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**Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative (PLI) Enabling Afar &
Borana Livelihood Efforts
(ENABLE) Project**

**Project Terminal Report
(October 1, 2005-September 30, 2008)**

Cooperative Agreement #:

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CARE-Ethiopia Consortium Partners:

AFD, APDA, CARE-Awash, CARE-Borana, FARM Africa,

GL-CRSP/PARIMA, PFE and SOS Sahel

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I. Acronyms & Definitions

ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperatives Development Initiative/Volunteers Overseas Cooperative Assistance
AFD	Action for Development
AHT	Animal Health Technicians
ANRS	Afar National Regional State
APDA	Afar Pastoralist Development Association
BDERP	Borana Drought Emergency Response Plan
CAHW	Community-based Animal Health Worker
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia
CE	CARE Ethiopia
CFW	Cash for Work
CO	Country Office
Consortium	Project consortium partners: CARE, AFD, APDA, FARM-Africa, GL-CRSP, PFE, SOS Sahel
CoP	Chief of Party
CP	Contingency Plan
CPO	Cooperative Promotion Office
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CU	Coordination Unit
DCM	Drought Cycle Management
DIP	Detail Implementation Plan
DPPC	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission
DRAT	Disaster Response Action Taskforce
EIAR	Ethiopian Institute for Agricultural Research
ELMT	Enhanced Livelihoods in the Mendera Triangle
ENABLE	Enabling Afar and Borana Livelihood Efforts
EPD	Ethiopian Pastoralist Day
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIC	Feinstein International Centre
GB	Great Britain
GL-CRSP	Global Livestock- Collaborative Research Support Program
GO	Governmental Organization
HH	Household
HIBRET	Household Income Building and Rural Empowerment for Transformation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IGA	Income generation Activity
IR	Intermediate Result
KAP	Knowledge, Practice and Attitude
LD	Line Department
LEAP	Livelihood Enhancement for and Agro-Pastoralists and Pastoralists
LMC/LMG	Livestock Marketing Cooperative/Group
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LSI	Livelihood Strategy Index

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOC	Mobile Outreach camp
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NR	Natural Resource
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OARI	Oromia Agricultural Research Institute
OFDA	Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
OPaDC	Oromia Pastoral areas Development Commission
PA	Pastoral Association
PARDO	Pastoral and Rural Development Office
PARIMA	Pastoral Risk Management Project (part of GL-CRSP)
PCDP	Pastoral Community Development Project
PDO	Pastoral Development Office
PFE	Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia
PIA	Participatory Impact Assessment
PLI	Pastoral Livelihoods Initiative
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPR	Peste de Petits Ruminants
PURSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report Safer Use Action Plan
PVP	Private
PVT	Private Veterinarian
REVIVE	Reducing Village Vulnerability in Ethiopia
RTCM	Regional Technical Coordination Meeting
SACO	Saving and Credit Organization
SC-US	Save the Children-US
SO	Strategic Objective
SORDU	Southern Rangelands Development Unit
TCM	Technical Coordination Meeting
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TTMP	Traditional Tree Management Practice
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance
US	United States
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USFS	United States Forest Service
VAT	Value Added Tax
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WIGG	Women Income Generation Group
WSCG/SCG	Women/Saving and Credit Group

II. Executive Summary

PLI/ENABLE (Pastoral Livelihoods Initiative/Enabling Afar and Borana Livelihoods Efforts) is a three year project funded by USAID. The project was designed with the overall goal of supporting pastoralists to improve household livelihood security and to maintain assets during drought cycles. This project is part of the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative (PLI) Program which aims to urgently address the needs of an increasingly vulnerable population created by unfavorable climatic conditions (i.e. frequent droughts) and limited access to markets. The project has been complemented by emergency and rehabilitation activities carried out by USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and the USAID's Food for Peace office as well as USAID-Ethiopia's livestock program.

CARE partnered with five International and National Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) in addition to its own two field offices to implement the project. Afar Pastoralist Development Association (APDA), Action for Development (AFD) and FARM-Africa were geographic partners that implemented the project at the ground level. Global Livestock-Collaborative Research Support Program (GL-CRSP), Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia (PFE), and SOS-Sahel were the technical partners that provided technical assistance for the entire project area. These organizations have extensive experience in working with pastoralists in Ethiopia.

The design of the ENABLE Project was done in consultation with consortium partners as well as with relevant Government officials at all levels including: Afar and Oromiya Regional Pastoral Rural Development Bureau, Bureau of Food Security, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau, and the Agriculture and Rural Development Coordination Office. The Project was consistent with and complimentary to the rural development and food security strategies of Afar region and East Shewa and Borana zone of Oromiya region. The design was also responsive to input based on pastoralist community priorities as represented by CARE and its partners through these agencies' on-going work in the targeted areas.

Through the extension of the project, promising practices were scaled up, disaster cycle management issues were delivered, and livestock marketing and natural resource management activities were implemented. These activities were implemented with the aim of maintaining the balance between the pastoralists, their herds, and the surrounding natural environment.

Pastoralists gained the most benefits from PLI/ENABLE livelihoods interventions in cases where the project was implemented by fostering pastoralist economic growth as well as building the foundation for long-term food security. The target beneficiaries in the program were 124 pastoral communities (target population 638,445) residing in the geographical target areas shown on the map. The ENABLE Project provided direct benefits to 22% pastoral communities in the 16 Woredas through its field-based activities while nearly 100% of these pastoral communities in the 16 Woredas benefited indirectly from project activities that improved the local government's capacity to respond to drought emergencies.

The strategic objectives of the project were:

Strategic Objective 1: To improve the resilience of Borana and Afar's pastoralist households to predictable emergencies

Strategic Objective 2: To strengthen the local capacity of systems and partnerships among government and local/traditional institutions promoting the resilience of pastoralist livelihoods.

III. Summary of Project Accomplishments

IR 1.1: Improvement of Livestock Health and the Marketing of Livestock and Livestock by-products

- 345 persons were trained in emergency marketing, slaughter mechanisms, and dried meat preparation
- 85 members of Livestock Marketing Groups/Cooperatives received training in business management
- 94 Livestock Marketing Groups participated in cross visits
- 1,707 households re-stocked after emergencies
- 5 livestock marketing groups became involved in pilot fattening/supplementary feeding
- 2 market studies were conducted in Afar and Oromiya regions
- 1 stock route to primary market was established
- CAHWs training manual and implementation guideline harmonization was finalized and presented to the Afar Regional Council for endorsement
- 12 livestock marketing groups received seed money

IR 1.2: Increased use of Veterinary Services

- 556 new and existing CAHWs received basic and refresher training courses
- 924,163 heads of livestock were vaccinated and 947,689 livestock were treated for various diseases
- 55 selected CAHWs participated in business management and record keeping training
- 105 CAHWs were trained on camel disease diagnosis, control and prevention.
- 23 veterinary professionals were trained on camel disease diagnosis, control and prevention
- 7 vaccination campaigns were supported (logistics including vehicles and other operational costs as well as per diem)

IR1.3 Improved Access to Water Resources

- 89 potential water points (traditional wells, cisterns and boreholes) were identified through participatory resource mapping for rehabilitation
- 68 water points (traditional wells, cisterns and boreholes) were rehabilitated
- 346 WATSAN committee members were trained
- 171 masons and pump attendants were identified and trained
- An assessment/study was conducted by SOS Sahel on the access and management of water resources from a gender perspective
- Capacity building training was conducted for government staffs on participatory resource mapping techniques

IR 1.4 Improved Management of Community Rangelands

- 4 cooperatives were established for *Prosopis* management and control.
- 609.85 ha of rangelands were rehabilitated/reclaimed
- 2 regional workshops were conducted that lobbied about *Prosopis* management and control in Afar region.

- 352 pastoralists were trained on rangeland management
- 46 people/communities/sites received rangeland rehabilitation hand tools/equipments
- 879 people were trained on hay production and received hand tools for hay production
- A guideline was developed for the application of prescribed fire management
- A guideline was developed for monitoring the effects of prescribed fire
- A study document entitled “*Prosopis Juliflora*, Opportunities and Challenges: Global Perspectives and a Case Study in Afar Region” was published and disseminated

IR 1.5: Enhancement of Peaceful Resource Sharing Mechanisms

- 2 conflict analysis documents were published
- 1 conflict sensitivity and conflict analysis training manual was developed
- 64 government staffs were trained in peace building mechanisms
- 3 peace forums were organized between contending groups

IR 1.6: Women’s Access to Diversified Income Generation Opportunities Increased

- 66 Women Income Generation Groups were established
- 66 Women Income Generation Groups were supported with seed money as startup capital after training
- 21 Women’s Saving and Credit Groups participated in cross visits
- 345 Women Income-Generation Group members were trained in business management and IGA
- 1 documentary film was produced on Women and Pastoralism in Ethiopia
- The following study documents were published and disseminated :
 - Gender & Pastoralism Volume 1: Rangeland & Resource Management in Ethiopia
 - Gender & Pastoralism Volume II: Livelihoods & Income Development in Ethiopia
 - Women’s Property Rights in Pastoral Areas of Oromia and Afar
 - Livelihoods & Income Generation & Economic, Social & Cultural Change and Natural Resource Management
 - PLI/ENABLE IGA Harmonization-Best Practices Guide
 - PLI/ENABLE IGA Harmonization-Assessment
- 63 project field staffs and government staffs were trained on IGA selection and planning

IR 2.1: Improved Community Preparedness and Response to Drought- Related Warnings

- 173 Community members were trained on response and contingency planning
- 2,000 posters were created on camel disease for advocacy purposes
- 2,000 posters were created on two key pastoral issues – LMG and environmental concerns
- 3 cross visits were organized for Borana and Afar elders
- 2 posters were created and disseminated on two key pastoralist issues
- 14 community committees were trained on preparedness and response, and contingency planning

IR 2.2: Enhanced Government Capacity to Monitor and Respond to Drought Related Shocks

- 14 Woreda based response contingency plans were finalized
- 14 Woreda contingency funds (start up funds) were provided
- Relevant government officials in 14 Woredas were trained on disaster cycle management (DCM)
- 4 regional and zonal level contingency planning and disaster cycle management trainings were conducted

IR 2.3: Policy Makers are Informed of Local level Drought Conditions and Best Practices Affecting Sustainable Pastoralist Livelihoods in the Afar and Oromiya Region

- The 10th Ethiopian Pastoralist day was organized with participation from partners and community representatives
- A Pastoral Lessons Bazaar on key pastoral thematic areas was organized
- A study on women's property rights was conducted in Afar and Borana pastoralist areas
- A study on pastoral dropout rates was conducted in Borana

IV. Introduction

The Pastoral Livelihoods Initiative Enhancing Afar and Borana Livelihoods Effort (PLI/ENABLE) project was initially funded by USAID for a three years period starting from October 2005 to September 2007 and thereafter received a cost extension for one year until September 2008. As mentioned above, the overall goal of PLI/ENABLE project was to strengthen the livelihoods of pastoralists in Ethiopia by increasing resilience to predictable shocks. The project was implemented under the leadership of CARE Ethiopia in partnership with a diverse group of geographic partners: AFD, APDA, and FARM Africa, who worked together with two CARE field offices-CARE Awash and CARE Borana. Technical project partners were as follows: GL-CRSP/PARIMA, PFE and SOS-Sahel. The Project targeted Afar Region and Pastoral areas of Oromiya Region (Borana zone and Fentale Woreda) where CARE and its partners have a historical and current presence. In the Afar Region, the project was implemented in Zones 1, 3, 4 and 5 by including the adjacent woreda of Oromiya region, namely Fentale Woreda. In the southern part of Oromiya, CARE consortium targets were Dire, Miyo, Moyale, Teltele, Dugdedawa, Bulehora and Yabello Woredas of Borana zone. As detailed in Table 1 below, the project was operational in 124 PAs situated in 16 Woredas and 6 administrative zones of both Afar and Oromiya National Regional States.

Table: - 1 ENABLE Woredas and Target Populations

Zone	Woreda	Target PAs	Target Population
Afar Region			
Zone 1	1. Eli Dar	18	56,406
	2. Mille	12	79,004
Zone 3	3. Amibara	15	46,498
	4. Awash Fentale	6	21,442
	5. Dulecha	2	3,039
Zone 4	6. Gewane	2	6,432
Zone 4	7. Teru	10	39,522
Zone 5	8. Artuma/Dalifage	12	51,768
Total		77	304,111
Oromiya Region			
Zone	Woreda	Target PAs	Target Population
East Shewa	9. Fentale	18	74,932
Borana	10. Dirre ¹	3	10,685

	11. Miyo	3	10,684
	12. Dugdedawa	6	104,379
	13. Bule Hora	3	52,190
	14. Moyale	4	55,141
	15. Teltele	5	8,620
	16. Yabello	5	17,703
	Total	47	334,334
Grand Total	16	124	638,445

In addition to normal programming, PLI/ENABLE partners have been closely monitoring the drought situation where the project was operating. Due to limited, late and sporadic rainfall, Borana Zone and three Woredas of Afar were negatively affected by drought. This climatic change was coupled with overgrazing practices, bush encroachment, and the weakening of traditional institutions' natural resource management systems. This combination of variables resulted in critical shortages of pasture, which in turn adversely affected the livestock populations on which the livelihoods of most pastoralists depend.

In addition to this, according to the Fentale Woreda's Multi-Agency Assessment Report in 2008, early cessation of summer rains (*Genna*) and the total failure of the short rainy seasons (*Furmata and Afrasa*, which normally occur in the month of November to December and January to February respectively) in the Fentale Woreda, brought on a prolonged dry season. As a result, the pasture conditions and water availability in the Woreda declined. This critical shortage of pasture and water aggravated the effects of drought and led to increased outbreaks of drought related diseases in the area. The occurrence of this drought in Borana Zone and Afar Region required the project to divert approximately 10% of its project resources to address supplementary animal feeding needs.

Project Background

The Afar Region and Borana Zone are two important pastoral areas in Ethiopia with total populations of 1.2 and 1.7 million respectively. The Borana and Afar people are essentially homogenous pastoralists in their socio-cultural organizational structure, a clan system known as *Kedo* in Afar and *Gadda* in Borana. With the decreasing length of periods between droughts (from 10 years to around 2 years presently), the Borana and Afar pastoralists are becoming increasingly vulnerable to (e.g. unable to cope with drought conditions) and marginalized by government programs and policies.

Similar to most pastoral societies, Borana and Afar coping mechanisms have relied on: (1) herd mobility over vast areas in search of pasture and water; (2) large numbers of diverse livestock to spread the risk of disease and mortality; (3) well-defined social customs for resolving disputes; and (4) the redistribution of livestock assets from the rich to the poor. Yet, through a

combination of external and internal causes, the Borana and Afar pastoralists today are caught in a downward spiral of increasing poverty, food insecurity, and escalating conflict. Increasing population figures, environmental degradation, seasonal water shortages, and land annexation all combine to restrict herd mobility and reduce the availability of seasonal pastures.

Furthermore, traditional risk management systems are strained by poor access to livestock markets and accurate price information, while there are few alternative economic opportunities for relief. Households are less able to recuperate from the increase in recurrent droughts, which have put pastoralists' livelihoods at risk. PLI/ENABLE was launched in October 2005 in Afar region, Borana Zone of Oromiya region and Kerayu Pastoralist Woreda, targeting a total of 638,445 pastoral community members.

The project planned to address two strategic objectives. The first one was to produce the following outcome: "Borana and Afar pastoralist households gained improved resilience to predictable emergencies." This goal was intended to be achieved through five intermediate results that were supported by specific activities and tasks; the expected intermediate results were:

- Increased marketing of livestock and livestock by-products by pastoralist households
- Increased use of veterinary services
- Improved access to water resources
- Improved management of community rangelands
- Increased income generation by women.

The major effort to achieve this strategic objective was spent on improving veterinary services, water resources, and rangeland management. Improvement of market linkages was coordinated with another PLI Program component to ensure that the market related efforts spent on this project were geared towards improving household linkages to primary markets.

The second strategic objective was to produce the following outcome: "The local capacity of systems and partnerships among government and local/traditional institutions that support pastoralist livelihood resilience was strengthened." This objective was achieved through three intermediate results. These results were supported by more information based activities and tasks than in the first objective; the expected intermediate results were the following:

- Improved community preparedness and response to drought-related warnings
- Enhanced local government capacity to monitor and respond to drought related shocks,
- Policy makers are informed of local level drought conditions as well as the best practices for sustaining pastoralist livelihoods in Afar and Oromiya Regions.

The major effort applied to achieve this strategic objective was in ensuring that pastoralist households would respond early and appropriately to drought emergency warnings. This timely response was necessary in order to convert most livestock assets to cash in early off-take.

The total cash budget approved from USAID for the PLI/ENABLE Program was US\$ 5,005,000.00, which included US \$ 150,000 from OFDA (August-September 08) allocated for emergency activities in Borana and Afar.

V. Accomplishments against Project Objectives

Strategic Objective 1: Borana and Afar Pastoralist Households Gained Improved Resilience to Predictable Emergencies

Intermediate Result 1.1: Increased Marketing of Livestock and Livestock By-products by Households

Table: - 2 IR 1.1 Indicators

Process indicator	Unit	Target for Project Period	Achievement	Remark
Household-to-market surveys reports	Market	10	10	PARIMA
Households and communities networked to primary markets	LMG	10	8	FARM Africa
Establish stock routes to primary market	Trekking route	1	1	CARE Borana
LMG established and linked to primary markets	Group	10	11	3 FARM Africa, 3 AFD and 3 CARE Awash,2 APDA
Provision of funding support for LMGs	Group	12	12	3 FARM Africa,3 CARE Awash,6 AFD
Train board members of LMGs in business management	Person	96	85	30 AFD and 41 CARE Awash, 14 FARM Africa
Livestock marketing groups trained for emergency marketing	Person	300	345	90 AFD, 24 by CARE Awash, and 160 CARE Borana, 71 FARM Africa
Train livestock marketing groups in emergency marketing, slaughter mechanisms, restocking principles and dried meat preparation	Person	190	225	72 by CARE Awash and COOPI involved,196 by FARM Africa,
Organize cross-visit for livestock marketing groups	Person	120	94	50 by AFD,38 by CARE Awash & 6 by FARM Africa.
Support early off-take at primary markets during emergencies	Market information	40	87	CARE Borana
Early off-take supported at primary markets during emergencies	Person	2420	1940	1260 men and 680 women attendants
Households restocked after emergencies.	Household	1773	1707	1077 by CARE Borana, 171 by CARE Awash and 459 by APDA
Assess impact of market livestock groups	Assessment	2	2	Research findings disseminated
Livestock marketing groups/cooperatives involved in pilot fattening ²	Group/cooperatives	15	5	2 CARE Awash , 3 FARM Africa

Activity 1.1.1: Surveys of Bottlenecks and Entry Points for Pastoral Households and Communities to Primary Markets

PARIMA, one of the PLI/ENABLE consortium members, conducted a livestock market survey in five Woredas of Afar Region (Mille, Awash Fentale, Dalifaghii, and Dulecha) and an additional five Woredas of Oromiya Region (Metehara, Yabello, Dugde Dawa, Teltele and Dire), with logistical and technical support from CARE Awash and CARE Borana. PARIMA's market survey focused on the marketing process and the various marketing functions performed to channel animals from the producers to the primary markets.

PARIMA held consultative meetings with various stakeholders and discussed and developed strategies to improve pastoral households' access to markets. This strategy document helped to inform PLI/ENABLE's geographic partners on how to refine their activities. In addition, PARIMA mapped the major trekking/trucking routes with key informants and focal groups. Locations and important resources related to market routes such as watering points; veterinary centers and cattle overnight shades located along the major routes were included in the study.

Activity 1.1.2: Increased Market Linkages between Producers and a Variety of Traders, Services and Buyers via Existing Livestock Marketing Groups and Traders Located at Primary Markets

This activity intended to provide direct linkages between pastoral households and primary markets by using livestock marketing groups as vehicle to do so. Accordingly, 11 livestock marketing cooperatives and groups were established in AFD, FARM Africa, APDA and CARE Awash operational areas in collaboration with the respective Woreda Cooperative Promotion Offices and the Cooperative Bank of Oromiya (in Oromiya region). PLI/ENABLE partners also trained 85 board members of the established cooperatives on emergency marketing, business management and bookkeeping in order to improve their abilities in business planning, financial management and emergency marketing. In addition, the cooperatives were provided with seed funds which were directly transferred to the bank accounts that they opened in their respective areas. Furthermore, 345 Livestock Marketing Group members were trained in emergency marketing in areas being affected by recurrent drought. The trainees were also given the opportunity to visit ELFORA (the largest private fattening and processing farm in the country) and other private fattening farms around Nazareth.

Activity 1.1.3: Establishment of Stock Routes to Link Households to Primary Markets

The Hobok-Teltele market (> 100 km) stock route was established in the third year of the PLI/ENABLE project period by CARE Borana. Unfortunately, delays occurred that hindered completion due to conflict and drought in the area. In spite of these delays, two (2) cisterns were constructed, two (2) site rangeland thinning and closings were accomplished, and the construction of two shelters was completed.

Activity 1.1.4: Training of Livestock Marketing Groups in Emergency Marketing and Slaughter Mechanisms and the Provision of Equipment, Transportation, and Veterinary Inspections

CARE and its geographic partners worked with the respective Woreda-line offices and targeted community members to improve community response capabilities, especially in regards to the ability to organize and deliver quick and effective de-stocking activities during droughts.

In this regard, FARM Africa provided training on emergency mobile slaughter techniques, dry meat preparation and marketing in Dalifage (22 men and 5 women) and Gewane (18 men and 3 women) Woredas in Afar Region. The trainees were drawn from three categories of stakeholders, namely: the beneficiaries/community groups, technical experts and decision/policy makers. The training was comprised of theoretical and practical components aimed at strengthening the capacity of the pastoral communities to manage their livestock resources during periods of drought.

Similarly, CARE Borana trained 55 women drawn from eight income generation groups on emergency livestock marketing, hide and skin management, slaughtering and restocking mechanisms in order to enhance their capacity to organize and deliver quick and effective de-stocking or restocking during drought and recovery stages. The trainees visited municipal slaughterhouses (for hides) and traders' stores (for skins) in Moyale. The training familiarized the group members with the available opportunities to generate income from weak animals that would die at the onset of drought and/or from supplying animals for restocking purposes during drought recovery stages.

Activity 1.1.5: Provision of Support for the Implementation of Early off-take, Emergency off-take, and/or Restocking of Livestock in Response to a Drought Emergency

Cultural factors, erroneous traditional weather forecasts, lack of access to livestock markets and accurate market information, and the distrust of traders were identified as the underlying causes that force pastoralists to hold and maintain large herd sizes as a safety net. In addition, lessons from the 2005/2006 drought in Borana indicated that the level of preparedness for early commercial de-stocking of livestock was generally poor and emergency off-take of livestock failed to take place in a timely manner. To reverse this trend, CARE Borana conducted awareness-raising sessions with pastoralists to promote early off-take of fit animals based on early warning signals. CARE Borana also worked with ACID/VOCA to share current livestock market information to communities during the regular awareness-raising sessions conducted by community facilitators. CARE and its PLI/ENABLE partners restocked 1,707 households in Borana and Afar through activities undertaken by CARE Borana, CARE Awash and APDA after the occurrence of emergency in the two areas.

The eligible beneficiaries were identified in line with the traditional restocking system (i.e. Busaa Gonofa in Borana). Poor households (predominantly women headed) were selected by their respective communities and were the key beneficiaries in this intervention. Each beneficiary was provided 10 shoats and the restocking was undertaken jointly with government veterinary personnel. The beneficiaries were also involved in the purchase and selection of shoats. All animals were distributed to beneficiaries after receiving treatment for internal and external parasites using *Ivermectin* and vaccinations against CCPP/PPR. The animals were also ear tagged for future identification and follow-up purposes.

Activity 1.1.6: Involvement of Livestock Marketing Groups/Cooperatives in Pilot

Fattening Activities

In third year of the project, four livestock marketing groups in Afar and one livestock marketing group in Fentale Woreda, participated in a pilot fattening activity with technical and material support provided by CARE Awash and FARM Africa. In the FARM Africa operational Woreda of Dalifage, government development agents and school teachers were involved directly in the daily follow up of feeding activities. From the pilot program activities and community feedback, it was established that cattle under the feeding program were showing improved physical conditions. Lactating cattle included in the feeding were providing an increased volume of milk to their owners and calves, while non-fed cattle barely survived. However, it should be noted that pilot fattening activities in AFD and CARE Borana were not implemented due to a lack of feeding materials in the areas and the occurrence of drought in Borana & Gujii Zone. The budget allocated for this particular activity was instead used as a crises modifier to respond to emergency interventions in the zones (*please refer the livelihood based emergency intervention section of this report for details*). However, supplementary fattening activities such as those accomplished in Afar region and Fentale Woreda of Oromiya, where sugar cane-tops, *prosopis* pods and other commercial supplementary feed are available, could be considered as of one the possible interventions for future pastoral programs.

