



# **GRAD**

## **Graduation with Resilience to Achieve Sustainable Development**

Cooperative Agreement No.AID-663-A-12-00001

### ***Intermediate Result Assessment Report for FY 2014***

A USAID project, implemented by a Consortium led by CARE and including CRS, REST, ORDA, Agri-Service Ethiopia, SNV, and Tufts University

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October 2014



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## Acknowledgement

This assessment has been possible with a great support from program managers of GRAD implementing partners including ASE, CARE, CRS, REST and ORDA. Their assistance in providing identification of qualified enumerators, space for training, preparation and notification of survey participants as well as making kebele liaisons available have played a crucial role in carrying out the data collection process as smoothly as possible. We also express our gratitude to all those who took the time out of their busy schedule to participate in the MSP key informant interviews in the government institutions of GRAD operational woredas.

Special thanks go to members of CARE staff, specifically, John Meyer and Tefera Mekonnen, for relentlessly providing us all the necessary supports, in the course of this assessment. Their collaboration has helped us a great deal in analyzing and triangulating the field collected data. We also appreciate Bernard Crenn, Tadele Taye and Christian Pennotti who provided valuable comments on the draft report which helped as to produce the final version of the report.

We also appreciate the continues supports provided by Dadimos staff including Dr. Yenealem Kassa, Amauel Lule, Fekadu Moges and Alfa Solomon in organizing the field data collection, and participating in data quality control and analysis works.

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## List of Acronyms

ASE	Agri-Service Ethiopia
CCU	Consortium Coordination Unit
CFI	Chronically Food Insecure
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
DA	Development Agent
DECSI	Dedebit Credit and Saving Institution
FEMA	Farmers Economic and Marketing Association
FfP	Food for Peace
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FHH	Female Headed Household
FtF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal Year
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GRAD	Graduation with Resilience to Achieve Sustainable Development
HABP	Household Asset Building Program
HH	Household
HHs	Households
HICES	Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPs	Implementation Partners
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Tables
IR	Intermediate Result
KII	Key Informant Interview
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFI	Microfinance Institutions.
MHH	Male Headed Household
MSP	Multi-Stakeholders Platform
NNP	National Nutrition Program
OCSCO	Oromiya Credit and Saving Company
ORDA	Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amahara.
PAT	Poverty Assessment Toolkit
PMA	Productive Marketing Association
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
REST	Relief Service of Tigray
RUSACCO	Rural Saving and Credit Cooperatives
SNNPR	Southern Nation Nationality and People
SNV	The Netherlands Development Organization
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
USG	United State Government
VESA	Village Economic and Saving Association

# 1 Executive Summary

GRAD “Graduating with Resilience to Achieve Sustainable Development” is a five-year USAID funded project. It applies the lessons learned and experiences gained from the implementation of another USAID funded program which phased out in 2011 called PSNP Plus. Through the leadership of CARE, GRAD is implemented by a consortium of partners including Agri-Service Ethiopia (ASE), CARE Ethiopia, Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara (ORDA) and Relief Society of Tigray (REST) with Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) as the technical partner for value chain development.

Strategic objective of GRAD is to graduate chronically food insecure households from food support. To realise this objective the project is designed with three interconnected components (results) including:

- Result 1: Enhanced livelihood options of chronically food insecure households.
- Result 2: Improved community and household resilience.
- Result 3: Strengthened enabling environment to promote scale-up and sustainability.

The executive summary and the body of the report are organized by the Results based on primary data generated from the IR household survey and project records.

## ***Result 1: Enhanced livelihood options***

As per the IR assessment in 2014, GRAD clients practice nearly two (1.9) IGAs per household. Of the total sample households 44.2% and 14.7% households owned single on-farm value chain and off/non-farm income source.

Training (92.9%), credit service (54.4%), and provisions of different kinds of inputs (11.2%) were the major support from GRAD to households. When these engagements of GRAD are examined by the types of IGA majority of target households practice shoa (59.3%) and cattle (34.3%) fattening. From crop based IGAs about 17.6%, 15.4%, and 10.9% of the sample households engaged in potato, onion and red pepper farming respectively. As well, 17.6% of the total households were involved in off/non-farm activities with the support of GRAD. Nonetheless, 44.7% of these households who engaged in non/off/farm activities also engaged in a value chain activity as well. When the distribution of GRAD’s IGA supports are examined by gender, there was no statistically significant proportion difference between FHHs (61.3%) and MHHs (58.4%) involved in shoa fattening. Conversely, a higher proportion of men (37.4%) were engaged in cattle fattening than women (25.0%).

GRAD promoted households saving cultured through VESAs that enable households to have access to community managed financial services. Anchored in this, at the time of the survey 89.9% of VESA members have savings, on average USD 13.9 per household. Regarding the saved amount of money, there was statistically significant mean difference between MHHs and FHHs. However, saving level reported by households in ORDA sample areas was low (USD 7.1 per HH) compared to households in other IP areas.

Compared to the baseline information, GRAD aims at increasing households’ asset ownership to enhance their resilience to shocks and promote graduation from food insecurity. At the time

of this assessment, GRAD households own an average asset value of USD 767 (ETB 14,949). FHHs has less asset value (USD 530/HH) compared to MHHs (USD 839/HH).

### **Gross margin**

GRAD has identified a set of value chains with comparative advantages for the different operation woredas. Based on this assessment in the last one year households engaged in crop based value chain activities have an annual gross margin income of ETB 6,429 (USD 330) per ha. The highest gross margin was reported for malt barley (ETB 16,724/ha) by households involved in this value chain activity in the highland part of ORDA operational areas. Women have got the highest gross margin from onion (ETB 14,898/ ha) and red pepper (13,068/ ha) among crop based value chains promoted by GRAD.

As to livestock value chain activities promoted by GRAD cattle, sheep and goat fattening have gross margins of ETB 1,336, 65 and 170, respectively in one year time. In general women had less gross margin per animal compared to men. This might be associated with labour availability and low women's social positions to access livestock fattening inputs and markets.

### **Incremental sales**

This year's average sales from livestock fattening, as value chains promoted by GRAD, are greater than last year's sales. The current year annual incremental sales value by GRAD clients engaged in livestock fattening value chain activity was USD 85 per HH. Compared to MHHs (USD 77 per HH), livestock fattening incremental sales value for this year was higher among FHHs (USD 115 per HH). This difference may associate with the involvement of more women in livestock value chain during this year than the previous year.

Although the overall incremental sales value is positive, about 27% of the sample households indicated reductions in their annual sales income from livestock fattening. Nearly 56.9% these HHs indicated absence of sales during the current year as a reason for the reduction in income from the livestock fattening value chain activities that while were still practicing the business. In association with this and long gestation period of the business and delayed disbursement of credit to run the business were the key reasons. Moreover, shortage of supplementary feed, poor quality animal breed for fattening, low product price, reduced number of animals fattened, and poor access to credit were mention as other important cases for the reduction of annual incremental sales in their order of importance.

During the same period average incremental sales value by GRAD clients engaged in crop value chain activities was USD 17 per HH. Negative average incremental sales values were reported by households in CARE and REST operational areas. This might be associated with the time of field data collection conducted before harvesting time this year. The same way incremental sales values have gone down for red beans and tomato production. However, we have no sound information to tell the reasons for such a reduction. However, it could still be associated with misalignment of crop harvesting and data collection seasons, market prices or crop pests and diseases.

### ***Result 2: Improved community and household resilience***

Based on the household hunger scale method, at the time of the field data collection almost all households (98.6%) reported no hunger. At the same time about 1.4% of the sample households indicated facing moderate or severe hunger. The time of the survey was between April and May which is the period households usually transiting from consuming farm

products harvested in January and February to a food scarcity season which usually starts as of May. There may be a possibility of a higher proportion of households experiencing hunger after this period.

About 8.1% of households indicated that they sold or exchanged productive assets due to shocks they faced during the one year period prior to the study. The average amount of asset lost was USD 26 per household.

Nearly 84.1% of households reported that they adopted at least two climate change adaptation practices. Majority with the exception of ORDA grow early maturing crop varieties to cope with climate change impacts.

On average about 56.8% of households reported that women have considerable influence over household decision making based on their perceptions. Women in the rest of the households have no major influence and decision making roles are mainly left to husbands or other male members of the household.

About 85.2% of HHs indicated that they have VESA groups with at least two women in leadership positions in which mostly women leaders assume management of the cash saving box or its key holding. Only 36.2% of respondents acknowledged that they have VESA groups in which women are chairperson or secretary that illustrates women's role in making important decisions.

#### ***Graduation aspirations of PSNP households***

About 77% of GRAD clients were PSNP beneficiaries at the time of this assessment. About 18% of sample households who were PSNP beneficiaries when GRAD started reported to graduate from PSNP after their participation in GRAD initiatives.

Nearly half (49.2%) of GRAD clients and current PSNP beneficiaries have the aspiration to graduate in the next year. Alongside with this, about 17.7% of GRAD households do not see that they would graduate anytime soon. Small size landholding, erratic rainfall, outstanding loans, high cost of fertilizer, reoccurring crop diseases/pests and reoccurring livestock diseases were reported to be the top constraints for households to graduate from PSNP anytime soon.

#### **Result 3: Enabling Environment Improved**

GRAD works for the broad based collaboration between GRAD and HABP, AGP, private sector, financial institutions and other related programs. In this respect GRAD made different efforts in the reporting period in sharing its experience with and influencing as well as learning from other actors at different levels.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Background

GRAD “Graduating with Resilience to Achieve Sustainable Development” is a five-year USAID funded project. It applies the lessons learned and experiences gained from the implementation of another USAID funded program which phased out in 2011 called PSNP plus. Through the leadership of CARE, GRAD is implemented by a consortium of partners including Agri-Service Ethiopia (ASE), CARE Ethiopia, Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara (ORDA) and Relief Society of Tigray (REST) with Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) as the technical partner for value chain development.

This project aims to help PSNP beneficiaries graduate from chronic food insecurity while increasing their income and assets as well as enhancing resiliency to shocks. It intends to do this by applying the “push and pull” strategy, developed by USAID for Ethiopia, into a complete and integrated package of interventions for on-and-off-farm economic opportunity creation, access to financial products, and demand-oriented extension services. By focusing on gender equality, improving nutrition, enhancing climate change adaptation and stimulating graduation aspiration among chronically food insecure (CFI) target households, it will build resiliency both at household and community level.

Tufts University is the lead institution in conducting baseline, mid-term and final evaluation for the project. As the leading partner CARE is in charge of coordination, implementation and technical issues on selected sector along the GRAD project implementation.

Recognizing the complexity of this project, an M&E system has been put in place in order to trace project changes along with project implementation progress. One of the components of the M&E system is to undertake annual Intermediate Results (IR) assessment. The focal point for the annual IR assessment is the outcome indicators included in the Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT) of the project. This annual IR assessment is part of GRAD’s M&E requirement indicated in the IPTT to assess project achievements in 2014.

### 2.2 Project goal, objectives and intermediate results

The goal of the GRAD project is to:

- Sustainably graduate 50,000 households from PSNP support by GOE and out of chronic food insecurity by strengthening people’s resiliency to cope with income and food security related shocks,
- Improve people’s overall productivity by increasing on-and off-farm income and creating new income and livelihoods opportunities,
- Increase household income at least by \$365 over the five-year project cycle.

The project is built upon a causal model proposing a push and pull dynamic resulting in an incremental progression from chronic food insecurity to food security with associated improvements in PSNP graduation.

The following results and intermediate results will contribute to the achievement of the strategic objective:

<b>Result 1—Enhanced Livelihood Options of Chronically Food Insecure Households in Highland Areas</b>
IR 1.1 On- and off-farm economic opportunities, inclusive value chains and market access for targeted HHs stimulated.
IR 1.2: An inclusive financial sector promoted and access to a range of financial products and services expanded:
IR 1.3: Extension services upgraded
<b>Result 2 – Improved Household and Community Resilience</b>
IR 2.1: Women’s resilience and access to inputs, services and information increased
IR 2.2: Nutritional status of infants, children and reproductive age women improved
IR 2.3: Climate change adaptation improved
IR 2.4: Promote aspirations for graduation among targeted PSNP HHs and enhance enablers of graduation
<b>Result 3 – Strengthened Enabling Environment to Promote Scale-up and Sustainability</b>
IR 3.1: Collaboration among stakeholders consolidated to promote joint learning and scale up
IR 3.2: Enabling environment improved

## 2.3 Objectives of the IR Assessment

The current results assessment conducted with the objectives to:

- Assess whether the expected outcome targets are achieved in line with the project's M&E plan, indicators, and IPTT values.
- Assess how the benefits of the project are distributed among FHH and MHH.

## 2.4 Geographic Coverage and Timing of the IR Assessment

The results assessment was conducted in four regions (Amhara, Tigray, Oromiya, and SNNPR) where the five GRAD implementing partners are working. The assessment covered all the 16 woredas where GRAD operates. In each IPs operational areas eight kebeles were randomly selected using PPS method. The field data collection in most conducted from May 4 to May 30, 2014. The table below shows selected sample kebeles within each woreda by implementing partners (IPs).

**Table 1: List of sample kebeles by IPs**

Implementing Partner	Woreda	Kebele	Implementing Partner	Woreda	Kebele
ORDA (Amhara)	Libo Kemkem	Agid Kiragna	CRS (Oromiya)	Shalla	Arjo
		Estifanos		Arsi Negelle	Mudi Arjoo
		Ginaza		Adami Tulu	<i>Katafa Waransa</i>
	<i>Mequabia</i>	<i>Rejii</i>			
	<i>Ganga</i>	<i>Elelan Ababoo</i>			
	Lay Gayint	Amba Mariam		Zeway Dugda	<i>Golbie</i>
		<i>Sali</i>			<i>Halla</i>
		<i>Cecheho</i>			<i>Arbachefa</i>
ASE (SNNPR)	Meskan	<i>Dobina Golla</i>	CARE (SNNPR)	Loka Abaya	<i>Rudie</i>
		<i>Dehub Shershera</i>			<i>Segeno</i>
		<i>Ocha Geneme</i>			<i>Moticha Gorbie</i>
		<i>Beche</i>			<i>Felka</i>
	Mareko	Kuno Kertafa		Shebedino	<i>Furra</i>
		<i>Kuno Alimina</i>		Hawilla Tulla	<i>Tulo</i>
		Washe Woira		Hawassa Zuria	Tenkaka anbelo
		<i>Gola Jarie Demeka</i>			<i>Udo Wotatie</i>
REST (Tigray)	Raya Alamata	<i>Gerjelle</i>			
		<i>Tsetsera</i>			
	Ofila	<i>Fala</i>			
		Tslgo			
	Enda Mehoni	<i>Mekan</i>			
		<i>Dum</i>			
	Raya Azebo	<i>Ebo</i>			
		<i>Tsiga'e</i>			

## 2.5 Methodology of the Assessment

### Sampling

This IR assessment applied a two-stage sampling strategy, as followed during the 2013 IR assessment conducted a year ago. Based on the sampling strategy followed in the 2013 IR assessment, this time 160 have been covered by household survey. Based on this, the total sample size for this assessment was 800 HHs (including both MHH and FHH) and the table below shows the sampling size per implementing partners.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For the methods on the estimation of sample size please refer to the 2013 GRAD's IR assessment.

**Table 2: Number of households covered by the survey**

		CRS	CARE	ASE	REST	ORDA	Total
FHH	N	32	21	31	63	57	204
	%	20.0%	13.1%	19.5%	39.4%	35.4%	25.5%
MHH	N	128	139	129	97	103	596
	%	80.0%	86.9%	80.5%	60.6%	64.6%	74.5%
TOTAL	N	160	160	160	160	160	800

The 2014 IR assessment followed the sampling procedures used during the preliminary IR assessment, completed in 2013. The two stage sampling units were the primary units (clusters) were kebeles and the secondary units were households. Kebeles were selected through randomized process called Probability Proportional to Scale (PPS), while households were selected from GRAD clients in the sample kebeles by applying systematic random sampling technique. In order to make the actual selection of sampling units both list of kebeles and GRAD client households were provided to the field data collection team by IP field staff members.

During the current IR survey a total of 800 households were planned effectively interviewed from 40 GRAD operational kebeles. The results summarized in Table 2 shows that nearly a quarter (25.5%) sample households considered for the IR assessment were female headed (FHHs).

### **Data Collection**

The main sources of information for the IR assessment were the sample household survey and project progress reports. On top of this we have made discussion with woreda food security taskforce members that have been working with GRAD IPs.

The 2014 IR assessment household survey questionnaire content was almost similarly to the one used in 2013 with minor adjustments. The content of the questionnaire was not limited to the IR indicators but also some additional questions that can generate useful information for program management purpose. Both the household survey questionnaire and woreda discussion checklist are annexed with this report.

## 3 Assessment Results

### 3.1 Result # 1: Enhanced livelihood options

Result # 1 of GRAD, *enhanced livelihood options of chronically food insecure households*, has two indicators covered by this assessment. These indicators are:

- Average number of income sources and supports from GRAD
- Perceived availability, quality and accessibility of inputs, finance and extension services among target HHs
- Average value of assets of GRAD supported HHs
- Average total saving per VESA members

**Income sources:** GRAD provides support to chronically food insecure households in arrange of income sources through value chain and IGA promotion (Table 3). At the time of this survey, on average a household practices two income sources with the support of GRAD. The data also revealed that in terms of the average number of income sources owned and practiced by households, there was no statistically significant gender disparity between the MHHs and FHHs.

Of the total sample households 44.2% and 14.7% households owned single on-farm value chain and IGA income source respectively. When the data is examined by the implementing partners (IPs), the average number of income sources was higher in ORDA operational areas where the households obtained income from three sources compared to CRS and REST areas that the households mostly earn income from single sources with the support of GRAD. The number of income source per household was found to be high in ORDA because the IP largely persuaded this strategy to diversify household livelihood sources than engaging in specific value chain based commodities (Table 3).

**Table 3: Average Number of Income Sources per HH supported by GRAD**

		CRS	CARE	ASE	REST	ORDA	Total
No. of HHs		158	154	160	160	160	792
Average number of income sources	FHH	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.2	2.8	1.8
	MHH	1.2	2.3	2.0	1.3	3.4	2.0
	Total	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.3	3.2	1.9
% of HHs by average no. on-farm value chain activities	0	12.7	3.9	3.8	1.9	4.9	5.4
	1	58.2	27.3	40.0	79.4	15.4	44.2
	2	24.1	30.5	33.1	10.6	15.4	22.6
	3	5.1	18.8	13.8	5.6	21.6	12.9
	>=4	0.0	19.5	9.4	2.5	42.6	14.8
% of HHs by average no. IGAs	0	98.1	55.8	88.1	100	68.1	82.4
	1	1.9	37.0	8.9	0.0	29.3	14.7
	2	0.0	6.5	2.5	0.0	2.6	2.8
	3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

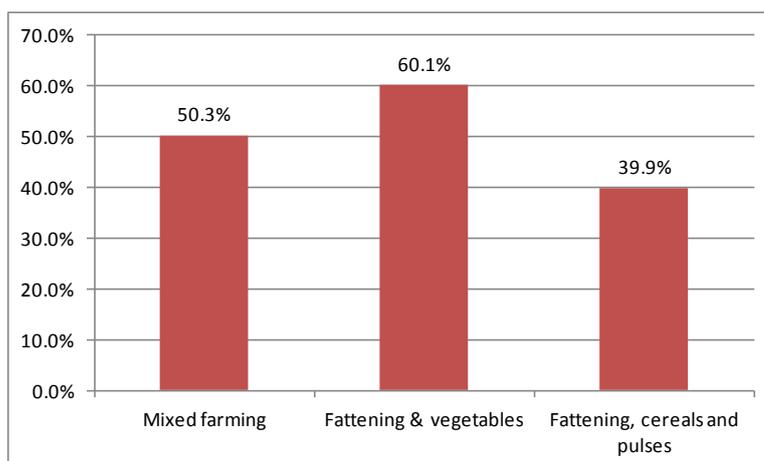
As per the assessment results reported in Table 4, the main livelihood activities HHs engaged in with the support by GRAD are farm-based VCs including sheep and goat fattening (59.3%

of HHs), cattle fattening (34.3%), potato production (17.6%), onion production (15.4%) and red pepper (10.9%). As well, 17.6% of the total households were also involved in IGAs. From the households involved in crop production and livestock fattening, 22.6%, 12.9% and 14.8 % engaged in two, three and more than three value adding activities, respectively.

