Annual Report
2016

Hope and Destiny for the ageing and children of the Pastoralists in the Horn of Africa
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To Our Stakeholders

Strategic Highlights: ACPA envisions thriving, healthy and highly resilient pastoralist, agro-pastoralist and transitioning out of pastoralist (TOPs) communities not only in Ethiopia but throughout the Horn of Africa.

Financial Highlights: We have received donations and contributions aggregating to Birr 26.6 Million during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. Thereby expended a total of Birr 25.2 Million birr out of which 72.02% were allocated to Program activities and the remaining 27.98% were administration costs accordingly.

Operating Highlights To support and strengthen pastoralist communities for improved educational levels, superior health outcomes, expanded climate-change resilience, and increased economic independence by implementing a series of innovative and empowering projects to accomplish significant and lasting change.

Looking Ahead: When ACPA was established, its main focus was providing crucial emergency relief to recurring droughts in the Somali Region. As it grew, ACPA slowly developed four separate but interdependent thematic zones, namely Education, Health (including WASH), Livelihoods and Emergency Relief. Each of these thematic programs provides crucial services to pastoralist communities throughout the Somali Region and has provided important learning opportunities to ACPA’s field and management staff. The lessons learned through each program area have strengthened ACPA’s technical and administrative capacities and further reinforced ACPA’s level of cultural, geographic and developmental knowledge specific to the Somali Region.

Ali Ahmed Abdi
Executive Director
December 31, 2016
Ali Ahmed Abdi Executive Director of ACPA Receives “Best Development Partner Award” from His Excellency Ethiopian Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn Jan, 25 2017.

In the Year Jan 2015 Ato Ali Ahmed Abdi Executive Director of ACPA Receives “Best Development Partner Award” from His Excellency Ethiopian Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn.
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<td>Aged and Children Pastoralists Association</td>
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<td>ANC</td>
<td>Antenatal Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDS</td>
<td>Business Development Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAHW</td>
<td>Community Animal Health Workers</td>
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<td>CMVCD</td>
<td>Camel Milk Value Chain Development project</td>
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<tr>
<td>CVCA</td>
<td>Climate Vulnerability Capacity Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td>Development Agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>The Department for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECDD</td>
<td>Ethiopian Centre for Disability Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMD</td>
<td>Ethiopian Meat and Dairy Industry Development Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWRA</td>
<td>Early Warning and Response Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMOH</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSDP</td>
<td>Health Sector Development Plan</td>
</tr>
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<td>IASC</td>
<td>Islamic Affairs Supreme Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>IIF</td>
<td>Innovative Investment Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPC</td>
<td>Integrated Food Security Phase Classification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR</td>
<td>Intermediate Result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCRDB</td>
<td>Livestock Crop and Rural Development Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVC</td>
<td>Livestock Value Chain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMC</td>
<td>Milk Marketing Cooperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoA</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMA</td>
<td>National Meteorological Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRM</td>
<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIME</td>
<td>Pastoralist area Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSNP</td>
<td>Productive Safety Net Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSP</td>
<td>Participatory Scenario Planning (Climate change and NRM related activities)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSP</td>
<td>Private Service Providers (Financial services related activities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Ru)SACCO</td>
<td>(Rural) Savings and Credit Cooperatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIF</td>
<td>Reproductive Innovative Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMNH</td>
<td>Reproductive Maternal Neo-Natal Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>Save the Children International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoRPARI</td>
<td>Somali Region Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Research Institute</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SRE— Somali Regional State of Ethiopia
ToPs – households transitioning out of Pastoralist life
ToT – Training of Trainers
VSLA – Village Savings and Loans Association
About ACPA

Aged and Children Pastoralists Association (ACPA) is a local non-governmental and non-religious organization registered with the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. ACPA specializes in providing solutions to the special needs, unsafe cultural perspectives, and geographic challenges specific to pastoralist communities in the Somali Region. Accordingly, the organization emphasizes in reaching out to the marginalized and vulnerable groups, including women, children and the elderly. ACPA’s headquarters is located in Addis Ababa which administratively supports several field offices located in Fafan, Siti, Shebelle and Liben zones of the Somali Region.