Intermediate Result 1.2: Increased Use of Veterinary Services

Table: 3 IR 1.2 Indicators

Process Indicator	Unit	Target for Project Period	Achievement	Remark
New and existing CAHWs trained in animal health care	Person	303	556	108 AFD, 115 APDA, 152 CARE Awash, 115 FARM Africa, 57 CARE Borana
New CAHWs provided start-up funds	Person	115	145	38 AFD, 20 APDA, 44 CARE Awash and 24 FARM Africa
Provide training to CAHWs on business management & recording keeping	Person	0	64	45 by CARE Awash and 9 by FARM Africa and 10 AFD
Businesses/CAHWs cooperatives supported with seed funding to supply CAHWs	Pharmacy	5	10	2 FARM Africa, and 2 CARE Awash , 2 AFD and 4 CARE Borana
New and existing CAHWs trained in pest and pesticide management	Person	72	69	49 FARM and 20 APDA
TOT on camel disease diagnosis, control and prevention for veterinary professionals	Person	20	23	FARM Africa
Training on camel disease diagnosis, control and prevention for CAHWs and lead pastoralists	Person	106	105	45 CAHWs by FARM Africa, 60 (40 CAHWs and 20 lead pastoralists) by APDA
Train CAHWs on Camel husbandry and health management	CAHWs	51	49	FARM Africa
Assess gender issues/impact of CAHWs	Assessment	2	2	
New CAHWs provided with start up kits and equipment	CAHWs	119	95	16 CARE Awash, 20 AFD, 15 FARM, 44 CARE Awash
Strengthened public-private partnership in animal health delivery	PVT Vet	4	3	1 FARM Africa, 1 CARE Awash and 1 AFD
Support vaccination campaign	Campaign	6	7	CARE Awash, CARE Borana, AFD, FARM Africa

Activity 1.2.1: Community-Based Animal Health Workers Trained

A common strategy followed by PLI/ENABLE partners to improve the status of animal health in pastoralist areas was to train and equip community members to vaccinate and treat their own livestock. Accordingly, a total of 556 new and existing CAHWs received basic and refresher training on primary animal health care, business management, HIV/AIDS prevention methods, and community early warning information tracking and response to drought situations. This is an excellent example of mainstreaming issues while creating synergy on different projects which are implemented within the organization and across different organizations as well.



Figure 1: CAHWs in Vaccination and Treatment Campaign

The newly trained CAHWs, trained by APDA (60 CAHWs) in Mille and Teru Woredas, were organized into cooperatives. FARM Africa, in collaboration with PCDDP and Gewane TVET, included business management in the CAHW training package. CARE Awash and FARM Africa managed the equipping of 31 new CAHWs from internal sources. During the life of the project, a total of 924,163 animals were treated and vaccinated through the direct involvement of trained CAHWs in Teltele, Miyo, Dire, Dillo, Moyale, Yabello, Fentale, Bule Hora, Dugde Dawa, Dalifage Awash Fentale, Amibara, and Dulecha Woredas. The UN FAO supported PLI/ENABLE's effort of establishing private pharmacies to which CAHWs became linked. This activity was established by the signing of agreements between the Governments, private veterinary practitioners, CARE and FAO. Furthermore, the CAHW cooperative in Teltele Woreda has received sufficient support from a complementary Livelihood Enhancement Project for Agro-Pastoralists and Pastoralists.

A summary of vaccination and treatment services are presented in the figure below

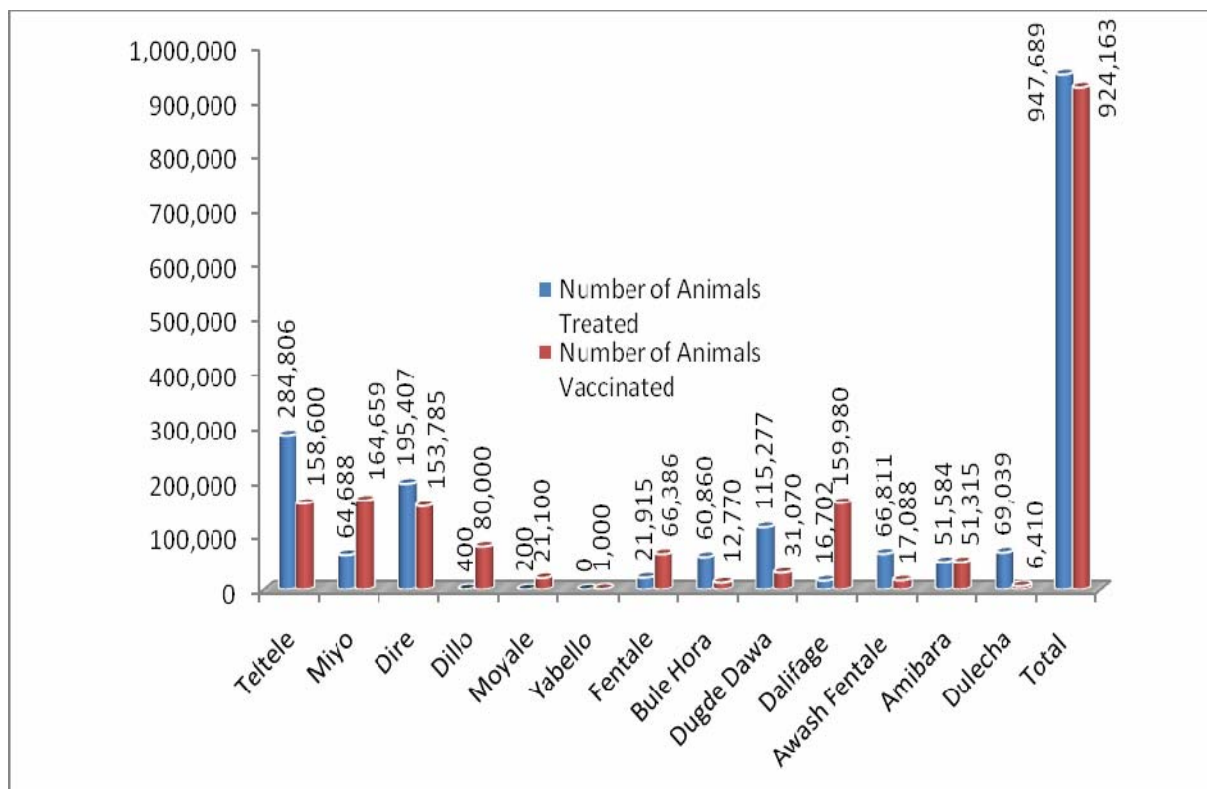


Figure 2: Total Number of Animals Vaccinated and Treated

Activity 1.2.2 Provision of Support for Livestock Marketing Groups

To diversify the livelihoods of pastoralists residing in the project intervention sites, Livestock Marketing Groups were established by different partners. The Livestock Marketing Groups in Dalifage and Gewane Woredas were supported in preparing their annual plans and were also provided with additional seed money by FARM Africa. Their annual plans focused on strengthening livestock purchasing capacity and establishing a holding ground for stock. Livestock Marketing Groups were linked with livestock traders in Bati. Livestock Marketing Group leaders were trained on business management and record keeping for three days. The leaders were selected from the Sarulli Irrigation group, the Billuna Dermela Women's Group and the Billuna Dermela Men's Group. The training was provided by the Cooperative Development and Promotion Desk of Dalifage Woreda and PARDO. Fourteen trainees (10 women and 4 men) participated in the training.

Intermediate Result 1.3: Improved Access to Water Resources

Table 4: IR1.3 Indicators

Process indicator	Unit	Target for Project Period	Achievement	Remarks
Identified water points for rehabilitation	Water point	0	89	In 16 Woredas of APDA, AFD, CARE Awash CARE Borana PLI/ENABLE operational areas
Rehabilitated existing water sources	Water point	64	68	5 AFD, 26 (Traditional Wells and cistern) CARE Borana, 20 CARE Awash, 16 APDA(<i>Birkats</i>), 1 FARM Africa
Water management committees trained	WATSAN members	362	346	182 CARE Borana, 112 APDA, 140 CARE Awash, 35AFD
Masons trained and supported in water source maintenance	Person	150	171	62 CARE Borana and 105 CARE Awash, 4 AFD
Assisted in the assessment of water resources	Assessment	2	2	Research results disseminated
Assessed gender issues/impact of water access and management	Assessment	5	5	SOS Sahel
Participatory resource Mapping (Assisted in the assessment of water resources)	Training	2	1	SOS Sahel

Activity 1.3.1: Assessment of water Resources for Possible Rehabilitation

The PLI/ENABLE rehabilitation of water resources was intended to rehabilitate existing water sources that were in need of improvement, in order to provide for a better utilization of water resources. Due to this intention, prior to water point development/rehabilitation, CARE and its geographic partners, in close collaboration with government counterparts, undertook a physical inventory and environmental impact assessment of the existing and new water resources, using established criteria, to produce a list of *priority* water points. CARE and partners in Borana Zone organized a multi-partner and multi-disciplinary team (comprised of staff from CARE Borana, SORDU, Borana Zone Water Development, Agricultural and Rural Development offices, and representatives from communities), to assess water points in five Woredas. In support of this initiative, SOS Sahel trained government staffs and PLI/ENABLE partners in Afar and Oromiya regions on participatory resource mapping and ensured gender/social equity.

Activity 1.3.2: Rehabilitation of Existing Water Resources

Management of water resources and improving access to livestock are key elements that allow for pastoralists to endure droughts and protect their livelihoods. In support of this knowledge, CARE Awash, AFD, CARE Borana, FARM Africa and APDA rehabilitated 68 traditional

wells, cisterns, and *birkats* in their respected areas. The contribution to these activities supplied by the communities, such as locally available construction materials, sand and stone, and the provision of labor for pit excavation, is observable evidence of grass roots ownership of these structures.

In addition, in the FARM Africa operational area of Bedlualle site (Amibara Woreda), detailed flood protection and flood water harvesting designs were finalized and submitted to Amibara Woreda PARDO. The design work was completed with technical support from EIAR (Ethiopian Institute for Agricultural Research), *Warer* staff and Awash irrigation authorities. The study was presented at a meeting which PARDO, FARM Africa staffs, cooperative leaders and community members all attended. Participants at the meeting reviewed the study report with their technical and local knowledge on catchments and drainage patterns of the area. Understanding that the flood volume is based on the rainfall history of the area, flood retention ponds and diversion structures were recommended. The study outlined that a pond size of 3.14m in depth and 166m in diameter is required to harvest 43,500 m³ of water in order to continue the cultivation of the currently utilized 10 hectares of land through gravity from the pond.

Activity 1.3.3: Train and Support Community Members in Management of Water

Resources

In concert with the assessment of water sources, CARE and its geographic partners trained selected community members to sustain water management schemes and ensure rehabilitation of water structures beyond the project life. A total of 346 WATSAN committee members were trained over the course of the PLI/ENABLE project. The training increased the awareness level of the user committees and advanced them to a level in which they can practice effective and safe utilization of water resources and are also able to perform water structure rehabilitation. The training included the following components: messages about the importance of community participation in water management plans, the benefits of improved water management and efficient water utilization, the management of water born diseases and water treatment options, environmental sanitation practices, the operation and management of traditional wells, cisterns and hand pumps, and a review of traditional water management institutions and systems among pastoralists.

In addition to the above training activities, 171 water caretakers and masons were trained and equipped with the necessary hand tools for water scheme maintenance. These actors are expected to support their communities in maintaining water schemes and to act as contacts with the government departments that are responsible for large scale maintenance. This component of the project actually contributed to the overall project objective of “strengthening the capacity of pastoral communities in resource management”.

Intermediate Result 1.4: Improved Management of Community Rangelands

Table: - 5 IR 1.4 Indicator

Process Indicator	Unit	Target for Project Period	Achievement	Remarks
Establishment of cooperatives on <i>Prosopis</i> management	No.	0	4	FARM Africa
Hectares of rangeland reclaimed	Hectares	405	609.85	419.5 CARE Borana, 45.1 PARIMA , 117.75 by FARM Africa, 22 APDA and 33.5 by CARE Awash
People trained in rangeland rehabilitation	Person	315	352	65 APDA, 94 CARE Awash, 49 FARM Africa, 80 CARE Borana
People/communities provided with rangeland rehabilitation equipment	Site	46	46	11 sites of CARE Borana 9 PARIMA and 8 sites by APDA, 18 CARE Awash,
Communities provided with funds for rehabilitation	Site	30	22	19 CARE Borana, 3 FRAM Africa
Trained communities in labor saving techniques, management and storage of livestock forage and feed	Person	287	355	140 CARE Awash, 95 CARE Borana, 120 FARM Africa
Persons provided with training and supported with equipment for haymaking	Person	600	879	535 by CARE Borana, 55 by PARIMA, 60 by FARM Africa, 289 CARE Awash
Persons provided training on tree resource management	Person	70	70	40 by APDA, 30 by FARM Africa
Identify communities that need conflict interventions	PAs	26	19	CARE Borana
Conducted peace dialogues to resolve resource based conflicts	Conference	4	4	110 people in Borana and 60 people in Awash
Persons trained in conflict management	Person	110	88	CARE Awash
Assisted in training of community members in rangeland management to ensure gender sensitivity	Session	1	1	Guideline developed by SOS Sahel
Conducted action research on haymaking with 20 communities	Group	2	2	CARE Awash
Assessment of gender issues/impacts of rangeland management program	Assessment	2	2	SOS Sahel
Trained people in tree management	Person	40	40	APDA
Advocated and supported the development of <i>Prosopis</i> management and regulation	workshop	1	1	FARM Africa
<i>Prosopis</i> Management-stakeholders harmonization workshop	Workshop	1	1	FARM Africa (45 Persons attended the workshop)
Promotion of prescribed fire management	Guideline	1	1	PARIMA
Introduction of improved	Group	2	2	FARM Africa

/alternative <i>Prosopis</i> pod uses				
Supported the development of <i>Prosopis</i> management and regulation	Document	1	1	PARIMA

Activity 1.4.1: Training and Support of Community Based Organizations in Bush Clearing and Controlled Burning of Community Rangelands

PLI partners and CARE identified rangelands for improvement and demonstration in collaboration with clan leaders and government partners. This activity was integrated within the traditional rangeland management system of designated enclosures called *Kalos*. *Kalos* are protected and managed by the customary laws and regulations, and are designated as a fallback feeding source for calves, lactating cows and weak animals. These enclosures also reduce women's labor and time spent collecting feed for young and weak animals.

GL-CRSP PARIMA produced community-based rangeland management models developed in the Borana Zone that promoted community responsibility for rangeland maintenance through thinning practices, the creation of enclosures, and, in appropriate areas, prescribed fire. Criteria used to identify potential sites for improved rangeland management included: site accessibility, community willingness and feasibility of supervision. PARIMA also worked closely with the communities and pastoral coordination offices in Fentale, Teltele and Moyale Woredas of Oromiya region and Mille and Awash-Fentale Woredas of Afar Region.

GL-CRSP PARIMA conducted a study on traditional tree management in close collaboration with the Rural and Pastoral Development Offices of Awash Fentale, Amibara, Gewane, Dulecha, and Mille Woredas. The participatory resource mapping training, provided by SOS Sahel to PLI/ENABLE Woredas' Women's Affairs Offices and Cooperative Offices, assisted partners in their rangeland management activities through the development of guidelines in order to further streamline future training in rangeland management. To support communities in land reclamation and tree management, CARE Borana provided training for selected community elders and three rangeland experts. During this training, bush encroachment effects were identified as the main reason for the shortage of livestock feed, the shrinkage of grazing land, tick infestations and the increase in local predator populations. CARE Borana documented the trees that were identified as invasive by the training participants.

Table 6: Tree/Bush/Shrub Identified as Invasive Species in the Rangelands of Borana

Scientific name	Vernacular name
<i>Acacia bussei</i>	Hallo
<i>Acacia derepanolobium</i>	Fulesa
<i>Acacia etibaica</i>	Alkabessa
<i>Acacia mellifera</i>	Saphansa
<i>Acacia nubica</i>	Wanga
<i>Acacia reficiens</i>	Sigirso
<i>Acacia senegal</i>	Hidhadho
<i>Commiphora africana</i>	Hamessa

Table 7: Tree/Bush/Shrub Identified as Useful Species in the Rangelands of Borana

Scientific name	Vernacular name	Uses
<i>Acacia brevispica</i>	Hamaressa	Forage for goats and camels
<i>Acacia tortilis</i>	Dhadacha	Shade tree, pods/leaves for small ruminants
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Burkuke	Fire wood, fencing dyes
<i>Boscia coriacea</i>	Kalkalcha	Shade, leaves forage for all stock
<i>Cordia ovalis</i>	Madhera	Edible fruit
<i>Grewia bicolor</i>	Aroressa	Edible fruit, fiber for rope, sticks
<i>Grewia villosa</i>	Ogomdi	Edible fruit
<i>Papea capensis</i>	Bika	Edible fruit, shade tree

Activity 1.4.2: Rehabilitation/Reclamation of Community Rangelands

A total of 609 hectares of land was reclaimed during the project in Borana, Afar and Fentale PLI/ENABLE operational areas. The communities and groups involved in the rangeland management were provided with axes, bush knives and hoes. Participating communities in Borana were supported through community funds, which were transferred back at the end of the bush clearing activities. The funds were then used for community development initiatives, rather than being disbursed on an individual CFW basis. These development initiatives were decided on by the communities themselves and were based on collective demand.

In contrast,, there was a lack of clearly defined ‘best practices’ for the management of *Prosopis* in Afar region. This issue was raised and discussed during the PLI/ENABLE Natural Resource Management Technical Working Group meeting and an agreement was reached to build on the experiences of FARM Africa. After this consensus, FARM Africa, in collaboration with the local communities, selected rangelands in Dalifage, Mille and Gewane Woredas and demonstrated rain fed forage development and management techniques. Demonstrations were also given on the use of locally made instruments, such as a sprint levels (A-square) and T-squares. These instruments were used to level the micro plots and to fix alternating micro-basins. Drought resistant forage plants were selected and planted with *Cynchrus* (forage plant), *Rhodes* (forage plant), *Panicum* (forage plant), *Cow-pea* (legume forage), *Pigeon-pea* (legume forage) and *Lucinia* (tree forage).

FARM Africa also established multipurpose cooperatives in Gewane and Amibara Woredas that cleared *Prosopis* for charcoal production. Cooperatives members were trained on range rehabilitation and management practices. Members of the cooperatives were also provided hand tools which were used to clear *Prosopis* from 10 hectares of land. This activity made the land available for the cultivation of crops, vegetables and fodder species.

Activity 1.4.3: Advocacy workshop on *Prosopis* Management and Regulation; Introduction to the Alternative Uses of *Prosopis* and the Harmonization of *Prosopis* Management

To address the issue of *Prosopis*, various efforts were undertaken on *Prosopis* management and control through the promotion of alternative uses and the development of trainings on harmonizing approaches across different implementing partners. These activities were carried out by CARE Ethiopia and PLI/ENABLE partners FARM Africa and GL-CRSP, in collaboration with the concerned governmental and non-governmental organizations.

To assist in this effort, an advocacy workshop was organized for Woreda cabinets, heads of PARDO and NRM unit heads of three *Prosopis* infested Woredas, specifically Amibara, Gewane and Burimudaitu. The workshop discussed in detail the working draft of the regulatory framework for *Prosopis* management. The workshop was facilitated by the regional *Prosopis* management focal person, PARDB NRM team head and ANRS council legal advisor. Valuable comments were offered by the regional president's legal advisor and participants, which helped to enrich the regulatory framework. As of this report, this regulation is in the endorsement process by the Afar regional government and should be confirmed in the very near future. A total of 35 persons participated in the workshop which included only one female cabinet member.

Activity 1.4.4: Train and Support Men and Women on Labor Saving Techniques for the Harvesting, Preparation and Storage of Livestock Forage

This activity was undertaken in an effort to reduce women's daily labor allocated to grass collection through the 'cut-and-carry' system, to feed nursing calves (particularly during the dry season). It also aimed to improve livestock nutrition. The practice of collecting and storing hay at the onset of a drought also helps to ensure that households have an extra source of quality feed when the rangelands are depleted and in their worst condition. The trainings in Afar encompassed labor saving techniques related to the harvesting, preparation and storage of livestock forage. Following the training, participants were also provided with hand tools (i.e. sickle and ropes). The training was conducted in collaboration with the Werer Agricultural Research Organization through demonstrations and practical exercises. The same training was also conducted in Borana which focused on labor saving practices for the harvesting, preparation and storage of forage and feed.

Intermediate Result 1.5: Peaceful Resource Sharing Mechanisms Enhanced

Table 8: IR1.5 Indicator

Process Indicator	Unit	Target for Project Period	Achievement	Remark
Undertaking of conflict analysis in	Assessme	2	2	Two regional assessments

Afar and Oromiya Regions	nt			conducted
Government staffs trained in peace building and conflict management	Person	40	64	Two regional training (Afar and Oromiya)
Organized regional peace between contending groups	Events	4	3	CARE Borana and CARE Awash

Activity 1.5.1: Activities and Actions that Minimize or Mitigate Natural Resource Related Conflicts

CARE Awash has experience in facilitating peace-building dialogues and conflict mitigation activities in its operational areas of Afar Region and Fentale Woreda, Oromiya Region. An inter-clan peace dialogue was conducted among Fediha and Amassa clans of the Afar community living in Dulecha Woreda, during the 1st year of the project.

The resource-based conflict that emerged between the two clans was mitigated to foster a more peaceful environment for resource sharing that contributed to improved livelihoods of the community. During the third year of the project life, two conflict analyses were carried out for the two respective regions, Afar and Oromiya. The objective of these analyses was to examine the context, underlying causes, actors involved and social dynamics of the conflict in order to better understand its basis from different perspectives, before launching any development interventions. In the process, the social (individual, relationship, group and societal spheres) and structural environments (local, national, regional and global levels) were thoroughly assessed. After accomplishing the conflict analyses, peace building trainings were conducted in the two regions for selected government staff that play a key role in the peace building process. Woreda, Zonal, and Regional justice and security office heads were among the participants at the workshop.

Intermediate Result 1.6: Increased Income Generation by Women

Table 9: IR1.6 Indicator

Process Indicator	Unit	Target for Project Period	Achievement	Remark
Strengthen/Establish and fund women's savings and credit groups/associations	Group	61	66	AFD 6, FARM Africa 10, APDA 5 and CARE Awash 7, 5 PARIMA, 13 CARE Borana
Women's savings and credit groups/associations trained	Group members	345	404	39 FARM Africa, 20 APDA, 285 CARE Awash, 9 AFD
Women trained in business management.	Group Members	450	345	CARE Awash 66, CARE Borana 148, AFD 42, 69 FARM and APDA 20.
Women trained in animal products processing.	Group members	320	280	CARE Borana 57, FARM Africa 21, CARE Awash 190, APDA 12
Conduct action research on credit and savings with 15 groups	Groups	15	5	SOS Sahel with APDA
Conduct action research on livestock processing/marketing	Groups	2	2	
Assess gender issues/impacts of income generation and credit/savings	Assess	2	2	SOS Sahel
Conduct experience sharing for WSCG	Group	19	21	71 AFD , 26 FARM and 41 CARE Awash, 35 CARE Borana persons participated
Train project staffs in IGA selection and planning	No	20	17	14 CARE Awash and 3 APDA
Provide basic processing equipments for trained women group	Churner	15	14	CARE Borana
Provision of Non-Formal Education for SCG members continued	No.	0	157	CARE Awash
Provide refresher training to women saving and credit groups/Associations	person	100	81	CARE Borana
Develop IGA seed money provision harmonization guideline	Guideline	1	1	CARE
Case Studies in Afar and Borana – on Natural Resource Management, Livelihoods & Income Generation, Economic, Social & Cultural Change	Documen t	1	1	SOS Sahel

Activity 1.5.1: Establish Women Savings and Credit Groups/Associations

PLE/ENABLE involved women in development activities to benefit themselves, their households and their communities at large by involving them in livelihood diversification activities which created economic empowerment through locally tailored income generation activities. Through this intervention, 66 new Women Saving and Credit Groups and

cooperatives were organized. The groups were also supported by trainings facilitated by CARE and PLI/ENABLE partners on the management of savings and credit schemes and the provision of seed money to carry out their own income generating activities.

CARE and PLI partners trained 404 members of Women Saving and Credit Groups on savings and credit rules and regulations. The participants were acquainted with the different bank formats and procedures, the advantages of savings and credit policies and bylaws, leader and member roles and responsibilities, and the difference between savings and credit group schemes and cooperatives. Trainings were designed to assist Women Income Generation Groups to better understand and practice savings and credit rules and regulations in their future activities. SOS Sahel, in collaboration with PLI partners (CARE Awash; APDA; AFD; CARE Borana and FARM Africa), also finalized an action research study on micro credit and income generation. The document was disseminated to all partners and government stakeholders.

Activity 1.5.2: Training and Technical Support for Women on Milk Processing and the Marketing of Animal Products

CARE Borana trained 11 IGAs (33 women) on milk processing and the marketing of animal products. The training covered the following: all major animal products and their properties; explanations for the processing of animal products; the valuable effects of adding onto market price; traditional and modern animal product processing practices; safe handling and marketing techniques; animal products as a sources of income; the relationship between prices and the processing of animal products; the management of income generated from animal products. The training informed women's IGAs about available opportunities to increase income from milk processing and marketing of animal products through these above methods.

