affected community and the government partners at all levels. It was conducted in the randomly selected kebeles after the woredas were stratified by agro-ecology. That is, one kebele from each major agro-ecological zones- Kola, Dega and Woina Dega were purposively selected. The methodologies employed to conduct the assessment were 1) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), 2) Key Informant Interview (KII). 3) structured observation and secondary data review. The assessment specifically involved Woreda Administrator, Woreda Women, Children and Youth Affairs head, kebele leaders, Kebele Women, Children and Youth Affairs representative, Religious leaders, elders, women group, men group, youth group. Additionally, the assessment team made observations of damaged infrastructure and reviewed relevant secondary information.

SP 3.3. Systems for PSNP Service Delivery Improved

IO 3.3.1 Strengthened government capacity and systems to deliver quality PSNP services

Dimagi carried out preparatory activities to digitally support the timeliness of transfers including digitizing the payroll system, attendance sheet and client registration. Dimagi has been developing these systems in coordination with the GoE and plans to pilot the Management Information System (MIS) system. FH is closely working with the woreda stakeholders to effectively support the household registration pilot program. FH jointly with other RFSA implementing partners are discussing with the World Bank team who are leading the GoE MIS development and pilot process to avoid any duplication of efforts. Dimagi's support through PReSERVE will focus on areas that are not covered by the GoE MIS system for the PSNP. Furthermore, there are discussions on how the data collected by FH/Dimagi will feed into the broader PSNP MIS system to give a comprehensive picture of the PSNP clients for informed decision making and ease of tracking project impacts at household level. FH will ensure that there will not be any duplicative efforts between the two IT systems. Rather, FH intends a higher level of system integration and interoperability.

The Collaboration, Learning and Adapting team started to develop a SOW to conduct assessments on the existing barriers to kebele-and woreda-level buy-in and management of electronic data collection and management systems for timely PSNP transfers and PSNP Service delivery. Amhara Development Association (ADA) has also finalized the necessary preparations for full-scale implementation of Social Accountability (SA) including annual work plan and staff recruitment.

SP 3.4. GoE and Community Early Warning, Preparedness, and Shock-Responsive Capacities Improved

FH did not plan specific activities under this sub-purpose during the reporting quarter.

iii. Implementation Quality

All of the field offices have started supporting the implementation of PSNP public work activities including SWC measures and preparatory work for social-service infrastructure construction. All woredas have reported that the woreda technical committees, woreda and kebele food security task forces and quality improvement and supervision team have closely monitored the quality of PWs implementation. FH consortium also actively engaged in PSNP V clients full targeting processes and provided orientation to the government stakeholders, contributing to minimizing inclusion and/or exclusion errors.

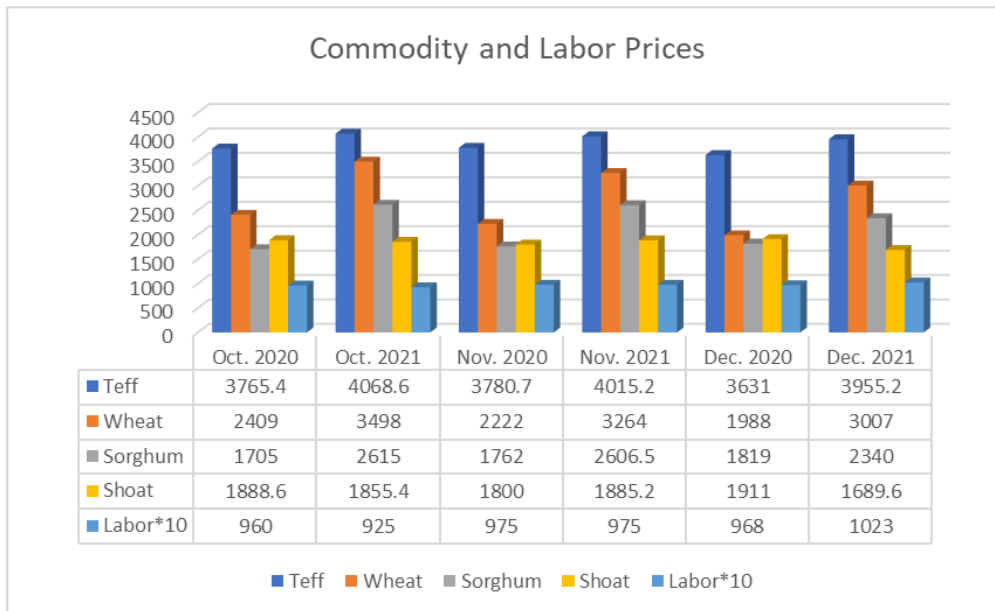
iv. Challenges

The following are key challenges encountered during this reporting period:

