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**GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA
DISASTER PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS AGENCY**

Information Sheet Number 2: - Livelihood Integration Unit

Background

USAID is supporting the establishment of a Livelihoods Integration Unit (LIU), within the national Early Warning Department of the DPPA. This unit is committed to the goal of capacity building, with an objective of handing over its core functions to the DPPA within three years. The LIU will achieve this through: maximizing participation of the DPPA in project activities; information sharing and exchange of ideas between government staff and other stakeholders at all levels; standardization of approach; ongoing training; developing training materials; establishing a nation-wide comparable set of regional livelihoods baselines; integrating these baselines into the existing early warning system; and gaining general agreement around national standards for livelihoods-based early warning and emergency food and non-food assessments.

The analytical framework

The LIU uses the Household Economy Approach (HEA) – an analytical framework that aims to show: how households in different areas live in typical years, and how they will be affected by any number of ‘shocks’, ranging from natural hazards (drought, flood, cyclones) to market hazards (changes in price, closure of markets due to war) to health hazards (HIV/AIDS, guinea worm) and how households respond without adopting damaging coping strategies. This information is ultimately used to define which types of responses (food, cash, or in kind non-food) are most appropriate.

Baseline + Hazard + Response = Outcome.

The basic principle underlying the HEA is that an analysis of local livelihoods is essential for a proper understanding of impact – at the household level – of hazards such as drought. Total crop failure may, for example, leave one group of households destitute because the failed crop is their only source of staple food, while another group may be able to cope because they have alternative food and income sources that can make up the production shortfall (eg they may have livestock to sell or relatives living elsewhere that can provide assistance).

LIU Planned activities for coming 6 months

Baseline work - Tigray

22-26 January: Baseline training
29 January–3 March: Phase 2 baseline fieldwork
5-10 March: Baseline analysis
12-17 March: Using the baseline/Outcome analysis training

Baseline work - Amhara

28- 30 March: Trainer of trainers course
2-4 April: Livelihood zoning
11-15 April: Baseline training
16 April – 18 May: Phase 1 baseline fieldwork
Dates for phase 2 baseline work to be finalized at the end of March

Monitoring

February 2007: Monitoring Pilot initiated in SNNPR

Other activities planned include:

- Woreda training in Tigray in preparation for seasonal assessments.
- Belg seasonal assessment preparation
- One-day introductions to livelihoods analysis for interested stakeholders (to be available on request)
- Using the baseline for senior managers
- Initiatives related to non-food needs assessments

Figure 1: Another LIU output - Population data by woreda and livelihood zone

RURAL POPULATION BY WOREDA AND LIVELIHOOD ZONE - CURRENT YEAR

Ad.Zone	Woreda	Total	LZ				
			GEB	GEC	GET	GLM	AMP
Gurage	Cheha	165,580	32,165	67,632	65,783	-	-
Gurage	Enemorina Eaner	278,322	93,052	130,865	54,405	-	-
Gurage	Ezhana Welene	233,103	111,461	112,021	9,620	-	-
Gurage	Abeshge	82,248	-	-	30,935	51,313	-
Gurage	Gumer	203,780	203,780	-	-	-	-
Gurage	Kokir Gedbano Gutazer	95,891	58,753	37,139	-	-	-
Gurage	Mareko	92,480	-	-	-	-	92,480
Gurage	Meskana	244,308	13,234	104,462	19,396	-	107,217
Gurage	Sodo	156,254	69,481	-	34,002	52,771	-

LZ= Livelihood zone. Examples above include: GEB: Gurage-Siltie Highland Ensete and Barley LZ; Gurage-Siltie Midland Ensete and Chat LZ; GET Gurage-Siltie Enset and Teff LZ; GLM Gurage Lowland Maize and Teff LZ; AMP Alaba-Mareko Lowland Pepper LZ

Types of training offered by the LIU

Type of training	Description	Duration	Qualifications required	Number of participants
1. Baseline training workshop	To prepare field team members to undertake a baseline assessment	5 days	Technical – energetic, capable, enthusiastic	Phase 1: 20 trainees – 16 of whom will participate in field work (i.e. 4 teams of 4 trainees and 1 team leader) Phase 2: dependant on number of LZ
2. Baseline field work training; On the job training provided by team leaders/co-team leaders	Trainees apply the skills learnt in the workshop with technical support provided by team leaders/co-team leaders. Including daily review of interviews, interim data analysis	5 weeks	Trainees who have completed the baseline training workshop above	Phase 1: 4 livelihood zones, 16 trainees and 4 team leaders. Phase 2: dependant on the number of livelihood zones
3. Baseline analysis	Trainees complete a comprehensive analysis of the field data	5-6 days	Trainees who have completed baseline field work	See above
4. Using the baseline/outcome analysis	Follows-on from the baseline training. Focuses on the methods & tools used to analyze outcome – i.e. how to use the baselines	5-6 days	Trainees who have completed baseline workshop & field work, & analysis	See above
5. Team leader – baseline analysis training	Preparing team leaders to do preliminary analysis during the field work	2 days	Have completed baseline training (workshop, 5 weeks field work, analysis)	Conducted before phase 2 of the work – number of participants dependant on the number of livelihood zones to be completed in phase 2 (eg 8 LZ, 8 trainees)
6. Training of trainers	Training and preparation to enable team leaders to facilitate the baseline training	3 days	Have led a team	These will be held on an ad-hoc basis – when additional team leaders are available to train in other regions
7. Seasonal assessment training for co-team leaders	Focuses on process, i.e. what exactly will be done during an upcoming seasonal assessment, when and by whom.	2 days	WFP, DPP&FSCB, UNOCHA, NGOs technical staff	Co-team leaders 4-8 people per region (training will not necessarily take place at the regional level – may be centralized)
8. Seasonal assessment training for other team members	Seasonal analysis training for other team members provided by co-team leaders	1 day	WFP, DPP&FSCB, UNOCHA, NGOs technical staff	4 teams of 4 people (+/-)
9. Livelihoods analysis training for woreda/zonal experts	To familiarize staff with the HEA approach; the livelihood zones; key parameters. To train woreda staff in how to complete the key parameter monitoring formats	2 days	Woreda and/or zonal staff	Total number of people based on number of woredas in a region multiplied by 2. (i.e. 1-2 people per woreda/zone)
TRAINING For senior staff in the DPPA (federal & regional) & other stakeholders who need to understand the principles underlying the approach but will not use the tools regularly.				
10. Using livelihoods baselines to analyze the impact of a hazard	Objective - to get across an understanding of the analytical framework, data storage and principles of how the spreadsheets work, but avoiding too much detail. Topics included principles of the analysis; assumptions made; how the analysis is carried out for one wealth group and 1 livelihood zone; practical aspects of using the spreadsheets for seasonal assessment.			
11. Introduction to Livelihoods analysis	Introduction to the methodology. Summary of outputs and potential uses of these outputs with examples. Introduction to key concepts such as thresholds, essential expenditure, expenditure/cash deficit			
<i>Other trainings being developed: Integrated Spreadsheet development, maintenance and updating; Report writing linked to seasonal assessments (and/or profiles)</i>				

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For copies of the SNNPR baselines go to www.dppc.gov.et/livelihoods/livelihoodhome.htm

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