**Table 4: Percentage of HHs engaged in different IGAs with the support of GRAD**

VCS practiced	VC and IGA Practitioners						FHH	MHH
	CRS	CARE	ASE	REST	ORDA	Total		
Sheep or goat fattening	71.3	48.8	55.6	81.3	39.4	59.3 (474)	61.3	58.4
Cattle fattening	16.9	36.3	48.1	29.4	40.6	34.3 (274)	25.0	37.4
Potato	2.5	19.4	3.8	5.0	57.5	17.6 (141)	20.6	16.6
Onion	0.6	6.9	25.0	6.3	38.1	15.4 (123)	13.2	15.9
Red pepper	8.1	5.6	16.3	3.1	21.3	10.9 (74)	11.3	10.7
Pulse-faba bean	0.0	29.4	3.1	0.0	13.8	9.3 (87)	5.9	10.4
Pulse-White pea bean	11.3	8.1	6.9	0.0	15.0	8.3 (66)	4.4	9.6
Honey production	0.6	6.9	3.1	3.8	14.4	5.8 (46)	2.9	6.7
Malt Barley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	4.4 (35)	3.9	4.5
IGA	1.9	42.5	11.9	0.0	31.9	17.6 (141)	21.6	16.1

A diverse portfolio of activities contributes to the sustainability of a rural livelihood because it improves long-run resilience in the face of adverse trends or sudden shocks. Thus, livelihood diversification is important particularly to the rural poor in order to maintain their livelihoods by providing flexibility among sources of income, in case primary activities fail. It may also satisfy the need to acquire some cash income to enable purchases of essential goods and services. Anchored in this thought, with the aim of improving the livelihood options of the rural poor, GRAD provides different kinds support to its clients. In this respect, 50.3% of the households engaged in value adding activities are practicing mixed farming of crop production and livestock fattening. Of these, while 60.1% of the households engaged in perishable crop production (potato, onion and/or red pepper) and livestock fattening (cattle and/or shoats), 39.9% were involved in livestock fattening, apiculture and malt barley or pulse production. Congruently, as mentioned before, 44.7% of the households who engaged in off/non-farm IGAs were also involved in livestock and/or crop value chains.



**Figure 1: Percentage of HHs by diversification of VCs**

When the distribution of IGA and CV engagements with the support of GRAD is examined by gender, there was no statistically significant difference between FHHs (61.3%) and MHHs (58.4%) involved in shoat fattening. However, a higher proportion of MHHs (37.4%) was engaged in cattle fattening than FHHs (25.0%). This could be due to the labour and time constraints or the workload that women headed households face to involve in such kinds of labour intensive activities than their counterpart MHHs.

**Access to IGA/VC inputs and services:** To maximize their income and profit, GRAD provides different kind of supports to 94.6% of its clients engaged in farm-based and off/non-farm IGAs and value chains. As of the time of this assessment 92.9%, 54.4% and 11.2% of GRAD clients obtained trainings, credit, or inputs, respectively, facilitated by GRAD to engage in the above indicated on-farm and off/non-farm income sources. Credit service, which is the most important requirement for CFI households to engage in IGAs and VC activities, was reported by 54.4% of sample households, with the highest in REST operation woredas (96%) and the lowest in ORDA (14.1%). Although the type of inputs is determined by the nature of IGAs and VCs, only 11.2% of the sample households accessed inputs with the support of GRAD. When the data is examined by IPs, access to credit and input supply was low in ORDA areas (Table 5).

**Table 5: Percentage of HHs engaged in one or more IGAs and obtained different services and inputs through GRAD initiative**

	CRS	CARE	ASE	REST	ORDA	Total
Training	88.1%	90.8%	94.7%	95.1%	95.7%	92.9%
Access to credit	80.5%	76.8%	50.1%	96.0%	14.1%	54.4%
Inputs	0.0%	12.4%	21.5%	18.0%	6.4%	11.2%
Any one of the services	88.1%	93.1%	96.3%	97.5%	96.3%	94.6%

The other interesting aspect of this data is that the proportion of households practicing the different IGAs and VCs is far behind the percentage of households obtained key services (Table 6) who obtained credit for shoat and cattle fattening and pulse-faba bean production, respectively through GRAD supports, only 59.3%, 34.3% and 8.3% of households have been engaged in shoat and cattle fattening and pulse production, in the same order (Table 6). The main reason for such a breach is; since most of the targeted households are ultra poor, the motivation for borrowing many households is for consumption needs. That is, for the purchase of food, clothing, school fee and household items like salt, kerosene and the like. This could also be because of lack of formal credit service in the area.

**Table 6: Percentage of practitioner households obtained supports from GRAD by IGAs & VCs**

	Training			Credit			Inputs		
	All	FHH	MHH	All	FHH	MHH	All	FHH	MHH
Sheep or goat fattening	98.3	98.4	98.6	83.1	85.6	82.2	11.2	10.4	11.5
Cattle fattening	99.3	98.0	99.6	65.0	66.7	64.6	16.1	21.6	14.8
Potato	98.6	97.6	99.0	38.3	38.1	38.4	10.6	9.5	11.1
Onion	92.2	100.0	97.9	30.3	22.2	32.3	13.1	14.8	12.5
Red pepper	99.2	100.0	100.0	36.8	26.1	40.6	12.6	8.7	14.1
Pulse-faba bean	100.0	100.0	100.0	56.8	50.0	58.1	24.3	41.7	21.0
Pulse-White pea bean	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	22.2	35.1	4.5	11.1	3.5
Honey production	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.8	33.3	35.0	8.7	0.0	10.0
Malt Barley	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.4	0.0	14.8	22.9	12.5	25.9
Non Farming Activity	92.9	97.7	90.6	59.3	43.2	66.7	2.1	4.5	1.0

With the aim of promoting household livelihoods, GRAD enhances access to extension services including trainings and advises to target groups directly through IPs and government structures. The sample households involved in this annual intermediate result assessment were

asked if they have obtained extension services in different areas and who provided them the services. Based on this, 92%, 86% and 47% households obtained extension services (trainings and advices) on crop, livestock and beekeeping farm activities, respectively. About 84%, 59% and 48% of sample households also reported receiving extension services on financial literacy, marketing/value additions and off/non-farm business skills, respectively (Table 7).

**Table 7: Perceived availability, access and quality of extension service (% of HHs)**

Extension service: advice and training		Crop Prod.	Livestock Prod.	Bee-keeping	Value Addition/Marketing	Family Health	Dietary Diversity	Financial Literacy	Off-farm skills	Climate change adapt.
DAs		66.0	47.9	40.8	17.7	5.5	5.9	8.2	13.5	40.9
Woreda office		7.1	9.1	7.5	10.4	2.2	1.4	5.2	4.7	7.8
NGO		60.7	70.4	62.5	77.7	55.8	56.7	87.3	86.0	71.3
Health extension worker						66.9	63.7			
<b>Total</b>		<b>92.0</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>83.5</b>
<b>Meet needs</b>		<b>98.8</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>97.9</b>
<b>Applied</b>		<b>81.3</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>92.3</b>
Usefulness of knowledge	Poor	4	2.8	12.8	3.7	4	4.1	2.8	5.8	2.5
	Average	11.6	10.5	16.1	13	16.4	12.7	10.4	12.8	16.7
	Good	49.5	47.5	41.6	54.1	45.3	48.5	50	47.3	48.6
	Very good	34.8	39.3	29.5	29.2	34.3	34.7	36.8	34.2	32.2

**Saving per VESA members:** GRAD client households practice cash saving with different rural financial service providers including VESA groups, informal community-based institutions formed by GRAD and other formal institutions mainly RuSACCOs, MFIs and multipurpose cooperatives. One of GRAD indicators for the annual IR assessment focuses on household savings with VESA groups. Although the indicator require to report annual savings of the households, practically it was found to be reliable asking respondents to report on the total saving amount they have at the time of the assessment. Based on this, the total average saving per VESA member, as indicated in Table 8, have been found to be USD 13.9 (ETB 271) with the highest for ASE (USD 18.1) and the lowest for ORDA (USD 7.1).

**Table 8: Average total saving per VESA members**

IP	ETB	USD <sup>a</sup>	% of VESA members having savings
CRS	325	16.7	85.6%
CARE	329	16.9	78.8%
ASE	352	18.1	96.9%
REST	216	11.1	83.1%
ORDA	138	7.1	100.0%
FHH	250	12.8	91.7%
MHH	278	14.2	89.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>89.9%</b>

*a: current official exchange rate, i.e., 1 USD = ETB 19.5 used account*

**Table 9: Number of GRAD HHS engaged in new private profitable IGAs due to GRAD**

IP	Total HHS	HHS IGA engagements		
		Year 3	To date (as of June 30,2014)	
			No.	%
CRS	10,219	2,053	3,195	31.3%
CARE	10,062	233	2,592	25.8%
ASE	7,707	624	2,447	31.8%
REST	19,000	5,158	7,788	41.0%
ORDA	18,013	5,739	9,973	55.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>13,807</b>	<b>35,995</b>	<b>55.4%</b>

Source: Project records

**Average value of HH assets:** Enhancing asset ownership and making households food secured and resilient to shocks is the key strategy for the Ethiopian food security program in which GRAD is supposed to contribute to. To measure current level household asset value respondents were asked the quantity and current estimated unit value of assets they owned at the time of the survey. By multiplying the two the total value of assets owned by each sample household was obtained. In this survey 39 types of assets were included and latter values were averaged by classing the list of assets into three categories as indicated below.

Based on this, GRAD households own an average asset value of USD 767 (ETB 14,949) (Table 10). FHHs have less asset (USD 530/HH) compared to MHHs (USD 839/HH).<sup>2</sup> Households in CRS operational areas have the highest average asset value (USD 1,027) as the area is largely characterized by agro-pastoral livelihood and households own relatively bigger livestock herd size skewed towards high value animals (cattle) per household compared to others. As opposed to this GRAD households in ASE area have the lowest asset value due to the fact that households mainly own small number of animals and mainly sheep and goats having low value per head. Households in the rest of the three GRAD IP areas have asset value nearly equivalent to the program average value.

**Table 10: Average value of assets of GRAD supported HHs (ETB/USD)**

		CRS	CARE	ASE	REST	ORDA	Total			
							ETB	USD	FHH	MHH
Livestock		17,717	13,068	7,674	14,020	12,316	12,959	665		
Productive tools		573	491	342	1,100	679	637	33		
HH goods		1,738	1,471	1,039	1,174	1,344	1,353	69		
Total	ETB	20,027	15,031	9,055	16,294	14,339	14,949		10,337	16,370
	USD	1,027	771	464	836	735	767		530	839

### 3.1.1 IR 1.1: On-and off-farm economic opportunities

Intermediate Result 1.1 of GRAD with the objective of promoting on- and off-farm economic opportunities for chronically food insecure households has the following three indicators covered through the IR assessment of 2014. These indicators are:

- Gross margin per unit of land or animal dedicated to the value chain supported by GRAD

<sup>2</sup> This difference is statistically significant at  $p=0.00$ .

- Value of incremental sales (collected at farm level) and attributed to GRAD implementation
- Number of GRAD households engaged in new profitable IGAs.

As per a study conducted by GRAD in 2012 a set of value chains with comparative advantages have been identified for each of its operational woreda. These value chains are grouped as livestock fattening and rearing, beekeeping, vegetable production, pulses and malt barley production. During this annual result survey essential data on the value chains were collected to calculate gross the margin and incremental value of each value activity in which sample households engaged in. Similarly, the data on the number of GRAD HHs engaged in new IGAs was obtained from project records.

**Gross Margin:** Gross margin is an important indicator to estimate the economic benefit of a value chain activity practiced by entrepreneurs. According to the Feed the Future (FtF), gross margin is the difference between the total value of production of the agricultural product (crop, milk, eggs, fish) and the cost of producing that item, excluding own labour and fixed investments, divided by the total number of units in production (hectares of crops, number of animals for milk, eggs; pond area in hectares or crate count for aquaculture). Gross margin per hectare or per animal is a measure of net income for particular value chain activity. Based on this definition total sales value of each value chain activity supported by GRAD and associated inputs costs were collected from sample households.

In this IR assessment year both livestock and crop based value chains have been promoted and started to provide benefits to the target households (Table 11). The number of households engaged in crop value chains is relatively low as the promotion of the ventures started recently by GRAD and its land use competition with household food crop production. Table 11 indicates in 2014 GRAD households involved in crop value chains have obtained an average gross margin of ETB 6,429 per ha, with no considerable difference in average gross margin per ha between MHHs and FHHs. Based on the current sample survey the highest gross margin, 16,724 ETB/ha, was obtained from malt barley value chain, which was promoted in ORDA operational areas. While FHHs obtained relatively better average gross margin per ha from horticulture production (onion, red pepper and tomato); MHHs obtained higher average gross margin per ha from malt barley and red beans production.

**Table 11: Gross margin (ETB) per unit of land dedicated to the value chain supported by GRAD**

Product type	Production total value	Input Cost	Gross Margin	N	Gross Margin Per Ha		
					Total	FHH	MHH
Potato	1,572	417	1,156	80 (10.5%)	4,951	6,707	4,307
Onion	1,842	569	1,273	67 (8.4%)	9,347	14,898	8,144
Pulses(red beans)	1,891	518	1,374	45 (5.6%)	4,045	1,770	4,940
Pulses (faba beans)	1,270	133	1,137	17 (2.1%)	5,334	6,248	4,482
Pulses (white pea beans)	2,272	416	1,856	57 (7.1%)	5,961	4,270	6,199
Red pepper	1,709	294	1,415	43 (5.4%)	8,311	13,068	6,593
Tomato	443	119	323	9 (1.1%)	8,039	12,000	6,967
Malt barley	4,097	729	3,368	18 (2.3%)	16,724	5,000	18,600
Total	1,891	439	1,452	313 (39.1%)	6,429	6,472	6,416

*Note: N stands number of HHs evolved in value chains and sold products. Based on the survey results, about 37.3% and 39.8% of FHH and MHHs reported to obtain income included in the gross margin calculation.*

Livestock fattening, the most widely promoted value chain activity as it was started early in GRAD, has less land used competition for food production, and reliable market outlet. The

result of the survey also depicted that the gross margins for bull, sheep and goat fattening were ETB 1,336, 65 and 170 per animal.

**Table 12: Annual gross margin (ETB) per animal obtained from the value chain supported by GRAD**

Gender		% of HHs	Purchase cost	Input cost	Sales	Gross Margin	USD
FHH	Bull	13.7%	2,193	703	4,172	1,276	
	Sheep	29.9%	679	67	840	77	
	Goat	14.2%	508	32	674	108	
	Total		783	121	1,124	203	
MFF	Bull	21.3%	2,366	636	4,401	1,350	
	Sheep	21.8%	523	42	651	60	
	Goat	23.2%	697	35	954	182	
	Total		878	129	1,351	308	
Total	Bull	19.4%	2,335	648	4,360	1,336	66.80
	Sheep	23.9%	576	51	716	65	3.25
	Goat	20.9%	665	35	907	170	8.50
	Total		854	127	1,294	282	

Note: N stands number of HHs evolved in value chains and sold products

From the sample households at program level about 19% involved in bull fattening value chain activity while about 23.9% in sheep and 20.9% goat fattening and sold products (Table 12). When the total gross margin per animal is seen by gender, FHHs obtained ETB 203 per animals while the MHHs got ETB 308. Statistically the difference in gross margin per animal is significantly higher for MHHs compare to FHHs<sup>3</sup>. This might be associated with better labor availability and higher socioeconomic positions men have mainly to obtain animal production inputs such as fodder, medication, water supply and markets as well as to take business risks when compared to women.

**Incremental sales:** Value of incremental sales at farm level is one of the key farm business promotion indicators of FtF (2013). According to FtF indicators guide the value of incremental sales indicates the value (in USD) of the total amount of targeted agricultural products sold by small-holder direct beneficiaries relative to a base year. It is calculated as the total value of sales of a product (crop, animal, or fish) during the reporting year minus the total value of sales in the base year. Based on this definition, assuming the 2012/2013 production period as a base year, incremental sales of value chains promoted by GRAD were calculated for crop and livestock business separately by IPs. The survey result of the starting year of GRAD, 2011/12 was not considered as a base year for this calculation for two reasons. First value chains promotion was extensively started in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12. Second, respondents do not keep records of farm businesses and could not properly recall sales values longer than a year.

**Table 13: Average incremental sales (ETB/USD) livestock value chains at HH level**

IPs	Cattle/Bull sales			Sheep sales			Goat sales			Total sales			
	This year	Last year	Increment	This year	Last year	Increment	This year	Last year	Increment	This year	Last year	Increment	Incr USD
CRS	3,451	1,934	1,517	2,939	495	2,444	2,112	589	1,523	2,608	805	1,804	93
CARE	2,986	1,838	1,148	1,033	785	248	1,652	1,227	425	1,983	1,355	628	32
ASE	4,484	2,425	2,059	835	693	142	1,289	379	910	2,213	1,237	977	50
REST	6,050	3,773	2,277	2,545	435	2,111	2,506	797	1,710	3,457	1,399	2,058	106

<sup>3</sup> Using ANOVA test with FHH and MHH groups,  $p=0.293$ ,  $f=1.108$ ,  $df=1$

ORDA	5,752	1,758	3,994	1,208	768	440	1,915	811	1,104	3,580	1,265	2,315	119
Total	4,864	2,395	2,469	1,956	576	1,380	1,980	763	1,216	2,860	1,198	1,662	85
USD	249	123	127	100	30	71	102	39	62	147	61	85	
FHH	275	84	191	127	23	104	110	33	77	153	38	115	
MHH	245	130	115	88	32	55	100	41	59	145	68	77	

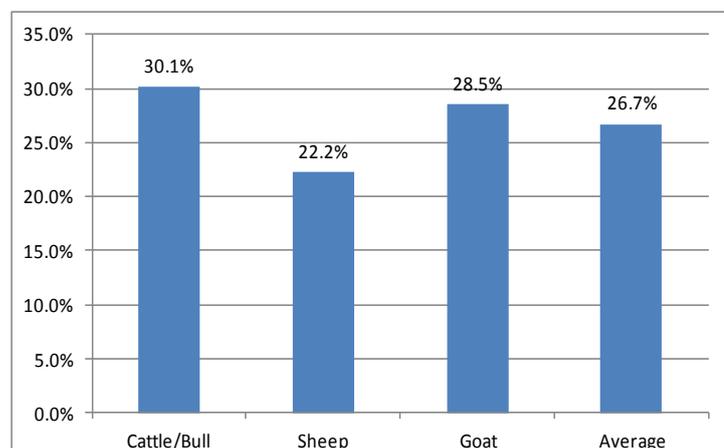
As indicated in Table 13, livestock average incremental sales over the last one year was USD 85 per household. When the data is examined by IP the highest average incremental sales value, USD 119 per household, was reported from ORDA due to the fact that major value chain interventions were started by this year. Likewise the lowest, was reported from CARE areas. Again the highest incremental sale at program level was recorded for cattle fattening (USD 115 per household). Though, since all honey producers used their products for consumption over the last one year, of all the livestock value chains there was no incremental sale reported by the sample households for honey production. Similarly when this data is disaggregated by the gender of sample household heads FHHs had the highest increment sales value (USD 115) compared to MHHs (USD 77). This significant difference in sales value might due to the reason that the program targeted more new FHHs this year compared to last year.