In addition to the aforementioned trainings, CARE and its PLI partners trained 280 members from the existing women's IGAs on small ruminant health and management. The topics covered in this training included: common small ruminant diseases prevalent in the area; disease symptoms; prophylactic and treatment measures; housing, feeding and watering management; buying and selling criteria; explanations for culling practices; the marketing of animals. The training enabled the women groups to revitalize their small ruminant health and better manage their herds to increase income generation. The groups were linked to District/Woreda cooperative promotion offices that provided follow up technical support in the management of group resources as well as banking and legal issues.

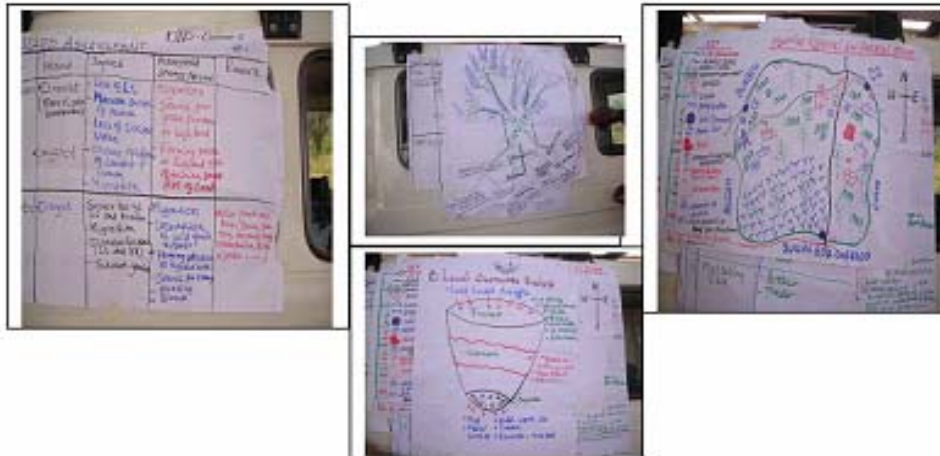


Figure 3: Community Participation in Contingency Planning, Dugda Dawa

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: To Strengthen the Local Capacity of Systems and Partnerships

Intermediate Result 2.1: Improved Community Preparedness and Response to Drought

Table 10: IR 2.1 Indicators

Process Indicator	Unit	Target for Project Period	Achievement	Remark
KAP assessment conducted	Assessment	1	1	Borana
Communities trained in on responses and Contingency planning	PA	81	173	103 CARE Borana, 70-CARE Awash
Communities networked with key people needed to follow the response plan	PA	48	72	CARE Awash and CARE Borana
Communities trained on how to respond to drought emergency warnings	Person	193	417	CARE Borana
Assistance in the development & implementation of drought response plans	PA	30	15	3 PAs CARE Awash, 6 PAs APDA, and 6 CARE Borana
Conducted gender sensitive action research on emergency and drought response with 20 communities	Groups	2	2	
Prepared 1,200 Message and posters/advocacy material on Camel Diseases and livestock market produced and disseminated to local communities and relevant stakeholders	No	2400	2000	PFE
Organized cross visits between Afar and Borana elders	Cross visits	3	3	PFE
GOs/NGOs/CSOs collaborative engagement meeting on DCM conducted in both Afar and Borana	Participants	56	56	PFE (25 Afar + 31 Borana)
Prepared and disseminated messages and posters/ advocacy materials on key pastoralist issues	No	2	2	PFE

Activity 2.1.1: Development of Drought Preparedness and Response Plans and Introduction of Community Members to Execution of Response Plans

In collaboration with the Woreda Early Warning Units, 173 Community members were trained in disaster management and contingency planning. These communities based early warning committees were reorganized and activated to bridge the existing gap by linking them with their respective districts. Community based early warning committees were trained in early warning signals and indicators as well as community level preparedness and response.

Activity 2.1.2: Training of Community Members to Execute Drought Response Plans

417 community members, selected from PLI/ENABLE operation Pas, were trained on community-based early warning systems. The training covered community based emergency preparedness and response plans and action plans were then developed for the establishment of community level contingency plans. The purpose of linking community based early warning systems to the district level emergency preparedness and response committees was designed to assist district officials in receiving the necessary information in a timely manner in order to prepare for emergencies more effectively.

In addition, SOS Sahel conducted research on drought emergency response and coping strategies in 3 PAs from Dire (Dillo and Arbela PAs) and Moyale Woredas (Maddo PA), in Borana zone in 2006. This research was developed to improve on participation and gender sensitivity in drought response approaches. To support the awareness creation campaign on drought response planning, the project also prepared and disseminated posters on the subject matter.

Intermediate Result 2.2: Enhancement of Local Government Capacity To Monitor and Respond to Drought Related Shocks

Table 11: IR 2.2 Indicators

Process Indicator	Unit	Target for Project Period	Achievement	Remark
Woreda – community response plans developed	Woredas	14	14	5 CARE Borana, 3 APDA and 4 CARE Awash, 2 AFD
Provision of training to government staffs on integrated drought management in pastoral development	Person	80	121	CARE Borana
Training of government staff in gender issues	Session	2	1	
Assessment of gender issues/impacts of early warning components	Assessment	2	2	
Training of 96 CBO leaders, local journalists, and Woreda officials from Afar and Borana zone on disaster management and reporting techniques for 6days	No.	96	49	PFE (22 CBO Borana + 27 Afar CBO)
Training of government staffs at Regional, Zonal and Woreda levels in risk management and Disaster cycle management(DCM)	Person	100	68	37 CARE Borana, 6 AFD, 19 CARE Awash,6 APDA,
Establishment of contingency funds at the Woreda level	Woreda	14	14	5 CARE Borana, 3 AFD, 4 CARE Awash, 3 APDA

Activity 2.2.1: Support of Local Level Situational Monitoring, Early Warning and Response Mechanisms to Support Pastoralist Households

In 2006, Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia (PFE) organized a meeting on drought cycle management in Afar Region and Borana Zone, Oromiya Region. The objective of this meeting were to facilitate and strengthen collaboration on drought cycle management among the local government, NGOs partners and grass-roots community based organizations by emphasizing the need to reinforce Pastoral Early Warning Systems and to coordinate efforts of different actors during emergency responses. 56 participants from different organizations and agencies participated in the meeting (25 from Afar and 31 from Borana.) and the participants identified the main gaps and problems in the drought management systems in Afar region and Borana zones. They agreed to collaborate in the future leadership of the Food Security and Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau/Commission. The project prepared 1,200 posters in Afar and Afan Oromo languages that have an emphasis on proper and efficient practices in regards to traditional drought management.

Activity 2.2.2: Establishment of Contingency Funds to Allow for Quick Response by Local Governments to the Address the Needs of Communities in the Event of Drought/ Emergency

In order to enable local government to respond quickly in event of drought emergencies, livestock disease or conflict, the PLI/ENABLE project supported the existing early warning system at district levels in developing contingency plans which reflected both the local current conditions and predicted scenarios. To this effect, fourteen (14) Woredas prepared their respected Woreda contingency plans. In following a memorandum of understanding for the project, committees received start up funds from CARE which were utilized to establish contingency funds at the Woreda level. The committees each opened a separate bank account for this specific purpose. The establishment of contingency funds at Woreda levels were linked with respective Regional and Zonal bodies by the undertaking of similar DCM training at all levels. Accordingly, the Oromiya Region has now prepared its own contingency plan for pastoral areas in the Borana Zone and Fentale Woreda in order to better respond to future disasters in their areas.

Intermediate Result 2.3: Policy Makers are informed of Local Level Drought Conditions and the Best Practices for Promoting Sustainable Pastoralist Livelihoods in the Afar & Oromiya Regions

Table 12: IR 2.3 Indicators

Process Indicator	Unit	Target for Project Period	Achievement	Remark
Meeting with other PLI Program components to coordinate activities	Meeting	20	22	9 Regional and 1 Program Wide, 12 technical coordination meeting
Video and/or publication produced	Message	2	2	SOS Sahel
Organization of PLI Lesson Bazaar	Event	1	1	Organized in Addis Ababa

Undertake women property right study	Study document	1	1	
Organization and participation of the Ethiopian Pastoralist Day	Event	3	3	PFE
Undertake and disseminate pastoral drop out study (Borana)	Study document	1	1	PLI/ENABLE coordination Unit
Development of training manuals (on <i>Prosopis</i> , CAHWs training manuals....	Document	6	6	

Activity 2.3.1: Provision of Reports on Project Activities, Progress Achieved and Studies Conducted to the Relevant PLI Program Components

The two regional technical coordination meetings organized by Tufts University in Afar and Oromiya Regions helped the consortium members to inform local government authorities about the overall progress of the project in their respective regions and to raise challenging issues that arose in the implementation of the project. It also helped CARE Ethiopia to harmonize activities across implementing partners and to develop best practice guidelines.

VI. Livelihood Based Drought Emergency Response

5.1 2006 Borana Drought Emergency Response

A) Summary of the 2006 Borana Emergency Response

- PLI/ENABLE and CARE Borana gathered information on early warning signs of drought to create government, donor and NGO awareness on the situation and the need for response.
- Designed and implemented a Borana Drought Emergency Response Plan (BDERP)
- 18, 126 bales (7,962 grass hay and 10,164 *Teff* straws) were provided to 10, 763 weak and female animals of breeding importance in 17 PAs. The strengths, weaknesses and lessons learnt from the feeding intervention were documented and shared with donors, LDs, NGOs,s and relevant stakeholders.
- 4 slaughter-de-stocking centers with dry meat preparation units were established in 4 drought affected communities.
- 2,411 cattle, shoats and camels of both sexes were slaughtered in the de-stocking centers. As a result, ETB 240, 925 was transferred to the community and 2,876 plastic bags of dried meat were prepared and distributed to more than 1,090 beneficiaries. The strengths, weaknesses and lessons learnt from de-stocking intervention were documented and shared with donors, LDs, NGOs, and relevant stakeholders.
- Collaborative emergency mass vaccinations and treatment campaigns were supported on two occasions; 1,010,579 animals in Teltele, Dire, and Miyo districts were vaccinated and treated for common diseases and external/internal parasites. The support was logistical and included per diem.

B) Project Overview

The onset of the drought was a severe problem, particularly in Goray, Dillo, Arbale, and Magado PAs of Dire district, and Hobok PA of Teltele Woreda. Animal carcasses were strewn in and around permanent volcanic crater wells. However, these early signs of drought did not draw enough attention from many actors. In order to advise government, donors and NGOs on the situation and the need for response, the PLI/ENABLE carried out a rapid assessment and, based on this, organized a Borana drought preparedness and response coordination meeting in

early January 2006 at the zonal level. Following the coordination meeting, field observations indicated that in Erder, Gorile, Gofa, and Guchi PAs of Miyo and Moyale districts, livestock of all ages and both sexes was dying daily. In response to this, the project promptly designed a Borana Drought Emergency Response Plan (BDERP) and shifted a portion of its development resources to implement the plan.

1- Drought Emergency Livestock Feed Provision

The purpose of drought emergency feed provision was to save female animals of reproductive age and lactating and pregnant dams of breeding value for future herd/flock rebuilding purposes. The plan was to procure 20, 000 bales of equal grass hay and *teff* straw, at a weight of 18-20 kg each, from around Addis Ababa and to provide feed to 4,000 animals for one month (3kg/head/day rate) at central feeding stations near the permanent water sources. However, the central feeding station approach was eventually criticized by the pastoralists as interfering with their own drought management strategies. The approach was criticized by the pastoral community for the following reasons:

- Using central feeding approaches create competition among pastoralist since the pastoralist need to feed their selected herds at the same time.
- The central feeding approach create additional workload on community since they have to take care of the other herds which are not included in the central feeding
- According to the Borana pastoralist drought management strategies all livestock of both sexes have equal access to feeds and water. Therefore, selecting female animals of reproductive age, lactating and pregnant dams of breeding stock interfere with the existing drought management strategies.

In effect, 18, 126 bales of hay, 7,962 bales of grass hay and 10,164 *teff* straws, were distributed to 10, 763 weak animals in 17 PAs (table 13). According to the feedback from community and a participatory impact assessment (PIA) that was conducted, animals that received access to feed, survived and their physical conditions fully recovered. Deaths due to starvation were not reported among these animal populations.



Figure 4: Emergency feed transport, Borana 2006 drought emergency response

Table13: Drought Emergency Livestock feeding by district February-April, 2006

No.	District	Bales			Animal	Remark
		Grass	Straw	Total		
1	Dire	3,603	4,202	7,805	3,649	
2	Moyale	2,960	4,052	7,012	4,510	
3	Miyo	347	1,910	2,257	1,887	
4	Teltele	1,052	0	1,052	717	
Total		7,962	10,164	18,126	10,763	

2- Emergency Slaughter De-stocking and Dried Meat Preparation

With the purposes of recovering at least some value from emaciated animals that would have otherwise died, and providing protein sources for affected community members, 4 slaughter de-stocking centers with dry meat preparation units were established in four drought-affected communities/PAs. The de-stocking operation was planned and implemented with the participation of the communities. Community dialogues were initiated on the importance of the emergency slaughter de-stocking practices during severe drought cases such as the current one at that time. In consultation with community members and emergency response committees (CBERC), sites for emergency de-stocking centers were selected and 4 slaughter slabs each with dried meat preparation units were established around permanent water wells. A blanket price was fixed for each livestock species. The prices were as follows: ETB 290 for cattle, 580 for camels, and 70 for shoats. To circumvent unnecessary costs and administrative duties, one livestock marketing cooperative (LMC) operating in the area was delegated to buy emaciated animals from the drought-affected communities and to then supply the de-stocking centers. In so doing, the profit margin (ETB 5, 10 and 20 per shoat, cattle and camel, respectively) was set for the LMC. Animal health personnel from line departments and CARE were mobilized to carry out ante- and post-mortem examinations. The slaughtering, flaying and butchering processes and dry meat preparations were performed by locally hired male and female pastoralists.

Overall, 2,411 animals of different species were slaughtered in the de-stocking centers (table 14) and approximately 1,328 pastoralists benefited from a direct transfer of ETB 217, 680; the LMC was financially addressed from income generated from the profit margin (ETB 13, 245), and from the sale of animal hides and skins (ETB 10, 000). Overall, ETB 240, 925 was transferred to the community. Furthermore, a total of 2,876 plastic bags of dried meat were prepared (table 15). The weight of the plastic bags of packed dried meat varied from 0.5 to 0.75 kg each and they were distributed to more than 1,090 beneficiaries.

According to the feedback from the community and the PIA that was conducted, the emergency de-stocking intervention created a market for weak animals in remote PAs, which the communities would have otherwise sold in desperation at extremely low prices. The income from the sale of the animals enabled the communities to pay for animal health services, necessary household items as well as to repay credit loans or save the money for future re-

stocking activities. In addition, the emergency de-stocking centers provided a temporary employment opportunity for 205 pastoralist households (78 women and 127 men).



Figure 5: Dry meat preparation, Borana Drought Emergency Response, 2006
(Goray slaughter & de-stocking centre)

Table 14: Animals slaughtered in de-stocking centers, March-April, 2006

No.	Species/type	Animals slaughtered by slab					Remark
		Magado	Arbale	Dillo	Goray	Total	
1	Cattle	98	34	30	7	169	
2	Goats	36	55	747	510	1,348	
3	Sheep	50	139	260	422	871	
4	Camel	9	3	6	5	23	
Total		193	231	1,043	944	2,411	

Table 15: Dried Meat Prepared in the De-stocking centers, March-April, 2006

De-stocking center	Dried meat (packed plastic bag) ³	Remark
Magado	453	
Arbale	517	
Dillo	874	
Goray	1,032	
Total	2,876	

3- Support for Emergency and Annual Mass Livestock Vaccination and Treatment Campaigns

In order to mitigate drought induced animal mortality and morbidity, and respond to a variety of locally specified veterinary service needs that support the activities of CAHWs, two collaborative emergency mass vaccination and treatment campaigns, and an annual mass vaccination campaign were undertaken in 4 PLI/ENBLE operational districts, i.e. Teltele, Dire, Miyo and Yabello districts. The UNFAO supplied veterinary vaccines, drugs, and equipment. OPaDC played a coordination role and PLI/ENBLE provided logistical and per diem costs, and field level technical support, while SORDU and CAHWs carried out practical mass vaccination and treatment activities at the field level. As a result, an overall 1,010,579 animals in the first three districts were vaccinated and treated for common diseases and external/internal parasites in the two campaigns (one emergency and one annual); of these animals 466,478 were vaccinated, 63, 801 were treated for infectious diseases, and 357, 936 and 122, 364, in that order, were treated for external and internal parasites (table 16). Note that this report does not include animals vaccinated and treated in the last collaborative emergency mass vaccination and treatment campaign due to restrictions imposed by UNFAO on sharing information related to animals without consent.

Table 16: Number of animals vaccinated and treated during collaborative mass campaigns supported by PLI/ENBLE⁴

District	Period	Animal species	Number of animals				Remark	
			Vaccinated	Treated for				Total
				External parasite	Internal parasite	Infectious diseases		
Teltele	Annual	Cattle	79,500	0	0	0	79,500	CBPP
	Drought emergency	Cattle	57,450	42,000	31,941	10,417	141,808	3,497 HHs
		Shoats	21,450	137,500	21,450	39,436	219,836	
		Camels	0	1,412	0	50	1,462	
	Sub-total Teltele		158,400	180,912	53,391	49,903	442,606	
Miyo	Annual	Cattle	45,763	0	0	0	45,763	
	Drought emergency	Cattle	76,465	27,335	10,442	1,558	115,800	5,396 HHs
		Shoats	8,494	14,231	8,817	550	32,092	
		Camels	0	1,155	0	0	1,155	
	Sub-total Miyo		130,722	42,721	19,259	2,108	194,810	
Dire	Annual	Cattle	103,271	0	0	0	103,271	
	Drought emergency	Cattle	59,011	64,312	30,441	6,640	160,404	
		Shoats	15,074	69,991	19,273	4,150	108,488	
		Camels	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-total Dire		177,356	134,303	49,714	10,790	372,163	
Total Annual			228,534	0	0	0	228,534	HH
Total Emergency			237,944	357,936	122,364	62,801	781,045	14,451
Grand Total			466,478	357,936	122,364	62,801	1,010,579	14,451+H H

4- Recovery of Animal Skins

Community dialogue was initiated about the economic implications of the proper skinning of animals that are on the verge of death or have recently died. A rate of ETB 25 and 8 were set as the prices for hides and skins, respectively. The role of the project was to facilitate linkage with traders or to purchase the products if the former option failed.

5- Environmental Sanitation

Due to the vast mortality of animals due to the drought, carcasses were widely scattered around villages, permanent water sources and roadsides. This incidence has direct implications on human and animal health, especially during rains. Thus, dead animal corpses were burnt and buried with the participation of the community.

6- Emergency Commercial De-stocking

The loss of livestock due to death at given water points and market routes was unpredictable. Much of the loss to pastoralists can be avoided by quickly reducing stock numbers by the emergency sale of as many animals as possible. The project planned to remove 1,500 cattle and 3,500 shoats from drought stricken PAs through the provision of transport support for livestock traders.

However, off-take success depended heavily on the willingness of traders to handle relatively large numbers of weak animals procured from drought-stricken areas. The livestock traders were not willing to travel to remote PAs that were located outside the main road system. Moreover, the traders only buy male animals from major markets such as Haro-Bake, Dubluk and Moyale located along the main asphalt road, while the pastoralists were mostly supplying weak, female animals. The pastoralists explained that there was no market for their emaciated animals, while traders claimed that pastoralists were unable to supply livestock of high market demand. This trend demonstrated that the traders were acting opportunistically and were demand driven, while pastoralists were problem driven in their actions.

5.2. 2007 Afar Emergency Response

A. Summary of the 2007 Afar Emergency Response

Table 17: Summary of the 2007 Afar Emergency Response

Collaborating organizations:	Afar Pastoral, Agricultural and Rural Development Bureau, Afar Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau, (Ara, Uwa districts), UN-FAO, CARE and APDA
Tentative duration:	July 27 to September 7, 2007
Objective:	Provision of supplementary feed to 4,500 breeding stock (pregnant and lactating cows) and emaciated livestock in Awra, Uwa and Woredas to support rapid recovery
Target beneficiaries:	1,198 households (@ 3 cattle per household) in two Woredas
Number of animals targeted:	4,482 breeding stock (later, emaciated animals were also included)
Available inputs:	2,100 quintals of Concentrated feed; 64 litres of Acaricide, 4,840 boli of Albendazole 2500 mg, 192 bottles of Oxytetracycline wound spray, 96 bottles of Oxytetracycline 20%, 2,350 bottles of Multivitamine, 100 syringes of 20cc and 50 dozen needles
Target Woredas:	Awra and Uwa (with added support to Mille and Chifra through PLI)
Materials:	Paint (12 cans); Feed measuring container (1kg capacity, 12 cans); Food oil (12 liters, to treat possible frothy bloating); Plastic sheeting (200 meters)
Approach:	Rationing of feed concentrate at feeding centers & Emergency Livestock Treatment

B. Overview

CARE Ethiopia signed a Letter of Agreement (LoA) with UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to respond to the drought emergency in Afar (Awra and Uwa Woredas) on July 27, 2007, which was extended for a further month and one week (through September 7, 2007).⁵ The response was comprised of emergency livestock feeding and emergency livestock treatment for breeding and emaciated stocks. The desired emergency response was accomplished and the FAO will donate ETB 180,396 (of which ETB 54,119 has been received) to support logistics, 2,100 quintals of concentrated feed and various veterinary drugs for Awra and Uwa Woredas.⁶ The emergency response was facilitated by two supervisors, and 8 feed

distributors. CARE also assigned a lead coordinator, PLI/ENABLE Development Facilitator at CARE- Awash, and a native Afari speaker, to lead the emergency response in the intervention areas. APDA, (CARE’s PLI/ENABLE partner that is based in Afar Region), managed the financial and administrative aspects of the emergency, and provided logistical support. The PLI/ENABLE staffs from the Coordination Unit in CARE-Addis Ababa established a system that enabled a well-coordinated emergency response which involved communities and government officials at the regional, woreda and PA levels. In addition, they conducted three field visits to ensure that the emergency response was properly executed.

C. Emergency Livestock Feeding and Treatment

CARE Ethiopia and APDA (PLI/ENABLE partners), through the financial support of UN FAO responded to the drought emergency in Uwa and Awra districts. The response comprised of the provision of supplementary feed and supportive treatment to 4,482 heads of emaciated, pregnant and lactating animals. These activities benefited 1,198 households (approximately 4 livestock per household). 2,792.01 quintals of concentrated feed and various veterinary drugs (64 liters of Acaricide, 4,840 boli of Albendazole 2,500 mg, 192 bottles of Oxytetracycline wound spray, 96 bottles of Oxytetracycline 20%, 2,350 bottles of Multivitamine) and equipment (100 syringes of 20cc and 50 dozen needles) were used to facilitate rapid recovery.

The animals were fed in more than 13 PAs at an initial feeding regimen of 0.5 kg per animal for two days followed by 1kg thereafter. The original plan of providing 3 kg per animal was also reduced to 1 kg per day due to the increased availability of pasture on the ground. Cattle identified for feeding were tagged by using paint. Food oil was also used to treat 11 incidences of bloating. Achievements of the emergency livestock feeding and a detailed description of the weekly reports in Uwa and Awra for the period of July 27 to September 7, 2007 are presented in figure below.

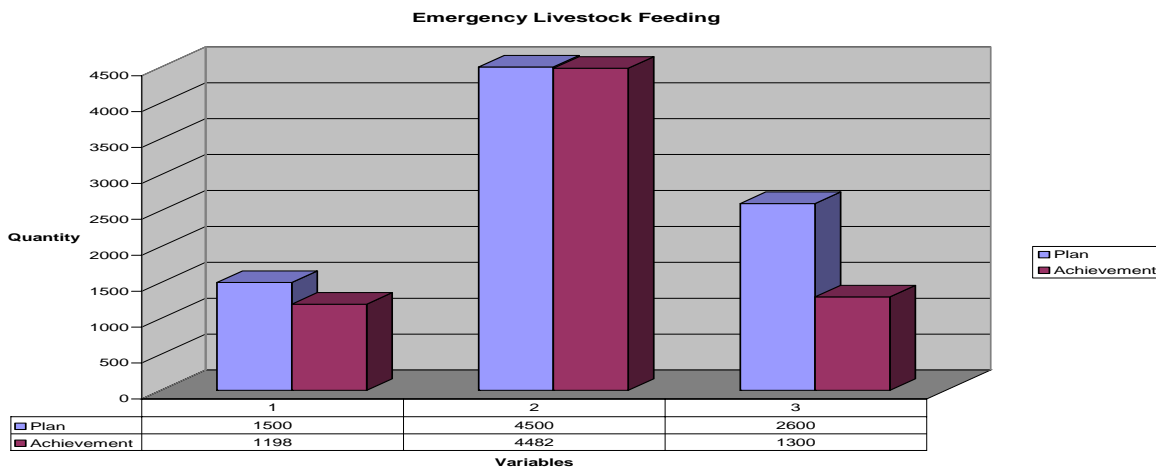


Figure 6: Plans versus Achievements in Emergency Livestock Feeding

At the midpoint of the feeding and treatment intervention, a joint assessment was conducted by a team led by the Afar Region Pastoralist, Agriculture and Rural Development Bureau and representatives from USAID, UN FAO, CARE Ethiopia and APDA. According to the assessment report, the intervention facilitated rapid recovery of the emaciated animals, improved physical conditions and increased milk productivity. In contrast, due to absence of warehouses, 64 quintals of the feed stored in schools and government offices was spoiled by rain. The spoiled feed was burnt immediately.