ACPA has a culturally sensitive and sustainable approach to deal with poverty and development issues in pastoralist communities in the Somali Region and works in various interdependent thematic areas including education, health, livelihoods and emergency relief. Within the past several years, ACPA has upgraded itself with considerable effort concerning quality project coordination, accurate reporting, and increased capacity building. ACPA has established high level of trust and commitment with partners, stakeholders and most importantly, its beneficiaries.
Values and Virtues

**Accountability:** ACPA holds itself accountable to all stakeholders including donors, government bodies, and beneficiaries in the ethical and transparent management of projects and project funds.

**Empowerment:** The ultimate guiding principle of ACPA’s community interventions is the comprehensive empowerment of the beneficiaries and target communities it reaches out to. This value is particularly important in the cases of vulnerable groups such as women, children and the elderly.

**Gender Equality:** ACPA puts a special emphasis on the importance of recognizing the perpetual obstacles women face in accessing equal opportunities and quality of life standards. ACPA utilizes a gender lens when designing interventions and hiring professionals to its team.

**Inclusion:** We believe in an inclusive participation process in the conception, implementation, and evaluation of all ACPA projects. The comprehensive participation of ACPA staff, donors and beneficiaries in the overall progression of projects is a main focus of the organization.

**Sustainable Impact:** ACPA strives at all moments to deliver innovative solutions which create sustainable and lasting impacts on the lives of our beneficiaries without creating negative impacts on the environment or community.

**Beneficiaries and Target Group:**

ACPA focuses on several interconnected thematic areas in the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia, namely market based livelihood programs, child education, health, and emergency relief and climate change resilience.
Pastoralist Context in the Somali Regional State

The Somali Regional State of Ethiopia is described as one of the ‘newly emerging regions’. It is among the least developed of Ethiopia’s nine regions with substantially lower health, water and sanitation, education and livelihoods development indicators. The region lies in the lowlands, bordering Somalia, Kenya, and Djibouti with altitudes ranging from 500 to 1600 meters above sea level and a population of 4.4 million (Ethiopian census 2007) who are predominantly rural semi-nomadic pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. The livelihood of most semi-nomadic pastoralists is dependent on livestock rearing where (predominantly) male family members, including adolescent boys, migrate for up to six months of the year in search of water and good grazing pastures with their large animals (camels and cattle). Women and young children generally remain in scattered settlements with their small animals (goats, sheep and donkeys). Agro-pastoralists combine livestock rearing with small-scale agriculture. Most people living in the region are Somalis, sharing the same language, religion and ethnicity with neighboring Somalia.

The high poverty levels are exacerbated by the combined problems of insecurity, recurrent drought, low rainfall and limited infrastructure, resulting in the region’s average life expectancy of only 41 for men and 33 for women. The region has some of the lowest rates in the country for school attendance. Livestock is central to the Somali family economy and is used for food, transportation, ploughing, and creating income. The biggest threats to livestock are low rainfall patterns and disease, and these regular occurrences have subsequently provoked a shift from nomadic pastoralist to agro-pastoralist life. This has increased pressure on water sources and other basic services. Delayed seasonal rains are causing livestock loss and risk of food shortage in some parts of Ethiopia especially in the Afar and Ethio-Somali Region.

According to Early Warning and response Analysis report (2016) Parts of Southern Somali Region exhibited rainfall Ranging from 50-100mm. Parts of South Eastern Somali Region had 25-50mm while most parts of the Northern Somali Region of Ethiopia had between 5-25mm. The map below shows the rainfall distribution according to the National Meteorological Agency.
External Factors

The general living conditions in the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia are heavily dependent on annual rains. For example, animal health is directly linked to the availability of good quality water and feed, which in turn is dependent on sufficient rainfall to store water and irrigate crops. The rains are incredibly unpredictable and it is possible that certain pockets of land will receive very little precipitation, while other parts will receive a normal amount, or even risk flooding (see diverse rain coverage below). This creates different external factors for each of the ACPA project sites which need to be taken into account when planning, implementing, and monitoring the projects.