**Table 14 : Percentage of HHs reported reduction in incremental sales by reason**

Reasons	Cattle/Bull	Sheep	Goat	Total
No sales this year	53.5%	48.7%	66.7%	56.9%
Shortage of supplementary feed	16.3%	17.9%	10.4%	14.6%
Fattened poor quality breed	18.6%	12.8%	6.3%	12.3%
Poor price obtained	9.3%	10.3%	14.6%	11.5%
Reduced number of animals fattened	9.3%	12.8%	6.3%	9.2%
Poor access to credit	7.0%	7.7%	8.3%	7.7%
Shortage of hay	9.3%	7.7%	4.2%	6.9%
Better animal shade	7.0%	7.7%	2.1%	5.4%
Poor access to animal health services	2.3%	7.7%	4.2%	4.6%
Shortage of water	7.0%	2.6%	2.1%	3.8%

As indicated above the average incremental sales values for livestock were positive for all IPs. However, 26.7% of households involved in the livestock value chains (30.1% from cattle/bull, 22.2% from sheep and 28.5% from goat) reported reduction of incremental sales over the one year period due to multiple reasons (Figure 2). The most common reasons for the reductions in sales were absence of sales in the assessment year as reported by 56.9% of the households. Following this shortage of supplementary feed, fattening of poor quality animals and reduced sales prices confounded 14.6%, 12.3% and 11.5% of households that reported reduction of incremental sales from livestock fattening (Table 14). These reasons have some differences by type of animal.

Depending on the region and strategic choice of commodities



**Figure 2: Percentage of HHs reported reduction in incremental sales from livestock value chains**

GRAD promotes a range of commodities through its value chain development interventions. However, so far the proportion of households involved in crop value chains with the support of GRAD is very limited. The highest case is for potato in which about 10% of the sample households involved in followed by faba-beans (8%). Based on the 2014 annual results assessment the average incremental sales of crop value chains was found to be USD 17 per household (Table 15 & 16). By IP, ORDA, solely focussed on malt barley had the highest incremental sales per household, USD 36, though proportion/number of households engaged in this value chain were very limited (2.3%).

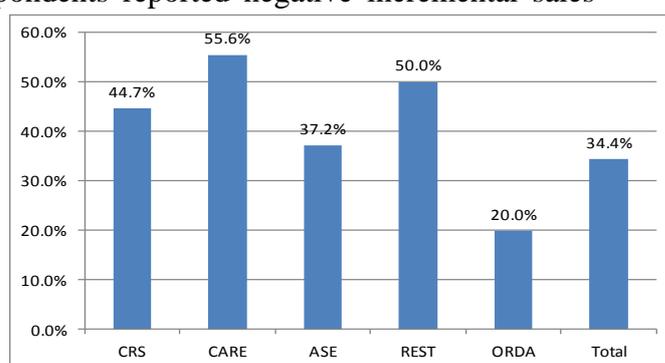
**Table 15: Incremental sales of crop value chains (ETB/USD) per HH by crop type**

Crop type	Potato	Onion	Pulses (white pea beans)	Pulses (red beans)	Red pepper	Malt barley	Pulses (faba beans)	Tomato	Total
No. of HHs	99	86	79	55	53	22	21	11	
Mean (ETB)	293	338	715	-665	493	1571	344	-52	340
<b>Mean (USD)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>17</b>

**Table 16: Average incremental sales of crop value chains (ETB/USD) per HH by IPs**

IPs	Potato sales			Pulses (red beans) sales			Onion sales			
	This year	Last year	Incremental	This year	Last year	Incremental	This year	Last year	Incremental	
CRS	6,683	5,717	967	391	2,399	-2,008	7,000	0	7,000	
CARE	500	848	-348	650	2,003	-1,353	400	350	50	
ASE	543	271	271	777	397	381	905	916	-11	
REST	986	686	300	0	3,000	-3,000	746	725	21	
ORDA	1,012	544	468	871	16	856	1,771	1,267	504	
Total	1,045	753	293	656	1,322	-665	1,392	1,054	338	
	Pulses (white pea beans) sales			Red pepper sales			Pulses (faba beans) sales			
CRS	2,514	1,707	807	4,072	1,400	2,672				
CARE	1,762	1,113	649	527	2,500	-1,973				
ASE	521	354	167	1,053	1,094	-41	500	500	0	
REST	0	200	-200	1,833	2,000	-167				
ORDA	1,541	326	1,215	1,296	216	1,081	719	339	381	
Total	1,637	922	715	1,604	1,124	480	698	354	344	
	Tomato sales			Malt barley sales			Total sales			
							This year	Last year	ETB	<b>USD</b>
CRS							2,716	2,106	609	<b>31</b>
CARE							1,078	1,329	-251	<b>-13</b>
ASE	350	0	350				819	710	109	<b>6</b>
REST	733	1,017	-283				857	958	-101	<b>-5</b>
ORDA	280	350	-70	2,363	710	1,654	1,348	640	708	<b>36</b>
Total	416	468	-52	2,363	710	1,654	1,274	934	340	<b>17</b>
<b>USD</b>							<b>65</b>	<b>47</b>		

As shown in Table 16, CARE and REST respondents reported negative incremental sales value for red beans and tomato by USD 13 and 5 per HH, respectively. From households involved in crop value chains 34.4% indicated reduction in incremental sales. Nearly half or over half of CARE and REST households reported the same (Fig 2). Reduced land allocation, poor rain, low price, poor farming practices, pest and disease and reduced access to irrigation were mentioned by the sample as

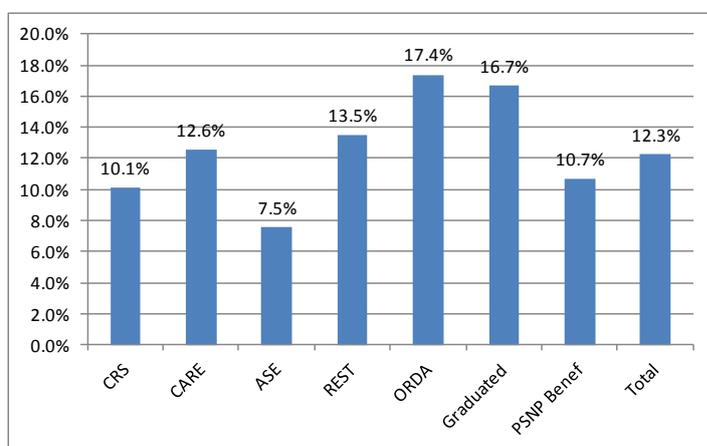


**Figure 3: Percentage of sample households reported incremental sales during the year**

the main reasons for the reduction of crop sales in their order of importance.

**Household income:** GRAD’s goal includes an increase in each HH’s income by at least \$365 per year. In the 2014 IR assessment, household income from GRAD promoted VCs and IGAs was collected and analyzed as per a guidance prepared by project.

As indicated in Figure 4, about 12.3% sample households increased their annual income by USD 365 or more per year and met GRAD’s target during the time of the survey. Similarly about 16.7% of households graduated from PSNP indicated some level of income rise while 10.7% of current PSNP beneficiaries reported the same. The promotion of graduated HHs reported this minimum income boosting target of GRAD found to be low for two reasons including the graduation criteria was not largely based on income and they might have been taken out of the program before reaching to the level they can support themselves. To further explain the first reason the existing graduation selection criteria and the official benchmarks are based on asset ownership than income (IFPRI, 2007).



**Figure 4: Percentage of HHs obtained income above USD 365 per year from VC and IGA**

Table 17: Mean annual HHs income from VCs and IGAs promoted by GRAD by quartile

Quartile	Birr	USD
1 <sup>st</sup>	27	1
2 <sup>nd</sup>	1079	56
3 <sup>rd</sup>	3275	169
4 <sup>th</sup>	8491	438
Total	3218	166

Based on the 2014 IR assessment, 173 out of 800 sample households have not yet obtained income from the VCs and IGAs they were involved in for different reasons. This was mainly due to the fact that such business activities were started recently and are at gestation period. When the data further examined by grouping households into quartiles large proportion of households have not yet started to earn income from the VCs or IGAs promoted by GRAD. As indicated in Table 17 the first lower quartile (25%) of sample households reported nearly no income. Similarly the upper or 4<sup>th</sup> quartile of households indicated an average income increase of USD 438 per year. Overall the sample households indicated an average income rise of USD 166 per year per household due to their participation in CVs and IGAs supported by GRAD.

### 3.1.2 IR 1.2 Access to a range of financial products and services expanded

GRAD ensures access to financial services to enrol smallholder chronically food insecure farmers and households into value chain and income generation activities. Project has the following four key indicators in its performance management plan (PMP) to be monitored through annual result assessments.

- Number of financial products tailored to target household demand
- %/# of target HHs accessing formal financial services

- Value of agricultural and rural loan
- % of HHs accessing new market place to sell their products

The abovementioned four indicators for IR 1.2 are addressed by using project records obtained from GRAD CCU and the IR assessment household survey data.

**Financial products:** GRAD promotes two financial products, i.e., saving and loan, which are tailored to chronically food insecure household demands. With this intention, GRAD promotes access to financial services to its client households through VSLAs (VESA activity), RuSACCOs and MFIs. VSLAs are community based social and economic groups managed by the community and driven by community saving resources. Similarly, RuSACCOs are community owned legally registered cooperatives providing financial services to rural households in their jurisdictions. MFIs are also legally registered financial private business entities providing loan to individuals in places they operate. RuSACCOs and MFIs are providing financial services to chronically food insecure households with the motivation of GRAD by providing them loan guarantee fund as a leveraging resource.

**HHs accessing formal financial services:** As indicated above MFIs and RuSaCCos are the formal financial service providers working with GRAD. Based on the project records in the first three quarter of FY 2014, which is the reference period of this IR assessment a total of 37,366 HHs have been linked to and accessed financial services from formal financial service providers. Based on this GRAD was able to reach two thirds (63.4%) of its life of project target households with formal financial services (Table 18). On the other hand, based on the IR Assessment only about half (49.9%) of households reported to receive financial services in the form of loan from these formal service providers to engage in businesses promoted by GRAD.

Based on the project records, REST has covered nearly 90% of its target households. This will make the service providers to reach more households and the existing target households to obtain financial services multiple times within the project life time. As opposed to this, of all the other IPs, ASE and ORDA seem to be a bit behind others given the elapsed project life time.

**Table 18: Number of target HHs access formal financial service (USD)**

IP	Total HHs	HHs linked to MFIs/RuSACCOs (target)	HHs linked to MFIs/ RuSACCOs and access to formal financial service (actual)		
			Year 3	To date ( as of June 30,2014)	
				HHs	%
CRS	10,219	10,219	1,788	6,583	64.4%
CARE	10,062	5,552	870	3,850	69.3%
ASE	7,707	6,950	656	1,625	23.4%
REST	19,000	19,000	5,478	17,224	90.7%
ORDA	18,013	17,254	2,880	8,084	46.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>58,975</b>	<b>11,672</b>	<b>37,366</b>	<b>63.4%</b>

Source: Project records

As per the 2014 results of the IR Assessment, excluding CRS, nearly 60.6% and 60.4% of sample households reported accessing loan and saving services, respectively, from the formal

financial services providers (MFI and RuSACCO) GRAD is commonly working with<sup>4</sup>. The percentages of HHs accessing saving and loan from MFIs and RuSACCOs are nearly equal because every individual has to keep savings to get loan arranged by GRAD. In parallel with this, 62% households reported accessing loan from VESA while nearly all (95%) households indicated possessing saving with these community-based financial service providers. (Table 19 & 20)

**Table 19: Percentage of GRAD target HHs took loan (ETB) from financial service providers in the last 12 months**

A3. Implementing Agency		VESA	MCoop	RuSaCCo	MFI	Bank	Total
CRS	%	**	0.0%	4.4%	**	0.0%	92.5%
	Mean (ETB)	**		4026	**		3589
CARE	%	75.0%			61.3%	0.0%	92.5%
	Mean (ETB)	236			3268		2355
ASE	%	80.6%	0.0%	0.6%	46.3%	1.3%	91.9%
	Mean (ETB)	902		2110	3972	3750	2857
REST	%	26.3%	3.8%	6.3%	95.0%	1.9%	100.0%
	Mean (ETB)	499	1227	1900	5626	7333	5778
ORDA	%	62.5%	8.1%	5.0%	26.3%	0.0%	77.5%
	Mean (ETB)	386	1366	2608	4070		2001
Total	%	62.0%	2.4%	3.3%	57.3%	0.6%	90.9%
	Mean (ETB)	1305	1322	2698	4479	5900	3401

<sup>4</sup> Note: The data for CRS on VESA and MFI was excluded from reporting because households were confused in distinctly reporting on both sources as MFIs were providing the financial service through VESA groups by making use of them as a group collateral system.

**Table 20: Percentage of GRAD target HHs having saving (ETB) with financial service providers**

IPs		VSLA	MCoop	RuSACCO	MFI	Bank	Total
CRS	%	**	0.6%	3.8%	**	0.6%	91.9%
	Mean (ETB)	**	50	968	**	2000	438
CARE	%	98.1%			65.6%	0.0%	99.4%
	Mean (ETB)	407			456		703
ASE	%	97.5%	0.0%	0.6%	25.6%	0.6%	97.5%
	Mean (ETB)	365		1210	448	4000	516
REST	%	83.1%	8.8%	20.6%	86.9%	3.1%	98.1%
	Mean (ETB)	260	1169	1147	620	1188	1152
ORDA	%	100.0%	11.9%	25.0%	38.1%	7.5%	100.6%
	Mean (ETB)	138	548	341	797	810	649
Total	%	95.2%	4.3%	10.0%	53.4%	2.4%	97.5%
	Mean (ETB)	293	789	731	586	1140	695

**Value of agricultural and rural loan:** GRAD facilitates the disbursement of loans to its target households through formal financial service providers. In the first three quarters of FY 2014 the project has enabled its target households to access a total loan amount of USD 3.3 million through formal financial service providers (Table 21).

**Table 21: Value of agricultural loan-value dispersed to GRAD HHs from MFIs/RuSACCOs (USD)**

IPs	Year 3	To date (As of June 30, 2014)
CRS	283,618	940,627
CARE	267,905	784,518
ORDA	609,197	1,549,750
ASE	118,954	334,286
REST	2,030,021	5,791,573
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,309,694</b>	<b>9,400,754</b>

Source: Project records

Based on the household survey findings, with the exclusion of CRS for this analysis, the disbursement of loans valued ETB 2,698 and 4,479 per household for RuSACCOs and MFIs respectively. This makes a weighted average disbursement of ETB 4,382 (USD 225) per household from these financial service providers that GRAD works with (Table 19). The loan amount per household also ranged from ETB 2,000 to 6,000 depending on the type of value chain activity.

Based on GRAD's program principle, loans from formal financial service providers should be obtained and used by target households based on a business plan prepared together with DAs and GRAD field staff. The results assessment shows that 93% of loans from financial service providers were obtained based on business plans. Again from the total loan collected from financial service providers 91% reported to be used as per a business plan (Table 22). Based on this findings MFIs seem to be more strict in the application of business plan than RuSACCOs.

**Accessing new market places to sell products:** During the first three quarters of FY 2014, GRAD enabled 9,643 households to access new markets for their products (Table 23). This covers over two third (67.7%) of the project life target. The performance of ORDA in linking HHs with new markets seems much lower compared to other IPs. This might be related to the fact that the proportion of households linked with formal financial services (31.3%, from MFIs, and RuSACCO, Table 19) and involved in value chain activities was limited. Similarly, based on the HH survey which sampled only households currently accessing GRAD supports

two thirds of HHs (63%) reported new market places and strategies for their products (Table 24).

**Table 22: Percentage of HHs accessed and utilized loans by households as per business plans**

IP	Loan collected using business plan			Loan obtained and used as per business plan			Total loan used as per business plan		
	MFI	RuSACCO	Both	MFI	RuSACCO	Both	MFI	RuSACCO	Both
CARE	98.9		98.9	95.2		95.2	94.2		94.2
ASE	84.5	100.0	84.6	97.9	100.0	98.0	82.7	100.0	82.8
REST	94.6	100.0	94.7	98.8	83.2	98.7	93.5	83.2	93.5
ORDA	90.6	76.0	89.1	98.9	95.8	98.6	89.7	72.8	87.8
Total	93.2	88.1	93.1	97.9	92.0	97.8	91.2	81.1	91.0

**Table 23: Number of target HHs accessing new markets to sell their product**

IP	Total HHs	LOP	Year 3	HHs linked to Market to sell their commodity (actual)		
				Year 3	To date ( as of June 30,2014)	
ASE	7,707	1,204	500	-	704	58.5%
REST	19,000	9,500	551	1,381	10,322	108.7%
ORDA	18,013	13,866	3,575	1,485	2,406	17.4%
CRS	10,219	8,855	2,357	5,947	9,087	102.6%
CARE	10,062	1,224	1,108	8,30	946	77.3%
TOTAL	65,000	34,650	8,091	9,643	23,465	67.7%

Source: Project records

**Table 24: Percentage of HHs that have changed source of market information and place of market since GRAD started (2 years)**

	CRS	CARE	ASE	REST	ORDA	Total
Sources of market information	16.9%	27.5%	73.8%	58.1%	26.3%	40.5%
Marketplace	56%	76%	82%	33%	70%	63%

In the sample survey GRAD target households were asked the types and sources of market information to sell their products (Table 25). The IR assessment findings indicate that nearly 82% of sample HHs obtained different types of market information from one or more sources. The most frequently reported source of market information (75%) was found to be NGOs promoting market linkages in the area followed by woreda offices (27%). This indicates that the role of NGOs, mainly GRAD IPs, is high in enabling households to access market information and enable them to make informed decisions. However, from sustainability point of view the role IPs has to be shifted to woreda and kebele offices as rapid as possible. Further HHs were asked if they have started to access market information from new sources since GRAD started and nearly 40% of them indicated this to be the case (Table 24).