In regards to treatment services, CAHWs located near the feeding centers were orientated on the treatment of livestock. They were advised to charge 1 ETB for the cocktail drug treatment they provided to the animals. As APDA was already performing carcass removal from Uwa, Awra, Chifra and Mille Woredas, no other initiatives were undertaken. A total of 2,250 livestock were targeted per woreda (4 animals per household) which added up to a total cattle target of 4,500 for the two Woredas. During the interventions, an overall total of 4,489 livestock animals were treated in Uwa and Awra Woredas.

D. Lessons learned

While documentation of past performance is crucial, emphasis should be placed on the lessons learned in order to improve the practices and outcomes of future emergency operations and the emergency response coordination mechanisms. Institutionalizing SC UK's livelihood framework into the current ADPPB system and structure remain as the major structural causes of late and inadequate emergency response in Afar and elsewhere in Ethiopia. To ensure strong early warning, preparedness and response for drought emergencies, coordination mechanisms at both the community and policy levels is vital. To address this gap, UN FAO, CARE-Ethiopia and likeminded organizations are revitalizing the Afar Pastoral and Agricultural Taskforce. Droughts are a normal part of pastoral ecologic and climatic cycles, therefore, while appreciating the current emergency response, emphasis should be given on preparing for the next emergency. CARE and its ENABLE partners have started developing contingency plans at the community and Woreda levels to lay the foundation for proactive and effective response by setting up a system and structure that ensures efficient response plan implementation. During the emergency response it was learned that pastoralists are not only able and willing to sale their livestock, but they can also gain more value before doing so. Pastoralists are prepared to buy concentrated feed to avoid future livestock losses, and to fatten and sell old and unproductive male animals. Future interventions need to consider linking pastoralists to livestock feed and livestock markets.

The APADB realized that developing a drought emergency plan and taking inventories of warehouses, equipment and supplies required (including mobile de-stocking facilities), can enhance the quality of an emergency response. Much can be learned from CARE's Disaster Response Action Taskforce (DRAT). Under the leadership of the CARE Ethiopia Country Director, the incorporation of a Human Resource Manager, Administration Director, Procurement Head, and Finance Head in the emergency response significantly improved the speed of procurement and other administrative processes. Working with all levels, from the

regional government to the grass roots communities facilitates easier emergency responses. Once post drought rain commences, the number of livestock dying from lack of feed, trekking and cool weather increases. A significant number of livestock could be saved if feeding was continuous for at least one month after the post drought rain starts.

Table 18: PAs Selected for Emergency Livestock Feeding and Treatment

Mille	Chifra	Ewa	Awra
Baentu and Fursa	Toobuyike	Fialo and Koff burrur	Finto and Asaena
Jeldi and Burka	Garriro	Dubba and Regaen	Urukoma
Werensu and Hormati	Andadkalo	Baddule 1 and 2	Sidhamali
Kaelu and Asmohammedkudi	Sifra Zurea	Burka	Debel
Dilile nd Gerero	Takri	Billu	Hidlu
Gesiyo and la'as	Dergera	Bollotoma	Handama
Senaasia and Kusurta	Tewkale	Butti	
Burtele and Gega	Adakuar		
	Asemay		

The target Kebeles were selected based on the following criteria:

- An absence of large rivers that are required to cross over
- A presence of high concentration of livestock due to in-migrations from neighboring Woredas
- A presence of weak animals returning from Chefa valley that were unlikely to reach their final destination due to chronic starvation

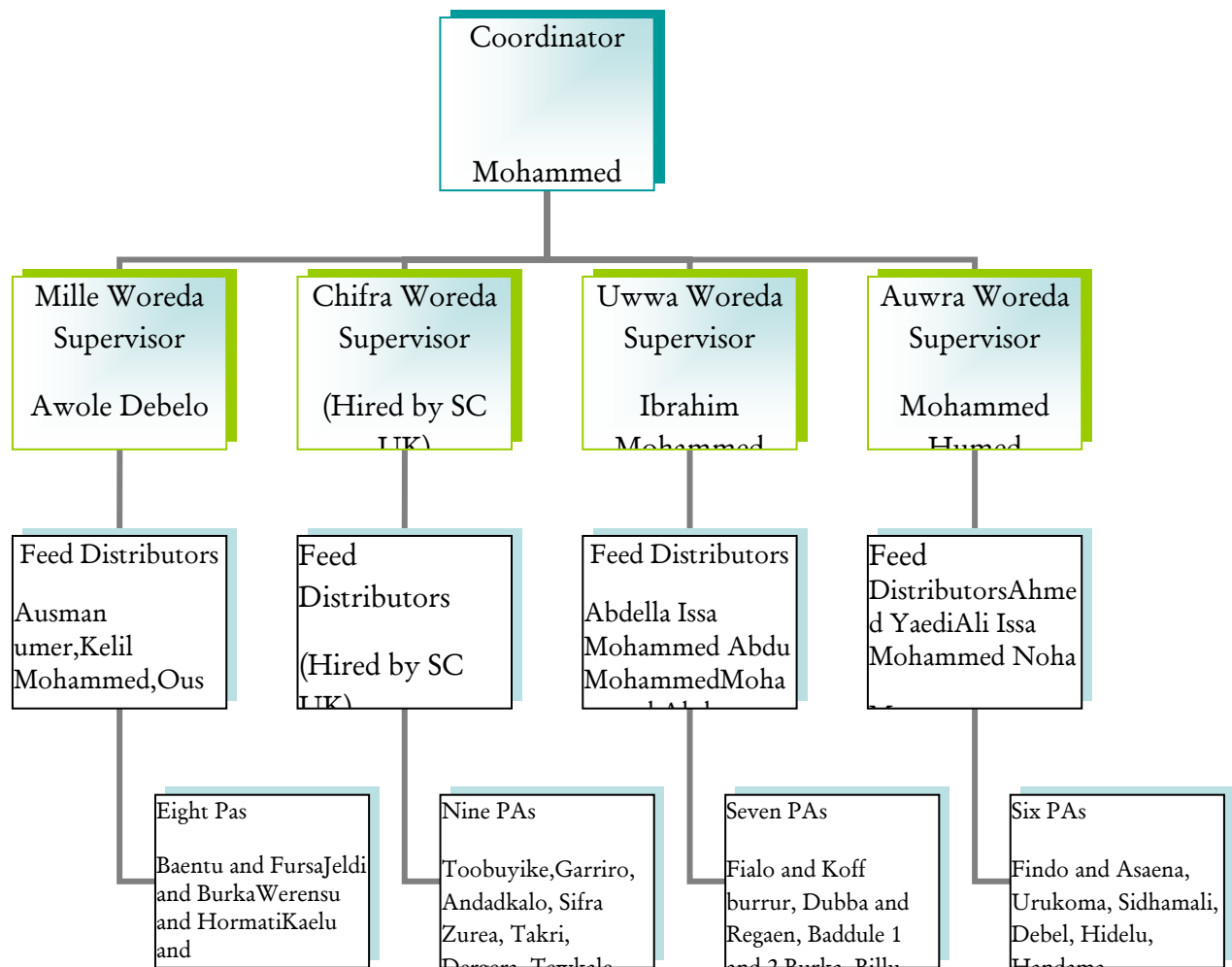


Figure 7: Emergency Animal Feeding Coordination Structures

Table 19: Detailed Feed Distribution Implementation Plan

Activity	Responsible Organization	Unit	FAO	CARE	July	August			
					W4	W1	W2	W3	W4
Hire feed distributors	APDA	Person	8	4	12				
Hire Team Leader	APDA	Person	2	1	3				
Purchase paints, food oil, feed measuring cans	APDA	Woreda	2	1	3				
Provide orientation to feed distributors	CARE	Event	1		1				
Provide orientation to CAHWs on drug provision	PARDO	Event	2		2				
Rent pickup vehicle	CARE	PCS	2	2	4				
Meet with Pastoral, Rural and Agricultural Development Office officials identify point person and share plan	CARE, APDA	Meeting	2	1	3				
PA selection	PARDO	PA	13	8	21				
Community discussion to identify beneficiaries	APDA	PA	13	8	6				
Establish feeding centers	APDA	Center	13	8	6				
Define roles and responsibilities of community members	APDA, CARE	Event	2	1	3				
Provide orientation to beneficiaries on feeding procedures	APDA, CARE	Event	13	8	6				
Undertake feed distribution	APDA, CARE	Process							
Develop clear monitoring and evaluation procedures	CARE	Plan		2	2				
Meet with APDA to define roles and responsibilities for Mille woreda	CARE	Event		1	1				
Move feed sources from depot to feeding centers	APDA, CARE	Process							

Table 20: Detailed Feed Distribution Progress on a weekly basis from July 27- August 31, 2007

Woreda	Weeks	# of HH	# of Livestock	Feed in Quintals
Uwa	1	262	1,063	42.02
	2	150	600	140.41
	3	0	0	232.32
	4	181	562	452
	5	47	25	625.26
	Total	640	2,250	1,492.01
Awra	1	179	716	28.64
	2	0	0	50.12
	3	189	756	94.64
	4	86	344	164.36
	5	197	416	962.24
	Total	558	2,232	1,300.00
	G. Total	1,198	4,489	2,792.01

Following the 2007 drought in Afar, there was a remarkable movement of livestock searching for pasture and water. PLI/ENABLE project was involved in emergency livestock feeding interventions in certain Woredas of Afar region. The Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) report of the Emergency Livestock Feeding Intervention in Mile district of the Afar Region was done by Tufts University and was disseminated to all partners.

5.3. 2008 Borana Emergency Response

During the third year period of the project, the Borana Zone was also severely affected by drought due to the failure of short *Haggaya* rainfall in the Borana lowlands (a short rainy season between end of September through to November). This shortage of rain combined with overgrazing, bush encroachment, and the weakening of traditional natural resource (rangeland and water) management systems, resulted in a critical shortage of pasture. In turn, these variables adversely affected the livestock population on which the livelihoods of most pastoralists almost exclusively depend. In response to this problem, CARE PLI/ENABLE supplied livestock feed (hay and concentrated feed) to meet the needs of 4200 heads of cattle (reproductive females) in the most severely affected PAs/ Woredas of the Borana zone in coordination with the Zonal Administration and Line Departments.

Accordingly, livestock feeding took place by utilizing a centralized feeding system (2:1 ratio hay/ concentrate) for one consecutive month which employed 10% of project resources. The feeding intervention began on February 4, 2008 and ended on March 17, 2008, with a total amount of 126,000 kg of concentrated feed and 17,651 bales of hay distributed. Pastoralist associations selected for this intervention were Harahalo (Dire), Boku Luboma (Miyo), Melbana (Miyo) and Gorile (Dhas). Cattle fed in this intervention showed better physical appearance, which in turn saved the reproductive group of cows and no lives were reported to

have been lost. Despite these successes, the absence of animal feed production in the nearby areas, made the intervention more expensive than normal due the fact that feed had to be transported from central parts of Ethiopia, including Sululta and Mojo areas.

A. Intervention Modality of Emergency Livestock Feeding

The project provided hay and concentrated feed for 4,200 heads cattle in four PAs identified by concerned government officials as the most severely affected by the drought. The supply of feed was based on a central feeding system (camp-based feeding system) for one month. Based on discussions held with the communities in the respective PAs, nine (9) feeding sites were selected. The two criteria used for the selection of the sites were proximity to water points and reasonably equal distances from all of the beneficiaries. In addition, after discussions with beneficiaries, corals were constructed that provided 50 heads of cattle feed at one time.

No.	Woreda	PA	No. of Households planned	No. of Households benefited	No. of livestock	No. of Feeding center	Feeding Center Name	Distance from Yabello (km)	Water source
1	Dire	Harallo	529	514	1,050	3	Karsa fakessa	112	Motorized scheme
							Danbala Dhibayu 01	108	
							Danbala Dhibayu 02	109	
2	Miyo	Boku Luboma	543	442	1,050	2	Boku luboma water point site	153	Motorized
							Dibandiba	159	
3	Miyo	Melbana	282	280	1,050	3	Silala	139	Ellasilale
							Dugda Dima		Ela melbana
							Ela melbana	126	Ela melbana
4	Dhas	Gorile	300	275	1,050	1	Ela Gorile	148	Ella Gorile
Total			1,654	1,511	4,200	9			

Table 21: Livestock Feeding Summary (Beneficiaries) of Borana Drought Response

Table 22: Livestock Feeding Summary (Feed Amounts) of the Borana Drought Response

S.N.	PA	Feeding Center Name	Amounts	
			Hay (Bales)	Concentrated Feed
1	Harallo	Karsa fakessa	4,560	315
		Danbala Dhibayu 01		
		Danbala Dhibayu 02		
2	Boku Luboma	Boku luboma	4,137	315
		Dibandiba		
3	Melbana	Silala	3,924	315
		Dugda Dima		
		Ela melbana		
4	Gorile	Ela Gorile	4,136	315
Total			16,757	1,260

5.4. Progress Report of OFDA Funded Risk Management and Crisis Modifier Activities

A. Program Overview

The pastoralist areas of Ethiopia are caught in a downward spiral of poverty, vulnerability, food insecurity and escalating resource-based/ethnic conflicts, which is further exasperated by recurring drought conditions, a common phenomenon in these areas. In order to cope with shocks and stressors, pastoralists in Borana and Afar areas have relied on various coping mechanisms such as herd mobility, large numbers of diverse livestock per capita, and well-defined social customs for resolving conflicts and the redistribution of livestock assets. However, several factors are now impeding pastoralists to exercise herd mobility such as increasing human as well as livestock populations, political boundaries, environmental degradation and encroachment of grazing areas.

Droughts have been increasingly severe over the years, and as such, the capacity of households to recover their resilience (e.g. assets) to withstand future shocks has been jeopardized. In the current year (2008), the failure of short rains and the insufficient and erratic distribution of long rains in the year 2007 have led to emergency situations in most parts of the Borana Zone and Fentale Area of East Shoa Zone (area that borders Southern Afar).

In the current year (2008), the failure of short rains and the insufficient and erratic distribution of long rains in the year 2007, led to emergency situations in most parts of the Borana zone of Oromiya Region and Afar Region. After conducting various assessments, different organizations, including CARE, have been engaged in various livelihood-based emergency response activities such as livestock feed provision and livestock treatments.. Although, a percentage of the PLI/ENABLE intervention sites received rain, assessments and early warning reports of the regional and federal governments indicated that rains were insufficient and will not provide sufficient moisture to bridge the gap until September (*Hagaya*). Furthermore, an outbreak of armyworm in Miyo, Dire, and Yabello Woredas of the Borana is severely affecting

the newly growing grass and has aggravated pasture scarcity. To manage risk and modify crisis, CARE received funding from OFDA.

B. Program Goal

The goal of this program is to mitigate the affects of drought and resulting risks of famine for the pastoral residents of Afar Region and Borana Zone. This can be done by increasing beneficiary livelihood resilience to potential hazards through risk reduction activities and livelihood-based emergency response activities, while working with existing communities, government and agency systems within the targeted areas. The project target areas are the lowland areas which were hit by drought in 2008 (January –March) and to manage risk in Moyale, Teltele, Miyo, Moyale, Yabello, Dillo and Dhas Woredas of Borana zone of Oromiya Region as well as in Awash fentale, Amibara, and Dulecha Woredas of Afar Region and Fentale Woreda of Oromiya Regional State. Through this project, a total of population of 118,021 and 101,022 were targeted in Borana zone of Oromiya region and Afar region respectively.

Table 23: Overall Target Beneficiaries

No.	Total # of Individuals Affected in the Targeted Area	Total # of Beneficiaries Targeted	Total # of IDP Beneficiaries Targeted	Filed Offices
1	304,111	101,022	0	CARE Awash (Afar & Oromiya)
2	334,334	118,021	0	CARE Borana (Oromiya)

The major activity implemented by the OFDA/ USAID were risk management and crisis modifiers which included emergency water resource rehabilitation (borehole maintenance), animal health services, improved emergency preparedness through Woreda contingency planning and fund establishment within a two months period (August – September 2008). Accordingly, the following activities have been accomplished.

C. The Key Accomplishments of OFDA Project are summarized below

1. **Emergency Water Resource Rehabilitation (Borehole Maintenance) & Rangeland Management**
 - i. 2 sets of various spare parts purchased
 - ii. 2 boreholes maintained
 - iii. 6,655 beneficiaries received water
 - iv. 11,000 heads of livestock had access to water
2. **Animal Health Service Support**
 - i. Logistics were provided to the Woredas
 - ii. 18,008 heads of livestock were treated for various diseases
 - iii. 59, 182 heads of livestock were vaccinated against various disease
 - iv. 6,000 beneficiaries received awareness creation on key livestock health issues
3. **Improved Community Preparedness and Response to Warnings and Drought**
 - i. 9 DMCs in four Woredas were trained in DCM
 - ii. 9 contingency plans were prepared & bank accounts were established

- iii. Contingency fund was deposited into the DMC bank account of 9 respective Woredas
- iv. 1-linkag was established between pastoralist, livestock marketing and multiple cooperative & line departments to commercial livestock feed producers.
- v. 34 people selected from livestock marketing & multipurpose cooperatives, livestock marketing share companies, and line departments were trained on commercial de-stocking practices

D. Accomplishments Compared to Planned Targets

Table 24: Summery Table –Plan versus Achievement

No.	Activity	Unit	Plan	Achievement	Remark
1	Emergency water resource rehabilitation (borehole maintenance) Rangeland Management				
	Spares purchased	Set	2	2	Under process
	Borehole maintenance	Borehole	2	2	Under process
	Site clearing (bush thinning and clearing of invasive species)	Hectare	200	245	
	Provision of hand tools	Set	10	10	100
2	Animal health service support				
	Logistical support to Woreda vet services	Woreda	4	4	
	Treatments	# head	16,000	18,008	
	Vaccinations	# head	60,000	59,182	
	Awareness creation on livestock health issues	# person	5,000	6,000	
3	Improved community preparedness and response to warnings and drought				
3.1	Preparation of Woreda contingency plans	Woreda	9	9	3-Afar region 1 East Shewa & 5 of Oromiya region
3.2	Establishment of Woreda DMC	Community	9	9	“ “
3.3	Provision of contingency funds	Woreda	9	4	3000USD/woreda
3.4	Promotion of sustainable approaches for emergency livestock feed by creating linkages	Linkage	1	1	
3.5	Provision of training on commercial de-stocking	Person	46	34	

E. Progress Indicators

1. Emergency Water Resource Rehabilitation (Borehole Maintenance) and Rangeland Management

1.1. Emergency Water Resource Rehabilitation (Borehole Maintenance)

The objective of this specific activity was to increase access to water resources for human and livestock needs in two of the PLI operation areas (Awash-Fentale and Fentale Oromiya) for a target of 6,655 beneficiaries as indicated in the table below. Accordingly the following activities were accomplished:

Table 25: Emergency Water Resource Rehabilitation Beneficiaries

No.	Woreda	PA	Beneficiary #
1	Awash Fentale	Dubdub	2413
2	Fentale Oromiya	Illala	2032
		Tuttuti	1210
		Haro kersa	1000
Total		4 PAs	6,655

Borehole Sites Generator Maintenance and Spare Supply

This activity was planned to be undertaken in Awash-Fentale and Fentale Woredas in Dudub and Illala Kebeles respectively. Accordingly, the spares parts and maintenance required for each borehole site were identified with the Woreda's government water development experts.

Awash Fentale Borehole Maintenance

VM-Generator

This water pump generator was previously provided by the regional government to alleviate the shortage of the water sources for both humans and livestock. However, due to the prolonged service provision and the fact that it was the only water source for the area. it failed to give adequate service. The borehole site watering structures including the pipelines connecting the water source to water distributor boxes and cattle troughs were also not functional. Thus, in order to maintain and sustain the generator services, the spare parts supply and maintenance activities were planned to be undertaken as a part of the activities funded by OFDA. However, the spare parts provision was delayed from the proposed schedule, due to the old age of the model type and they are currently in the procurement process.

Spare Parts

The maintenance of this generator will be undertaken by the technician selected by the Woreda Water Development Office. He was selected based on his previous experience of maintaining the generator. The purchase of identified spares is in the process of procurement.

Fentale Woreda Borehole Sites

Perkins-Generator

The Regional Government provided the Fentale Woreda with a generator to address the shortage of the water sources for both human and livestock. Consumption .It is a Perkins water pump generator and has a capacity of 7.5kw; however the generator has not been functional for one year. Due to the old age of the model, it was difficult to obtain spare parts for repair; therefore the process of ordering certain parts is still ongoing.

Spare parts

The maintenance of this generator will be undertaken by government staff from the water development office. Spare parts purchase is underway.

Performance Indicators

- 6,655 beneficiaries received water from the rehabilitated water points (boreholes)
- 11, 000 heads of livestock gained access to water resources
- 2 water points (boreholes) were rehabilitated

1.2. Rangeland Management

The objective of this activity was to reclaim rangeland to allow for the expansion of grasslands. This was accomplished through protection and bush clearing activities for a target of 47,900 beneficiaries as indicated in the table below.

Table 26: Rangeland Management Beneficiaries

S/N	Woreda	PA	Beneficiaries	Remark
1	Yabello	D/Hara(Dikale)	12,703	
2	Dire	Madhacho	5,140	
3	Dhas	Dhas	6,886	
4	Miyo	H/Babo	5,847	
5	Moyale	Mado	6,668	
6	Teltele	Marmaro	6,455	
7	Teltele	Brinadar/Saba	4,201	
Total			47,900	

Activities

Accomplished

In order to reclaim the rangelands of the Borana plateau, various natural resource management activities such as bush clearing were undertaken by various governmental and non-governmental organizations. This approach has been traditionally used by organizations

through the provision of individual incentives, such as cash or food-for-work approaches. However, during PLI/ENABLE, CARE utilized a more sustainable approach to implement the rehabilitation/reclamation of communal rangelands. Activities to counter the effects of bush and invasive species encroachment were undertaken by mobilizing whole communities through the provision of communal funds and hand tools.

Under the OFDA funded project for crisis modifiers, CARE planned a rangeland reclamation of 200 hectares in five Woredas and eight sites of Borana zone. In each site, certain areas of rangeland occupied by invasive species that suppress grass growth were enclosed and thinned by the communities. For the selective thinning process, CARE supplied hand tools which included the following: 450 axes, 168 bush-knives (*panga*), and 128 hoes for each community. In addition, CARE allocated ETB 30,000 for clearing of 25 hectares of enclosed rangeland that was overgrown by bushes. Through such processes, 245 hectares of rangeland were thinned and enclosed. The communities allocated the rangeland funds for various prioritized community needs.

2. Animal Health Service Support

The objective of this specific activity was to assist governmental animal health programs in the treatment/vaccination of at-risk animals in four PLI operational areas (Dulecha, Amibara, Awash-Fentale and Fentale Oromiya) for a target of 49,303 beneficiaries as indicated in the table below.

Table 27: Animal Health Service Support Beneficiaries

No.	Woreda	PA	Beneficiary		
1	Awash Fentale	Deho	5,847		
		Bolita	4,880		
2	Dulecha	Durfli	1,927		
		Seganto	1,444		
		Hugub	1,379		
		Burteli	1,162		
		Kefis edeli	621		
		Bolhamo	3,064		
		Duleca	327		
		3	Amibara	Hasoba	2,500
Bonta	2,340				
Bodhamo	1,818				
Serkamo	1,706				
Sidhafage	1,638				
Awash Arba	2,550				
4	Fentale			Saaraweba	1,175
				Gelcha	2,181
		Kennifa	1,198		
		Degahedu	1,705		

		Tututi	3,064
		Debeti	4,760
		Haro kersa	2,017
		Total	49,303

Activities Accomplished

In Awash-Fentale, a campaign was conducted to counter against Bovine Pasteurellosis outbreaks that were reported in two Kebeles of the Woreda, namely Doho and Boloita. Prior to the campaign, AHTs and CAHWs created awareness on the prevalent general animal health problems with a particular focus on the current disease outbreaks, for around 2,500 owners and members of communities in the targeted Kebeles. A vaccination campaign to promote the control of Bovine Pasteurellosis was given for 3,750 cattle owners in two Kebeles. In addition, de-worming treatments were provided for 1,375 cattle heads and 8,910 shoats. Treatments for 310 cattle, 528 shoats and 76 camels were also provided to treat various infectious diseases that were present during the campaign. The campaigns were conducted with the participation of 18 CAHWs, 3 technicians, 3 assistant veterinarians and 1 veterinarian.

In Amibara Woreda, a vaccination campaign that included about 6 Kebeles (Hasoba, Bonta, Badahamo, Serkamo, Sidihafagie, and Awash Arba) was performed against Black Leg and PPR for 5,600 heads of cattle and 8,000 shoats respectively. Community awareness on livestock health issues and the current outbreaks was also raised prior to the vaccination and treatment campaigns with the participation of 8 animal health technicians and 30 community animal health workers that were responsible for approximately 2,000 livestock owners and community members. The campaign also included treatments against infectious diseases for 113 shoats, 281 camels and 113 cattle. 2,522 shoats, 2,028 camels and 1,410 cattle were treated for Internal Parasitism, in addition to 270 shoats and 72 camels that were treated for External Parasitism. Further interventions were carried out following a disease outbreak report on Bovine Pasteurellosis in 7 kebeles of Dulessa Woreda (Durfli, Seganto, Hugub, Burteli, Kefis-Eideli, Bolhamo, and Duleca).