In 2016, Siti zone received good rains in July, but below average towards the end of the year, Fafan zone experienced below-average rainfall throughout the year, where Liben and Dawa zones received below-average rainfall towards the end of the year, bringing emergency interventions to many areas of the two zones.

Disease outbreak among animals is another external risk factor that could severely impact the delivery of the CMVCD project and may affect elements of the PRIME project, predominantly the promotion of livestock production as a means of income. In 2016, no major diseases were reported among the livestock that our projects work with. Our two main projects include elements of animal health support in their activities in order to address and minimize these risks in the future. Similarly, through the PRIME project, ACPA aims to diversify the types of animals that support income-generating activities.

Logistics remain a problem in this region because of rough roads and limited network coverage for mobile phones in many of the project sites. During the rainy seasons, the roads to remoter areas are impassable, hindering the implementation of the project. Having various bases in the region is therefore vital for effective operation.
Camel Milk Value Chain Development Project (CMVCD)

**Donor: USAID**

**Timeframe: December 2012 to December 2016**

**Rationale**

Factors such as climate change have increasingly limited opportunities to follow water sources. Population growth is also endangering the pastoralist lifestyle. Therefore, pastoralists need to support themselves through alternatives sources of income. Enhancing the value of camel by-product such as milk can be one option. This project also represents an opportunity to strengthen the economic and social position of pastoralist women as they traditionally work with the by-products of livestock. Considering that women in these communities are widely responsible for taking care of vulnerable children and the elderly, this project indirectly improves the economic wellbeing and resilience of the entire family unit.

**Main Objectives**

The project’s key objective is to improve the productivity and competitiveness of the camel milk value chain sector in Somali Region and subsequently increase incomes and enhance the nutritional status of targeted households in Siti and Fafan zones.

**Methodology**

These project goals are achieved by organizing camel milk producers and other value chain actors in collaboration with the regional Livestock, Crop and Rural Development Bureau (LCRDB) and the Somali Region Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Research Institute (SoRPARI). During the first year of the project, an extensive analysis of the camel milk production by the producers and actors involved was conducted in order to identify the specific gaps and understand specific constraints of the value chain. Based on these studies, the project selectively addresses the constraints by working with producer groups, marketing groups, selected milk processors and other stakeholders. PRIME provides crucial linkages and learning opportunities to strengthen the market for camel milk in target woredas.
Activities in 2016

The annual report of 2016 covers the period from October 2015 to September 2016. The project has accelerated its activities during this period of time. It has conducted different trainings concerning camel husbandry and management as well as the sanitation of camel milk production. Fodder and livestock feed production and preservation were among the focus of the training. Manuals were translated and prepared for camel husbandry and the sanitation of milk production. IEC nutrition materials were also translated during this time. Besides the distribution of aluminum milk cans to milk producers and traders, refreshing trainings were given to community animal health workers.

The project is underway as planned except for a few activities that are running a little behind the schedule. The following are among key project outputs accomplished during this reported year:

Table 1. Summary of yearly plan vs. achievement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Total Target</th>
<th>Planned in this year</th>
<th>Achieved in this year</th>
<th>Accumulative Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Launching workshop</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Planning workshop for staff</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Establish/strengthen Milk Marketing Cooperatives</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Training of women groups on Business Management Skill and Cooperative management</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Conduct Milk Hygiene and sanitation Training for producers and MMCs</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>3601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Conduct Camel Husbandry Training for producer and MMCs</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>4263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Supporting Fodder growing households</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Provision of Cost sharing grants to Milk marketing cooperative</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Conduct gender study Analysis (baseline)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activity Description</td>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Conduct household baseline survey</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Conduct Milk Value Chain analysis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>CAHWS Refresher Training</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Develop Camel Milk hygiene and Camel husbandry training Manual</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Translation of camel husbandry and milk hygiene Manual</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Finalized and printed(sample)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Develop Nutrition IEC material</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Finalized and printed(Sample)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Employment Creation</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>668</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Training of Urban milk seller on Milk Hygiene</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Quarterly monitoring visit</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Purchase and distribution of Milk cans</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Conduct Milk fairs</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Households reached</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>1447</td>
<td>10,858</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Improved Camel Productivity