**Table 25: Percentage of HHs by source and type of market information obtained**

		CRS	CARE	ASE	REST	ORDA	Total
Sources	DA	4.8	54.4	14.4	73.1	18.1	3.7
	NGO/Promoter	76.9	76.3	82.5	64.4	74.4	74.9
	Radio	6.9	1.3	6.9	1.3	2.5	3.8
	Woreda office	11.3	45.0	6.9	66.3	5.6	27.0
	Form any one of the sources	83.1	78.8	80.0	93.1	75.0	82.0
Type	Price	67.5	80.0	71.9	86.3	55.0	72.1
	Seasonality of sales or purchase	60.0	80.0	69.4	85.0	59.4	70.8
	Market Place	40.6	61.3	62.5	67.5	37.5	53.9
	Receive one of the above market information	83.1	78.8	80.0	93.1	75.0	82.0

Note: the sum of percentages across columns exceeds 100% as some households may obtain market information from more than one source and more than one information type.

### 3.1.3 IR 1.3: Extension services upgraded

GRAD supports office of agriculture in the target woredas by providing trainings to woreda experts and kebele development agents (DAs) with the aim of providing quality extension services to its target households. Based on this IR 1.3 has the following indicators:

- Number of DAs trained and actively applying demand driven approach to extension service provision to target GRAD households (secondary)
- Proportion of GRAD households served by trained Das (we will get lit of kebeles with Das trained by GRAD and C7)

**GRAD households served by trained DAs:** In the past two years GRAD has been training DAs in its operation kebeles. Based on this, in the last 12 months about 45.4% and 31.4% of target households have obtained extension services for crop and livestock production, respectively from the DAs trained by GRAD. In relation with promotion of value chain activities and IGAs a few HHs (7.6%) reported to be served by the trained DAs in relation with marketing (Table 26).

**Table 26: Percentage of households obtained trainings by GRAD trained DAs**

Trained by		Crop Prod.	Livestock Prod.	Bee-keeping	Value Addition/Marketing	Family Health	Dietary Diversity	Financial Literacy	Off-farm skills	Climate change adapt.
Trained or untrained DAs		66.0	47.9	40.8	17.7	5.5	5.9	8.2	13.5	40.9
Trained DAs	CRS	59.4	48.8	41.9	17.5	5.6	7.5	12.5	5.6	43.1
	CARE	53.8	38.8	16.3	5.6	4.4	6.3	5.0	10.6	24.4
	ASE	23.8	17.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.1
	REST	60.0	36.3	8.8	5.0	3.8	5.0	5.6	2.5	23.8
	ORDA	30.0	15.6	4.4	8.1	1.9	1.3	3.1	4.4	19.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>23.8</b>

## 3.2 Result #2: Improved community and household resilience

In its second Result, GRAD is expected to improve community and household resilience by reducing vulnerability to climate-related shocks and strengthening the capacity to cope with

(absorb) and recover from economic (income and market related), food production and health related shocks. GRAD is engaged in interventions that further expand HH options to protect against and recover from the impacts of shocks without irreversibly depleting assets as well as financial and social capital.

In this regard, the main objective of GRAD is to contribute to increased resilience in areas that will mutually reinforce the economic opportunities stated in Result 1. As to the project logic four focus areas of Result 2 areas are:

- Gender equality and women’s empowerment,
- Community natural resource management and capacities to adapt to climate change,
- Household and community dietary diversity and nutrition, and
- Aspiration for graduation

In relation to this, Result 2 of GRAD, *improved community and household resilience*, has two indicators covered by this intermediate results assessment. These indicators are:

- Percentage of HHs with moderate or severe hunger
- Percentage of USG-supported PSNP households selling productive assets during periods of shock.

**Percentage of HHs with moderate or severe hunger:** This indicator applies household hunger scale (HHS) developed to measure both food availability and access situations at household level within four weeks’ time. The data collection for and formulation of this indicator was based on Food for Peace’s (FfP) *Standard Indicators Methodology Guide* (2011). As per this indicator the sample survey shows only a few households exposed to food insecurity. Table 27 shows only about 1.4% of households were exposed to moderate or severe hunger during one month time prior to the survey, between April and May.

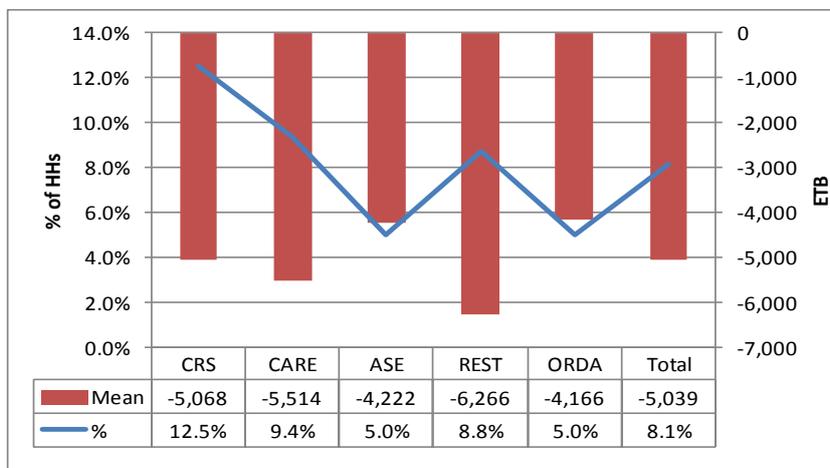
**Table 27: Household hunger scale in GRAD supported households**

Hunger scale	CRS	CARE	ASE	REST	ORDA	Total
No hunger	98.1%	100.0%	96.9%	100.0%	98.1%	98.6%
Moderate hunger	1.9%		3.1%		1.9%	1.4%
Severe hunger	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Moderate or severe hunger	1.9%	0	3.1%	0	1.9%	1.4%

**PSNP households selling productive assets during periods of shock:** It is common for rural households to resort to selling or exchanging productive assets to cope with livelihood shocks. However, when the lost asset is unrecoverable after some times the situation can affect the households’ resilience to forthcoming shocks. In the annual result survey households were asked the quantity of assets they owned at that time and a year before as well as the current value to replace one. Further households were asked the reasons for change in asset level both in terms of increase and decrease in quantity as reported. For the sake of this indicator livestock, farm tools and other fixed assets used for production and income generation were considered as productive assets. Incongruous with this, forced sale or exchange of assets to respond to shocks such as to meet food needs or family health expenses were considered as loss of assets due to shock.

Figure 5 below shows that around 8.1% of the sample households indicated that they have sold or exchanged their productive assets with an average value of ETB 5,039 (USD 26) per

household due to shocks. High proportion of HHs (12%) reported productive asset loss in CARE operational areas while the average value of asset lost was high for REST (ETB 6,266 per HH).



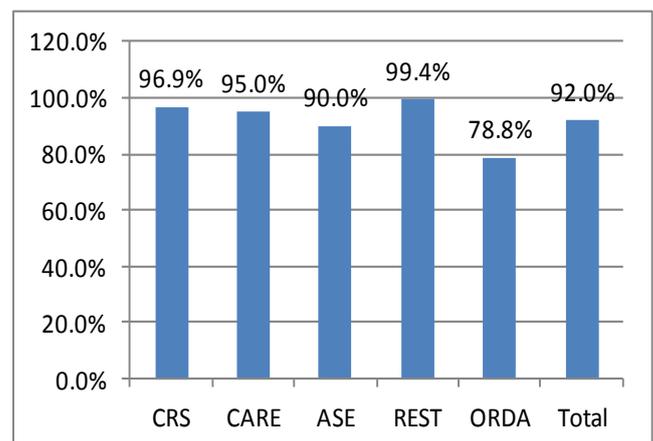
**Figure 4: GRAD HHs selling productive assets during periods of shock**

### 3.2.1 IR 2.1. Nutritional status of infants, children and reproductive age women improved

The GRAD program envisages addressing issues of food production, access and utilization in order to build household and community resilience and ensure sustained nutritional security. IR 2.1 of GRAD has the intention to improve the nutritional status of infants, young children and reproductive age women. In relation with this, the current IR assessment focused on the following two indicators as defined in GRAD’s proposal:

- Number of HHs trained in dietary diversity practices and
- Number of HHs with new home gardens or strengthening existing ones due to GRAD interventions

**Training in dietary diversity:** As per the project record about 5,444 households were trained in dietary diversity practices in first three quarters of the project third year (Table 28). This has made the total achievement about 92% of the project life time target which is almost similar to the finding from the household survey of the 2014 IR assessment (Figure 6). Both the secondary data and the household survey result show that in ORDA operational areas the proportion of households trained in dietary practices against the target performed less compared to the other IPs. However, the organization has reached large number of households in absolute terms. Perhaps the proportion in this program location is low because male community members were not trained on the subject as shown in Table 28. Likewise, in CRS areas males were not involved in dietary diversity trainings.



**Figure 5: Percentage of HHs reported trained in dietary diversity**

**Table 28: Number of HHs trained in dietary diversity practices**

Org.	Plan		Achievements			Gender Disaggregation	
	Year 3	LOP	Year 3	LOP		Female	Male
				HHs No.	%		
CRS	407	3177	228	2998	94.4%	2998	
CARE	500	2081	890	2471	118.7%	888	1583
ORDA	1613	3750	1913	2049	54.6%	2049	
ASE	503	1380	437	1314	95.2%	811	503
REST	1800	6157	1958	6315	102.6%	4218	2097
<b>Total</b>	<b>4823</b>	<b>16545</b>	<b>5444</b>	<b>15147</b>	<b>91.6%</b>	<b>10951</b>	<b>4196</b>

Source: Project records

**Home gardening:** Home gardening is an important and easy to access source of household nutrition in rural areas. GRAD uses different community forums (such as VESA) supporting households to own home gardens for the production and consumption vegetables. In the first three quarters of the FY 2014 about 717 households were made to own new or improve existing home gardens. This number is expected to rise in the last quarter of the FY which matches with the rainy season that most household will have the chance to cultivate home gardens (Table 29).

**Table 29: Number of HHs with new home gardens or strengthening existing ones due to GRAD interventions**

IP	Plan		Achievements	
	LOP	Year 3	Year 3	LOP
CRS	1,000	400	83	83
CARE	0	60	241	241
ORDA	929	10	0	929
ASE	591	250	126	126
REST	1,000	494	267	267
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>1,646</b>

Source: Project records

### 3.2.2 IR 2.2: Impacts of Climate Change on Households Reduced

Climate change is one of the major sources of vulnerability to rural livelihood shocks in Ethiopia. GRAD is delivering activities to raise awareness of the community regarding the effects climate change on agricultural and livestock production; human and livestock health; pattern and amount of rainfall; as well as, soil health and vegetation cover. This would enable the community and local development actors to reflect on coping and adaptation mechanisms to climate changes. It also intends, to create linkages between beneficiaries and those organizations promoting environmentally friendly interventions. In relation with this, the current IR assessment has focused on the following two indicators:

- Percentage of households that have adopted at least two climate change adaptation practices promoted by the project
- Number and type of climate change adaptation practices adopted and implemented

**Households adopted climate change practices:** Growing early maturing (68.9% ) and drought tolerant crops (51.1%) as well as application moisture conservation measures (62.3%) are the most common climate change adaptation practices adopted by GRAD households for crop production. Hay making (39.8%) and formation of area closures (30.3%) are the other common practices for livestock production and climate change adaptation. Based on the household survey about 95% of households owned at least one animal (cattle, shoats and/or equines) that require fodder materials. Nonetheless, proportion of households adopted climate change adaptation practices for livestock production is found to be less. As livestock related value chain activities constitute the highest share of GRAD's HH income promotion strategy

providing adequate attention to climate change adaptation mechanisms should get more attention.

About 84.1% of GRAD targeted households have adopted at least two types of climate change adaptation practices at the time of this assessment (Table 30). Comparatively, less proportion of households are applying at least two practices in CARE (77.2%) and ORDA (75.8%) operational areas compared to CRS (87.5%), ASE (84.9%) and REST (95.6%).

**Table 30: Percentage of households adopted climate change adaptation practices promoted by the project**

	CRS	CARE	ASE	REST	ORDA	Total
Growing of early maturing crop varieties	56.3%	79.4%	92.5%	81.3%	35.0%	68.9%
Growing drought tolerant crop types and varieties	46.3%	59.4%	72.5%	62.5%	15.0%	51.1%
Using moisture conserving practices	63.1%	49.4%	66.3%	53.1%	79.4%	62.3%
Individual tree/ woodlot planting	49.4%	25.0%	48.8%	70.0%	45.0%	47.6%
Upland management	30.0%	16.9%	36.9%	55.0%	10.0%	29.8%
Soil fertility enhancement	51.3%	27.5%	50.0%	59.4%	46.9%	47.0%
Hay making	7.5%	24.4%	40.0%	88.1%	38.8%	39.8%
Area closure	40.0%	13.8%	20.0%	68.1%	9.4%	30.3%
Irrigation	7.5%	11.3%	30.0%	49.4%	14.4%	22.5%
Total (at least one type of CCA practice)	93.8%	92.5%	97.5%	99.4%	95.0%	95.6%
HHs Adopted at least two climate change adaptation practices by the project	87.5%	77.2%	84.9%	95.6%	75.8%	84.1%

**Table 31: Number and type of climate change adaptation practices adopted and implemented**

Climate change adaptation practices	Implementing partners					#IP's
	CRS	CARE	ASE	REST	ORDA	
Growing of early maturing crop varieties	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
Growing drought tolerant crop types and varieties	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
Using moisture conserving practices	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
Individual tree/ woodlot planting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
Upland management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
Soil fertility enhancement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
Hay making	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
Area closure	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
Irrigation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
<i>Water related practice</i>	-	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Energy Related practice</i>	-	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Forest related practice</i>	-	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Health related practice</i>	-	-	-	-	-	0
Number	9	9	9	9	9	

**Number and type of climate change adaptation practices:** Nine types of climate change adaptation strategies listed in the table below were reported to be adopted by GRAD households with different rate of adoption at IP level. So far all climate change adaptations are related to crop and livestock production stabilization and natural resources management. On

the other hand, energy, forest and health related practices were not adopted in any of the IPs (Table 31).

### 3.2.3 IR 2.3: Increment in Women’s Resilience and Access to Inputs, Services and Information

GRAD works to promote the empowerment of women in the target areas through different strategies including organizing them in VESA groups and enhance their social and economic position within the community through IGAs and VCs. Based on this, GRAD pays efforts to increase women’s resilience and access to business inputs, services and information. IR 2.3 that aims at women’s empowerment has the following three indicators covered by this IR assessment. These indicators are:

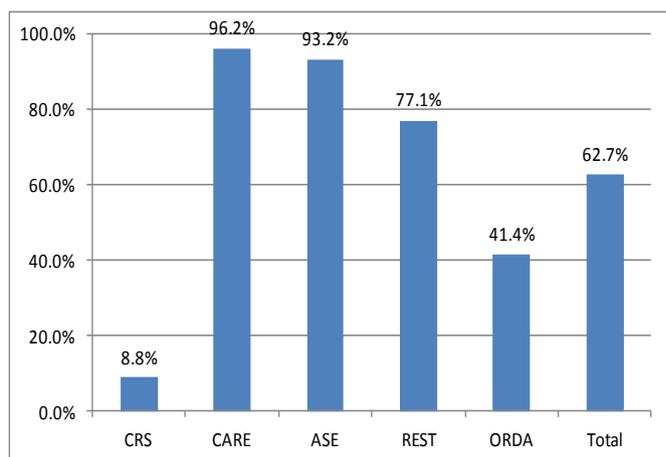
- Percentage of women and men reporting women's influence over HH decision making
- % of HHs reporting that VESA group’s chairperson or secretary is female
- % of HHs reporting that their VESA has at least two women in leadership position

**Women’s influence over HH decision making:** The results assessment used 14 household decision areas that were applied by GRAD baseline and IR Assessment that are grouped in three decision categories. Then women living with spouse were asked if they were involved in household decision making process and the level of influence they exerted in decision.

Table 32: Percentages of Women having medium to considerable influence over household decision making

		CRS	CARE	ASE	REST	ORDA	Total % / N	
Production Livelihoods	Crop production	63.1%	78.8%	45.6%	37.5%	45.0%	54.0%	432
	Farming inputs	56.9%	73.1%	42.5%	38.8%	46.3%	51.5%	411
	What crop to sale	66.9%	79.4%	43.8%	38.8%	50.6%	55.9%	446
	Livestock production	68.8%	78.1%	44.4%	35.0%	42.5%	53.8%	429
	Livestock sell	67.5%	77.5%	42.5%	38.8%	43.1%	53.9%	430
	Business/IGA	74.4%	79.4%	41.9%	38.8%	48.1%	56.5%	451
	<b>Average</b>	<b>66.3%</b>	<b>77.7%</b>	<b>43.4%</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>45.9%</b>	<b>54.3%</b>	433
Financial decisions	Major household expenditures	83.8%	83.8%	43.8%	40.0%	56.3%	61.5%	491
	Minor household expenditures	88.8%	86.3%	45.0%	40.0%	51.9%	62.4%	498
	Borrowing money	74.4%	82.5%	41.3%	39.4%	54.4%	58.4%	466
	Lending money	65.0%	80.0%	40.6%	39.4%	48.8%	54.8%	437
	<b>Average</b>	<b>78.0%</b>	<b>83.1%</b>	<b>42.7%</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	<b>52.8%</b>	<b>59.3%</b>	473
Family decisions	Food and meals	92.5%	86.9%	46.3%	38.8%	57.5%	64.4%	514
	Children's education	85.0%	77.5%	41.9%	38.1%	43.8%	57.3%	457
	House construction	71.3%	70.6%	43.1%	38.8%	45.0%	53.8%	429
	Family planning	75.6%	79.4%	46.3%	37.5%	48.8%	57.5%	459
	<b>Average</b>	<b>73.6%</b>	<b>79.6%</b>	<b>43.4%</b>	<b>38.6%</b>	<b>48.8%</b>	<b>56.8%</b>	
<b>Overall average</b>	<b>72.6%</b>	<b>80.2%</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>38.7%</b>	<b>49.2%</b>	<b>56.8%</b>		

Based on this, about 54.3%, 59.3% and 56.4% of women reported medium to considerable influence in deciding on issues agricultural production, finance, and household chores respectively. At an average about 56.8% women reported such influences in household decision making (Table 32).



**Figure 6: Percentage of HHs reported that both husband and wife participate in VESA**

This IR assessment collected data in a sample household if both husband and wife are VESA group members. The survey result indicates that in about two thirds of the sample household (62.7%) both the husband and the wife were members of VESA groups. Relatively the percentages are high in CARE, ASE and REST as compared to CRS and ORDA which only 8.8% and 41.4% reported the same, respectively (Figure 7). In the rest of the households either

the husband or the wife are members of a VESA group.

**VESA groups with female chairperson or secretary:** The chair and secretarial positions are key positions for decision-making within a VESA group. Based on this survey nearly 36.2% of households reported that women held these two positions in their VESA groups (Table 33). This percentage by itself sounds to be low for raising the decision-making role of women in the community. Apart from this, the proportion of HHs reported their VESA group being led by women chairperson and secretary to be so low in CARE (14.6%) and ORDA (21.7%). This condition demands to increase the involvement of women in key VESA group leadership positions. However, deliberation to shift the gender balance within VESA group leadership positions has to be done very carefully so that it will not affect the very existence of the organization.