The communities became informed through awareness creation sessions that were conducted prior to the vaccination intervention, with the assistance of 3 animal health assistants and 8 CAHWs who oversaw about 750 livestock owners and community members. A total of 38,132 shoats were vaccinated against Pasteurellosis during the campaign. In Fentale Woreda of Oromiya region, 7 Kebeles (Sara-Webba, Gelcha, Kenifa, Dhaka-Edu, Tututi, Debiti, And Haro-Qarsa), were included in the campaign conducted against Anthrax and Sheep Pox. The campaign was conducted with the participation of 2 assistant veterinarians and 4 CAHWs for 750 livestock owners and community members.

The entire campaign vaccinated a total of 1,600 and 2,100 shoats against Anthrax and Sheep Pox respectively.

Performance indicators:

- 18,008 heads of livestock were treated for various diseases
- 59,182 heads of livestock were vaccinated against different diseases
- 6,000 livestock owners & community members participated in awareness raising activities on livestock health issues

3. Improved Community Preparedness and Response to Warnings and Drought

The objective of this specific activity was to facilitate the enhancement of the capacity and response mechanisms within the government emergency response system in 9 PLI operational areas (Dulecha, Amibara, and Fentale of Afar Region and Fentale, Yabello, Teltele, Dire, Miyo, Dhas and Moyale from the Oromiya region) for a target of 126,955 beneficiaries as indicated in the table below.

Table 28: Beneficiaries for Improved Community Preparedness and Response to Warnings and Drought

No.	Woreda	PA	Beneficiary
1	Awash Fentale	Deho	2,847
		Bolita	2,880
		Qebena	2,000
		Sabure	3,000
2	Dulecha	Durfli	1,115
		Seganto	1,444
		Hugub	1,379
		Burteli	1,162
		Kefis edeli	621
		Bolhamo	3,064
3	Amibara	Hasoba	2,000
		Bonta	2,140
		Bodhamo	1,818
		Serkamo	1,706
		Sidhafage	1,638
		Buree	1,700
		Awash Arba	1,550
4	Fentale	Saaraweba	1,175
		Illala	1,532
		Kennifa	1,198
		Degahedu	1,705
		Tututi	2,064
		Debeti	2,260
		Haro kersa	1,517
		Fateledie	1,549
5	Yabello	D/Hara	11,703
		Char	3,609
		H/Wayu	2,979
6	Dire	Madhacho	4,140
		Magado	3,920
7	Dhas	Goriele	1,900
		Dhas	6,886
		Erder	1,704
8	Miyo	Hidhababo	3,847
9	Teltele	Hoboke	2,901

		Marmaro	3,455
		Horbate	8,787
		Sarite	2,578
		Birndar/saba	1,043
10	Moyale	Guchi	3,440
		Gofa	3,749
		L/sure	9,582
		Mado	5,668
Total			126,955

Activities Accomplished

DCM training was provided to all the Kebele, Woreda, and Zonal Government partners and for each Woreda Disaster Management Committee. All Woredas prepared their respective contingency plans, and established their own bank accounts which are managed and administrated by the Woreda Disaster management Committee of each Woreda. In response to the developed contingency plans, a total of USD 5,000/Woreda was donated (USD 2,000 from PLI and USD 3,000 from OFDA) and deposited into each Woreda bank account.

Performance indicators:

- 14 Woredas benefited from contingency funds amounting to USD 70,000 which was provided by OFDA (at a rate of USD 3,000 per Woreda) in addition to USD 2,000/Woreda which was provided by the PLI program
- 10 “Disaster Management Committees” in the 10 operational Woredas mentioned above enhanced their capacity to conduct contingency measures following an emergency

4. Promoting Sustainable Approaches for Emergency Livestock Feed

The objective: of this specific activity was to enhance self reliance of pastoralists in the purchasing of feed for livestock during a crisis. 5 Woredas of Borana Zone were reached, namely: Yabello, Teltele, Dire, Miyo, and Moyale, for a total target of 36,909 beneficiaries as indicated in the table below

Table 29: Promoting Sustainable Approaches for Emergency Livestock Feed (Beneficiaries)

No.	Woreda	PA	Beneficiaries	Remark
1	Yabello	D/Hara(Dikale)	11,703	
		Char	3,609	
		H/Wayu	2,979	
2	Dire	Madhacho	4,140	
		Magado	3,920	
3	Miyo	H/Babo	3,847	
4	Moyale	Mado	5,668	
5	Teltele	Brinadar/Saba	1,043	

In order to alleviate stress caused by the severe shortage of pasture during an emergency phase, various organizations were involved in the provision of supplementary feed for nucleus herds using either a central feeding or home-based approach. For the last 3 consecutive years, CARE Ethiopia has been involved in such activities as a relief measure through funds secured from the on-going Pastoralist Livelihood Initiative Project and the Humanitarian Relief Fund (HRF) of UN-OCHA. Although it is believed that these interventions succeeded in saving many livestock lives, the sustainability of this modality of intervention has become an area of concern as it could erode the coping capacity of the benefiting communities and thus further encourage a syndrome of dependency.

In line with this concern, a recent evaluation of pastoral USAID supported projects, recommends a rethinking of this approach and suggests a further facilitation of linkages between pastoral groups and commercial local suppliers of feed supplements as a replacement approach. Coincidentally, during the recent supplementary feeding intervention in Borana, pastoralists from Dire and Miyo areas requested that CARE help organize the establishment of linkages with commercial livestock feed suppliers in order to become more self sufficient in managing this hazard.. Hence, the selection, orientation and organizing of pastoralists for the facilitation of linking pastoralists and commercial feed suppliers was planned and implemented.

To support this objective, cross learning visits were conducted to create linkages between pastoral groups, livestock marketing cooperatives, and commercial local suppliers of feed supplements, and to raise pastoralist awareness about the feed production system.

38 Participants of the Cross Learning and Linkage Visits included:

- Livestock marketing Cooperatives and Multipurpose Cooperatives members
- 3 members from the Gambaro Bunso Multipurpose Cooperative of Yabello Woreda
- 3 members from the Tile Made Livestock Marketing Cooperative of Moyale Woreda
- 3 members from Gamachu Multipurpose Cooperative of Dire Woreda
- 2 members from Kayo Dillo Multipurpose Cooperative of Dillo Woreda
 - 12 Pastoralists from Dire, Miyo, Moyale, Yabello and Teltele Woredas
 - 12 representatives from the Cooperative Promotion Office (CPO) and Pastoral Development Office (PDO) of Teltele, Dire, Miyo, Yabello, and Moyale Woredas and Zonal CPO and PDO.
- 3 CARE PLI/ENABLE staff members for facilitation purposes

The group visited hay, straw and concentrated feed production sites in Bushoftu/Debrezeit and Sululta as well as Alem Farm, and Alema Alem Nyata Horii Farms. The group gained exposure to the manufacturing, processing and marketing stages of feed production and sales. In addition, the team members were able to have discussions with the owners about the specific procedure to obtain feed if necessary. The group members and owners exchanged addresses for future communication purposes. The group also agreed to communicate with zonal officials

and potential cooperatives for future supply and committed themselves to sharing the information they learned on the visit with their respective communities.

5. Commercial De-stocking

The objective of this specific activity was to enhance the self reliance of pastoralists in the purchasing of feed for livestock during crisis. 5 Woredas of Borana Zone participated,(Yabello, Teltele, Dire, Miyo, Dhas and Moyale) for a target of 81,891 beneficiaries as indicated in the table below.

Table: - 30 Commercial De-stocking Beneficiary

No	Woreda	PA	Beneficiaries
1	Yabello	D/Hara	11,703
		Char	3,609
		H/Wayu	2,979
2	Dire	Madhacho	4,140
		Magado	3,920
3	Dhas	Goriele	1,900
		Dhas	6,886
		Erder	1,704
4	Miyo	Hidhababo	3,847
5	Teltele	Hobokeye	2,901
		Marmaro	3,455
		Horbate	8,787
		Sarite	2,578
		Birndar/saba	1,043
6	Moyale	Guchi	3,440
		Gofa	3,749
		L/sure	9,582
		Mado	5,668
Total			81,891

Activities Accomplished

In order to relieve the rangeland from overpopulation of livestock and to increase the income of pastoralist communities, it is imperative to enhance/facilitate commercial de-stocking activities. Past experiences have indicated that livestock traders normally wait for the lowest livestock prices while the pastoralist communities wait for good rainfall in order to charge more profitable prices for their livestock. Moreover, the pastoralist communities have an inherent perception that a herd size is an expression of prestige. Therefore, there is a need to raise the awareness of local communities as well as of local officials and line departments on the importance of accelerated off-take, through community dialogue forums, trainings and linkages. CARE planned to facilitate linkages between traders and local communities in Borana by bringing livestock traders to village markets and by initiating community dialogue forums and business linkages. However, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Oromiya Pastoral Area Development Commission and the Pastoral Development Office of Borana, brought in traders from central Ethiopia and conducted different discussions with communities on commercial de-stocking practices. The Government also planned to give loans to the traders that visited. Awareness and incentive was created for local traders and pastoralists to establish a “Share Company” for livestock trading. CARE coordinated with the Zonal Pastoral Development Office about the planned activities. Through these discussions, CARE agreed to undergo capacity building training for the newly established Share Company and the relevant cooperatives to promote commercial de-stocking. The trainings also included line department officials that will help with de-stocking activities in the future. Accordingly, the objective of

the trainings was to raise the awareness of the local cooperatives, traders, and community members as well as local officials and line departments, about the importance of accelerated off-take (commercial de-stocking), livestock marketing and the linking of local traders with bush markets and secondary markets.

The contents of the training included the following:

- Establishment and management of Cooperatives
- Livestock and livestock product technology, breeding practices, and dairy products
- Animal health services
- Hide and skin preservation
- Livestock marketing, including its challenges and processes
- Livestock market linkages
- Livestock marketing value chain
- Bottlenecking of livestock markets with evidence from 5 markets of Oromiya region
- De-stocking of livestock in Borana zone of Oromiya region
- Livestock business action plans (included a group discussion with the 36 participants of the training)

Table 31: Participants of Commercial De-stocking Trainings

No	Organization	No of participants
1	Zebu Borana share company	14
2	Gabura Bunso multipurpose cooperative	2
3	Gammachu multipurpose cooperative	2
4	Tile Mado livestock marketing cooperative	2
5	Kayo Dillo multipurpose cooperative	2
6	Dire woreda cooperative promotion office	1
7	Moyale woreda cooperative promotion office	1
8	Miyo woreda cooperative promotion office	1
9	Teltele woreda cooperative promotion office	1
10	Dillo woreda cooperative promotion office	1
11	Dhas woreda cooperative promotion office	1
12	Yabello pastoral development office	1
13	Moyale pastoral development office	1
	Miyo pastoral development office	1
15	Teltele pastoral development office	1
16	Dillo pastoral development office	1
17	Dire pastoral development office	1
Sub-Total		34

There were detailed discussions on each component of the training with the representatives from PARIMA and Yabello Woreda Cooperative Promotion Office. In addition, a number of

questions were raised and discussed with the Borana Zone Pastoral Development Office Head, Obbo Malicha Loje. Malicha closed the discussion with a promise that his office and the zone would make efforts to improve all aspects of governance concerning livestock marketing and will help to pave the way for local trader and cooperative involvement in livestock marketing. He advised them to unite as cooperatives and share companies in the meanwhile and to increase competition in the local livestock markets. Participants asked questions and have comments about the following livestock marketing topics:

- Support available for local cooperatives and Zebu Share Company similar to that of the loans that were given to central traders
- The need for a discussion with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Offices on the weight of cattle that the ministry declared for export (280Kg at that time and 320 Kg 3 months later). Due to recurrent drought in Borana, cattle cannot easily reach such a high weight, therefore the traders requested a negotiation for an amendment of this unfavorable weight policy
- The taxation of livestock that are not sold in the local markets in Borana
- Unknown taxation without a voucher of receipt
- Taxation on livestock in Borana Markets that are in the name of pastoralist students staying in hostels, but the livestock management source is unknown
- The failure of GADA Pastoralist Cooperatives Union, which presented a bad example of cooperatives
- Brokers that manage whole livestock markets
- Unstructured livestock marketing, which is seasonal and does not benefit pastoralists to the required level
- Rangeland reclamation on degraded Borana rangeland by organizing joint efforts in order to increase the overall availability of pasture
- Mixing of Borana cattle breeds with highland breeds

VII. Knowledge Management and Learning Events

6.1. Research and Guidelines Produced during PLI/ENABLE

CARE Ethiopia's Pastoral Program Coordination Unit and PLI/ENABLE partners produced more than 17 research/study documents and guidelines for different thematic areas of pastoral programs to help harmonize pastoral practices. A Best Practice Guideline was published to help scale up future programming and to inform policy makers about the key areas of improvement as well as areas where support is still required. Documents produced during the project's lifespan are listed below:

- Guidelines for Monitoring the Effects of prescribed fire in the Borana rangelands of Ethiopia
- Report on Recent Application of Prescribed Fire in Borana Plateau

- Implementing a Participatory Community Rangeland Management Approach and Practices: Case of pastoral communities in Borana Zone
- Guideline for Emergency De-stocking Operations in Ethiopia
- Gender & Pastoralism Volume 1: Rangeland & Resource Management in Ethiopia
- Gender & Pastoralism Volume II: Livelihoods & Income Development in Ethiopia
- Conflict Analysis – Afar region
- Conflict Analysis- Oromiya Pastoral areas
- Women Property Right in Pastoral Areas of Oromiya and Afar
- Pastoral Drop out study in Borana
- Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) on Emergency Feeding Intervention In Mille District of the Afar Region
- Oromiya Market Study Report
- Afar Market Study Report
- Assessment of Traditional Tree Management Practices (TTMP) in Amibara, Gawane, and Mille Woredas, Afar National Regional State
- Guidelines on the Application of Prescribed Fire in the Borana Rangelands of Ethiopia
- *Prosopis Juliflora*, Opportunities and Challenges: Global Perspective and a Case Study in Afar Region
- Community Rangeland Improvement in selected Woredas of Borana Zone Oromiya Regional State

The Pastoral Program Unit distributed these documents to all implementing partners, PLI/ENABLE consortia member organizations, as well as to all level government officials. Moreover, the unit identified key issues which need to be addressed in future planning of programs for pastoralist areas.

6.2. Learning Events

A. Pastoral Lessons Bazaar

- Objective

CARE Ethiopia's Pastoral Program Coordination Unit organized a Pastoral Lessons Bazaar that was designed to enable PLI/ENABLE partners, government and other PLI consortiums to share key lessons learned and experiences, as well as to identify problems and gaps in implementing project/programs in pastoralist areas. The desired outcome was to incorporate lessons into program planning and to influence policy decisions at the government level.

The outcome of this event contributed to supporting ongoing efforts, strengthening good governance, and improving policy implementation in pastoral areas as well as in facilitating learning among different consortium member organizations to initiate the desired impact and commitment at all levels. The event was held at the Global Hotel on July 15 and 16, 2008 in the presence of the State Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of Ethiopia, His Excellency Dr. Abera Deresa and USAID officials, partners and local community members. A

total of 72 people played key roles in the presentation of lessons and the facilitation of the discussion forum.

List of Participants:

- Borana and Afar Pastoral Representatives (invited by partners)
- Federal Government officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Ministry of Federal Affairs
- USAID-United State Agency for International Development
- Save the Children USA-PLI Consortium members
- CARE PLI/ENABLE Consortium members
 - GL/CRSP- PARIMA
 - SOS-Sahel Ethiopia
 - Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia-PFE
 - Afar Pastoralist Development Association-APDA
 - Action for Development -AFD
 - CARE-Awash Field Office-PLI/ENABLE
 - CARE-Borana Field Office-PLI/ENABLE
 - FARM Africa
- Oxfam GB
- Oromiya Agricultural Research Institute
- Tufts University

Major Events of the Lesson Bazaar:

- Information Booths and ‘Kiosks’

Each participant made a display of their regular activities in the form of pamphlets, banners, posters, research works and publications. Explanations were provided by the assigned individuals at each booth.
- Opening Remarks

The delegate for the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, His Excellency Dr. Abera Deressa, the State Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, officially opened the Bazaar with a brief introductory remark on the importance of these lessons for future development programs in pastoral areas. After the State Minister’s opening remarks, Mr. John Graham, the Senior Policy Advisor of USAID also addressed participants with key points on the efforts of PLI consortiums to implement the program and the continued support of USAID in pastoral areas of the country.
- Public lecture/presentation and panel discussion on key pastoral thematic areas
- Papers that were presented during the Lessons Bazaar and panel discussion were as follows:
 1. *Participatory Natural Resource Management: The Role of Customary Institutions-SOS Sahel*
 2. *Community Based Animal Health Workers Overview-Tufts University*

3. *Livelihood Diversification in Pastoral Areas: Progress, Challenges and Lessons Learned*-CARE Ethiopia
4. *Stabilization of Grain Price under Changing World*-Save the Children USA
5. *Collective Action & Capacity Building to Empower Pastoralists*-GL-CRSP PARIMA
6. *Commercial De-stocking: Under Emergency and Normal conditions*-Save the Children USA
7. *Prosopis Management in Afar National Regional state: Piloted Interventions, Lessons and the Way Forward*-FARM Africa
8. *Livestock Emergency Response During Drought*-Tufts University
9. *Pastoralist Participation in Primary Livestock Markets*-GL-CRSP PARIMA
10. *Pastoral Livelihood Strategies: Past, Present and Future*-GL-CRSP PARIMA
11. *Stakeholder Alliance on the Application of Prescribed Fire in Borana and Guji Zone*-GL-CRSP PARIMA
12. *Vaccine Development and Use*- Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Department

Coverage of the Pastoral Lessons Bazaar was performed by Ethiopian broadcasting and publication media sources. All research presented during the Bazaar was disseminated to participants and a report of the final minutes was produced.

B. Organization and Participation in Ethiopian Pastoralist Day Events



Figure 8: Pastoralist Day Participants

The Ethiopian Pastoralist Day (EPD) is a multifaceted advocacy instrument that acts as a common platform for pastoralists and their partners to converge their collective voices in order, to enhance and build pastoral solidarity, and to share experiences, cultures, living customs and environmental aspects of concern. The principal participants of EPD celebrations were pastoralists drawn from different areas of the country. Federal and Regional Government officials, NGOs/CSOs, donors, academics, researchers, traders and others all participated in the tenth annual EPD, celebrated on January 26th and 27th of 2008. PLI/ENABLE, through Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia (PFE), organized the 10th annual EPD in collaboration with relevant Regional and Federal Government offices. 3 Women's Association representatives also participated to promote their cultural handicrafts and products. Several papers and development progress reports from the pastoral areas were presented and discussions were held among participants. The Prime Minister of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, His Excellency Ato Meles Zenawi gave the opening speech and presented awards to the selected "Heroes" of the pastoral communities.



Figure 9: A Pastoralist Receiving an Award from His Excellency Prime Minister Melese Zena

C. Regional Technical Coordination Meeting



Figure 10: Oromiya Region TCM

Tufts University organized the Regional Technical Coordination Meeting (RTCM). PLI/ENABLE partners participated in this RTCM every quarter to discuss their progress and plans. A RTCM was held in the respective project regions (Afar and Oromiya Regions). This approach allowed local staff, regional government officials, and line departments, to review progress and forthcoming plans, and discuss strategies that could better facilitate the achievement of the project goals and objectives. The quarterly regional meetings also addressed delays and implementation issues (e.g. shortcomings of PLI/ENABLE to provide full-coverage of their operational areas or properly monitor activities on the ground) Beginning in the second year of the project, the RTCMs were organized outside of Addis Ababa in both project regions, which enabled participating partner organizations to share their experiences during field visits.



Figure 11: Afar Region TC

D. Monthly/Quarterly Coordination Meetings

In addition to the RTCMs, partners met with the CARE Coordination Unit once per quarter in Addis Ababa. The objective of these meeting was to provide the Coordination Unit with the opportunity to monitor the progress and plans of partners, estimate performances and burn rates, provide feedback, and share any other relevant information.

E. Program Wide Coordination Meetings

PLI/ENABLE partners also attended PLI Program Wide Technical Coordination Meetings. They benefited from the sharing of best practices and lessons learned from various partner activities such as *Rera*-based rangeland development (CARE Borana), Conflict Management (Mercy Corps) and Rangeland Development (SC-US).

F. Livestock and Natural Resource Management (NRM) Working Groups

Once per quarter, a Working Group convened to discuss technical issues and identify ways to harmonize approaches (e.g. discussions on ways to harmonize training and equipping of CAHWs, and *Prosopis* management). These Working Group meetings provided an opportunity for technical and geographic partners to discuss technical issues in detail, identify ways to collaborate, and plan activities of mutual interest.

G. Progress Review and Annual Planning-Program and Finance

The CARE consortium was selected to conduct quarterly progress reviews. The annual and quarterly planning and review meetings were conducted on regular basis in Addis Ababa. Review of past performances, lessons learned, existing opportunities and challenges, and the identification of upcoming activities all significantly improved program performance and budget utilization. A review of DIPs in regards to conflict and gender sensitivity was also a part of this regular event. SOS-Sahel also reviewed partner's plans and provided feedback on activities that were implemented.

H. Publication and Dissemination of PLI/ENABLE Newsletter

CARE Ethiopia's Pastoral Program Unit disseminated lessons and best practices semi-annually in the PLI/ENABLE Newsletter. This Newsletter provide a great opportunity for all partners to contribute their best practices, lessons learned, and challenges as well as suggestions for the way forward, while implementing PLI/ENABLE for the last three years. The newsletter was distributed to all PLI partners, Government officials and other interested actors. The final newsletter was a special issue which focused on the "Pastoral Lessons Bazaar".

VIII. Major Challenges/Problems and Solutions Employed

Challenges	Solutions	Lead
Drought, flood and conflict	Developed contingency plans, funds and action research for drought and flood; Change/shift to peaceful PAs	Partners
Understaffing	Additional staff recruitment	Partners and CARE
Free and illegal drug supply by the government	Lobbied to the regional government through livestock working groups	CARE, Tufts University and FAO
Communication and transportation problems	Rented vehicles, purchased motorbikes, purchased radio, experienced two way communication	Partners and CARE
Lack of best practice on <i>Prosophis</i> management	FARM Africa conducted a study on <i>Prosophis</i> management	PLI, USFS
Low level of awareness at Woreda and community levels	Worked closely with community and Woreda officials to build their capacity	Partners
Low capacity of local partners	Capacity building activities were performed to address the identified gaps	Partners
Conflicting working approaches among different development projects	Establishment of a coordination forum; harmonization workshops conducted	PLI, Tufts
Different approaches and payments among PLI partners	Harmonized the approach	PLI
Lack of comprehensive and uniform disaster management system	Worked with SC UK and the Government and arranged discussions among partners	Partners
Donor procurement policy (VAT and drugs)	Developed procurement plans and Reconsidered inefficient procurement procedures	Partners / USAID
Lack of community participation	Conducted a series of discussions with all stakeholders	Partners
Conflicting approaches in CAHWs training	Followed the national guidelines	Partners, Tufts
No clear TOR and undefined chain of coordination (technical)	Discussed and clarified TOR; Designed effective coordination system	CARE
Lack of support on mobile de-stocking training	Initiated and conducted trainings	CARE FARM Africa
Short implementation period for long term activities	Searched for alternative funding sources	CARE partners
Priority water rehabilitation for human beings	Explained the objective of the project to beneficiaries	Partners

	and line office staff	
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IX. Major Lessons Learned

This section presents the major lessons identified during the PLI/ENABLE Project (2005-2008).

IR1.3 Improved Access to Water Resources

Birkat – Appropriate Technology for Arid areas of Afar region

In the pastoralist context, water is not only basic need but also a means of livelihood. A study conducted by Action La Faim indicates that although boreholes are preferred by many organizations, they are developing into permanent pumping stations and pond water traps. The former is aggravating environmental degradation, while the later affects the migration pattern and opportunistic exploitation of grazing resource distributed in space and time. This calls for an alternative technology that provides water over reasonable length of time and well distributed in relation to pasture distribution. While there are a number of schemes that meet this requirement, *birkut* seems well suited to the Afar context. A *Birkut* is a cement lined underground puddle constructed to store seasonal runoff for period of water shortage. Afar pastoralists have the experience of building *birkats* with the support of different organizations, but these *birkats* were exhausted due to many years of service. Building on this existing practice, APDA mobilized communities in Elidaar Woreda and restored 10 *birkats*. Although water quality is second to quantity in pastoralist areas, *birkats* produce water of a better quality compared to ponds. The limited storage capacity and cracking of *birkats* over time helped communities to explore for solutions. Motivated by the rehabilitation of *birkats* supported by APDA, the Communities of Menda, in Elidaar Woreda have completed the excavation of pits for the construction of another *birkat*, near to the rehabilitated one.