This year, the project has conducted management trainings and reached out to new participants (see the table above) of camel husbandry. Herders couldn't attend these trainings as they were away with their herds in search of water and pasture. Different relevant issues were raised and discussed during these trainings. The main objective of these trainings was to enhance the capacity of the pastoral community on how to increase camel productivity, in order to improve the socio-economic and nutritional impact of camels through better camel husbandry and management. By promoting camel husbandry, pastoralists have better chances of coping with climate change as camels are more drought resilient than other animals, as well sensitized on how to upgrade traditional husbandry practices to modern camel husbandry.

Camel husbandry and Management Training Participants

This year it was planned that 615 milk marketing cooperative members were to receive improved training in camel husbandry. However, 879 participants took part in the trainings. Management staff, primary milk producers, herders and members of Milk Marketing Cooperative (MMC) were participants of the trainings among others. The trainings raised and discussed issues about different breeding plans, improved camel nutrition, and how to recognize and treat common illnesses.

Fodder Production Promotion

Due to the climatic changes, communities face shortage of animal feed during the long dry season and are forced to track long distances. To reduce this problem, the project has established the forage production and preservation sites in collaboration with the Somali Region Pastoral and Agro Pastoral Research Institute (SoRPARI). The objective of establishing the Golo-Hajo fodder demonstration site in Fafan Zone was to enhance the knowledge of pastoralists on appropriate feed production and preservation technologies pertinent to their environmental context. This fodder production promotion helps the pastoralists to effectively understand the measure as climate change adaptation option. 24 women, who are mostly camel owners from Gola-Hajo Kebele, in Gursum Woreda, led the HHs of Barwako MMC (in Fafan zone) in the trainings. Each of these women received 2 bundles of baled hay of Rhodes, Panicum and Buffle grasses and extra Elephant and Sudan grass.
Above photo shows different stages of fodder grown by model HHs

Community-based Animal Health Workers Refresher Trainings

ACPA has conducted refresher (refreshing?) training for CAHWs in Afdem and Maeso Woreda, in Siti Zone, to improve the veterinary service delivery of the pastoral communities so as to enhance per animal yield production. The objective of the training was to recap and revive the skills of the existing Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) as a refresher course. This will enable them to provide accessible animal health service delivery such as treatment, vaccination and disease reporting in their respective communities.

Such a refresher training were given to twelve active CAHWs members selected from 10 kebeles, namely, Mencho, Muli, Hardin, Hulkadoba, Kulmiye and Biyokulul, Dar’ella, Ruqi, Afdem, Salah and Damer of Maiso and Afdem Woredas respectively. The training was held at Afdem center of Afdem Woreda in Siti Zone.
Milk Hygiene, Quality and Sanitation Training

Activities of this year’s training included milk hygiene, quality and sanitation for safe storage, transportation and consumption in all stages of milk marketing chain. Considering the need for good quality milk to continue the improved nutritional status in the region, milk hygiene, quality and sanitation practices should be of a high standard. Using unsanitary equipment and storage practices leads to the contamination of milk during milking, cooling, storage and distribution, endangering consumers and decreasing its price.

This year, milk hygiene, quality and sanitation trainings were held in Bambas, Kubi-jare in Gursum, and Elgari in Babile Woreda with the aim of enhancing the hygiene and quality of milk to attain the goal of safe and clean milk production which is an essential parameter for competitive and profitable business of such a product.