**Table 33: Percentage of HHs reported that their VESA has at least two women in leadership position**

	CRS	CARE	ASE	REST	ORDA	Total	
HHs reported at least two women in VESA leadership positions	75.5	96.9	74.1	98.7	81.2	85.2	
HHs reported VESA group with women chairperson or secretary	49.1	14.6	49.3	47.9	21.7	36.2	
HHs reported type of VESA leadership positions held by women	Chairperson	24.2	13.0	21.3	18.2	24.2	16.8
	Key holder	34.2	98.1	84.4	51.4	34.2	72.9
	Secretary	34.9	4.5	45.1	33.8	34.9	27.0
	Treasurer/ box holder	75.2	82.5	36.9	27.7	75.2	54.5

**VESA having at least two women in leadership positions:** At program level about 85.2% of sample households indicated that their VESA groups are having at least two women in leadership positions. This proportion is relatively high across IPs because in most of the cases women are trustworthy to hold cash box keys and being a treasurer.

### 3.2.4 IR 2.4: Promotion of aspirations for graduation among targeted PSNP HHs and enhance enablers for graduation

GRAD from its starting point acknowledged the GTP's target to graduate all chronically food insecure households from PSNP by 2014 to be an ambitious plan. However, to promote

graduation of households from food insecurity GRAD has planned to illustrate a broad based collaboration between GRAD and HABP, AGP, private sector, financial institutions and other related programs. Through this effort GRAD was designed to promote households aspirations for graduation and enhance enablers of graduation by promoting measures on constrainers of graduation. In line with this, the current results assessment considered the following indicator for IR 2.4:

- Percentage of GRAD participants showing readiness and commitment to graduate within an expressed timeframe

In order to examine the program indicators in this results assessment we asked sample households if they were PSNP beneficiaries (Table 34). Based on this, in 2014 nearly above four quarter (77%) of GRAD clients were PSNP beneficiaries while the rest (23%) graduated in the last five years time. Exceptionally, in ORDA operational areas nearly two third (63.4%) of GRAD supported households reported graduated from PSNP. This exceptional rate of graduation reminds if the households were indeed graduates that have met their current food needs and accumulated the level of asset that would make them resilient against future shocks.

**Table 34: Current PSNP status of households (%)**

		CRS	CARE	ASE	REST	ORDA	Total
Current beneficiary households		100.0%	75.6%	86.2%	86.9%	36.6%	77.0%
Graduated from PSNP		0.0%	24.4%	13.8%	13.1%	63.4%	23.0%
Time HHS graduated from PSNP	2013		13.1%	10.6%	4.4%	5.0%	33.1%
	2012		8.8%	2.5%	7.5%	14.4%	33.1%
	2011		1.3%	0.6%	0.0%	36.9%	38.8%
	2010		1.3%		1.3%	5.6%	8.1%
	Before 2010					1.9%	1.9%

From 23% (184) sample HHs over two third (66.2%) graduated after GRAD started, 2011. Based on this, from the sample households (678) that were PSNP beneficiaries when GRAD started, about 18% of them graduated during the past GRAD's lifetime, since 2011.

***GRAD participants showing readiness and commitment to graduate:*** This indicator showing the graduation aspiration and readiness of households tells the story of households that are still PSNP beneficiaries. This means it refers to the 77% of sample households that were PSNP and GRAD clients at the time of this assessment. Based on the sample survey nearly half (49.2%) of households aspired to graduate in one year time from now. From the rest, 15.9% of households expected to graduate in two years time while 17.2% did in three years time. However, about 17.7% percent of current PSNP beneficiaries would not expect to graduate from the program anytime soon (Table 35).

**Table 35: Percentage of households by expected time of graduation**

	CRS	CARE	ASE	REST	ORDA	Total
1 year from now	63.1%	33.1%	59.1%	38.8%	45.8%	49.2%
2 years from now	6.3%	26.4%	13.1%	19.4%	18.6%	15.9%
3 years from now	12.5%	19.8%	18.2%	18.0%	20.3%	17.2%
Never	18.1%	20.7%	9.5%	23.7%	15.3%	17.7%
N	160	121	137	139	59	616

The IR assessment further asked households the reasons for expected no or delayed graduation. Range of reasons was mentioned for this situation as summarised in the table below by IPs. From these, small size landholding, erratic rainfall, outstanding loan that inhibited obtaining additional loans, high fertilizer price, crop pest and disease, livestock disease, and landlessness were frequently reported as constrainers of graduation. Thus, providing direct solutions and coping mechanisms to these constraints should be the next focus of GRAD and other stakeholders to enable households to graduate from chronic food insecurity and PSNP.

**Table 36: Percentage of households by the reasons for expected no or delayed graduation**

	CRS	CARE	ASE	REST	ORDA	Total
Small size landholding	28.8%	45.1%	69.0%	13.5%	31.3%	37.1%
Erratic rainfall	39.0%	39.4%	67.2%	5.4%	9.4%	33.0%
Outstanding loans	35.6%	12.7%	5.2%	64.9%	6.3%	28.2%
High cost of fertilizer	20.3%	33.8%	27.6%	10.8%	12.5%	21.8%
Reoccurring crop diseases/pests	5.1%	50.7%	36.2%	0.0%	12.5%	21.8%
Reoccurring livestock diseases	20.3%	35.2%	24.1%	6.8%	3.1%	19.4%
Landless	10.2%	0.0%	5.2%	18.9%	37.5%	11.9%
Lack of market information / linkage	13.6%	12.7%	6.9%	2.7%	6.3%	8.5%
Feed shortage	32.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	0.0%	8.2%
Poor timing of loan repayment schedule	16.9%	8.5%	8.6%	1.4%	3.1%	7.8%
High interest rate of formal financial service providers	13.6%	5.6%	6.9%	1.4%	0.0%	5.8%
Limited capacity of formal financial service providers to work with CFI HHs	3.4%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	2.0%
Aging of HH head	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	6.3%	1.7%
Poor health condition	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	6.3%	1.7%

### 3.3 Result #3: Strengthened Enabling Environment to Promote Scale-up and Sustainability

GRAD came with innovative ideas of strengthening enabling environment to promote scale-up good practices by ensuring their sustainability. With this respect GRAD works for the broad based collaboration between GRAD and HABP, AGP, private sector, financial institutions and other related programs. As per the project proposal GRAD seeks to inform and shape food security policy and programming at scale in the following ways:

- Documenting and disseminating evidence and lessons generated from PSNP *Plus*, HABP, GRAD and other programs;
- Conducting operations research on mutually identified issues and questions;
- Suggesting ideas for policy improvement; and

- Developing cost-effective and replicable approaches in the areas of microfinance, VC, extension, gender, nutrition and climate change adaptation.

This IR assessment reports on the key deliberations of GRAD under Result 3 based on the information obtained from project reports.

### **3.3.1 IR 3.1: Collaboration among HABP and Other Stakeholders Consolidated to Promote Joint Learning and Scale Up**

IR 3.1 focuses on GRAD's relationships with a broad range of stakeholders, primarily to share learning from GRAD in order that positive results can be scaled up in other similar communities. As per the FY 2014 three quarterly project implementation reports some of the following initiatives has been taken by GRAD:

#### **1<sup>st</sup> Quarter**

GRAD participated in the USAID market place event held at ILRI to showcase the GRAD's approach of technology promotion. In the event, two technologies: 1) Low cost transitional hives for PSNP households and, 2) Bee colony multiplication at HH level were promoted. A one page document was prepared for each of the technologies and was shared to participants during the event.

- Joint HABP and GRAD visit made to Tigray region (Raya Azebo and Ofla woredas) including Federal Cooperatives Agency and USAID.
- As a member of Feed the Future nutrition Technical Working Group (TWG), GRAD was represented at the 4<sup>th</sup> TWG meeting. Experiences and new updates were shared by each member organization. Minutes of the meeting which contains the details and action points of the meeting was prepared and shared to all member organizations.
- Seven of GRAD woredas were selected as new intervention areas by the ENGINE project for the year 2014. Following this, both projects have developed a concept note which describes collaboration in overlapping woredas. In the first quarter of FY14, both projects have discussed detailed activities for the joint plan. As a result, useful information was shared and a joint plan is under development.
- GRAD was also invited to present its experience on implementation of nutrition/nutrition-sensitive activities on a one day workshop organized by AGRIDIET project on November 13, 2013. In the workshop updated research and nutrition related developments in Ethiopia were presented by different experts and practitioners. There was also an opportunity for GRAD to explore linkages with some of the participants.
- As part of fulfilling the action points of FtF nutrition (TWG) meeting, GRAD has facilitated a one day learning and experience sharing visit to keyhole gardens of CRS/DFAP project area. The experience sharing was attended by 25 and 2 people represented from ENGINE and GRAD projects respectively. The visiting team from both projects had a good impression on keyhole technology and has vowed to try the initiative in their respective project areas.

#### **2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter**

Result 3 focuses on GRAD's relationships with a broad range of stakeholders, primarily to share learning from GRAD in order that positive results can be scaled up in other similar communities. Some of the initiatives under this result include:

- GRAD was invited by Federal Ministry of health FMOH to be a member of one of the different sub-groups that were engaged in the revision of the national micronutrient guideline. GRAD has actively participated and contributed for the development of this important national guideline
- Contributed to an advocacy workshop for Parliamentarians and policy makers. In coordination with other NGO's, a two-day advocacy workshop/meeting for parliamentarians was organized from March 14 and 15, 2014 at Adama. The Federal Ministry of Health initiated the workshop and UNICEF, ENGINE, Alive and Thrive, FHI360 and CARE Ethiopia/GRAD all contributed. Advocacy issues discussed included:
  - Allocate budget for nutrition by each sector and create careers for nutrition professionals.
  - Create awareness of under nutrition in the parliament and their constituencies.
  - Enforce laws prohibiting powdered milk/breast milk substitutes from being given to newborns at health facilities.
  - Enforce laws for fortification of flour with micronutrients
  - Enforce laws to prevent advertising for breast milk substitute on mass media.
  - Enforce laws for fortification of locally produced edible oils
  - Importation of vitamin A (only) fortified edible oils
  - Encourage regions to establish regional nutrition coordination bodies
- Processes and cases documented on the GRAD learning agenda pertaining to input / output marketing. Based on this, a document on creating private public partnership to facilitate input and output marketing was developed and was presented at Agricultural Investment Gender and Land Conference held 5-7 March, 2014 in South Africa.
- GRAD has shared a short report that highlights the status of the implementation of joint plan developed by CARE-GRAD and FH/E-DAFP projects at Lay Gayint woreda
- Fifth issue of the GRAD newsletter was published. This issue was mainly devoted to highlighting the partnerships GRAD established with various stakeholders such as other FtF projects, the public sector offices, MFIs and the private sector and the results.
- The first GRAD practice brief on MSPs completed and the first GRAD innovation brief on input supply completed.
- A case developed on the market linkage established between Selam Baltina and GRAD households in Oromia and under review

### **3<sup>st</sup> Quarter**

- Jointly (HABP, USAID & GRAD) visited the SNNP Region's Deputy President and Head of the Agriculture Bureau and his team for discussions on issues of collaboration and regional credit policies. These discussions were productive and may yield positive outcomes going forward;
- Facilitated a discussion forum including GRAD, HABP and USAID representatives on the TWG meeting where the GRAD team got updated on collaboration with the HABP and the focus/emphasis given by the Donor to GRAD Result 3. The IPs also got the signal that the issue of outstanding loan has been well recognized by the Donor and Government partners and both are with us in efforts to resolve the problem.
- GRAD is serving as a co-chair for a FtF nutrition working group and actively participated during the group's meetings. GRAD nutrition indicators baseline findings were presented /disseminated to members of FtF working group.
- During the reporting period a joint monitoring visit was conducted to GRAD sites in Oromiya for three days. Delegates from USAID, CARE CCU, federal HABP and Federal

Cooperative Agency visited the CRS/ ECC-SDCOM GRAD activities and provided constructive feedback. The visit helped share lessons between GRAD and HABP and provided feedback for further improving the intervention.

- CRS/ECC-SDCOM GRAD teams visited CARE Sidama site (Shebedino woreda) and learned from CARE's experience on women's participation in VESAs and micro-franchise piloting. The team started applying the lessons learned (especially women's participation) in VESAs in Oromiya.
- Routine technical support on nutrition activities was provided to GRAD implementing partners.
- Actively involved on the process of development of GRAD and ENGINE joint plan that will be implemented in seven overlapping woredas.
- Contributed to facilitating GRAD and ENGINE joint planning and inception workshop.
- Represented GRAD in different workshops and meetings which were organized by USAID, IFPRI and other partners. During these meetings, GRAD's experiences and other useful information were shared.

### **3.3.2 IR 3.2: Supportive Policies Exist which Encourage Stakeholders to Incorporate Positive Results of GRAD**

During this quarter, GRAD has been working with various stakeholders to address operational issues and bottlenecks that have negative impact on PSNP HHs. The following described a key initiative taken in this reporting FY.

#### **1<sup>st</sup> Quarter**

- GRAD participated in the meat, live animals and dairy business enabling environment report validation conducted by LMD at ILRI and contributed to the prioritization of issues to be addressed in the livestock value chain.
- GRAD attended the ILRI/ICARDA/LIVES 2<sup>nd</sup> small ruminant value chain MSP in Tigray and shared in facilitation.
- A joint MoU is expected to be signed between LMD and GRAD project implementers in the SNNPR to facilitate joint livestock MSPs. The signing will be done by CARE Ethiopia, ASE and Self Help Africa.
- GRAD participated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> international conference for pulses and oil seeds organized by EPOSPEA. This was instrumental in networking with major international buyers, traders and processors and other key value chain actor
- An MOU was signed with Meklit MFI to expand financial service provision in Guraghe zone (ASE operational area); and briefing was made to Meklit and ASE field staffs on the new MOU signed
- An amended MOU was signed with ACSI to improve the financial services provision in Amhara region; joint workshop with ORDA and ACSI field staffs has been conducted to clarify the contents of the revised MOU and ensure unity of direction and purpose at grass roots level both by ORDA and ACSI implementers

#### **2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter**

- GRAD initiated the collaboration with Agro-big project in Amhara region to improve market linkages in vegetables. Agro-big project is working in two woredas (Mecha and Fogera) on onion and potato value chains; it is working on onion seed multiplication and

its certification; training on agronomic practice for onion and potato producers; as well as on market development like creating linkages between producers and buyers, supporting farmers and cooperative unions, constructing storage, and constructing roadside market centers. Agro-big also showed its willingness to collaborate and work together with GRAD for better achievement of the project. This will be further taken up for actions in the coming months.

- In support of the GRAD/Etfruit SC collaboration, GRAD has initiated discussions with the regional trade and transport bureau to discuss to overcome an administrative barrier to Etfruit's ability to open market access points in Bahir Dar. Following GRAD intervention, the bureau took immediate action and wrote a support letter to city administration on supporting Etfruit and requesting that six market places be allocated to Etfruit. The Bahir Dar city administration so far approved the provision of five access points.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter

**GRAD and ENGINE Partnership in Food-Insecure Woredas:** Empowering New Generations for Improved Nutrition and Economic Opportunities (ENGINE), a USAID-funded bi-lateral project led by Save the Children, currently operates in 83 productive woredas in Ethiopia. ENGINE is expected to cover 100 woredas over the life of the project, of which 17 were not identified during the project design. USAID and the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) now encourage ENGINE to phase into seven food-insecure woredas currently covered by GRAD with the objective of measuring the outcome and impact of USAID new guidance to layer, integrate, and sequence humanitarian/resilience and development programs. ENGINE and GRAD propose to collaborate, plan, and implement direct nutrition and nutrition-sensitive interventions complementary to GRAD's resilience-building activities in the seven woredas without duplication of effort or resources. The collaboration seeks to:

- sustain the resilience of the targeted community to overcome shocks and improve household nutritional status, particularly for children 0-23 months and pregnant women and lactating mothers; and
- establish a monitoring, evaluation and learning agenda in order to uncover lessons learned of employing the GRAD and ENGINE joint approach.

**Geographic Targeting and interventions:** Within the seven selected GRAD woredas, kebeles and households currently targeted by GRAD were selected for joint interventions. GRAD currently focuses on developing resilience to graduate beneficiaries out of food insecurity through asset-building and economic strengthening interventions on selected value chain commodities, income generating activities, nutrition education and nutrition-sensitive activities. The primary target groups of GRAD nutrition component are children 0-23 months, pregnant women and lactating mothers. ENGINE focuses on improving the nutritional status of women and children, with an emphasis on children 0-23 months and pregnant women and lactating women through direct nutrition and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

## 4 Annexes

### 4.1 Annex 1: GRAD Intermediate Result Assessment Survey Questionnaire -Ethiopia

#### Module A: Background

A1. Date of interview:	
A2. Interviewer (Name & code):	
A3. Branch (code):	
1 = CRS    2 = CARE    3 = ASE    4 = REST    5 = ORDA	
A4. Region (see code below):	
3 = Amhara    8 = Oromia    10 = SNNP    11 = Tigray	
A5. Respondent Name _____ HH ID*: _____	
*Give number 1 - 160 Per Branch	
Client Location: Urban=0 Rural=1	
Kebele with Trained DA?: No=0 Yes=1	
Kebele Name: _____ Code: _____	
Time in program (in Months):	

Quality Control Checks	
Field Supervisor	
Name: _____	
Code: _____	
Date: _____	
Data Encoder	
Date: _____	Initials: _____

Interviewer: Introduce the survey to the respondent say: “Hello, My name is \_\_\_\_\_, I work for the organization \_\_\_\_\_. We are trying to learn a little bit more about the GRAD Project we work with, and so I have some questions I would like to ask today. Are you willing to take some time to answer these questions today?” After he/she agrees, proceed with the dialogue below.

## Module B: Household Demography

Interviewee: “ I would like to ask you some Questions about the people in your household. Let me tell you a little bit about what we meant by household,” For our purpose.... Members of household are those that live together and eat from the “same pot”. Each person contributes to and benefits from the household. It should include anyone lived in your house for 6 of the last 12 months, but it does not include anyone who lives here but eats separately. Do you have any questions about that?” Answer any Question the respondent has before proceeding.

Interviewer: Ask the respondent to list all members of the household, Using the definition above. After completing Column A, then ask for the information In Columns B fill out each row completely before moving to the next household member. Write the information down in the chart as he/she replays it to you. Say to the respondent; “Now I want you to identify each person in your household and then answer some basic questions about each person,”

### B1. Household Roster

Sr.No	A. Household Member Name	B.Sex Female ..1 Male .....2	C.Relation to household head: Head.....1 Spouse.....2 Child.....3 Parents.....4 Grandchild..5 Grandparent.6 Other.....7	D. Age in years completed	E.Marital status (Write 0 for members younger than 10 years) Never married.....1 Currently married..2 Divorced.....3 Separated.....4 Widowed.....5	F.Can [NAME] read and write? (write 0 for members younger than 5 years ) No.....0 Yes.....1
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						

Interviewee: Skip this section and return to fill in the answers after the interview. Do not ask the respondent these questions; fill the answers from the information in the preceding table.