IR 1.4 Improved Management of Community Rangelands

USFS Invasive Species and Rangeland Ecology Mission

PLI/ENABLE partners (FARM Africa, CARE Awash and APDA) supported the USFS mission to hold discussions with Pastoralist, Agriculture & Rural development Bureau Heads and PARI in Semera. Issues related to invasive species (*Prosopis Juliflora*) and past efforts made by FARM Africa and the local government to combat its spread, were raised and suggestions were provided by the participants about possible solutions. Subsequently, the USFS Mission and their Ethiopians counterparts visited *Prosopis*-invaded sites located south-west of the main road to Assaiyta. This area was selected due to the fact that part of the *Prosopis* population was found dead for unknown reasons. The team hypothesized that the plants might have died due to insect bites on the trunks, soil cracking and/or the effects of hot volcanic water located deep in the soil. This hypothesis

was made based on visual observation, but it requires further verification through applicable research methods.

Discussions were also held with the agricultural TVET in Gewane about rangeland management and its related problems in Afar, and on the possibility of developing an appropriate curriculum for students who are majoring in rangeland management. The USFS Rangeland Ecology Mission gave an explanation about networking support in the area which has similar affiliates in the US. Finally, the team visited community groups (with the support of FARM Africa) who cleared 3 hectares of land that was invaded by the noxious *Prosopis* species. In relation to *Prosopis* management, the USFS team exchanged valuable experiences with the community groups. An important lesson identified was that frequent monitoring of activities helps to revise activities planned and take corrective measures in an appropriate timeframe. Also, the sharing of experiences between partners through arranging exposure visits can improve performance efficiency. Enhancing capacity of field staff through short training courses increases the efficiency of work and helps motivate them to work in harsh environments, such as the Afar Region. However, the means of transport for project staff located at Woreda level and the lack of participation by poor communities were cited as the prominent challenges.

USFS Prescribed Fire Mission

PLI/ENABLE Project Contributions to the Reinstatement of Prescribed Fire Mission

The Borana plateau is arguably one of the best rangelands in East Africa, accounting for 7.6% (35,000 km²) of the total landmass of Ethiopia. However, bush encroachment is threatening about 82.8% of this landscape, which can be largely attributed to the ban on range burning that was introduced 30 years ago. Subsequent ill-designed development interventions, recurrent drought and deterioration of traditional natural resource management systems are also believed to have aggravated the situation even further.

To reinstate the use of prescribed fire, the PLI program (CARE Ethiopia, PARIMA and SC US), OPaDC, and OARI, in collaboration with the USFS mission, leveraged resources and human influence to organize the first prescribed fire management exercise in four different sites. Government rangeland experts from Oromiya (Sordu, Yabello, Dire, Teltele and Moyale Woreda Pastoralist Development Offices) and Afar Region (Mille, Awash, Dulecha and Amibara Woreda Pastoralist and Agricultural Development Offices) received a brief orientation on prescribed fire management and performed burning activities in four sites.

The team commenced with this breakthrough at Negeya Korati, Liben Woreda on communal fallback grazing land. Previously, livestock had been allowed to graze on this enclosure which reduced the biomass to 1000 kg/hectare. Despite this, the team was able to burn approximately 40 hectares of land in only 6 hrs. The communities requested and obtained drip torches to burn additional rangeland. An SC-US NR Advisor described it as a demand driven development.

The second burning was conducted on rangeland that was reclaimed through the Government's cash-for-work intervention (Productive Safety Net Program). The enclosure is located in Dire Woreda, Soda PA, on open land that had become water logged for an extended time. The wind direction changes frequently in the areas. The fuel load is characterized by mix of patchy and continuous biomass (1,500 kg per hectare). A lack of motivation from the communities was apparent due to the lack of cash incentives and erratic wind directions in the area. This resulted in an accidental fire and the burning of an adjacent enclosure. The team burned 80 hectares in two days of work (12 hrs).

The third burning was carried out on 2 community managed enclosures supported by CARE and PARIMA. Unfortunately, the communities allowed animals on the land to take advantage of the improving cloud cover and due to the failure of the organizers to keep their previous promise. This activity significantly reduced the fuel load from approximately 2,500 to 1,500 kg per hectare and affected the quality of the burn. The community (women and men) fully participated in the burning process. The team burned 40 hectares of the enclosure in 6 hours.

The team performed its final burn at Dida Tuyura Ranch, which is characterized by a heavy fuel load (6,100 kg per hectare). The land was thinned; the entire space could not be burned as an electric power line crossed a part of the ranch compound. A total of 360 hectares of the land was burned in 4 hours. The team took advantage of the roads which made the configuration of the backline easier than usual. Future prescribed fires in the compound of Dida Tuyura Ranch should be only be allowed after a bulldozer or another traditional method is used to construct a back line to protect the fence and electric power line.

The Borana Zone Fire Taskforce consisted of community members, OARI, OPaDC, SORDU, Woreda Pastoral office experts, CARE-Borana, and PARIMA. The taskforce planned to collect and combine rangeland development training manuals used by different actors to develop one complete guideline that harmonizes conflicting approaches on rangeland thinning, pre-burning, and burning and post burning management practices. The taskforce was chaired by OARI-Yabello and SORDU served as a secretary. This taskforce also reviewed the performance while OPaDC coordinated the operation.

IR 1.5 Peaceful Resource Sharing Mechanisms Enhanced

Conflict Sensitive Water Development: The Case of the AFD Water Intervention

The PLI/ENABLE project partners rehabilitated existing water sources instead of opening new water vents. This method was chosen to minimize environmental impacts and resource bases. However, the rehabilitation of new water sources can still trigger conflict unless properly planned and executed. Much can be learned from AFD's experience at Finchawa PA and Dugde Dawa PA, in the Borana zone

of Oromiya Regional State. PLI/ENABLE (AFD) approached the Finchawa community water management councils to initiate the de-siltation of the community pond, which was created 4 years before. Following thorough discussions, an agreement was reached between the PLI/AFD to rehabilitate the pond through a cash-for-work (CFW) program. When communities living in Finchawa town (4 km away) heard about this, they held demonstrations and asked the Finchawa Woreda Administration for the reason that they were excluded from the CFW benefit package. The issue was eventually resolved through the mediation of the Fenhawa Woreda Administration Office. The rehabilitation work was completed with the participation of the community, which also incorporated the donation of resources from external sources (PLI/ENABLE). The PLI/AFD's intervention could have risked the legitimacy of the Water Management Council. PLI/ENABLE partners and others can learn a lot about the importance of community level discussions with beneficiaries and observers in order to clarify issues and avoid possible generations of violence between the Water Management Council, the communities and/or observers.

Land Ownership and Conflict: The case of FARM Africa and *Prosopis* Management

The rangeland reclaimed through the PLI/ENABLE project in Gewane Woreda, Afar Region is attracting more investors to the area. This is also benefiting the clans whose land was cleared and cultivated. They have generated a 30% shared income increase from the new use of the land. Encouraged by such benefits, pastoralists are becoming less reluctant to clearing bushes for forage development. On one occasion, the encroached land that was reclaimed by the cooperatives and organized through the PLI/ENABLE project (FARM Africa) was actually then reclaimed by the original owners after the reclamation was already completed. The conflict turned to violent measures and two people lost their lives due to it. In another location, CARE- Awash supported Afar pastoralists to usefully reclaim land, but due to a disagreement that arose between the clan that owns the land and those people that cleared the bush, the land was abandoned. Any future management of evasive species in Afar Region needs to recognize clan ownership and establish a clear agreement on the sharing of benefits gained from the reclaimed land.

IR 1.6 Increase of Women's Access to Diversified Income Generation Opportunities

Unleashing Potential to Curb Poverty

Halima Arro lives in Gelicha Kebele of Fentale District, Oromiya National Regional State. Gelicha is one of the eighteen administrative units of the Fentale District, near Metehra town, located to the North of Metehara Sugar State Factory. Halima has been married for five years and she is now the mother of two children, despite her young age of 22. Halima is from a very poor family who made a living by rearing livestock and farming. Unlike her village mates, she didn't attend school throughout her childhood even though there were schools nearby in Metehara town.

Halima's husband, Fentale, works as a security guard in the Metehara sugar factory for a meager monthly salary. Halima explained that during the first year of their marriage, her husband's salary was enough to satisfy their needs. The problem arose after she first gave birth. They didn't own any livestock or land available for ploughing to create additional income to help the family meet their minimum needs. One day, Halima fell sick and needed medical attention, but money for this was not available at home. Her husband went out seeking a loan from his relatives and eventually returned with some money. He took her to a health center where she received medical treatment. From that time onwards, they were forced to continue seeking financial aid from their neighbors, friends and relatives. However, acquiring loans was not an easy task and they struggled for a few years. Two and a half years after her first child was born, she became pregnant with her second child. This time she was very worried about a growing family living on one fixed income. *This was the time that she began to consider engaging in income generating activities to help support her family's increasing needs. She heard that the CARE-Awash Project wanted to organize women in a Community Self-Help Savings and Credit Group in her village. This was good news for Halima and it provided her with an opening to change her challenges into opportunities. Halima took a risk and immediately joined the group as a way to realize her dreams of financial security for her family.*

When her husband returned home that night, she told him about the women's group and her desire to become a member. Her husband agreed to the prospect and she became very excited. She started contributing ETB 2 every fortnight to the group. After saving for two months, she consulted her husband about taking out an ETB 200 loan to engage herself in a petty trade. Her husband accepted the idea but preferred she conduct business at the Haro-adi town market rather than in Gelicha. The next day she presented a loan request appeal to the board members of the group. A week later, the board accepted her request and provided her with the loan. Halima started her business 8 months ago by selling household sanitary items and food commodities. She managed to pay back the loan in just one month. She rented a small shop called 'Quisk' to run her small business. Her husband supported her greatly in her efforts to increase the household income. He made a request to the Kebele officials to acquire a self-owned market plot in order to supplement for the small shop's rent. The request was granted 3 months ago and now Halima operates a self-owned market plot.

After acquiring the market plot, Halima's family decided to move her small business to a rural village, but to continue selling "chat" on the newly acquired

market plot. Now as Halima confidently says, she thanks the almighty “Allah” for everything that is going so well. Halima’s family no longer needs to seek out loans from neighbors, friends or relatives. Halima has invested about ETB 800 on her family and herself to buy clothes and other holiday expenses for ‘Id’. She has ETB 2,600.00 in cash savings in the bank, she saves ETB 100.00 in an “*Iqub*” (informal saving institution) on a monthly basis, and ETB 600.00 per month is spent on capital for her business (household sanitary items and food commodities). Her family also owns a 200 square meter urban land plot in Metehara town.

Halima’s parents did not send her to school, but now, from this experience, she really understands the value of education. She doesn’t want her children follow in her past footsteps. She has strong desire and ambition for her children to be well educated. To meet this objective, she has planned to a build house on the family’s urban plot so that her children can gain access to education.

Evidence Shows Mixed Results in Regards to Women’s Economic Empowerment

Although the participation of women in the workforce is generally resisted among the Afar and Guji communities, as compared to Borana and Kereyou pastoralists, mixed results have been observed in areas where women have started performing income generation activities. To date, there is no evidence that suggests an increase in household level violence related to women’s increased access to income. However, some men have complained that “their wives are becoming men”, and they have expressed concern about future roles of leadership in the family. Income generation activities also pose certain implications on women. In some locations, it is believed that the economic development of women has burdened them with an additional workload. Although this needs further study, project personnel are of the opinion that men have stopped providing money for household expenditures and a number of them are even pleased with the women’s engagement in income generating activities. It was also observed that the income of most resource poor households actually comes from women and children. The other challenge is that, although women engage in these income generation activities, men still control the money that is earned. The involvement of women from rich households in income generation activities has created an opportunity for their husbands to access technology (e.g. mobile phones), but also to indulge in alcohol and chat chewing which can create problems. Furthermore, the risk of HIV/AIDS is most likely higher for rich households than poor ones.

IR 2.1 Improved Community Preparedness and Response to Drought-Related Warnings

Summary of the Participatory Impact Assessment Report

Emergency Livestock Feeding Intervention in Mile District of the Afar Region

Participatory methods were used to assess the impact of an emergency livestock supplementary feeding program in Mile District of Afar National Regional State. The methods were standardized and repeated with 65 pastoralists, 35 CARE/APDA beneficiaries and 30 control informants. The livestock

supplementary feeding intervention was conducted July 27 to September 3, 2007 by CARE/APDA in response to the 2007 drought. In 2007 drought, approximately 44% and 54% of the cattle herds covered by this PIA were fed with feed purchased by their owners and provided by CARE/APDA respectively. The assessment showed that survival rates and return to production was significantly higher for cattle fed the supplementary feed provided by CARE/APDA ($p < 0.001$). Survival rates were significantly higher for cattle fed with feed purchased by their owners as compared with unfed cattle ($p < 0.001$), although there wasn't a statistical difference perceived in their return to production. The latter finding implies that the provision of aid through livestock feed is very important to supplement the feed purchased by livestock owners in order to ensure success in both livestock survival and return to production. In this regard, emergency intervention planners need to think of strategies which guarantee access to cost recovery based feed inputs and subsequent free feed supplies as the drought advances. Such a strategy may need to include a ban on hay feed exports to places like Djibouti, during a drought emergency as well as a comprehensive de-stocking program and the promotion of local livestock feed trading practices. The benefit-cost ratio shows that the net profit from cattle and small ruminants supplementary feeding throughout the drought period (3 months) is ETB 3, 253,065.20. If this amount were spent on grain commodities for human consumption alone, it could feed 65 households for 21 years at a 100 kg monthly ration. This calculation is based on normal household grain consumption rates and the current market price of ETB 200 per quintal of maize. Finally, the establishment of a sustainable CAHW service program and the control of tree locust infestations need to be considered at the present time by priority development agendas set out by the government and NGOs operating in the area as studies show that a significant portion of camel and small ruminant mortality was associated with this disease and browse shortage factors.

X. Project Management and M&E system

9.1. Project Management

The PLI-ENABLE project was managed by the Coordination Unit (CU) based in Addis Ababa, with project offices in both Awash (Afar) and Yabello (Borana) areas. The CARE Ethiopia PLI-ENABLE Coordination Unit was responsible for the overall coordination and leadership throughout the project life. Partners were situated in designated regions and PA(s), as per their agreements with APDA. AFD and Farm Africa were geographic partners based at the field level, while technical partners, were based in Addis, although they also worked in the field as well. The table below outlines the geographical presence of all project partners.

Table 32: PLI/ENABLE Partners and Field Offices

Partner	(Field) Office Location(s)	Sub Offices
CARE Coordination Unit	Addis Ababa	
CARE Borana	Yabello	Dire, Teltele, Moyale
CARE Awash	Awash 7 Killo	
AFD	Addis Ababa + Bule-Hora	
Farm Africa	Addis Ababa + MOC	
APDA	Logia	
PFE	Addis Ababa	
GL CRSP/PARIMA	Addis Ababa	
SOS Sahel	Addis Ababa	Yabello and Afar

9.2. Recruitment and Management of Personnel

Recruitment and placement of project personnel has been a challenge throughout most of the project. Recruitment and placement of project personnel was a challenge for most of the project partners at the beginning of the project, particularly to those who had been working in relatively remote locations. During the first year, a review was conducted by the Coordination Unit (CU) which revealed that the organizational “oregano-gram” of partners required certain modifications. Accordingly, partners also needed to decentralize their office set-ups to offset the challenges created by their distance from operational PAs. Regardless of these internal constraints, all partners managed to provide job descriptions, and orient and locate staff as per their personnel requirements.

In the second year, partners hired additional staff to meet their respective staffing capacity limitations that were observed from the year before. The CU also hired a Program Officer at that time to assist the Operations Manager with his duties. However, during the third and final year of the project (cost and no-cost extension period) the CU underwent major changes with the departure of the existing Chief of Party who left to manage the USAID East Africa Regional Program “Enhanced Livelihoods in the Mandara Triangle” (ELMT). A replacement was hired for the remainder of the final year until the project close-out in September 2007. In

addition, the PLI Operations Manager also resigned and was replaced in December 2007. In April of 2008, the M&E Advisor resigned and was replaced as well. Although many staffing challenges occurred in the projects last year, CARE's CU was able to fill these vacancies in a timely manner and continue its role successfully within the project consortium.

9.3. Procurement and Management of Inputs

Following the identification of partners and the signing of sub-grant agreement, the CU procured and dispatched 4 Toyota Land Cruisers (long base/van) vehicle and 9 Suzuki motorbikes to partners as per the plan. The two pastoral Field Offices of CARE at Awash and Borana and FARM Africa improved the condition of existing vehicles and used them to implement project activities throughout the 3 year project period. Refer the table below for project vehicle specification and custody.

Table 33: PLI/ENABLE Vehicle Specification and Custody during Project Duration

Plate #	Institution (organization)	Agreement No.	Location
Vehicle			
42 - 069	CARE Borana (grantee)	NA ⁷	Yabello
42 - 192	CARE Awash (grantee)	NA	Awash 7 Killo
42 - 190	CARE Addis (grantee)	NA	Addis Ababa
42 - 336	APDA (sub-grantee)	CARE - ENABLE - No. 005	Semera
42 - 191	AFD (sub-grantee)	CARE - ENABLE - No.006	Bule Hora
Motorbikes			
42 - 145	CARE Borana (grantee)	NA	Yabello
42 - 146	CARE Borana (grantee)	NA	Yabello
42 - 147	CARE Borana (grantee)	NA	Yabello
42 - 153	CARE Borana (grantee)	NA	Yabello
42 - 150	CARE Awash (grantee)	NA	Awash 7 Killo
42 - 148	AFD (sub-grantee)	CARE - ENABLE - No. 006	Bule Hora
42 - 149	AFD (sub-grantee)	CARE - ENABLE - No. 006	Dugda Dawa
42 - 151	FARM Africa (sub-grantee)	CARE - ENABLE - No. 004	Dali Faghe
42 - 152	FARM Africa (sub-grantee)	CARE - ENABLE - No. 004	Dali Faghe

In addition to the vehicles, the CU and partners procured and employed various types of office furniture, supplies, and facilities, including IT and communication materials, in order to effectively and efficiently implement project activities to enable the achievement of overall project objectives. The inputs were of both fixed and non-fixed nature (please refer to Annex # 2 for more detailed information). There were some delays in procurement of project inputs due to the recent government ruling of prohibiting VAT exemptions at the vendor source through a letter of exemption. However, through collaboration between USAID and CARE, a procurement pipeline outlining remaining activities in the program and associated VAT costs, was sent to USAID for confirmation while CARE agreed to cover these VAT expenses in the short term to allow for the completion of project activities. USAID was responsible for negotiating an agreement with the Government.. As of this report, CARE is still awaiting the decision on partner reimbursement and the procedure for the recovery of CARE VAT expenditures.

At the end of the sub-grant agreement, fixed assets under the custody of all partners were collected and pooled in the CARE Ethiopia compound for USAID approval of disposition as per the original disposition plan.

9.4. Management of Accounting and Finances

All partners implemented their respective financial management responsibilities from their Addis Ababa Head Offices, with the exception of APDA, which has its Head Office at field level in Logia. Field/Project Offices provided detailed accounts and related financial documents on a monthly basis. Main grant management was conducted by the Senior Financial Analyst in the CARE CU.

A Summary of the financial plan and accomplishments will be attached on a separate pager. The total budget allocated for the PLI/ENABLE project was US\$4,855,000.00, out of which US\$1,593,000.00 was for year three (cost extension US\$955,000.00 and non-cost extension US\$638,000), and US\$150,000 secured from OFDA. Of the total budget allocated for the PLI/ENABLE project, about US\$4,738,321.56 or 98% was actually spent. (The final financial report (i.e. the SF 269) will be prepared and submitted by CARE USA at the end of the quarter (December 2008). Therefore, the SF 269 will be sent before the end of January 2009 to USAID. The final expenditures reported may differ slightly from what is stated here within due to NICRA adjustments.)

At the beginning of the project vehicles that worth US\$150,000 purchased and provided to CE by USAID the budget of which is not considered here. Refer the table below for more detail).

The amount earmarked for the purchase of supplies including office equipment, rental of offices, office supplies, communication, utilities, car hire, etc, was US\$367,230.00 or 7.6% of the total project cost and out of this US\$381,999.75 was utilized. Program delivery cost including activity costs, technical assistance/consultants, monitoring and evaluation, institutional capacity building, learning and staff development represented US\$984,263.00 or 20.3% of total project budget and US\$1,074,393.27 was spent. The share of contractual/sub grants out of the total project budget was US\$1,550,929.00 or 31.9% and US\$1,457,785.59 was utilized.

The relatively higher burn rate for vehicle running cost was associated to high increase in fuel, spare part and maintenance costs over the reporting period. Similarly the increased expenditure in activity costs was related to the allowable 10% budget reshuffle to emergency responses. In the reporting period there has been three emergency response operations one in Afar and two in Borana.

The project also encountered high market price for consultancy works which was not the case during project design/budget planning. This has contributed for increased expenditure for activities implemented through consultant hiring.

All budget reshuffles had been done in accordance with the allowable 10% budget shift from a line item to the other. Overall expenditure is also satisfactory-98%.

Table 34: PLI/ENABLE Overall Expenditure and Burn Rates

BUDGET LINE ITEM	TOTAL PROJECT LIFE BUDGET (US\$)	Year One Expenditures (Oct,05- Sept,06) (US\$)	Year Two Expenditures (Oct,06- Sept,07) (US\$)	Year Three Expenditures (Oct,07- Sept,08) (US\$)	TOTAL Expenditures To date (US\$)	BALANCE (US\$)	Burn Rate
<i>Personnel/Staffing Plan</i>							
Personnel International	194,381.00	56,091.95	69,063.15	66,808.26	191,963.36	2,417.64	99%
Personnel National	719,498.00	173,469.65	236,003.45	267,936.43	677,409.53	42,088.47	94%
International Staffs Benefits	88,247.00	24,935.91	32,039.67	20,669.46	77,645.04	10,601.96	88%
International Staffs Allowances	100,775.00	36,135.31	38,136.73	31,824.33	106,096.37	-5,321.37	105%
National Staffs Benefit	231,316.00	59,017.34	73,805.06	91,182.98	224,005.38	7,310.62	97%
National Staffs Allowances	120,684.00	28,998.29	29,133.03	30,808.28	88,939.60	31,744.40	74%
Personnel/Staffing Plan Sub Total	1,454,901	378,648.45	478,181.09	509,229.74	1,366,059.28	88,841.72	93.9%

<i>Travel</i>							
International per diem	22,651.00	3,753.67	6,005.50	3,639.57	13,398.74	9,252.26	59%
In-Country Travel	123,236.00	29,452.44	46,426.70	48,368.66	124,247.80	-1,011.80	101%
Travel Sub Total	145,887.00	33,206.11	52,432.20	52,008.23	137,646.54	8,240.46	94%
<i>Equipment With Unit Cost \$5,000 or more</i>	Vehicles that worth 150,000 USD had been purchased and provided to CE by USAID the budget of which is not considered here						
<i>Supplies & Equipment With Unit Cost LESS THAN \$5,000</i>							
Equipment & Furniture (Unit Value < \$5,000)	47,765.00	15,224.00	23,939.56	3,349.73	42,513.29	5,251.71	89%
Office Administration	159,681.00	41,599.00	53,053.04	55,293.49	149,945.53	9,735.47	94%
Vehicle Running Costs	159,784.00	45,409.57	76,231.48	66,522.21	188,163.26	-28,379.26	118%
Supplies Sub Total	367,230.00	102,232.57	153,224.08	125,165.43	380,622.08	-13,392.08	104%
<i>Contractual/Sub grants</i>	1,550,929.00	198,165.62	754,620.84	504,999.13	1,457,785.59	93,143.41	94%

<i>Other Direct Costs</i>							
Activity Costs	786,437.00	188,865.00	269,611.17	372,537.98	831,014.15	-44,577.15	106%
Technical Assistance (STTA) Consultants	68,265.00	2,137.13	27,350.00	47,772.77	77,259.90	-8,994.90	113%
Monitoring and Evaluation	36,466.00	15,670.00	3,796.00	34,171.49	53,637.49	-17,171.49	147%
Institutional Capacity Building	50,250.00	0.00	27,000.00	29,875.55	56,875.55	-6,625.55	113%
Learning and staff development	42,845.00	4,753.00	19,204.00	31,649.18	55,606.18	-12,761.18	130%
Other Direct Costs Sub Total	984,263.00	211,425.13	346,961.17	516,006.97	1,074,393.27	-90,130.27	109%
Sub Total	4,503,210.00	923,677.88	1,785,419.38	1,707,409.50	4,416,506.76	86,703.24	98%
ICR	351,790.00	72,324.11	139,332.66	107,043.70	318,700.47	33,089.53	91%
Total	4,855,000.00	996,001.99	1,924,752.04	1,814,453.20	4,735,207.23	119,792.77	98%

9.5. Monitoring & Evaluation and Reporting

As a way to track project performance, the PLI/ENABLE partners organized and implemented various training and capacity building events over the project span. These events helped ENABLE partners to make timely management decisions in order to rectify various concerns that emanated from the changing project context (via regular and frequent monitoring and review). These activities also facilitated information and experience sharing (via consistent reporting), and enhanced learning among implementing partners and stakeholders in general (via evaluations and PIAs).

In the middle of the project period, a new partnership was developed with Oxfam Canada to harmonize Drought Cycle Management approaches and develop contingency plans across PLI/ENABLE operational areas to incorporate the “Asset Based Community Development” approach. In addition, during project’s third year, an internal review was conducted on CARE Ethiopia’s Pastoral Unit and key recommendations were proposed to enhance program quality. In response to these recommendations, an action plan was developed by the CU to address concerns with subsequent follow-up action.