A total of 537 (159 male & 378 Female) of milk producers and MMC members were trained in milk hygiene and sanitation this reporting year. All of the trainees were from Fafan Zone. The training targeted camel herders and primary milk marketing producers, and milk cooperatives and was intended to enable participants to handle milk in a hygienic way in order to improve camel milk quality and increase its shelf life. Hygienic and good quality camel milk can improve the producers’ income and the consumers’ health.

The training whose topics were Zoonotic milk-borne diseases, production of clean milk, milk containers sanitation and storage, the management of milk collection centers, and transportation and marketing of milk were facilitated by ACPA project staff, the Woreda LCRDB experts, and DAs. The methodology used during the training was participatory, with group discussion, brainstorming and practical sessions, emphasizing simple milk testing and handling methods.

Translation and Printing of Milk Hygiene and Camel Husbandry Training Manuals

The milk hygiene training manual provides a mechanism for accessing knowledge and services aimed at improving milk hygiene and sanitation. Similarly, the purpose of the camel husbandry manual is to assist those who need guidelines in camel husbandry and management or learn more about camel breeding, feeding and health management in relation with the existing local rearing systems.
In this reporting year, the project carried out the translation of the milk hygiene and camel husbandry training manuals from English to Somali language, which will enable the community and relevant government offices to use the materials easily and freely.

Both the development and translation of the manuals were done in partnership with SoRPARI, which is a centre of excellence on camel husbandry in the region. So far, ACPA printed sample of the manual’s final draft of camel husbandry & milk hygiene in English and Somali language. After receiving the final Somali version of the manuals from SoRPARI, ACPA have distributed them to the relevant offices within the subsequent quarter.

The photos of the printed Manuals

Procurement & Distribution of Milk Cans for the Producers and Milk Marketing Cooperatives

According to the project plan, ACPA would have purchased aluminum milk cans in the mid-stage of the project. It has however proven difficult to find suppliers that can procure and transport the cans at an acceptable price. However, this year the final procurement process has been successful. We have finalized this reporting year transportation of the cans from Djibouti port to Jijiga. To deal with milk transportation and storage challenges, the project purchased 4000 pcs of aluminum milk cans which comprised of 3 different sizes, i.e, 20, 10 and 5 liters. As a result, the project successfully distributed 591 pcs of milk cans to 3 camel milk cooperatives based in Gursum Woreda, Fafan zone and plans to continue distributing the cans this quarter of the year to Siti zone MMCs.
Construction of milk Shade In Fafan and Siti Zones

The project established 19 milk marketing cooperatives and has been providing relevant training on milk hygiene and sanitation to reduce milk contamination and to create a favorable environment for milk marketing. In order to supplement the trainings, the shades provide protection from the sun (for both the milk and the traders) and reduce contact with other sources of contamination. To further ensure milk quality, ACPA has provided Aklibadan and Hodan cooperatives with cost-share grants to construct a milk collection shade at Fafan and Kora sites in Gursum and Babile Woredas.

Below are photos of the shades built in Fafan village in Gursum Woreda (center) and Kora village in Babile Woreda (left and right)

ACPA has provided a cost share grant worth 91,900 ETB while Iskufilan Cooperative has contributed 22,975 ETB (12,000 ETB in cash and 10,975 ETB in kind). The cooperative managed the grant while the ACPA team provided the designing and monitoring of the costs of this shade. The construction cost was a little higher as the soil in Muli is significantly weaker than any of the other operational areas and a foundation had to be built. A water supply was organized by the cooperative during the construction.

Milk shade grant handover phototo Aklibadan MMC
Increased Market Access and Linkage: Facilitation of Cost-share Performance Based Grants

In the year 2016, the project made substantial progress in supporting and providing grants and all MMCS except three (one new and two existing) were handed out second phase grant both in Fafan and in Siti Zone. Potential linkages were confirmed in both zones where the project previously has had more difficulty in finding larger traders to link with the Milk Marketing Cooperatives (MMCs). As milk availability increases in the region, the factory demands will secure a sustainable source of income for the cooperatives in the zone.