B2	Number of people living in the household (record the number from column A above):	<input type="text"/>
B3	Sex of HH head (record the number from Column B for a person who is identified as household head in Column C:	<input type="text"/>
B4	Age of HH head (record the number from Column D for a person who is identified as household head in Column C:	<input type="text"/>
B5	Marital status of HH head (record the number from Column E for a person who is identified as household head in Column C:	<input type="text"/>
B6	Number of household members age 16 and above (excluding household head) who can read and write (record total number of who answer 1 in Column F, excluding household head, who are also identified as 16 years or older in Column D:	<input type="text"/>



**Interviewer:** The next sets of questions (C16 through C18) are regarding climate change adaptation. For C18 **DO NOT** read out the listed climate change adaptation practices but ask the respondent if the household has started to implement what they have learned into practice? Circle all practices that the respondent is currently practicing at household level or involving at community level. If the respondent is struggling, suggest methods hypothetically speaking.

C16	Have you or anyone in the family ever received training or orientation on climate change adaptation? 0 = No            1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> If no, Skip to C16
C17	What have you been trained on climate change? Interviewer: <u>Do not read</u> any of the responses indicated below to the respondent. Record all the answers by relating to the following choices. 1 = Its cause    2 = its effect on our livelihoods    3 = Its trend over time    4 = Adaptation Practices	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/>
C18	Which of the following climate change adaptation practices does your household currently apply based on the knowledge and skills gained from the training or orientation? Agriculture related practices: 1 = Growing of early maturing crop varieties 2 = Growing drought tolerant crop types and varieties 3 = Using moisture conserving practices (contour farming, bunding, mulching, farm flooding, etc) 4 = Individual tree/ woodlot planting 5 = Upland management (community based) 6 = Soil fertility enhancement (composting & manuring) 7 = Hay making 8 = Area closure 9 = Irrigation Forest related practices: 9 = Reforestation of communal land 10 = Forest area preservation and protection Water related practices: 11 = Construct and use rain water harvesting structures (ponds, cisterns, dams, roof water..) 12 = Ground water recharging Energy related practices: 13 = Use of biogas technology 14 = Use of fuel efficient stove Health related practices: 15 = Draining or filling malaria breeding sites 16 = Clearing open ditches at dwelling areas	

C19. In which income generating activities were your household engaged in since GRAD started (past 2 years)?

*Interviews:* Read out all the list of income generation activities under column a and circle those the household started to practice. Ask the respondent if the household received any support related to technical advices, credit support, access to credit, etc from VLSA and/or GRAD project on each income generating activities being practiced by the household. Finally ask the type of support received from VLSA or GRAD and the code of all the responses under columns c below.

Note: In order to circle an income generating activity under column a, the household does not necessary obtain produce or earn income from the activity. What is required is the respondent's household engagement in the activity.

	a. List of activities being practiced by the household (circle the number)	b. Did you get support from VLSA/GRAD? (Fill ALL that apply) 0 = No 1 = Yes	c. What type of support did you get from VLSA/GRAD?			
			A	B	C	D
1	Cattle fattening					
2	Sheep or goat fattening					
3	Honey production					
4	Potato					
5	Onion					
6	Red pepper					
7	Pulse - Faba bean					
8	Pulse - White pea bean					
9	Malt Barley					
10	Non-farm income generating activities					
11	Other, specify _____					

*c. Code for the type of support from VLSA/GRAD*

1 = Training                      2 = Access to credit

3 = Inputs

4 = Other specify \_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** The next set of questions (C20 and C21) are regarding improved technology adaptation for those households involved in Value Chain production promoted by GRAD. For C21 **DO NOT** read out the listed practices but ask the respondent if the household has started to implement what they have learned? **Circle all** practices that the respondent is currently practicing at household level or involving at community level. If the respondent is struggling, suggest methods hypothetically speaking.

C20	Have you or anyone in the family ever received training or orientation on the use of improved agriculture services/technologies that enhance production?      0 = No      1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
C21	Which of the following of improved agriculture services/technologies does your household currently apply? Livestock related practices: 1 = Effective Micro-organism 2 = Electrical Chopper Machine 3 = Manual Chopper 4 = UMB 5 = Silage making 6 = Concentrate and industrial by-product feed utilization 7 = Urea treatment 8 = Backyard forage development Honey: 9 = Colony multiplication at HHs level 10 = low cost transitional hives made of local materials 11 = modern bee hives Pulse: 12 = Super Grain Bags Potato: 13 = Improved seed potato varieties 14 = DLS (Diffused Light Storage) Red Pepper: 15 = ORGA (Organic fertilizer) 16 = Mouldboard Plough 17 = Nimbicidin (organic chemical) Onion: 18 = Rope and washer pump 19 = Improved Varieties 20 = Fertilizer 21 = Improved Practices (Row planting, improved irrigation, water management, e.t.c)	

### Module D: Financial Services

D22. Are you or anyone from your household a member of the following formal financial and business service providers?

A. S/N	Name of institution	B. Circle one 0 = No 1 = Yes	C. Do you have saving with it? 0 = No 1 = Yes	D. If yes, how much saving do you have in total in past 2 years?	E. Have you ever taken loan from it in the last 12 months? 0 = No 1 = Yes	F. Which member of your HH (refer to sr. No. from pg 1) accessed this loan?	G. If yes to E, did you take the loan as per a written business plan? 0 = No 1 = Yes	H. How much loan did you take in the last 12 months in Birr?	I. Interest paid in Birr in the last 12 months?
1	Village Saving & Loan Association (VESA)								
2	Multipurpose Cooperative								
3	(RuSaCCo)Rural Saving and Credit Cooperative								
4	Microfinance Institutions (MFI)								
5	Bank								

D23. In the last 12 months have you or any member of your household taken out a loan?

**Interviewer:** First ask the respondent to tell you the total amount of loan obtained from each of the following financial service providers in the last 12 months. Then further ask them to specify for what purpose they used the

loan. Circle the line number under column a indicating the use of loan in the table below. Under one category of purpose a household can use the loan for different things. For instance a respondent taken out a loan for livestock fattening purpose can use this money to buy the animal, fodder, water, construct shade, etc. The household can use the loans for investment and consumptive purpose. When all these uses of loan are added up should be equal to the total loan by provider indicated in row 1. Ask the respondent if the household has or used the loan for the specified purpose according to a business plan or not. If they use the loan according to a business plan prepared by the household and verified by loan provider put "1" in the cell next to the amount. Otherwise write "0". The amount loan used by the household and the amount specified in the business plan may not necessary much. It could be high or low.

a. Line #	Use of Loan	b. VESA		c. RuSaCCo		d. Multipurpose Cooperative		e. MFI	
		Amount of loan in Birr	Per Business plan 0= No 1= Yes	Amount of loan in Birr	per Business plan 0=No.1= Yes	Amount of loan in Birr	per Business plan 0=No.1= Yes	Amount of loan in Birr	per Business plan 0=No.1= Yes
	First write total loan amount take out in the last 12 months from "D20" above in column G								
	Livestock production for fattening (Cattle, sheep & goat)								
	Livestock for milk production								
	Livestock for rearing (Cattle, sheep & goat)								
	Poultry production								
	Vegetable production for sales (potato, onion and tomato and hot pepper)								
	Honey production								
	Malt barley production								
	Other vegetable/crop production for sales								
	Food purchases								
	Food crops production for own consumption								
	Family medical costs								
	Education/schooling (fees/uniforms/rent)								
	House construction or improvements (corrugated roofing etc.)								
	Invested in petty trade/retail or other business								
	Social obligations/ceremonies (weddings/funerals other contributions)								
	Pay taxes/debts/loans								
	Other (specify): _____								

## Module E: Value of Incremental Sales

Interviewer: Ask the type of vegetables and crops grown for sales (not for household consumption) by the household with the support of VLSA/GRAD in the past one year time and write the names and codes under the specified columns of the table below. Then ask the total volume of the product sold and the amount of income generated from the sales in Birr under column c for each vegetable or crop grown with the support of VLSA/GRAD. If the household did not get any support from GRAD do not ask the questions from c to g, but directly go to the next product type of Question 30. If the household started to grow and did not sell these vegetables and crops so far write the crop code but leave the cells under column c blank. Similarly ask to volume (as per the unit) and value of sales in Birr for last year. Further ask if there was increase in sales value of the vegetable or crop the household has grown this year with the support of GRAD as compared to the sales of last year production.

### E24. Vegetable and crop production

a. Line #	Vegetable/ Crop Type	b. Crop code	c. Total volume and value sold this year			d. Total volume and value sold last year			e. Was there increase in sales value 0 = No 1 = Yes	f. Reason for increment in sales value				g. Reason for reduction in sales value					
			Unit for volume	Volume	Value (Birr)	Unit for volume	Volume	Value (Birr)		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		
			1																
2																			
3																			
4																			

Code: b. Vegetable and crop type  
unit codes

1 = Potato	=	3 = Pulses (red beans)	=	5 = Pulses (white pea beans)	=	7 = Tomato
2 = Onion	=	4 = Pulses (faba beans)	=	6 = Red pepper	=	8 = Malt barley

Code: c and d. Sold product

1 = kg	=	3 = Fersula	=	
2 = quintal	=		=	

Code: f. Reason for increment in sales from crop production

1 = Use of fertilizer	3 = Rented in new land or increased land allocation	5 = Access to credit	7 = Use of crop rotation	9 = Furrow/ tie ridge	11 = Other specify _____
2 = Use of improved seed	4 = Access to irrigation facilities	6 = Use of compost	8 = Good rain	10 = Good price	12 = Other specify _____

Code: g. Reason for reduction in sales from crop production

1 = Shortage of fertilizer	3 = Reduced land allocation	5 = Poor farming practices	7 = Poor rain	9 = Other specify _____
2 = Shortage if improved seed	4 = Reduced access to irrigation	6 = Pest and disease	8 = Low price	10 = Other specify _____

### E25. Livestock Fattening

Ask the type of animals that the household started to fatten for profit by obtaining technical or financial services/supports from GRAD. Circle the line numbers under column "a" for the animal types selected. Ask questions under column "b" to "f" only if the household has started to sell and obtain cash income from the livestock type fattened.

a. Line #	Livestock Type	b. Total quantity and value sold this year		c. Total quantity and value sold last year		d. Is there increase in total sales value? 0 = No 1 = Yes	e. Reason for increment in total sales value				f. Reason for reduction in total sales value					
		Quantity in number	Value (Birr)	Quantity in number	Value (Birr)		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		
1	Cattle/Bull															
2	Sheep															
3	Goat															

Code: e. Reason for increment in sales from livestock

1 = Better access to hay	3 = Good animal health management	5 = Better access to animal health services	7 = Fattened good quality/better breed	9 = Increased number of animals fattened	11. Other Specify
2 = Better access supplementary fodders	4 = Better access to water	6 = Better animal shade	8 = Good price obtained	10 = Better access to credit	12. Other Specify

Code: f. Reason for reduction in sales from livestock

1 = Shortage of hay	3 = Poor access to credit	5 = Poor access to animal health services	7 = Fattened poor quality/better breed	9 = Reduced number of animals fattened	11. Other Specify
2 = Shortage of supplementary fodders	4 = Shortage of water	6 = Better animal shade	8 = Poor price obtained	10 = Poor animal health management	12. Other Specify

### E26. Honey Production

Ask the type of hives the household used to produce honey sales by obtaining technical or financial services/supports from GRAD. Circle the line numbers under column a for the type of hives selected. Ask question questions under column b to f only if the household has started to sell and obtain cash income from honey production.

a. Line #	Beehive Type	b. Total sold this year			c. Total sold last year			d. Is there increase in total sales value? 0 = No 1 = Yes	e. Reason for increment				f. Reason for reduction				
		# of hives	Honey in kg	Value (Birr)	# of hives	Honey in kg	Value (Birr)		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	
1	Tradition hive																
2	Modern hive																
3	Transitional																

Code: e. Reason for increment in sales from honey (code)

1 = Increased number of modern hives	3 = Better access to credit	5 = Better bee health management practices	7 = Other specify	9 = Other specify
2 = Used better bee fodder	4 = Improved water supply	6 = Better honey price	8 = Other specify	10 = Other specify

Code: f. Reason for reduction in sales from honey (code)

1 = Used traditional hives	3 = Shortage of cash/credit	5 = Poor bee health	7 = Other specify	9 = Other specify
2 = Bee fodder shortage	4 = Poor water supply	7 = Low price of honey	8 = Other specify	10 = Other specify

## Module F: Gross Margin in Value Chains Promoted by GRAD

Interviewer: Questions F27 to F34 are asked to households who have started to practice income generation activities (value chains) supported by GRAD. One table (below) is completed for each income generation activity practiced and income obtained by the household. **DO NOT record income gained by production of a non-GRAD supported IGA.** Write the product name and associated code under column "a" as indicated in the tables below. Write the size of land used for vegetable/crop value chains/products for questions from F27 to F30 and the number of animals for questions from F31 to F33.

For all the tables under column "d", ask the list of inputs used by the household to produce and sell the specific product. Then ask the respondent and write down the name, code, quantity, unit price and total cost of inputs used. All inputs which have a value greater than 5% of the total production cost estimate should be listed and accounted for. The type of inputs to be considered for cost accounting are only operational expenses (variable costs) such as hired labor, rented land, fuel for pump operations, rented traction animals, fertilizers, pesticides, etc indicated under codes of inputs. Family labor, own land, purchase of machineries, live animal for fattening, tools, permanent fences, perennial shades, etc. or any fixed investment that can be used for more than one product and production cycle should not be account as cost of production in all the cases.

**F27. Vegetable or Crops 1:**

a. Description		b. Land size		c. Total Production			
		Unit (code)	Size	Unit (code)	Quantity	Unit price in Birr	Total value (Birr)
Product Name: _____	Code <input type="text"/>						
d. Cost of production: Variable Cost Only ( if the respondent cannot give quantity and unit price just record only gross value of input used for the production of sold product)							
Input Name	Input (code)	Unit (code)	Quantity	Unit price in Birr	Total cost (Birr)		

Vegetable and crop codes

Land size unit code

Code: c and d unit code

1 = Potato	3 = Pulses (red beans)	5 = Pulses (white pea beans)	7 = Tomato
2 = Onion	4 = Pulses (faba beans)	6 = Red pepper	8 = Malt barley

1 = Timad	3 = Other (specify) _____
2 = Hectare	4 = Other (specify) _____

1 = kg	3 = Fersula (1 feresula = 17kg)	
2 = quintal	4 = perday	

Code: d Input codes for vegetable and crop production:

1 = Seed/seedling	3 = Fertilizer	5 = Pesticide	7 = Product transportation	9 = Hired machinery or equipments (pump, sprayer)	11. Other (specify): _____
2 = Hired laborers	4 = Hired oxen labor	6 = Rented land	8 = Fuel cost for irrigation pumps	10. Other (specify): _____	12. Other (specify): _____

**F28. Vegetable or Crops 2:**

a. Description		b. Land size		c. Total Production			
		Unit (code)	Size	Unit (code)	Quantity	Unit price in Birr	Total value (Birr)
Product Name: _____	Code <input type="text"/>						
d. Cost of production: Variable Cost Only ( if the respondent cannot give quantity and unit price just record only gross value of input used for the production of sold product)							
Input (code)	Input Name	Unit (code)	Quantity	Unit price in Birr	Total cost (Birr)		

Vegetable and crop codes

Land size unit code

Code: c and d unit code

1 = Potato	3 = Pulses (red beans)	5 = Pulses (white pea beans)	7 = Tomato
2 = Onion	4 = Pulses (faba beans)	6 = Red pepper	8 = Malt barley

1 = Timad	3 = Other (specify) _____
2 = Hectare	4 = Other (specify) _____

1 = kg	3 = Fersula (1 feresula = 17kg)	
2 = quintal		

Input codes for vegetable and crop production:

1 = Seed/seedling	3 = Fertilizer	5 = Pesticide	7 = Product transportation	9 = Hired machinery or equipments (pump, sprayer)	11. Other (specify): _____
2 = Hired laborers	4 = Hired oxen labor	6 = Rented land	8 = Fuel cost for irrigation pumps	10. Other (specify): _____	12. Other (specify): _____

F29. Vegetable or Crops 3:

a. Description		b. Land size		c. Total Production			
		Unit (code)	Size	Unit (code)	Quantity	Unit price in Birr	Total value (Birr)
Product Name: _____	Code <input type="text"/>						
d. Cost of production: Variable Cost Only ( if the respondent cannot give quantity and unit price just record only gross value of input used for the production of sold product)							
Input (code)	Input Name	Unit (code)	Quantity	Unit price in Birr	Total cost (Birr)		

Vegetable and crop codes  
production unit code

1 = Potato	3 = Pulses (red beans)	5 = Pulses (white pea beans)	7 = Tomato
2 = Onion	4 = Pulses (faba beans)	6 = Red pepper	8 = Malt barley

Land size unit code

1 = Timad	3 = Other (specify) _____
2 = Hectare	4 = Other (specify) _____

Total

1 = kg	3 = <i>Fersula</i>	
2 = quintal		

Input codes for vegetable and crop production:

1 = Seed/seedling	3 = Fertilizer	5 = Pesticide	7 = Product transportation	9 = Hired machinery or equipments (pump, sprayer)	11. Other (specify): _____
2 = Hired laborers	4 = Hired oxen labor	6 = Rented land	8 = Fuel cost for irrigation pumps	10. Other (specify): _____	12. Other (specify): _____

F30. Vegetable or Crops 4:

a. Description		b. Land size		c. Total Production		
		Unit (code)	Size	Unit (code)	Quantity	Unit price in Birr
Product Name:	Code					
d. Cost of production: Variable Cost Only ( if the respondent cannot give quantity and unit price just record only gross value of input used for the production of sold product)						
Input Name	Input (code)	Unit (code)	Quantity	Unit price in Birr	Total cost (Birr)	

Vegetable and crop codes  
production unit code

1 = Potato	3 = Pulses (red beans)	5 = Pulses (white pea beans)	7 = Tomato
2 = Onion	4 = Pulses (faba beans)	6 = Red pepper	8 = Malt barley

Land size unit code

1 = Timad	3 = Other (specify)
2 = Hectare	4 = Other (specify)

Total

1 = kg	3 = Fersula
2 = quintal	

Code: d Input codes for vegetable and crop production:

1 = Seed/seedling	3 = Fertilizer	5 = Pesticide	7 = Product transportation	9 = Hired machinery or equipments (pump, sprayer)	11. Other (specify):
2 = Hired laborers	4 = Hired oxen labor	6 = Rented land	8 = Fuel cost for irrigation pumps	10. Other (specify):	12. Other (specify):

F31. Livestock for Fattening: Cattle/Bull

Interviewer: Please note product "code" and "unit" boxes for this section has already been pre-coded and filled.

a. Description	b. Livestock			c. Total Production	
	Code	Unit	Quantity	Unit price in Birr	Total value (Birr)
Product Name: <i>Cattle/Bull</i>	2	#			
Gross Production					
d. Cost of production: Variable Cost Only ( if the respondent cannot give quantity and unit price just record only gross value of input used for the production of sold product)					
Input Code (see below)	Input Name	Unit	Quantity	Unit price in Birr	Total cost (Birr)
0	Cost of live animal	#			

Input codes for livestock fattening:

1 = Hay/fodder	3 = Atela	5 = Hired labour	7 = Water	9 = Tax (income/sales)	11 = Other:
2 = Salt	4 = Veterinary service	6 = Rented shade	8 = Product transportation	10 = Molasses	12 = Other:

Code c and D: Unit code

1 = Kg	3 = per day	5 = per trip
2 = Lump sum	4 = Per visit	

F32. Livestock for Fattening: Sheep fattening

Interviewer: Please note product "code" and "unit" boxes for this section has already been pre-coded and filled.

a. Description	b. Livestock			c. Total Production	
	Code	Unit	Quantity	Unit price in Birr	Total value (Birr)
Product Name: <i>Sheep</i>	3	#			
Gross Production					
d. Cost of production: Variable Cost Only ( if the respondent cannot give quantity and unit price just record only gross value of input used for the production of sold product)					
Input Code (see below)	Input Name	Unit	Quantity	Unit price in Birr	Total cost (Birr)
0	Cost of live animal	#			

Input codes for livestock fattening:

1 = Hay/fodder	3 = Atela	5 = Hired labour	7 = Water	9 = Tax (income/sales)	11 = Other:
2 = Salt	4 = Veterinary service	6 = Rented shade	8 = Product transportation	10 = Molasses	12 = Other:

Code c and d: Unit code

1 = Kg	3 = per day	5 = per trip
2 = Lump sum	4 = Per visit	

F33. Livestock for Fattening: Goat fattening

Interviewer:Please note product “code” and “unit” boxes for this section has already been pre-coded and filled.

a. Description	b. Livestock			c. Total Production	
	Code	Unit	Quantity	Unit price in Birr	Total value (Birr)
Product Name: Goat	4	#			
Gross Production					
d. Cost of production: Variable Cost Only ( if the respondent cannot give quantity and unit price just record only gross value of input used for the production of sold product)					
Input Code (see below)	Input Name	Unit	Quantity	Unit price in Birr	Total cost (Birr)
0	Cost of live animal				

Input codes for livestock fattening:

1 = Hay/fodder	3 = Atela	5 = Hired labour	7 = Water	9 = Tax (income/sales)	11 = Other:
2 = Salt	4 = Veterinary service	6 = Rented shade	8 = Product transportation	10 = Molasses	12 = Other:

Code c and d: Unit code

1 = Kg	3 = per day	5 = per trip
2 = Lump sum	4 = Per visit	

F34. Honey Production

*Interviewer:* Please note product “code” and “unit” boxes for this section has already been pre-coded and filled.