9.5.1. Baseline Survey

In April 2006, the CU conducted ‘baseline survey’ in the consortium’s operational areas in Afar and Oromiya Regions. The survey covered a large geographic area and included over 723 households in Afar Region and 464 households in Oromiya Region. This large sample size helped to ensure the validity and reliability of the data, and thus the endorsed the value of the Coping Strategy Index, the Livelihood Strategy Index, the Knowledge Attitude Practice Index and the household economic findings. The survey accomplished two objectives: 1) the establishment of benchmark information for the PLI/ENABLE project impact and effectiveness level indicators and performance targets for monitoring and evaluation; and 2) the collection of general information on ecology, common property resource management, food/livelihood security and household economies. Both objective outputs can be used to inform future programs and share with other actors and agencies. After the draft report of the survey was finalized, a public debriefing was held, after which a finalized document was shared with PLI partners and other interested parties.

9.5.2. Participatory Impact Assessment

PIAs were conducted both Afar and Borana operational areas (2006 and 2008 in Borana and in 2007 in Afar). The objective was to assess the impact of the drought on livestock based livelihoods and the impact of the emergency response interventions, with a particular focus on pastoralist women. The 2006 assessment also aimed to analyze how income generated from the slaughter de-stocking activities helped communities to cope with the drought, and maintain or rebuild

assets. Furthermore, the assessments also emphasized the possible ways to improve interventions for future emergency responses.

9.5.3. Branding

CARE Ethiopia and its PLI consortium partners branded the major physical structures they established, and other relevant project outputs, through the support of USAID. This branding includes renovated water sources, rangeland structures, survey reports and other project documents.

9.5.4. Reporting (Monthly, Quarterly, Annual and Terminal)

All partners collected and consolidated field level monitoring data, which they shared with the CU and other stakeholders on monthly, quarterly, and annual basis. These reports also included financial expenditure data. At the end of the contract agreement, all partners submitted their comprehensive terminal reports.

9.5.5. Quarterly Monitoring Field Visits

At the end of every reporting quarter, the CU conducted joint monitoring visits to the field with the Finance Unit and Afar and Borana regional partners, in all of CARE's operational Woredas. The objective of the monitoring visits was to cross reference CU paper reports with the field office reports. Over the course of the monitoring visits, various recommendations and suggestions were provided to partners and stakeholders in a manner that fostered learning and reflective practices rather than in an "audit" style manner.

9.5.6. Final Evaluation

The pastoral coordination unit hired consultants to conduct a final evaluation of the PLI/ENABLE project across all partners' operational districts. The final evaluation will measure the accomplishment of the objectives by using tools and methodologies implemented during the baseline survey. In addition, the result of the final evaluation will identify sustainability issues, efficiency and effectiveness ratings, appropriateness of the interventions, and propose recommendations for future program design. The final findings were expected to be presented to CARE and partners around mid-October, 2008. The government has also planned to carry out its own final evaluation of the PLI/ENABLE project. The final evaluation findings are being finalized and should be available by mid-November 2008.s.

XI. Sustainability and Phase out Strategy

Over the 3 year span, PLI/ENABLE project implemented a number of techniques to increase the participation of all project stakeholders.

10.1. Launching Workshops

Various launching workshops were conducted at the regional and zonal levels in both Borana and Afar Regions and the members of partner organizations, technical partners, government line bureaus, and community members from respective intervention areas participated. The planned activities of the project were discussed in detail. The workshops placed emphasis on stakeholder analysis in order to ensure full participation in the process. CARE and partner NGOs in both Afar and Borana areas conducted orientations as well as learning visits. Moreover, PLI/ENABLE sensitization activities were conducted by the Pastoralist Forum of Ethiopia during the 8th Ethiopian Pastoralist Day and with the establishment of the Oromiya Elders Council.

10.2. Signing of Agreements

Project agreements signed between implementing NGOs and various relevant government bureaus of the Oromiya and Afar National Regional States. In addition, sub-grant agreements were also signed between CARE Ethiopia and partners of the PLI/ENABLE program. Partners also signed agreements with district levels to facilitate the participation of government in the implementation of project activities at the beginning of the project. CARE and partners maintained good working relations with Line Departments throughout the three year project implementation period.

10.3. Training and Education

To enhance the capacity of PLI/ENABLE project staff on gender issues and gender mainstreaming practices, SOS Sahel provided a comprehensive training package to PLI/ENABLE partners on gender and participatory resource mapping in Borana and Afar. The following trainings, workshops, and meetings were held by project staff and partners at various times during the project as a part of general human development and the project's phase-out strategy:

- Training on gender and participatory resource mapping
- Training on participatory impact assessment (PIA)
- Training on conflict sensitivity, management and resolution
- Regional pastoral gathering
- Training on scientific report writing skill
- Training on rangeland management
- Nine Regional PLI Technical Coordination Meetings
- Monthly PLI-ENABLE Technical Coordination Meetings
- PLI-ENABLE Coordination Meeting
- Progress review and annual planning workshops
- PLI Program Wide Technical Coordination Meeting organized to identify best-practices and lessons learned
- Leading personal, leadership, programmatic and organizational performance for success

- Competency Based People Management Training
- Review of income generation activity
- Contingency Planning Workshops in Yabello and Adama
- Market Chain Value Added Study Report organized by ACDI/VOCA
- Rangeland ecology and management organized by USAID in collaboration with USFS
- IGA Selection, Planning, Management, and Training, May 7-11, 2007
- Mobile de-stocking
- Cross learning visit to South Omo pastoral area to learn pastoral development approaches in South Omo
- PLI Lessons Bazaar
- IGA harmonization
- Conflict management and peace building training

To narrow the knowledge gap among implementing agencies, a three-day orientation was held by CARE Addis for geographic and technical partners on issues of grant management, performance monitoring, reporting, proper advance requisitions, and compliance to USAID policy. Issues of sustainability and phase-out strategies were taken in to account during the planning stage of the project. The phase-out strategies that were developed during the project planning stage as well as other strategies that were incorporated at a later date are summarized as follows:

- Implementation of target PA selection, establishment and facilitation of trainings, provision of seed funds up to certification.
- Conduct regular joint supervision and follow-up until to project termination.
- Facilitation of cross visits for experience sharing and linking with central markets.
- Identification of knowledge gaps for line departments on IGA selection, planning and management in order for the training to be provided.
- Capacity building: Each cooperative to construct their own offices through the provision of corrugated sheets of iron and nails, and in return, cooperative members to contribute other local materials to construct their offices.
- Regular joint supervision of the trained CAHWs.
- Linking with Private Veterinary Practitioner (PVP) for a sustainable drug supply .
- Participatory selection of water sites for rehabilitation.
- Organizing, training and supporting of water management committees and motor care takers.
 - Involvement of the concerned line departments during training times.
 - Provision of refresher trainings for early warning committee on DCM and to link them with government line department for proper reporting mechanisms.
 - Appropriate line department were invited and participated on EW and DCM training.
 - Involvement of relevant line department experts and selected PAs in the establishment of contingency plan documents.

SOS Sahel's phase-out strategy was based on supporting geographical partners to increase gender sensitivity within their own phase-out strategies, and ensuring dissemination of results from research and action-research activities. Funding from PLI finished at the end of March 2008, and the phase-out strategy was designed for this time. Furthermore, the SOS Sahel Gender and Pastoralism Project is continuing interventions in Borana, through funding from Oxfam Canada with a focus on value chain development of rangeland products. Field staff ensured that as much information and guidance as possible were provided up until the closure of the project. The project involved Federal, Regional and Local Governments in its activities including training and inclusion on research teams.

XII. Annexes

Annex-1: PLI/ENABLE TERMINAL REPORT - PHYSICAL (Three Years Total)

Pastoral Livelihood Initiative Enabling Afar and Borana Livelihood Efforts (PLI ENABLE) Terminal Report - Physical, Years I, II, & III							
	Format:	Physical					
	Project Title:	Pastoral Livelihood Initiative Enabling Afar and Borana Livelihood Efforts (PLI ENABLE)					
	Name of Implementing Agency:	CARE Consortium					
	Project Location:	Oromia and Afar Regional States					
	Project Beneficiaries:	638,448					
	Fiscal Year:	2009					
	Project Period:	October 2005-September 2008					
	Project Code:	ETH 069/070 ET 468					
	Total Project Budget:	5,500,000USD					
	Total Budget Utilized in Three Years:	4,885,207.23					
	Reporting Period	October 2005-September 2008					
	Donor (s):	USAID					
						Authorized person for submission Position: Program Director/ACD Signature: _____ Date: November 2008	
S/N	Detailed Activities by Component	Unit	Project Life Target	Project Accomplishment		Deviation	Remark/all shaded are exclusively third year activities
				Qty	%		
A	Program management						
1	Staff Placement and Office Set up						
1.1	Hire, orient and locate staffs with particular focus on gender awareness						CARE, AFD, FARM Africa, APDA, CRISP, SOS and PFE
1.2	Procurement of necessary materials including vehicle						CARE, AFD, FARM Africa, APDA
1.3	Offices set up, upgrading, equipping and furnishing						CARE, AFD, FARM Africa, APDA

2	Project Launching						
2.1	Sign Agreements with Regions and MOU with Woredas	MOU	2	4	200.00	2	CARE, two separate PLI funding (the first two years and year three)
2.2	Conduct ENABLE project launching/inception workshop (Regions, Zones)	Session	8	8	100.00	0	CARE
2.3	Refine Detailed Implementation Plan with partners	Session	2	4	200.00	2	CARE, two separate PLI funding
2.4	Orientation/learning visits to project sites with partners	Visit	2	4	200.00	2	CARE, two separate PLI funding
3	Sub grant management						
3.1	Sign sub-grant agreement with partners	No.	6	12	200.00	6	CARE, two separate PLI funding
3.2	Conduct grant management workshop with partners	Session	2	4	200.00	2	CARE, two separate PLI funding
4	Monitoring and Evaluation						
4.1	Perform management planning and progress review meeting with CARE consortium	Session	4	10	250.00	6	CARE, two separate PLI funding
4.2	Consensus building with Region and donor for baseline assessment	Session	1	2	200.00	1	CARE, two separate PLI funding
4.3	Contextualize livelihood resiliency indicators, refine performance monitoring indicators and targets (gender focus) and monitoring/evaluation plan	Session	2	4	200.00	2	CARE, SOS Sahel, two separate PLI funding
4.4	Conduct annual review	Review	1	3	300.00	2	CARE, two separate PLI funding
4.5	Conduct end of project evaluation	Assessment	1	1	100.00	0	CARE
B	Detailed Activities by Components						
Goal	Support pastoralists to improve household livelihood security and maintain assets during drought cycles						
SO 1	Borana and Afar Pastoralist households' have Improved Resilience to Predictable Emergencies						
IR 1.1	Increased Marketing of Livestock and Livestock By-products by Households						
1.1.1	Conduct market surveys of bottlenecks and entry points in Borana and Afar/Kereyou	Market	10	10	100.00	0	PARIMA
1.1.2	Network households and communities to primary markets	LMG	10	8	80.00	-2	FARM Africa
1.1.3	Establish stock routes to link households to primary market	Trekking route	1	1	100.00	0	CARE Borana
1.1.4	Establish and link LMGs to primary markets	Group	10	11	110.00	1	3 FARM Africa, 3 AFD and 3 CARE Awash,2 APDA
1.1.5	Provide support of fund for LMGs	Group	12	12	100.00	0	3 FARM Africa,3 CARE Awash,6 AFD
1.1.6	Train board members of LMGs in business management	Person	96	85	88.54	-11	30 AFD and 41 CARE Awash, 14

							FARM Africa
1.1.7	Provide training to LMGs for emergency marketing	Person	300	345	115.00	45	90 AFD, 24 by CARE Awash, and 160 CARE Borana, 71 FARM Africa
1.1.8	Train livestock marketing groups in emergency marketing, slaughter mechanisms, restocking principles and dried meat preparation	Person	190	225	118.42	35	72 by CARE Awash and COOPI involved, 196 by FARM Africa,
1.1.9	Organize cross-visit for livestock marketing groups	Person	120	94	78.33	-26	50 by AFD, 38 by CARE Awash & 6 by FARM Africa
1.1.10	Support early off-take at primary markets during emergencies	Market information	40	87	217.50	47	CARE Borana
1.1.11	Support early off-take at primary markets during emergencies	Person	2,420	1,940	80.17	-480	1,260 men and 680 women attendants
1.1.12	Re-stock resource poor households after emergencies	Household	1,773	1,707	96.28	-66	1,077 by CARE Borana, 171 by CARE Awash and 459 by APDA
1.1.13	Assess impact of livestock marketing groups	Assessment	2	2	100.00	0	Research findings disseminated
1.1.14	Involve livestock marketing groups/cooperatives in pilot fattening	Group/cooperative	15	5	33.33	-10	2 CARE Awash , 3 FARM Africa
IR 1.2	Increased Use of Veterinary Services						
1.2.1	Provide training to new and existing CAHWs on animal health care	Person	303	556	183.50	253	108 AFD, 115 APDA, 152 CARE Awash, 115 FARM Africa, 57 CARE Borana
1.2.2	Provide start-up funds to new CAHWs	Person	115	145	126.09	30	38 AFD, 20 APDA, 44 CARE Awash and 24 FARM Africa
1.2.3	Provide training to CAHWs on business management & record keeping	Person	0	64	0.00	64	45 by CARE Awash and 9 by FARM Africa and 10 AFD
1.2.4	Support businesses/CAHWs cooperatives with seed funding to supply CAHWs	Pharmacy	5	10	200.00	5	2 FARM Africa, and 2 CARE Awash , 2 AFD and 4 CARE Borana
1.2.5	Train new and existing CAHWs in pest and pesticide management	Person	72	69	95.83	-3	49 FARM and 20 APDA
1.2.6	Provide TOT training on camel disease diagnosis, control and prevention for veterinary professionals	Person	20	23	115.00	3	FARM Africa
1.2.7	Provide training on camel disease diagnosis, control and prevention for CAHWs and lead pastoralists	Person	106	105	99.06	-1	45 CAHWS by FARM Africa, 60 (40 CAHWS and 20 lead pastoralists) by APDA
1.2.8	Train CAHWs on camel husbandry and health management	CAHW	51	49	96.08	-2	FARM Africa
1.2.9	Assess gender issue/impact of CAHWs	Assessment	2	2	100.00	0	
1.2.10	Provide new CAHWs with start-up kits and equipment	CAHW	119	95	79.83	-24	16 CARE Awash, 20 AFD, 15 FARM, 44 CARE Awash

1.2.11	Strengthen public-private partnership in animal health delivery	PVT Vet	4	3	75.00	-1	1 FARM Africa, 1 CARE Awash and 1 AFD
1.2.12	Support vaccination campaigns	Campaign	6	7	116.67	1	CARE Awash, CARE Borana , AFD, FARM Africa
IR 1.3	Improved Access to Water Resources						
1.3.1	Identify water points for rehabilitation	Water point	0	89	0.00	89	In 16 Woredas of APDA, AFD, CARE Awash CARE Borana PLI/ENABLE operational areas
1.3.2	Rehabilitate existing water sources	Water point	64	68	106.25	4	5 AFD, 26 (Traditional Wells and cistern) CARE Borana, 20 CARE Awash, 16 APDA(<i>Birkats</i>), 1 FARM Africa
1.3.3	Train water management committees	WATSAN member	362	346	95.58	-16	182 CARE Borana, 112 APDA, 140 CARE Awash, 35AFD
1.3.4	Train and support masons in water source maintenance	Person	150	171	114.00	21	62 CARE Borana and 105 CARE Awash, 4 AFD
1.3.5	Assist in assessment of water resource	Assessment	2	2	100.00	0	Research results disseminated
1.3.6	Assess gender issue/impact of water access and management	Assessment	5	5	100.00	0	SOS Sahel
1.3.7	Conduct participatory natural resource mapping (assist assessment of water resource)	Training	2	1	50.00	-1	SOS Sahel
IR 1.4	Improved Management of Community Rangelands						
1.4.1	Establish cooperatives on Prosopis management	No.		4	0.00	4	FARM Africa
1.4.2	Rehabilitate community rangelands	Hectare	405	609.85	150.58	204.85	419.5 CARE Borana, 45.1 PARIMA , 117.75 by FARM Africa, 22 APDA and 33.5 by CARE Awash
1.4.3	Train people in rangeland rehabilitation	Person	315	352	111.75	37	65 APDA, 94 CARE Awash, 49 FARM Africa, 80 CARE Borana
1.4.4	Provide people/communities with rangeland rehabilitation equipment	Site	46	46	100.00	0	11 sites of CARE Borana 9 PARIMA and 8 sites by APDA, 18 CARE Awash,
1.4.5	Provide communities with funds for rehabilitation	Site	30	22	73.33	-8	19 CARE Borana, 3 FRAM Africa
1.4.6	Train communities in labor saving techniques, management and storage of livestock forage and feed	Person	287	355	123.69	68	140 CARE Awash, 95 CARE Borana, 120 FARM Africa

1.4.7	Provide training and support with equipment for haymaking	Person	600	879	146.50	279	535 by CARE Borana, 55 by PARIMA, 60 by FARM Africa, 289 CARE Awash
1.4.8	Provide training on tree resource management	Person	70	70	100.00	0	40 by APDA, 30 by FARM Africa
1.4.9	Identify communities that need conflict interventions	PA	26	19	73.08	-7	CARE Borana
1.4.10	Conduct peace dialogues to resolve resource based conflicts	Conference	4	4	100.00	0	110 people in Borana and 60 people in Awash
1.4.11	Provide training in conflict management	Person	110	88	80.00	-22	CARE Awash
1.4.12	Assist in training of community members in rangeland management to ensure gender sensitivity	Session	1	1	100.00	0	Guideline developed by SOS Sahel
1.4.13	Conduct action research on hay making with communities	Group	2	2	100.00	0	CARE Awash
1.4.14	Assess gender issues/impacts of rangeland management program	Assessment	2	2	100.00	0	SOS Sahel
1.4.15	Train people in tree management	Person	40	40	100.00	0	APDA
1.4.16	Advocate and support the development of Prosopis management and regulation	Workshop	1	1	100.00	0	FARM Africa
1.4.17	Organize Prosopis management-stakeholders harmonization workshop	Workshop	1	1	100.00	0	FARM Africa (45 Persons attended the workshop)
1.4.18	Promote prescribed fire management	Guideline	1	1	100.00	0	PARIMA
1.4.19	Introduce improved /alternative Prosopis pod uses	Group	2	2	100.00	0	FARM Africa
1.4.20	Support the development of Prosopis management and regulation	Document	1	1	100.00	0	PARIMA
IR 1.5	Peaceful Resource Sharing Mechanisms Enhanced						
1.5.1	Undertake conflict analysis in Afar and Oromia Regions	Assessment	2	2	100.00	0	Two regional assessments conducted
1.5.2	Provide training to government staffs in peace building and conflict management	Person	40	64	160.00	24	Two regional training (Afar and Oromia)
1.5.3	Organize regional peace fora between contending groups	Event	4	3	75.00	-1	CARE Borana and CARE Awash
IR 1.6	Increased Income Generation by Women						
1.6.1	Strengthen/establish and fund women's savings and credit groups/associations	Group	61	66	108.20	5	AFD 6, FARM Africa 10, APDA 5 and CARE Awash 7, 5 PARIMA, 13 CARE Borana
1.6.2	Provide training to women's savings and credit groups/associations	Group member	345	404	117.10	59	39 FARM Africa, 20 APDA, 285 CARE Awash, 9 AFD

1.6.3	Provide training to women in business management	Group member	450	345	76.67	-105	CARE Awash 66, CARE Borana 148, AFD 42, 69 FARM and APDA 20.
1.6.4	Provide training to women in animal products processing	Group member	320	280	87.50	-40	CARE Borana 57, FARM Africa 21, CARE Awash 190, APDA 12
1.6.5	Conduct action research on credit and savings with groups	Group	15	5	33.33	-10	SOS Sahel with APDA
1.6.6	Conduct action research on livestock processing/marketing	Group	2	2	100.00	0	
1.6.7	Assess gender issues/impacts of income generation and credit/savings	Assessment	2	2	100.00	0	SOS Sahel
1.6.8	Conduct experience sharing for WSCG	Group	19	21	110.53	2	71AFD , 26 FARM and 41 CARE Awash, 35 CARE Borana persons participated
1.6.9	Train project staffs in IGA selection and planning	No.	20	17	85.00	-3	14 CARE Awash and 3 APDA
1.6.10	Provide basic processing equipments for trained women group	Churner	15	14	93.33	-1	CARE Borana
1.6.11	Provide Non-Formal Education for SCG members	No.	0	157	0.00	157	CARE Awash
1.6.12	Provide refresher training to women saving and credit groups/ associations	Person	100	81	81.00	-19	CARE Borana
1.6.13	Develop IGA seed money provision harmonization guideline	Guideline	1	1	100.00	0	CARE
1.6.14	Conduct Case Studies in Afar and Borana – on Natural Resource Management, Livelihoods & Income Generation, Economic, Social & Cultural Change	Document	1	1	100.00	0	SOS Sahel
SO 2	Local Capacity, Systems and Partnerships among Government and Local/Traditional Institutions that Support Pastoralist Livelihoods Resilience Strengthened						
IR 2.1	Improved Community Preparedness and Response to Drought-Related Warnings						
2.1.1	Conduct KAP assessments	Assessment	1	1	100.00	0	Borana
2.1.2	Provide training to communities on drought emergency responses and contingency planning	PA	81	173	213.58	92	103 CARE Borana, 70-CARE Awash
2.1.3	Link/network communities with key people needed to follow the response plan	PA	48	72	150.00	24	CARE Awash and CARE Borana
2.1.4	Provide training to communities on how to respond to drought emergency warnings	Person	193	417	216.06	224	CARE Borana
2.1.5	Assist in development & implementation of drought response plans	PA	30	15	50.00	-15	3 PAs CARE Awash, 6 PAs APDA, and 6 CARE Borana

2.1.6	Conduct gender sensitive action research on emergency and drought response with communities	Group	2	2	100.00	0	
2.1.7	Prepare message and posters/advocacy material on camel diseases and livestock market produced and disseminated to local communities and relevant stakeholders	No.	2,400	2,000	83.33	-400	PFE
2.1.8	Organize cross visits between Afar and Borana elders	Cross visit	3	3	100.00	0	PFE
2.1.9	Conduct GOs/NGOs/CSOs collaborative engagement meeting on DCM in both Afar and Borana	Participant	56	56	100.00	0	PFE (25 Afar + 31 Borana)
2.1.10	Prepare and disseminate messages and posters/ advocacy material on key pastoralist issues	No.	2	2	100.00	0	PFE
IR 2.2	Enhanced Local Government Capacity to Monitor and Respond to Drought-Related Shocks						
2.2.1	Develop woreda-community response plans	Woreda	14	14	100.00	0	5 CARE Borana, 3 APDA and 4 CARE Awash, 2 AFD
2.2.2	Provide training to government staffs on integrated drought management in pastoral development	Person	80	121	151.25	41	CARE Borana
2.2.3	Provide training to government staff on gender issues	Session	2	1	50.00	-1	
2.2.4	Assess gender issues/impacts of early warning components	Assessment	2	2	100.00	0	
2.2.5	Provide training to CBO leaders, local journalists, and woreda officials from Afar and Borana zone on disaster management and reporting techniques	No.	96	49	51.04	-47	PFE (22 CBO Borana + 27 Afar CBO)
2.2.6	Train government staffs at regional, Zonal and Woreda levels on risk management and Disaster Cycle Management (DCM)	Person	100	68	68.00	-32	37 CARE Borana, 6 AFD, 19 CARE Awash, 6 APDA,
2.2.7	Establish contingency funds at Woreda level	Woreda	14	14	100.00	0	5 CARE Borana, 3 AFD, 4 CARE Awash, 3 APDA
IR 2.3	Policy Makers are Informed of Local Level Drought Conditions and Best Practices Affecting Sustainable Pastoralist Livelihoods in the Afar and Oromia Regions						
2.3.1	Organize meetings with other PLI Program components to coordinate activities	Meeting	20	22	110.00	2	9 Regional and 1 Program Wide, 12 technical coordination meeting
2.3.2	Produce video and/or publication	Message	2	2	100.00	0	SOS Sahel
2.3.3	Organize PLI Lesson Bazaar	Event	1	1	100.00	0	Organized in Addis Ababa
2.3.4	Undertake women property right study	Study document	1	1	100.00	0	
2.3.5	Organize and participate in the Ethiopian Pastoralist Day	Event	3	3	100.00	0	PFE
2.3.6	Undertake and disseminate pastoral drop out study (Borana)	Study document	1	1	100.00	0	PLI/ENABLE coordination Unit

2.3.7	Develop training manuals (on Prosopis, CAHWs training manuals....	Document	6	17	283.33	11	
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Annex 2: PLI/ENABLE Performance Monitoring Plan