A joint team of government and ACPA staff has consulted the lesser performing cooperatives by meeting them one by one and screening the challenges the cooperatives face or other problems existing in their operation. The team supported to complete all the legal requirements such as stamps, members’ income receipts, vouchers and facilitating the renewal of the licenses.

*Below photos showing MMCS grant handover ceremonies*

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**Increased Market Access and Linkages**

The objective of market linkage activities is to facilitate concrete linkages and formal agreements between supported cooperatives and milk traders/processors, thereby increasing the milk market demand in targeted areas. This year, the project created new market linkages with traders and with a processing plant. In Fafan Zone the team facilitated formal linkages between Hodan MMC based in Halahago Kebele, Gursum Woreda and Barwako milk processing factory in Jijiga town, which has started collecting the milk using cooled trucks. Furthermore, Elgeri MMC was linked to Berwako milk processing plant. The agreement was facilitated by ACPA project team with the help of Woreda LCRDO, Kebele administrations community elders. This MMCS established by the project is now have direct trade linkage with Jijiga milk processing factory supplying at least 650 liter of camel milk per day, which may increase seasonally. Above pictures show MMCS negotiating with Berwako milk factory General manager Mr Amiir and ACPA project team.
In the meantime, Siti Zone MMCs team visited Awash town with the purpose of assessing the progress of the Addis Kidan Milk Processing Factory to link the MMCs in order to overcome low market of the camel milk due to shortage of previous existing camel milk processing factory. The team met the owner of the factory and interchanged valuable discussion which will bridge the existing gaps and create durable solution of camel milk marketing actors. The owner of the factory explained to start the work after the completion of the camel milk processing parts. He expressed a sincere interest in purchasing around 15,000 liters of milk per day in order to pasteurize and sell in the supermarkets, restaurants and hotels in Awash and other big cities such as Addis Ababa and Adama. Agro-pastoralists improved over all knowledge of fodder growing and utilization (hay preservation, construction of a hay storage barn, vermin control for different types of hay, grain crop hay, qualities of good hay and operations in making hay, mowing of grass, grass maturity, time of hay cut, tedding the grass.
Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion Project (PRIME)

**Donor:** USAID

**Timeframe:** October 2012 to October 2017

**Rationale**

The PRIME project aims to support the most vulnerable among the pastoralists and those that have transitioned out of pastoralist (TOPs) way of life through market-driven approaches. The trend of increased vulnerability has been visible for a number of years as pressures on the lifestyle have made it very tough for many to continue living as pastoralists. ACPAs core priority is to assist both pastoralists and those that have transitioned out of pastoralist life in developing new sources of income and address a number of issues faced by all in the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia.

**Main objectives**

The objectives of these activities are to increase overall household income opportunities, to increase nutritional diversity in the region, and to empower those who transition out of Pastoralist life (ToPs). PRIME will also assess markets for employment opportunities and increase the involvement of pastoralist women in market-driven sources of income. Finally, PRIME will seek to increase resilience to some external factors that threaten pastoralist life, such as climate change and natural resource management.

**Methodology**

PRIME is set up to deliver a holistic approach to encourage income generation and to create alternative sources of income to pastoralist households, addressing factors that lead to vulnerability and income fluctuations. In the livestock value chain, activities are aimed at enhancing the value of products (shoat fattening, feeding practices), creating linkages between businesses, supporting the set-up of small businesses and cooperatives, and equipping those involved with the right skills.

For those who have transitioned out of pastoralist life, the project supports them through the creation and support of financial service providers and village cooperatives, enhancing the poultry value chain and honey production, providing young people with labor market knowledge and skills, and supporting the establishment of micro-franchises for women.