Description	Product			Total Production			
	Code	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit price in Birr	Total value (Birr)
Product Name: Honey	5	Beehives					
Gross Production							
Cost of production: Variable Cost Only ( if the respondent cannot give quantity and unit price just record only gross value of input used for the production of sold product)							
Input Code	Input Name		Unit	Quantity	Unit price in Birr	Total cost (Birr)	

*Input codes for honey production:*

1 = Honey comb	3 = Veterinary service	5 = Land rent	7 = Transportation	9 = Other (specify): _____
2 = Bee forage	4 = Medication	6 = Water	8 = Packaging	10 = Other (specify): _____

*Code c and d: Unit code*

1 = Kg	3 = per day	5 = per trip
2 = Lump sum	4 = Per visit	

### Module G: Annualized Income

G35. Ask the type of IGA the household is involved in that ONLY existed as a result of GRAD intervention. Mark “0” or “1” for in cell c. Ask total amount earned for each IGA. Ask how long it took to produce and earn the total amount listed under cell d and mark “x” for the months the survey participant mentions. *Please use your own discretion to decipher and cross-check if an activity is a year-round activity or a seasonal earning.* (i.e if someone earned an income due to petty trading but the participant only mentioned earning an income in April and May ask how much they earned April and May to ensure it matches the total number or ask why they participated in that activity only for two months. Likewise, if someone participated in onion production using the seasonal rain but told you they earned that year-round ask specific question as to how long it took them from sowing to harvesting).

a. line #	b. Income source	c. Participated? 0 = N 1 = Y	d. Total Amount earned	e. Duration Production													
				S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A		
	Cattle fattening																
	Sheep/goat fattening																
	Honey Production																
	Potato																
	Onion																
	Red Pepper																
	Pulse-Faba Bean																
	Pulse-White Pea Bean																
	Non-Farm IGA																
	Other (specify):																

### Module H: Household Dietary Diversity

H36.	Have you or anyone is your household received training on the importance of balanced food consumption? 0 = No 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
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H37. What type of food have you or anyone else in your household consume yesterday during the day and at night (breakfast, lunch and dinner)?

Interviewer: If the previous day was a fasting day, ask them to recall what they ate the day before (non-fasting day). To assist them, read the list of foods in the table below, write “0” if they have not eaten any of the foods listed in the line and write “1” if they have consumed any of the listed food types in that specific row.

List of Foods Consumed by Household Members Yesterday		0=No	1=Yes
	Any local foods such as (Lafiso, Towlo, etc.), bread, rice noodles, biscuits, cookies or any other foods made from teff, millet, sorghum, maize, rice, wheat (or other locally available grain)?		
	Any white potatoes, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots and tubers?		
	Any pumpkin, carrot, squash, or sweet potato that are yellow or orange inside?		
	Any dark, green, leafy vegetables such as cassava leaves, bean leaves, kale, spinach, pepper leaves, taro leaves, and amaranth leaves?		
	Any other vegetables?		
	Any ripe mangoes, ripe papayas or any other locally available fruit rich in vitamin A (insert)?		
	Any other fruits?		
	Any beef, lamb, goat, chicken, duck, other birds, liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?		
	Any eggs?		
	Any fresh or dried fish?		
	Any foods made from beans, peas or lentils?		
	Any cheese, yogurt, milk, or other milk products?		
	Any foods made with oil, fat or butter?		
	Any sugar or honey?		
	Any processed foods such as chips, pastry, cakes, chocolates, sweets or candies, soda, fruit juices or drinks?		
	Any other foods, such as condiments, coffee, tea?		

### Module I: Household Hunger Scale

	HHS QUESTIONS		
I38	In the past [4 weeks/30 days] was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	0 = No 1 = Yes	If no skip to I40
I39	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	1 = Rarely (1-2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3-10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)	
I40	In the past [4 weeks/30 days] did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	0 = No 1 = Yes	If no skip to I42
I41	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	1 = Rarely (1-2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3-10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)	
I42	In the past [4 weeks/30 days] did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	0 = No 1 = Yes	If no, skip to the next module
I43	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	1 = Rarely (1-2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3-10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)	

## Module J: Productive asset inventory

### Ask the head of household

J44.As of today, how many of the following assets does your household own? (If none, write '0'.) For livestock, include any animals that belong to you, but are being raised by other households. Do not include any animals that you are rearing for someone else but donot belong to you.

(a)	Asset	Number owned today	Number owned one year ago	Current Cost of replacing one [in Birr]	If the number owned today is different from one year ago, why?[See code below and circle <u>all</u> that apply]
(a)		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	<b>Livestock</b>				
1	Oxen				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
2	Bulls				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
3	Cows				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
4	Heifers				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
5	Calves				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
6	Sheep				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
7	Goats				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
8	Donkeys				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
9	Mules				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
10	Horses				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
11	Camel - Male				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
12	Camel - Female				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
13	Poultry				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
	<b>Production assets</b>				
14	Plough				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
15	Sickle ( <i>machid</i> )				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16	Pick axe ( <i>doma</i> )				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
17	Axe ( <i>metrebia</i> )				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
18	Hoe ( <i>mekotkocha</i> )				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
19	Spade ( <i>akefa</i> )				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
20	Traditional beehive				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
21	Transitional beehive				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
22	Modern beehive				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
23	Water pump (hand/foot)				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
24	Water pump (diesel/fuel)				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
25	Grain mill (stone)				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
26	Grain mill (diesel)				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
	<b>Household goods</b>				
27	Blankets/gabi				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
28	Chairs				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
29	Tables				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
30	Cupboard				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
31	Mats				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
32	Lantern				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
33	Flashlight (torch)				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
34	Watch/clock				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
35	Kerosene stove				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
36	Radio/Cassette player				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
37	Mobile Phone				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

38	Bicycle				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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Codes: Reasons for differences in asset ownership

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 = We were forced to sell the asset to buy food                                | 8. We sold the asset for another reason (specify): _____ |
| 2 = We were forced to exchange the asset for food                               | 9 = The asset was stolen                                 |
| 3 = We were forced to sell the asset to pay for health expenses                 | 10 = Livestock died or was slaughtered                   |
| 4 = We were forced to sell the asset to pay for education expenses              | 11 = Livestock was sold as an income-generating activity |
| 5 = We had to sell the asset to meet social obligations (e.g. wedding)          | 12 = Livestock reproduced                                |
| 6 = We used the asset in a social occasion (e.g. wedding gift)                  | 13 = We bought this asset                                |
| 7 = We sold the asset to buy other assets listed above or construct/buy a house | 14 = Someone gave us this asset for free                 |
|   | 15 = Other (specify): _____                              |

## Module K: Gender Empowerment

K45. Respondent for this section (1-11) should be an adult female. NOTE: please ask this question even if the household is a FHH as she can be influenced by son or relative residing with her as well as sharecropper she sharing her land with. However, if the respondent is male and there are no adult females in the household, skip to the next exercise and write NA in large letters next to table below.

On a scale 1-4, ask the respondent how much influence the wife or main female in the household has over decision on the following aspects of household life.

1=No influence at all      3=A medium amount of influence		If the participant is more comfortable using proportional scoring to assess her influence over decisions you can use proportional piling with 4 counters but sure to explain that more counters equals more influence.
2=A little influence      4=A lot of influence		
a. Production & livelihoods Decisions		b. SCORE value from 1 to 4 as listed above
1	What crop to grow	
2	What farming inputs to use or buy(fertilizer, improved seeds etc.)	
3	What crops to take to the market to sell and when to sell them	
4	What livestock product activities to engage in (rearing/fattening/dairy etc.)	
5	What livestock to purchase or sell	
6	What business or income Generating Activities to engage in	
Financial Decisions		
7	Major household expenditures (such as clothes purchases, furniture etc.)	
8	Minor household expenditures (such as food for daily consumption)	
9	Borrowing money(loop amount/ source and utilization	
10	lending(loaning)money to relatives or friends	
Household Decisions		
8	Food and meals	
9	Children's education	
10	Household construction/maintenance	
11	Family planning	

K46	In your household, are both you and your spouse a registered member of a VESA group? No = 0                      Yes = 1	<input type="checkbox"/>
K47.	In your VESA group, are there at least two women in a leadership position? No = 0      Yes = 1	<input type="checkbox"/>
K48.	What type of leadership position do they hold? 1 = Chairman      2 = Secretary      3 = Key Holder      4 = Treasurer/Box holder Interviewer: All 4 boxes do not have to be filled out. The number of boxes filled out should correspond with the number of women leaders within the VESA group.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

## Module L: Graduation

L49	Are you currently a PSNP beneficiary? No = 0                      Yes = 1	<input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, Skip L51
L50	If not, when did you graduate? 1 = 2006                      2 = 2005                      3 = 2004                      4 = 2003	<input type="checkbox"/>

Interviewer: Please note, while the above question is regarding graduation that has already occurred as a result of GRAD's support, the following questions (L47 through L49) deals with their aspiration and willingness to graduate in the coming years.

L51.	Given the support you have received from GRAD and benefits your HH has gained, are you ready to graduate within the next year?                      No = 0                      Yes = 1	<input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, Skip L49
L52.	If no, when do you think you will graduate? 1 = 2 years from now                      2 = 3 years from now                      3 = Never	<input type="checkbox"/>
L53.	<p>What is the constraint for you to not graduate within the next year? Interviewer: DO NOT read the below reason out loud, just ask the question and let them give their reason and circle all mentioned</p> <p>1 = Re-occurring livestock disease 2 = Re-occurring Crop disease 3 = Outstanding loans 4 = High interest rate of formal financial providers 5 = Lack of market information/linkage 6 = Poor timing of loan repayment schedule 7 = high cost of fertilizer 8 = erratic rain fall 9 = small size landholding 10 = landless 11 = shortage of feed 12 = limited capacity of MFIs to work with CFIs 13 = other (specify): _____</p>	

## 4.2 Annex 2: CARE Ethiopia, GRAD Intermediate Results Assessment Terms of Reference, February 2014

### Background

GRAD builds on the Government of Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) and aims to help the PSNP support recipients to graduate from chronic food insecurity while increasing their income and assets and enhancing resiliency to shocks. This five-year USAID-funded project combines “push” and “pull” strategies into a complete and integrated package of interventions for on- and off-farm opportunity creation, access to financial products, and demand-oriented extension services. It also builds resiliency both at household and community levels through a range of strategies designed to increase gender equality, improve nutrition, enhance climate change adaptation and stimulate graduation aspiration among chronically food insecure target households

The GRAD project is implemented by a consortium of partners. ORDA, REST, ASE, CARE and CRS actively engage in project implementation on selected wordas in four region state in Ethiopia. SNV is the technical partner for value chain development; Tufts University leads the impact evaluation (baseline, mid-term and final evaluation) of the project and CARE is a lead partner for coordination, implementation and technical issues on selected sector along the GRAD project implementation. The annual intermediate result assessment is one of the project's M&E mechanisms to measure change at the outcome level. Major outcome level indicators listed in the project's Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT) will be the focus area for this survey.

### 1.2. Project goal, objectives and intermediate results

The goal of the project is to sustainably graduate at least 50,000 households from the PSNP while strengthening their resilience to income and food related shocks. The project aims to improve people’s overall productivity, increase on-and off-farm income and create new income and livelihoods opportunities with a specific objective of increasing household annual income by at least \$365 by the end of the five-year project cycle. In achieving these objectives, it is anticipated that participating households will experience an increase in assets and improvements in nutritional status. The project is built upon a causal model proposing a push-pull dynamic resulting in an incremental progression from chronic food insecurity to food security with associated improvements in PSNP graduation.

The following results and intermediate results will contribute to the achievement of the strategic objective:

<b>Result 1—Enhanced Livelihood Options of Chronically Food Insecure Households in Highland Areas</b>
IR 1.1 On- and off-farm economic opportunities, inclusive value chains and market access for targeted HHs stimulated.
IR 1.2: An inclusive financial sector promoted and access to a range of financial products and services expanded:
IR 1.3: Extension services upgraded
<b>Result 2 – Improved Household and Community Resilience</b>
IR 2.1: Women’s resilience and access to inputs, services and information increased
IR 2.2: Nutritional status of infants, children and reproductive age women improved
IR 2.3: Climate change adaptation improved
IR 2.4: Promote aspirations for graduation among targeted PSNP HHs and enhance enablers of graduation
<b>Result 3 – Strengthened Enabling Environment to Promote Scale-up and Sustainability</b>
IR 3.1: Collaboration among stakeholders consolidated to promote joint learning and scale up
IR 3.2: Enabling environment improved

### 1.3. Objectives of the IR assessment

The main objectives of this assessment are to:

Assess whether the expected outcome targets are achieved in line with the project's M&E plan, indicators, and IPTT values.

Assess how the benefits of the project are distributed among FHH and MHH.

#### Methodology of the IR assessment

The IR assessment will employ mostly quantitative data collection methods, including a review of the progress made in terms of the intermediate result indicators, triangulated where necessary through qualitative feedback from project participants and other stakeholders. The assessment will be conducted in four regions (Amhara, Tigray, Oromiya, and SNNPR ) of GRAD operational areas. The preliminary IR assessment, completed in 2013 applied a two-stage sampling strategy, in which the primary units (clusters) were kebeles and the secondary units were households. Kebeles were selected through randomized process called Probability Proportional to Scale (PPS), while households were selected from GRAD clients in the sample kebele by applying systematic random sampling technique. The total sample size for this assessment will be 800 HHs (this should include both MHH and FHH; the consultants will design mechanisms to assure a large enough sample of FHHs) and the below table shows the sampling size per implementing partners. CARE expects to apply the same sampling frame this year.

		REST	ORDA	CARE	ASE	CRS	Total
Total sample HH	N	160	160	160	160	160	800

Desk review: this assessment requires secondary data collection and analysis. The consultant should conduct a review of selected GRAD project documents (proposal, project annual reports, Year 1 IR assessment, baseline study etc.) to understand the project objectives, targets, and intervention strategies.

#### 3. Intermediate results and selected indicators

The consultancy work mainly requires data collection, data analysis and reporting including but not limited to the major project Intermediate Result indicators adapted from the M&E matrix and additional indicators identified based on the observed outcomes during the project implementation period. The list of most indicators to be included in this study is in Annex I. The consultant is expected to review, improve and apply tools used in the previous IR assessment, making adjustments only where necessary. In select instances These are noted in Annex I where applicable.

#### 4. Roles and Responsibilities

The GRAD CCU (CARE Ethiopia) will coordinate, guide, and set necessary expectations for implementing partners (ORDA, REST, CRS, ASE and CARE-Sidama) for the IR assessment that the consultant will conduct. The roles, responsibilities, tasks and expected outputs of the consultancy work are mentioned below:

##### 4.1 Consultant team duties

###### Preparation and study design

Review of relevant documents of the project (e.g. GRAD project proposal, progress reports, the project M&E plan and logframe, detailed implementation plan, PMP/ITPP , FTF DO1 performance indicator reference sheet , and baseline study report).

Work closely with the CARE and each implementing partners to clarify objectives and implementation plan

Design qualitative and quantitative data collection instruments and tools, drawing on tools from 2013

IR Assessment.

Recruit quantitative data collectors/enumerators and supervisors.

Recruit specialists/experts for any qualitative data collection deemed necessary

Prepare training materials, training/orientation for the enumerators, supervisors and testing/pre-test of the research instruments

Translate the data collection instruments/questionnaires to local language (Amharic, Oromiffa, Sidamigna, Guraghegna and Tigrinya).

Data collection and analysis

Coordinate with GRAD implementing partners to ensure logistics are in place and survey participants are informed in advance of the survey timing

Manage all data collection , troubleshooting any issues that arise

Lead data cleaning and transcription

Code, enter and analyze collected data (both quantitative and qualitative) applying Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) or any other SPSS compatible software.

Produce and submit interim report on field work findings per the agreed format to CCU as per the agreed deadline.

Report generation and dissemination

Submit a draft IR Assessment report for review by GRAD partners

Revise draft based on partner comments and submit final IR Assessment report

Submit all the cleaned datasets along with final report

Conduct a presentation of IR Assessment findings at GRAD partner review meeting organized by CARE

#### 4.2. CARE and GRAD implementing partners duties

CARE will:

Provide consultants with literature review materials and other necessary documentation.

Linking consultants to relevant stakeholders, especially in Addis and field offices.

Ensure effective coordination of the study logistics to facilitate the consultant(s) in undertaking the assignment.

Consolidate all comments for incorporation by the consultants.

GRAD implementing partners will:

Assign one staff member in each region to lead IR Assessment coordination in that area. This will be the consulting team's primary point of contact for local planning and issue resolution. The person will be responsible for:

Coordinating with the consultant to ensure the quality implementation of the study on ground (e.g. training, data collection and supervision of interviewers)

Ensuring field survey logistics are on track e.g. providing accurate and comprehensive beneficiary information to inform the sampling, mobilizing/informing beneficiaries/local authorities about survey.