- Lack of access to the target woredas due to the conflict was the main constraint. Inaccessibility prohibited headquarter staff from traveling to Ethiopia and providing in-person technical support. To mitigate these challenges, FH consortium repeatedly suspended operations and relocated staff and then resumed operations as the security situation improved. The headquarter staff relied on Ethiopia-based staff and consultants to assist with start-up activities and provided support virtually.
- The infrastructure team could not complete preparation of site specific BoQ and cost estimates for socio-economic infrastructure sub-projects because of the security concern in the target areas. The team has started fast tracking the necessary actions such as site selection, feasibility study and BoQ preparation to conduct procurement of construction materials timely and complete the projects in time. Looting, damages and destruction of FH basecamp and offices in Lay Gayint Woreda due to the conflict was one of the constraints affecting timely placement of staff for implementation. FH facilitated the maintenance and repair of these facilities immediately as the security situation improved.
- Conflict related crises significantly affected resource allocation by the GoE to health facilities resulting in the shortage of hygiene and sanitation facilities and diagnostic equipment in Lay Gayint Woreda.
- There was a delay in the shipment of Yellow Split Peas and Vegetable Oil against the original schedule, which may affect full package distribution of food to PSNP clients. FH was not successful in getting a loan from JEOP due to supply shortages. FH is currently seeking loans from other RFSa implementing partners, who received these commodities earlier than FH.

v. Market Analysis

Monthly market assessments obtained from four South Gondar and one Wag Himra Woredas indicate that the average prices for wheat, sorghum and teff were slightly reduced from October to December 2021 due to the onset of the harvest season. The JEOP food distribution also contributed to the price stability in the study woredas. Wheat prices reduced from Eth Birr 3,498 to 3,007 per quintal. Sorghum is the first staple food commodity in the lowlands of Sedi-Muja and Sahila and its average prices reduced from Birr 2,515 to Birr 2,340 per quintal. Average Teff prices have also slightly decreased from Eth Birr 4,069 to Birr 3,955 per quintal. Conversely, prices of average sized sheep/goat increased from Eth Birr 1,855 in November to Eth Birr 1,991 in December and labor payment increased from Eth Birr 93 to Eth Birr 102 per day indicating that farmers can find food crops for a slightly lower price. Rising prices of livestock and increased daily wages improve farmers' food grains purchasing capacity and enable them to cope with inflation. A comparison against 2020 is provided in Figure 1 below. The price of Teff in 2021 has increased by 8% in October, 6% in November and 9% in December compared to the same months in 2020. Wheat price has shown a steady rise of 45% in October, 47% in Nov and 51% in December 2021 when compared to the same months of 2020. Sorghum has also shown 53% increase in October, 48% in Nov and 29% in December 2021 compared to similar months of last year. Teff had the least price rise compared to Wheat and Sorghum between these periods. Shoaat price, on the other hand, was unstable with slight changes in these months of the two consecutive years with a higher decrease of 12% in December 2021 compared to 2020. Wage labor had also a slight increase with 5.6% in December 2021 compared to December 2020.



The price of construction materials and non-food items in the target areas increased significantly, which will affect construction and other planned interventions.

vi. Planned interventions

Purpose 1: Vulnerable HHs and Individuals Have Sufficient Quantity, Quality, and Diversity of Food at All Times