NO.	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline		FY 2006	FY 2007	Target for FY 2008	TOTAL (Year 1, 2 & 3)	Remark
			Year	Value					
Final Goal Support pastoralists to improve household livelihood security and maintain assets during drought cycles									
1	Achieved “improvement points” in the coping strategy index (CSI) of target pastoralist communities (see box below)	CSI	Afar	2006	115.2			115.2	
		CSI	Borana	2006	74.09			74.09	
		CSI	Guji	2006	117.2			117.2	
		CSI	Kereyou	2006	126.8			126.8	
2	Key behaviors for which Afar pastoralists practice the knowledge for the benefits of livelihood resiliency that contribute to improved drought preparedness and mitigation options	%	Afar	2006	15			30	
		%	Borana	2006	17			34	
		%	Guji	2006	11			22	
		%	Kereyou	2006	28			56	
SO 1 (Building Livelihood Resiliency) Borana and Afar pastoralist households’ have improved resilience to predictable emergencies									
1.1	Key behaviors that contribute to improved drought preparedness and mitigation options for which Afar pastoralists have awareness	%	Afar	2006	37			100	
		%	Borana	2006	67			100	
		%	Guji	2006	61			100	
		%	Kereyou	2006	95			100	
1.2	Key behaviors that contribute to improved drought	%	Afar	2006	100			100	

	preparedness and mitigation options for which Afar pastoralists have positive attitudes	%	Borana	2006	89			100		
		%	Guji	2006	100			100		
		%	Kereyou	2006	100			100		
1.3	# of communities with improved access to drought preparedness and mitigation assets (measured by a composite index reflecting water, range, animal health, livestock re/de-stocking safety nets)	LSI	Afar	2006	268.9			268.9		
		LSI	Borana	2006	134.8			134.8		
		LSI	Guji	2006	126.5			126.5		
		LSI	Kereyou	2006	286.5			286.5		
1.4	# of women CBOs (saving and self-help groups) who increased their contribution to household assets for livelihood protection and recovery	No.		2006	0			72		

Group I	Quantitative									
IR 1.1	Increased marketing of livestock and livestock by-products by households									
1.1.1	Animal de-stocked – slaughter	No.		2006		2,411	0	0	2,411	
		Birr		2006		162,480	0	0	162,480	
1.1.2	Animal re-stocked	No.		2006		1,100	1,537		17,067	
1.1.3	Pastoral HHs participated in re-stocking	No.		2006		110	154		1,707	
1.1.4	# of communities trained on emergency marketing, slaughtering mechanisms and re-stocking principles	Person		Male	2006	64	89		225	
				Female	2006	63	88			
1.1.5	Market systems (infrastructure built/constructed, livestock market information including traders/buyers)	Market route		2006		0	0	1	1	
IR 1.2	Increased use of veterinary services									
1.2.1	# of animals vaccinated	No.		2006		566,716	656,318		924,163	
1.2.2	# of animals treated	No.		2006		619,525	563,696		947,689	
1.2.3	# of CAHWs trained and operational	No.		2006		149	233		556	
IR 1.3	Improved access to water resources									
1.3.1	Water Points – established	No.		2006		1	0	0	1	
1.3.2	Water Points – rehabilitated	No.		2006		14	39		68	
IR 1.4	Improved management of community rangelands									
1.4.1	Rangeland rehabilitated	Hectare		2006		147.1	485		609.85	
1.4.2	# of communities taught labor saving techniques on harvesting, preparation and storage of livestock forage	Person		Male	2006	257	285		355	
				Female	2006	60	70			
1.4.3	Amount of feed provided	Tone		2006		308.1	200		588.6	
IR 1.5	Increased income generation by women									
1.5.1	Adoption of Improved Livestock Management Practices	No. HHs		2006						

1.5.2	Reported monthly sales of animal products	Head		2006						
1.5.3	# of women savings and credit groups/associations established	Group		2006		17	11			66
SO 2	(Improved Response to Drought Warnings) Local capacity, systems and partnerships among government and local/traditional institutions that support pastoralist livelihoods resilience strengthened									
2.1	Operational Community Level Early Warning System or Community EWS linkages	No.		2006						
2.2	Increased outreach of formal early warning systems as measured by the “density and connectedness” of regularly updated drought mitigation and preparedness plans (at all levels)	No.		2006						
2.3	# of pastoralist communities who are actively involved in influencing drought management policy and practice (e.g. generating best practices and feedback to systems and policy performance on the ground)	No.		2006						
IR 2.1	Improved community preparedness and response to drought-related warnings									
2.1.2	# of communities with drought preparedness and response plans	No.		2006						15
2.1.3	After a drought warning the percent change in weekly livestock sales at primary markets	% Head		2006						
IR 2.2	Enhanced government capacity to monitor and respond to drought-related shocks									
2.2.1	# of drought preparedness and response plans prepared by woreda governments	Drought Plan		2006						14
2.2.2	# of drought contingency funds established in Woredas	Contingency Fund		2006						14
2.2.3	After a drought warning the percentage of drought plan followed	No.		2006						
IR 2.3	Policy makers are informed of local level drought conditions and best practices affecting sustainable pastoralist livelihoods in the Afar and Oromia Regions									
2.3.1	Policy Reforms Changes. Automatic Triggers	No.		2006						
2.3.2	# and type of reports provided to the PLI Program	Report		2006		8	8			17

Group III									
1	Training conducted (as a major activity by topic)	No.	Male	2006		945	2,459	2,600	
			Female	2006		603			

Annex 3: PLI ENABLE Financial Report SF 269 (presented in a separate document)

SF 269 to be submitted by CARE USA Finance in January 2009.

Annex 4: PLI ENABLE Fixed Asset Inventory and Disposition Plan

CARE Ethiopia PLI Fixed Asset Inventory and Disposition Plan ETH 069/070 ET 468

S/N	Asset Description	Unit	Qty	Asset Code#	Donor	Serial #	Unit Purchase Price		Total Cost	Custodian Name	Status	Location	Disposition Plan
							Birr	USD					
1	Toyota- 42-190	Pcs	1	CADD - VHC0 01-0038	USAID	JTDDBR23E9 60241162/ Engin No.# 2486182				Andrew Halassy	Good	CARE Addis	To be designated to new Pastoral Coordinator
2	Toyota Land Cruiser, Hardtop, Diesel - 6 - seater 42-336	Pcs	1		USAID	JTERB1J20-0032381/Engin No.# 1HZ-0510604				APDA (sub-grantee)	Fair	Parked at CARE Addis	To be designated to PSNP program
3	Toyota Land Cruiser, Hardtop, Diesel - 6 - seater 42-191	Pcs	1		USAID	JTERBIJ500 030821/ Engin No # 1HZ-0510649	242,364.36		242,364.36	AFD (sub-grantee)	Good	Parked at CARE Addis	ELMT/ELSE Program use interim/ future USAID programs
4	Toyota Land Cruiser, Hardtop, Diesel - 6 - seater 42-069	Pcs	1	CBOR - VHC0 01-0008	USAID	JTERB71J50 -0030902/ Engin No# 1NZ-0501446				Belachew Deneke	Good	CARE Borena	ELSE Program use interim/ future USAID programs

5	Toyota Land Cruiser, Hardtop, Diesel – 6 – seater 42-192	pcs	1	AW-03-01-009	USAID	J200030821/ Engin no # 1HZ-0500853				Dereje Girma	Good	CARE Awash	ELSE Program use interim/ future USAID programs
6	Suzuki Motor Bicycle	pcs	1	AW-03-03-014	USAID	Chansis # TTEGBLJ 20 003238				Seid Mohamed	Good	CARE Awash	Transfer to PSNP Program
7	Suzuki Motorcycle w/out accceries	Pcs	1	CBOR - VHC0 03-0001	USAID	JSISG12A35 2101362				Belachew Deneke	Good	CARE Borena	ELSE Program use interim/ future USAID programs
8	Suzuki Motorcycle w/out accessories	Pcs	1	CBOR - VHC0 03-0002	USAID	JSISG12A35 2101360				Tesfaye Yame	Good	CARE Borana	ELSE Program use interim/ future USAID programs
9	Suzuki Motorcycle w/out accessories	Pcs	1	CBOR - VHC0 03-0003	USAID	JSISG12A25 2101367				Gelma Gayo	Good	CARE Borana	ELSE Program use interim/ future USAID programs
10	Suzuki Motorcycle w/out accessories	Pcs	1	CBOR - VHC0 03-0004	USAID	JSISJ12A752 101364				Halake Jateni	Good	CARE Borana	ELSE Program use interim/ future USAID programs
11	Suzuki Motorcycle w/out accessories 42-151/ 42-152	Pcs	2		USAID	JSISG12A45 2101371/JSI SG12A65210 1372/ Engine no # TS 1852- 172180/ TS 1852-172179				Farm Africa	Fair	Parked at CARE Awash	To be retained by Partner
12	Suzuki Motorcycle w/out accessories 42-148/42-149	Pcs	2		USAID	JSISG12A05 2101366/JSI SG12A20521 01370/ Engine no #: TS1852- 172181/ TS 1852-172185	29,100.00		58,200	AFD (sub-grantee)	Fair	Parked at CARE Borana	To be retained by Partner
13	Double Pedestal Office Table	pcs	1	AW-04-01-038	USAID	T.S 1500	1800	183.67	183.67	Dr Amanuel	Good	CARE Awash	Retain for USAID Programs Awash

14	Managerial Chair	pcs	1	AW-04-02-046	USAID		1800	183.67	183.67	Dr Amanuel	Good	CARE Awash	Retain for USAID Programs Awash
15	Toshiba Lap Top computer	pcs	1	AW-05-06-018	USAID		14500	1479.59	1479.59	Dr Amanuel	Good	CARE Awash	Retain for USAID Programs Awash
16	Sony Cyber Shot Digital Camera	pcs	1	AW-06-08-002	USAID	7.2Mp	8500	867.35	867.35	Dr Amanuel	Good	CARE Awash	Retain for USAID Programs Awash
17	UPS	Pcs	1	AW-06-13-002	USAID		4600	469.39	469.39	Yadessa Lenjisa	Good	CARE Awash	Retain for USAID Programs Awash
18	Spring mattress	Pcs	1	CADD HHHF0 04-0006	USAID		1350	176.09	176.09	Store	Good	CARE Addis	To be designated to new Pastoral Coordinator
19	Mattress	pcs	1	CADD - HHHF0 04-0007	USAID		1479.8	151.00	151.00	Store	Good	CARE Addis	To be designated to new Pastoral Coordinator
20	Washer dryer	Pcs	1	CADD - HHHF0 05-0002	USAID		10329.2	1,054.00	1054.00	Andrew Halassy	Good	CARE Addis	Retain for Pastoral Coordinator
21	Bed side dower	Pcs	1	CADD - HHHF0 12-0011	USAID		319.99	32.65	32.65	Andrew Halassy	Good	CARE Addis	Retain for Pastoral Coordinator
22	Desk top computer	Pcs	1	CADD - OFE00 5-0005	USAID		12444.138	1,269.81	1269.81	Jemal Keyar Salia	Good	CARE Addis	Retain in Pastoral Unit Finance
23	Laptop computer	pcs	1	CADD - OFE00 5-0105	USAID		14,347.83	1,464.06	1464.06	Abebayehu Haile	lost	CARE Addis	Stolen
24	Desk top computer 80GB	Pcs	1	CADD - OFE00 5-0137	USAID		12245.002	1,249.49	1249.49	Genet Abebaw	Good	CARE Addis	Retain for Pastoral Unit
25	Lap top computer	pcs	1	CADD -	USAID		18546.72932	1,892.52	1892.52	Andrew Halassy	Good	CARE Addis	Retain for Pastoral Coordinator

				OFE00 5-0143									
26	Laptop computer	pcs	1	CADD - OFE00 5-0147	USAID		28331.8	2891	2891.00	Kedir Musema Hamza	Good	CARE Addis	Retain for Pastoral M&E Advisor
27	Laser jet printer	Pcs	1	CADD - OFE00 6-0031	USAID	HP 4250/CNH XH54632	12300	1436.92	1436.92	Genet Abebaw	Good	CARE Addis	Retain for Pastoral Unit
28	Nokia Mobile	pcs	1	CADD - OFE00 8-0022	USAID		2850	290.82	290.82	Andrew Halassy	Good	CARE Addis	Retain for Pastoral Coordinator
29	Cisco Catalyst 2950 G 24 port switch	Pcs	1	CADD - OFE00 9-0006	USAID		1597.106	162.97	162.97	Biftu Kuma Edea	Good	CARE Addis	Installed in Country Office IT system
30	Cisco Catalyst 2950 G 48 port switch	Pcs	1	CADD - OFE00 9-0007	USAID		2077.894	212.030	212.03	Biftu Kuma Edea	Good	CARE Addis	Installed in Country Office IT system
31	Cisco Catalyst 3550 switch	Pcs	1	CADD - OFE00 9-0008	USAID		4688.222	478.39	478.39	Biftu Kuma Edea	Good	CARE Addis	Installed in Country Office IT system
32	Cisco PIX 515E firewall	Pcs	1	CADD - OFE00 9-0009	USAID		4859.918	495.91	495.91	Biftu Kuma Edea	Good	CARE Addis	Installed in Country Office IT system
33	Cisco Catalyst 2950 G 48 port switch	Pcs	1	CADD - OFE00 9-0010	USAID		2077.894	212.03	212.03	Biftu Kuma Edea	Good	CARE Addis	Installed in Country Office IT system
34	Cisco Catalyst 2950 G 48 port switch	Pcs	1	CADD - OFE00 9-0011	USAID		2077.894	212.03	212.03	Biftu Kuma Edea	Good	CARE Addis	Installed in Country Office IT system
35	Cisco Catalyst 2950 G 24 port switch	Pcs	1	CADD - OFE00	USAID		1597.106	162.97	162.97	Biftu Kuma Edea	Good	CARE Addis	Installed in Country Office IT system

				9-0012									
36	Swivel chair	Pcs	1	CADD - OFF00 2-0218	USAID	2778.85	283.56	283.56	Abebayehu Haile	Good	CARE Addis	Retain for Pastoral Unit	
37	Swivel chair	Pcs	1	CADD - OFF00 2-0220	USAID	1301.832	132.84	132.84	Jemal Keyar Salia	Good	CARE Addis	Retain for Pastoral Unit	
38	Filling cabinet	pcs	1	CADD - OFF00 6-0060	USAID	2298.00	268.56	268.56	Jemal Keyar Salia	Good	CARE Addis	Retain for Pastoral Unit	
39	Small Mobile pedestal with 3 drawer	pcs	1	CADD - OFF00 6-0068	USAID	1214.612	123.94	123.94	Jemal Keyar Salia	Good	CARE Addis	Retain for Pastoral Unit	
40	Imported H.Q book shelf	pcs	1	CADD - OFF00 7-0039	USAID	1854.65	189.25	189.25	Andrew Halassy	Good	CARE Addis	Retain for Pastoral Unit	
41	Imported HQ book shelf	pcs	1	CADD - OFF00 7-0057	USAID	1854.65	189.25	189.25	Jemal Keyar Salia	Good	CARE Addis	Retain for Pastoral Unit	
42	Notice board	pcs	1	CADD - OFF00 9-0011	USAID	862.5	100.76	100.76	Kedir Musema Hamza	Good	CARE Addis	Retain for Pastoral Unit	
43	Sony digital camera P-200	Pcs	1	CADD - OTF00 4-0010	USAID	6470.94	660.30	660.30	Andrew Halassy	Good	CARE Addis	Retain for Pastoral Unit	
44	Heater	pcs	1	CADD - OTF00 9-0007	USAID	1887	192.55	192.55	Andrew Halassy	Good	CARE Addis	Designated to new Pastoral Coordinator	
45	Double pedestal table	pcs	1	CBOR - OFE00	USAID			0.00	Belachew Deneke	Good	CARE Borana	Retained for USAID programs Borana	

				1-0006										
46	Managerial swivel Chair	pcs	1	CBOR - OFE00 2-0203	USAID				0.00	Belachew Deneke	Good	CARE Borena	Retained for USAID programs Borana	
47	Laptop computer	pcs	1	CBOR - OFE00 5-0003	USAID				0.00	Belachew Deneke	Good	CARE Borena	Retained for USAID programs Borana	
48	Printer	pcs	1	CBOR - OFE00 6-0003	USAID	HP1320	3150	321.428 571	321.43	Belachew Deneke	Good	CARE Borena	Retained for USAID programs Borana	
GL-CRSP PARIMA														
49	Desktop computer	No	1	Tag -com 029068 & Mon 029067	USAID			12400	1305	1305	1305	Fair	ILRI Addis	This items will be used in the ongoing PARIMA activities related to market and NR mgt
50	GPS	No	4	171-00089	USAID			0	423.75	1695	6780	Fair	Field office Yabello	This items will be used in the ongoing PARIMA activities related to market and NR mgt
51	small printer	No	1	Tag -028552	USAID			0	1152	1152	1152	Fair	ILRI ADDIS	This items will be used in the ongoing PARIMA activities related to market and NR mgt
52	Digital camera	No	1	Tag-30399	USAID			0	485	485	485	Fair	ILRI ADDIS	This items will be used in the ongoing PARIMA activities related to market and NR mgt

FARM AFRICA

54	Thuraya Satellite mobile phone with sim card	pc s	2	352384-00-090080-5 and 352384-00-089715-9	USAID		7450	764	1528	3056		AA Office	Planned to be retained in Gwane and Amibara to work on prsopsis Management Project
54	Dell computer	pcs	1	3.2GH, 512MB, 80GB; SN: BRN14B X	USAID		8687	880	880	880		Semera Office	Planned to be retained in Gwane and Amibara to work on prsopsis Management Project
55	Lap top computer	pcs	1	Toshiba; 67136375 K	USAID		11130	1128	1128	1128		AA Office	Planned to be retained in Gwane and Amibara to work on prsopsis Management Project
56	Yanmar Diesel generator used for the MOC	pcs	1	5KW; SN: 29692	USAID		24347	2467	2467	2467	Good		Handed over to Dalifagae PARDO
57	Binding Machine	pcs	1		USAID		3730	378	378	378	Fair		Handed over to Dalifagae PARDO
58	Brief case	pcs	1		USAID		270	27	27	27	Fair		Handed over to Dalifagae PARDO
59	Document bag	pcs	6		USAID		270	27	162	972	Fair		Handed over to Dalifagae PARDO
60	Stapler giant	pcs	1		USAID		165	17	17	17	Fair		Handed over to Dalifagae PARDO
61	Puncher giant	pcs	1		USAID		180	18	18	18	Fair		Handed over to Dalifagae PARDO
62	Sleeping bag	pcs	3		USAID		336	34	102	306	Fair		Handed over to Dalifagae PARDO
63	Mattress	pcs	6		USAID		190	19	114	684	Fair		Handed over to Dalifagae PARDO
64	Folding Bed	pcs			USAID		400	41	0	0	Fair		Handed over to Dalifagae PARDO

65	Canvas Tent	pcs			USAID		2261	229	0	0	Fair		Handed over to Dalifagae PARDO Handed over to Dalifagae PARDO
66	Water Filter	pcs			USAID		437	44	0	0	Fair		
AFD													
67	Desk top computer/Dell	pcs	2	AFD-BH-3-001/AFD-BH-3-002	USAID		7,808.70	822	1,644			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
68	Printer /HP laser jet 1320	pcs	2	AFD-BH-3-003/AFD-BH-3-004	USAID		2,800	295	589			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
69	Photocopier /Canon IR 2000	pcs	1	AFD-BH-3-005	USAID		18477	1945	1,945			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
70	Managerial Chair	pcs	1	AFD-BH-4-139	USAID		966	102	102			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
71	Table with one Drawer	pcs	5	AFD-BH-4-010-012/AFD-BH-4-135-136	USAID		2985	314	1571			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
72	Chair with arm	pcs	5	AFD-BH-4-137-138/AFD-BH-4-001-003	USAID		280	29.4736842	147.368421			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
73	File Cabinet	pcs	3	AFD-BH-4-140-141/AFD-BH-4-167	USAID		950	100	300			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
74	Book Shelf	pcs	6	AFD-BH-4-152-154/AFD-BH-4-007-009	USAID		4181	440	2641			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
75	Computer table	pcs	1	AFD-BH-4-163	USAID		1650	174	174			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
76	UPS	pcs	2	AFD-BH-4-007	USAID		940	98.9473684	198			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects

77	Guest Chair	pcs	16	AFD-BH-4-142-151/AFD-BH-4-155-160	USAID		5060	533	8522			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
78	Secretary chair	pcs	1	AFD-BH-4-165	USAID		700	73.6842105	73.6842105			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
79	Conference Table	pcs	1	AFD-BH-4-166	USAID		600	63.1578947	63.1578947			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
80	Computer stand	pcs	1	AFD-BH-4-017	USAID		1499.97	157.891579	157.891579			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
81	Wooden bench with back	pcs	3		USAID		2249	237	710			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
82	Stabilizer	pcs	1	AFD-BH-5-001	USAID		940	98.9473684	98.9473684			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
83	Canon Fax Machine	pcs	1	AFD-BH-3-005	USAID		3260.87	343.249474	343.249474			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
84	Flip Chart stand	pcs	1		USAID		500	52.6315789	52.6315789			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
85	HP Scanner 2400	pcs	1	AFD-BH-3-639	USAID		789.99	83.1568421	83.1568421			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
86	Bench with Back	pcs	3		USAID		749.8	78.9263158	236.778947			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
86	Table With Double Drawer	pcs	1	AFD-BH-4-162	USAID		900	94.7368421	94.7368421			Bula Hora FCO	To be used for other projects
APDA													
87	Purchase of computer	Pcs	2	Dell optiplex Gx520-80GB	USAID		16,980	1,787	3,575		Fair	Logia APDA HQ	To be retained for pastoral programs in Afar
88	Purchase of printer	Pcs	2	HP LaserJet 1320	USAID		6,200	653	1,305		Fair	Logia APDA HQ	To be retained for pastoral programs in Afar
89	Purchase of Photocopy machine	Pcs	1	Canon NP 7161	USAID		12,750	1,342	1,342		Fair	Logia APDA HQ	To be retained for pastoral programs in Afar
90	Purchase of UPS power stabilizer	Pcs	2	APC smart UPS 750	USAID		4,800	505	1,011		Fair	Logia APDA HQ	To be retained for pastoral programs in Afar

91	Purchase of Radio	Pcs	2	Kenwood model no. TK 80HF	USAID	Over 5000 USD per unit!	60,869.56	6,407	12,815		Fair	Logia APDA HQ	To be retained for pastoral programs in Afar
92	Single Pedestal table	Pcs	8	150 x 75 x 75 with one drawer	USAID		10,365.22	1,091	8,729		Fair	Logia APDA HQ	To be retained for pastoral programs in Afar
93	Medium back M. chair	Pcs	2	Managerial swivel chair	USAID		1,434.78	151	302		Fair	Logia APDA HQ	To be retained for pastoral programs in Afar
94	Guest chair with arms	Pcs	20	Normal	USAID		5,495.65	578	11,570		Fair	Logia APDA HQ	To be retained for pastoral programs in Afar
95	Computer stand M/G	Pcs	2	Has slidns key board/ 100x 50 x75	USAID		1,389.57	146	293		Fair	Logia APDA HQ	To be retained for pastoral programs in Afar
96	Wooden book shelf	Pcs	3	Made imported board/ 100x35x1 22	USAID		2,705.22	285	854		Fair	Logia APDA HQ	To be retained for pastoral programs in Afar
PFE													
97	Lap Top TOSHIBA CENTRINO 1.7 GHZ	Pcs	1	PFE-FA-060	USAID		12553.40	1321.41	1321.00		Fair	PFE Head Office	To retain to continue pastoral Advocacy Work
98	HP Lazer Jet 1320 printer	Pcs	1	PFE-FA-052	USAID		2750.00	289.47	289.00		Fair	PFE Head Office	To retain to continue pastoral Advocacy Work
99	Desk fixed Pedestal	Pcs	1	PFE-FA-032	USAID		1964.99	206.84	207		Fair	PFE Head Office	To retain to continue pastoral Advocacy Work
100	Book Shelf	Pcs	1	PFE-FA-045	USAID		1872.00	197.05	197.00		Fair	PFE Head Office	To retain to continue pastoral Advocacy Work
101	Swivel Chair	Pcs	1	PFE-FA-033	USAID		905.00	95.26	95.00		Fair	PFE Head Office	To retain to continue pastoral Advocacy Work
SOS SAHEL													

102	Desk Top Computer	pcs	4		USAID		9,024	\$950	\$3,800		Good	SOS ADDIS	To retain to continue pastoral work
103	Printer /HP laser jet 1320	pcs	4		USAID		2,826	\$297	\$1,190		Good	SOS ADDIS	To retain to continue pastoral work
104	Satellite Phone	pcs	2		USAID		6,323	\$666	\$1,331		Good	SOS ADDIS	To retain to continue pastoral work
105	Satellite Phone (SIM CARD)	pcs	1		USAID		1,792	\$189	\$189		Good	SOS ADDIS	To retain to continue pastoral work
106	Satellite Phone (SIM CARD)	pcs	1		USAID		1,792	\$189	\$189		Good	SOS ADDIS	To retain to continue pastoral work
107	Camping Equipment	pcs			USAID		12,530	\$1,319	\$1,319		Fair	SOS ADDIS	To retain to continue pastoral work
108	Camping Equipment	pcs			USAID		1,825	\$192	\$192		Fair	SOS ADDIS	To retain to continue pastoral work