Consolidating partner's comments on IR Assessment draft(s) including government partner comments when necessary.

Ensuring the dissemination of the assessment findings/report to beneficiaries and other field-based stakeholders.

#### 5. Tentative schedule and Level of Effort

The full process of the IR assessment commences on approximately April 28, 2014 by beginning the

development of the plan for assessment. Tentative summary of timetable and deliverables is presented as follows but the consultant should propose the best way of doing it without affecting the ultimate deadline.

Task/deliverables	Timeline
Review project Documents and Instruments/questionnaire (quantitative and qualitative), sampling, methodology, logistics finalized. (First inception report presented)	April 28, 2014
Draft field manuals completed, presented/discussed and finalized.	May 6,2014
Training (for supervisors and enumerators) and field tests begin, pilot testing ends. Manuals, instruments updated. Second inception report presented.	May 12,2014
Fieldwork begins	May 15,2014
End of fieldwork and Fieldwork (third inception) report presented.	June 30,2014
Submitted sex disaggregated cleaned raw data by Woreda to CCU.	July 8,2014
Consultant submits first draft report to CCU.	July 16,2014
Comments on the draft report received by the consultant from the CCU.	July 22,2014
Consultant submits Second draft report to technical committee	August 2,2014
Comments on the second draft report received by the consultant from the CCU	August 7,2014
Final report is submitted by the consultant	August 17,2014

It is anticipated that the consultant would require between 50-60 days for experts plus additional time for enumerators and field supervisors. Final payment will be based on an invoice from the firm that is proper and approved by CARE showing actual full days worked.

## 6. Deliverables

Reports will be expected at critical juncture that will provide a review of the accomplishments made thus far (those interim reports will be drafted as sections of the final report, and should be included in the latter to fully document the process). The expected interim reports are:

Interim report 1: to be produced before initiation of training. Contains the final selection of indicators, the field manual and the questionnaire forms.

Interim report 2: to be produced at the end of the training. Updates the first inception report with the results of instrument field tests and corresponding adjustments in the field manuals if any.

Interim report 3: to be produced at the end of field work to list all the problems that emerged in the field, and how they were addressed. If necessary, all changes made during the field phase to the instruments will be explained in this report.

Interim report 4: to be produced at the end of the data entry and cleaning procedures. Includes all the data, with double entry validation tables, frequency distributions for detection of outliers and any other relevant problems encountered during the data.

Draft and final reports: The consultant will submit two rounds of the report for comment and feedback before submitting the final report. Also the consultant needs to prepare a PowerPoint presentation that summaries the report findings before submit the final report. The content of evaluation report should at least include the following sections.

Cover page: Title page with date, logos and RFA #, evaluator's name and organization.

Executive summary: a brief of maximum 2 pages description of the methodologies, main findings, and conclusions of the assessment.

Introduction

Objective of annual IR assessment

Brief description of program

Detailed analysis of findings by IR

Cross cutting issues including gender effect

Conclusions by Intermediate results.

Annexes: the IR Assessment ToR, composition of consultant team, tools and methods, list of sites visited, list of key informants, references, list of indicators, list of acronyms.

## 7. Required Qualifications and Experience

This assignment requires a team of qualified evaluation and monitoring experts who have worked on food security programming, have a working knowledge of the various sectors GRAD is engaged in, and have experience in the GRAD operational areas. The experts at least should have MSc/MA degree with at least 10 years of relevant working experience on food security programming. The consultant firm is required to possess the following additional competencies:

Proven consultancy and/or work experience with INGOs, preferably with USAID funded food security projects as well as experience with other international and bilateral organizations.

Good knowledge and experience with FDRE government Food Security program is critical.

10 year's working experience preferably in Ethiopia/other African and/or developing countries.

Sound experience and knowledge in program Monitoring and Evaluation. experience recruiting, training and managing enumeration teams; developing and testing survey tools and their ability to quickly recruit enumeration teams including both qualitative and quantitative researchers and both men and women.

Good knowledge in gender issues

Familiar with basic evaluation standards and principles.

Good writing and presentation skills

Good Teamwork spirit and inter-cultural sensitivity

## 8. Ownership of the survey data/Findings

All data collected for this study shall remain the property of CARE and GRAD implementing partners. And the development of any additional work products relying on the data collected through this exercise would require the express written consent of CARE.

## 9. Technical and Financial Proposal:

Interested consultants should submit separate technical and cost proposals to procurement unit within the deadline. The cost proposal should list all costs associated with the study including profession fee ( includes cost for the technical team members, data collectors , supervisor etc) , material and service cost ( includes vehicles for field work, printing etc) and others all relevant costs for the study

For further information please contact CARE Ethiopia Procurement Unit ( Bisrat Lemma – Procurement manager ) through the following Address/in person: Address: Telephone +251(0)116183294

Annex I. GRAD IR assessment indicators						
S/n	Objective /Intermediate results	Indicators to be measured	Unit of measurement	Data source	Method of data collection	Remark
		Graduation: # of GRAD Supported beneficiary graduating from PSNP	# of HHs	Household survey and Project records	Secondary data	
1	Strategic Objectives: The strategic objective of GRAD is to graduate 50,000 chronically food insecure HHs from Productive Safety Net (PSNP) support in 16 targeted woredas and increase each HH's income by \$365 per year	Poverty: % of the targeted population living in Poverty (i.e less than 1.25 USD per day	% of HHs	Household survey	quantitative assessment	
2		Average annual income increment due to GRAD	USD	Household survey	quantitative assessment	
		HHs with income increase by at least \$365	%	Household Survey		
3		Equity: Statistical increase in the score assigned to the degree of influence women have over decisions pertaining to production and income (influence score)	Mean Value (95% CI)	Household survey	quantitative assessment	M (Equity Index)
1.1	Result # 1: Enhanced livelihood options of chronically food insecure households	Average number of income sources of vulnerable households receiving USG assistance	# of income source/HH	Household survey	quantitative assessment	Use same baseline method
1.2		Average current household total savings	USD	Household survey	quantitative assessment	
1.3		Value of new private sector investment in financial and agricultural sectors supported by GRAD	USD	Project records	will define the method latter	
1.4		Average Annualized saving from VESA	USD	Household survey	quantitative assessment	
1.5		Perceived availability, quality and accessibility of inputs, finance and extension services among target HHs	Mean Value (95% CI)	Household survey	Quantitative	M (Training Scoring Index)
1.1.1	IR 1.1: On-and off-farm economic opportunities, inclusive value chains and market access for targeted HHs stimulated	Value of incremental sales (collected at Farm level) attributed to GRAD implementation	Value in USD	Household survey	quantitative assessment + project records	
1.1.2	Objective /Intermediate results	Gross margin per unit of land or animal dedicated to value chains supported by GRAD	Value in USD/ Production area	Household survey	quantitative assessment + project records	

1.1.3		# of GRAD HHs engaged in new, profitable IGAs	# of HHs	Project record	quantitative assessment	
1.2.1		# of target HHs accessing formal financial service	# of HHs	Project records	Secondary data review	
1.2.2		Value of agricultural and rural loan	Amount in USD	Project records	Secondary data	
1.2.3		# of financial products tailored to target HH demand	Number	Project records	Secondary data review	
1.3.1	IR 1.3: Extension services upgraded	# of DAs trained and actively applying demand-driven approach to extension service provision to target GRAD HHs	Number	Project records + Household survey	Secondary data review + Quantitative assessments	
1.3.2		# of GRAD HHs served by trained DAs	% of HHs	Project records	Secondary data review	
2.1	Result #2: Improved community and household resilience	% of HH with moderate or severe hunger	% of HHs	Household survey	Quantitative assessment	
2.2		% of GRAD HH selling productive assets during periods of shock	% of HHs	Household survey	Quantitative assessment	
2.1.1	IR 2.1. Nutritional status of infants, children and reproductive age women improved	# of HHs trained in dietary diversity practices	# of HHs	Project records	Secondary data review	
2.1.2		Number and % of HH with new home gardens or strength the existing one due to GRAD intervention	# of HHs, % of HHs	House survey, Project records	Secondary data review	
		% of mothers practicing exclusive breastfeeding of children < 6 months old.	% of HHs	Household survey		
2.1.3		MAD ( Minimum acceptable diet )	%	Household survey	Quantitative assessment	
2.1.4		WDD ( women dietary diversity)	%	Household survey	Quantitative assessment	
2.2.1	IR 2.2: Impacts of climate change on households reduced	% of HHs adopting at least two climate change adaptation practices promoted by the project	% of HH	project records	Quantitative assessment	
2.2.2		Number and type of climate change adaptation practices adopted and	Number	Household survey	Quantitative assessment	

		implemented.				
2.2.3	IR 2.3: Women's resilience and access to inputs, services and information increased [3]	% of women and men reporting increase in women's influence over HH decision making	% of change	Household survey	Quantitative assessment	M (Equity Index)
2.2.4		% of women leading VESA groups	% of VESA,	Project records	Secondary data review	
2.4.1	IR 2.4: Aspirations for graduation among targeted HHs promoted and enablers for graduation enhanced	% of GRAD participants showing readiness and commitment to graduate within an expressed timeframe	%	Household survey and project records	Quantitative assessment	
2.4.2		% of VESA/FEMA (committees) monitoring the progress food security of their membership on annual basis	%	Household survey and project records	Quantitative assessment	

<b>Annex 2. GRAD FTF indicator description</b>
<b>Value of new private investment in the agricultural sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation</b>
Precise Definition(s): Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production output or income, to improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources (soil, water, etc.), to improve water or land management, etc. The “food chain” includes both upstream and downstream investments. Upstream investments include any type of agricultural capital used in the agricultural production process such as animals for traction, storage bins, and machinery. Downstream investments could include capital investments in equipment, etc. to do post-harvest transformation/processing of agricultural products as well as the transport of agricultural products to markets. “Private sector” includes any privately-led agricultural activity managed by a for-profit formal company. A CBO or NGO resources may be included if they engage in for-profit agricultural activity. “Leveraged by FTF implementation” indicates that the new investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by activities funded by the FTF initiative. Investments reported should not include funds received by the investor from USG as part of any grant or other award. New investment means investment made during the reporting year.
Unit of Measure: US Dollars
Rationale: Increased investment is the predominate source of economic growth in the agricultural and other economic sectors. Private sector investment is critical because it indicates that the investment is perceived by private agents to provide a positive financial return and therefore is likely to lead to sustainable increases in agricultural production. Agricultural growth is critical to achieving the FTF goal to “Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger.”
<b>Value of incremental sales (collected at Farm level) attributed to GRAD implementation</b>
<b>DESCRIPTION ---Definition</b>
This indicator will collect both volume (in metric tons) and value (in US dollars) of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities for its calculation. The value of incremental sales indicates the value (in USD) of the total amount of agricultural products sold by farm households relative to a base year and can be calculated based on the total value of sales of a product (crop, animal, or fish) during the reporting year minus the total value of sales in the base year.
Unit of Measure: Value of sales (USD) Volume (tons) must also be collected Note: Convert local currency to USD at the average market rate for the reporting period System Note: First enter baseline value of sale (sales in year before FTF efforts) and then enter value of sales in the reporting year in USD. The FTF Monitoring System (FTFMS) will automatically calculate the Value of incremental sales between the baseline year and the reporting year.
Disaggregated by: Commodity
<b>Gross margin per unit of land or animal dedicated to value chains supported by GRAD</b>
<b>DESCRIPTION ---Definition</b>
The gross margin is the difference between the total value of production of the agricultural product (crop, milk, eggs, fish) and the cost of producing that item, divided by the total number of units in production (hectares of crops, number of animals for milk, eggs; pond area in hectares or crate count for aquaculture). Gross margin per hectare, per animal, or per crate, is a measure of net income for that farm/livestock/fisheries-use activity. Input costs included should be those

significant cash costs that can be easily ascertained.

Attention should be focused on accounting for cash costs that represent at least 5% of total cash costs. Most likely items are: purchased water, fuel, electricity, seed, feed or fish meal, fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor, hired enforcement, and hired machine/veterinary services. Capital investments and depreciation do not need to be included in cash costs. Unpaid, family labor does not have to be valued and included in costs.

Gross margin is calculated from 5 data points: 1) Hectares planted (for crops); Number of animals (for milk, eggs); 2) Total Production during reporting period, 3) Value of Sales (USD) during reporting period, 4) Quantity of Sales during reporting period, and 5) Purchased input costs during reporting period (report only those costs that are at least 5% of total cost).

Average price = value of sales divided by quantity of sales

Gross revenue = average price x total production

Net revenue = gross revenue - purchased input cost

Gross margin (per ha, per animal, per pond area, per crate) = net revenue divided by area planted/in production (for crops, ponds), by animals (for milk, eggs); by crates (marine aquaculture)

Reporting includes current-year results for 1) new beneficiaries and 2) beneficiaries who have benefited in previous years from this same USG assistance and continued to benefit during the reporting year (continuing). Reporting all data points (Area/Animal, Production, Quantity of Sales, Value of Sales, and Purchased Input Cost) is critical to the ability to aggregate results across missions

Unit of Measure: dollars/hectare (crops); dollars/animal (milk, eggs)

Disaggregated by: Targeted commodity (type of crop, type of animal)

Sex of farmer: Male, Female

### Value of agricultural and rural loans

Precise Definition(s):

This indicator sum loans made (i.e. disbursed) during the reporting year to producers (farmers, fishers, etc.), input suppliers, transporters, processors, and loans to other MSMEs in rural areas that are in a targeted agricultural value chain, as a result of USG assistance. The indicator counts loans disbursed to the recipient, not loans merely made (e.g. in process, but not yet available to the recipient). The loans can be made by any size financial institution from micro-credit through national commercial bank, and includes any type of micro-finance institution, such as an NGO.

Unit of Measure:

US Dollars

Note: Convert local currency to US dollars at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting period

Disaggregated by:

Type of loan recipient: producers, local traders/assemblers, wholesalers/processors, others.

Sex of recipient:

-Male, Female, - Joint, -n/a

For producers, the sex of the loan recipient should be used.

For firms, if the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for

<p>classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, use n/a (not available)</p>
<p>Rationale:          Making more financial loans shows that there is improved access to business development and financial services. This in turn will help expand markets and trade (and ought to also contribute to IR1's expanding agricultural productivity) which will help achieve the key objective of inclusive (the MSMEs) agriculture sector growth (with agriculture sector being defined broader than just crop production). In turn this contributes to both goals of reducing poverty and hunger</p>
<p><b>Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger</b></p>
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the percent of households experiencing moderate or severe hunger, as indicated by a score of 2 or more on the household hunger scale (HHS). To collect data for this indicator, respondents are asked about the frequency with which three events were experienced by household members in the last four weeks: 1. no food at all in the house; 2. went to bed hungry, 3. went all day and night without eating. For each question, four responses are possible (never, rarely, sometimes or often), which are collapsed into the follow three responses: never (value=0), rarely or sometimes (value=1), often (value=2). Values for the three questions are summed for each household, producing a HHS score ranging from 0 to 6. The numerator for this indicator is the total number of households in the sample with a score of 2 or more on the HHS. The denominator is the total number of households in the sample with HHS data. This indicator should always be measured at the same time each year, at the most vulnerable part of the year (e.g. right before harvest, during the dry season, etc.) Although this indicator will be collected in the Zone of Influence by an M&amp;E contractor, USAID/W is also working with HQ and Missions to have the HHS added as a module to the DHS, which is usually conducted every 5 years. Missions direct which modules the DHS should add to the default set of survey questions, and all Focus Countries should request that the HHS module be added to any upcoming DHS for collection of the national-level data.</p>
<p>Unit of Measure:          Please enter these two data points:          1. percent of households in sample with moderate to severe hunger total population of households in zone of influence</p>
<p>Disaggregated by:          Gendered Household type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM),          Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&amp;F),          Child No Adults (CNA)</p>
<p>Rationale: Measurement of household hunger provides a tool to monitor global progress of USG supported food security initiatives. A decrease in household hunger is also a reflection of improved household resilience. The indicator has been validated to be meaningful for cross-cultural use using data sets from seven diverse sites. This is an impact indicator.</p>
<p><b>Percent of USG supported PSNP households selling productive assets during periods of shock</b></p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION ---Definition</b></p>
<p>This indicator aims to capture the level to which vulnerable households (Productive Safety Net Program beneficiaries in particular) are able to cope with and withstand periods of shock without becoming more vulnerable. Shocks are system disturbances (either human induced or natural), such as problems with weather, soil, eco-systems, earthquake, health/disease, and agriculture production, with well-defined time frames, short duration and of high intensity. Periods of shock</p>

are stressful situations when people are susceptible to damage or loss of livelihood assets.

Productive assets are the various components that make up a livelihood and include resources such as land, trees or woodlots, livestock, farm/production equipment). A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources such as stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living (Chambers & Conway, 1991). The denominator for this indicator is the total number of Productive Safety Net Program households supported through the USG assistance during the particular fiscal year. The numerator for this indicator is the total number of Productive Safety Net Program households supported through the USG assistance that sold productive assets during period(s) of shock in the particular fiscal year.

Planned destocking is not considered under this indicator but stressed destocking is counted in this indicator. Only single sales of items for 50 birr or more (i.e. the cost of a chicken) may be considered in calculating this indicator

Unit of Measure: Percent

Disaggregated by: Disaggregated by sex (female and male headed households); Numerator; Denominator

# of public - private partnerships formed by GRAD

DESCRIPTION ---Definition

Number of public-private partnerships in agriculture or nutrition formed during the reporting year due to FTF intervention (i.e. agricultural or nutrition activity, as described below). Private partnerships can be long or short in duration (length is not a criteria for measurement). Partnerships with multiple partners should only be counted once. A public-private alliance (partnership) is considered formed when there is a clear agreement, usually written, to work together to achieve a common objective. Please count both Global Development Alliance (GDA) partnerships and non-GDA partnerships for this indicator. There must be either a cash or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entity. USAID must be one of the public partners. USAID is almost always represented in the partnership by its implementing partner. For-profit enterprises and NGOs are considered private. A public entity can be national or sub-national government as well as a donor-funded implementing partner.

It could include state enterprises which are non-profit. A private entity can be a private company, a community group, or a state-owned enterprise which seeks to make a profit (even if unsuccessfully). A mission or a project may form more than one partnership with the same entity, but this is likely to be rare. In counting partnerships we are not counting transactions with a partner entity; we are counting the number of partnerships formed during the reporting year. Public-private partnerships counted should be only those formed during the current reporting year. Any partnership that was formed in a previous year should not be included.

- An agricultural activity is any activity related to the supply of agricultural inputs, production methods, agricultural processing or transportation.
- A nutritional activity includes any activity focused on attempting to improve the nutritional content of agricultural products as provided to consumers, develop improved nutritional products, increase support for nutrition service delivery, etc.

NOTE: Each partnership's formation should only be reported once in order to add the total number of partnerships across years.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: By Partnership focus (refer to the primary focus of the partnership):

a) -agricultural production

b) -agricultural post-harvest transformation

C)-nutrition

d)-other (do not use this for multi-focus partnerships)

e) multi-focus (use this if there are several components of the above sectors in the partnership)