Under purpose one, FH consortium will conduct FH and government staff capacity building in commodity management and MIS; finalize repair and maintenance of existing warehouses; transfer full package food commodities to PSNP and 5% contingency clients; train pregnant and lactating women who are members of the Gender Outreach Groups (GoGs) on keyhole garden practice, vegetable production, utilization and preservation; organize regional workshop on conservation agriculture, facilitate various trainings for positive gender norm development including GoG discussion session; conduct formative research on Baby WASH, Conduct latrine audits in open defecation free (ODF) and none ODF kebeles to identify gaps and needs; conduct assessment on COVID-19 related knowledge gaps in the community; conduct research on non-MBS sanitation issues, organize market based sanitation workshop with RFSA partners through PRO WASH; and conduct formative research on water issues. FH will update the USAID/Ethiopia team on the plans for a regional workshop on conservation agriculture and market based sanitation workshop, and extend invitations for attendance. FH plans to organize regional workshops on conservation agriculture and the market based sanitation through PRO WASH. The conservation agriculture workshop will take place in Bahir Dar while the venue for the market based sanitation workshop is at Hawassa. Currently, PReSERVE WASH team is working with the PRO WASH team on a market based sanitation workshop. The workshop on MBS is scheduled from March 28-31 which involves RFSA partners, PRO WASH and Transform WASH. While the conservation agriculture workshop will be planned in the third week of March 2022.

Purpose 2: Vulnerable Community Members’ Livelihoods Transformed

FH and consortium partners will conduct value chain analysis; labor market assessment; prepare and print training manuals and facilitators guides, identify and select targeted male and female youth and start soft skill training; facilitate office for woreda Youth Economic and Social Hub (YES) hub centers and Equip YES centers with appropriate materials; conduct outreach with local service providers through meetings (will be conducted during Value Chain Assessments (VCAs)); conduct RuSaCCos service/training gap assessment and select them using RuSaCCos selection matrix (via VCA) and train educated youth female as extension promoters to provide extension service for women.

Purpose 3: PSNP Systems deliver Accountable, Effective, and Shock-Response Services

FH will continue to support the full PSNP client targeting in Wag Himra woredas and continue PWs implementation. The integration of PWs and Mass Labor Mobilization (MLM) in the Amhara Region starts with the alignment of the implementation timeline, with 40% of the PW annual plan executed before MLM, 10% alongside MLM and the remaining 50% after completion of MLM. The integration between PWs and MLM is translated in to action in the following ways: i) both are carried out in the the same watersheds; ii) part of the communities' labor contribution during the mass mobilization focuses on local material collection for the Soil and Water conservation and social infrastructure activities; iii) based on the community watershed/ micro-watershed specific plans, community members directly involve in NRM activities such as terracing, trench excavation, bund construction together with the PSNP clients.

Sun Mountain International will prepare environmental compliance documents including SOW for Small-Scale Irrigation Scoping Statement; SOW for Roads Scoping Statement; Initial Environmental Examination; Water Quality Assurance Plan; Agriculture & Livestock Safer Use Action Plan (SUAP); Fumigation Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan; and Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan Toolkit Update. It will also provide on-going technical assistance to the FH environmental team.

DIMAGI intends to conduct stakeholder interviews for PSNP and consortium tech feasibility studies, compile data, write, and submit feasibility studies outlining recommended interventions for PSNP efficiency and consortium-level ICT; compile and submit COVID-19 preparedness recommendations (ICT-related); build V1 prototype of FH's CommCare application for PReSERVE M&E data collection; and move into scoping phase for PSNP efficiency application(s).

Under SA, ADA will launch a workshop and familiarization on the new project agreement and expected results; conduct a SA focused launch workshop at woreda level; and train kebele facilitators and volunteer facilitators as well as establishing woreda and kebele Social Accountability Committees.

Cross-cutting areas

RTI will finalize the refinement year learning agendas and scope of work for all planned studies/assessments.

ANNEX

a) Loss Reporting

FH encountered a loss of 458.531MT (403.55MT of Wheat, 37 MT of Yellow Split Pea, and 17.981MT of Vegetable Oil) with commodity value of USD \$190,489.70 from Kombolcha PDP, a commodity carried over from TRAIN and accounted as part of the FY22 food requirement. This loss happened by the time the TPLF forces controlled Kombolcha in early November 2021. The assessment report clearly shows that the TPLF forces broke into the warehouse, partly distributed the food commodity to IDPs from Woldia k and took the remaining commodities on tracks. The assessment report is attached as **Annex 1** with this report. Additionally, 3.5 MT of wheat was reported as marine loss from the first round shipment received in December 2021. FH is planning to cover the deficits from the buffer commodities.