Combating external shocks and improving natural resources management is supported through awareness creation and facilitating collaboration between stakeholders, contributing to Participatory Scenario Planning and livelihood adaptation strategies as well.
ONE OF THE SUCCESS STORIES FOR Year 2016

Abdurrahman sheikh Mohamed is one of the residents at Dhadhame Kebele of Babili Woreda., He was born in that kabala (kebele?) and he is now 25 years old. At early age, Abdurrahman got the opportunity to start his formal education at Dhadhame primary school. Continuing his education, he graduated from high school. However, he failed to pass the examination to join higher academic institutions. Like many of the local community members at Dhadhame Kebele, Abdurrahman’s family is living under agro pastoral way of life with impoverished economic status. His father died when Abdurrahman was still young and his family couldn’t afford to send him to a private college or help him to start his own business. Fortunately, PRIME project awarded Abdurrahman with a scholarship and he was finally able to join Jigjiga Pollytechnic College where he took driving lessons for 3months. After taking all the appropriate technical skills for driving, and passing all quality assurance tests, he finally graduated from the college and received his legal automobile driving license. After his graduation, Abdurrahman got to work and started business by driving Bajaj at Jigjiga town. Abdurrahman told us that he is happy with his work. He added that his life has dramatically improved since he started this work. Abdurrahman has already started to support his family and he is now taking care of his mother. He has already started saving and is now planning to buy his own Bajaj.

On the other hand, Abdurrahman has started to upgrade his educational level and he is currently studying accounting at extension program in Jigjiga University and he is self-sponsored.

Abdurrahman said, “Now, I’m a man with future.’ Before I got the scholarship that was funded by ACPA through USAID, I was planning to go and join immigrants and go through Libya.”

Activities in 2016:

ACPA works through PRIME on three major themes or Intermediate Results (IR) as follows:

**Improved Productivity and Competitiveness of Livestock and Livestock Products**

PRIME activities primarily focus on strengthening pastoralist life through improved income sources from livestock through addressing issues related to a variety of livestock and livestock product value chains.
ACPA in its PRIME project has provided meat hygiene training for meat traders in Jijiga town. Basic meat hygiene and inspection courses were introduced to participants, with the objective of enhancing the knowledge and understanding of meat sellers in Jijiga town to improve better meat management and handling practices. Participants have gained the necessary equipment, methods and steps to maintain hygiene matters from initial point to the end of meat selling process.

Due to response of official request by Filtu LCRDO to support annual livestock vaccination campaign against common disease in locality like Bovine, Anthrax, Ovine pasteurellosis and Blackleg, ACPA collaboration with Filtu livestock, crop and rural development office did this activity and the vaccination reached livestock producers residing in all 28 kebeles of the Woreda households of; For ovine pasteurellosis: Currently 43,255 shoaats will be vaccinated and on average one HH have estimated number of 25 Shoaats therefore, 43,255/25=1730.2 HH and based on Ethiopian statistic of 2007 one HH has average of 6 individuals/ family member and therefore 1730.2HH*6=10,381.2 impact beneficiaries. For Black Leg: currently on average one HH has average of 7 cattle that is 4700/7 =671.4 HH* 6= 4,028.6 impact beneficiaries. Anthrax: 13,500, 9,450, 3,780 Cow, camel and shoaats rearing HH respectively total of 26730HH*6=160,380 impact beneficiaries... Bovine: 1328.5HH*6 individual=7,971.4 impact beneficiaries.

The final activity in this area of work is related to animal health, which is vital in a system where livestock is the backbone of the economy. Pertaining to business expansion through PVP grant cost share in to priority areas have been successfully finalized. These business expansions increased the income of PVPs owners and created job opportunity while providing pastoralists with access to quality veterinary drugs, better animal health reporting and networking system. All the prioritized kebeles were unreserved areas where animal health service delivery has no existence except occasional treatment campaigns. And know 3030 household beneficiaries are benefiting.

Natural Resource Management and Climate Change Adaptation

A critical major focus of ACPAs work in the PRIME project aims to address the level of impact of the external factors such as scarcity of natural resources and the impact of Climate Change. After 2 days of mobilization, a dialogue meeting started on CVC and EWS assessments follow up dialogue and adaptation planning for informed livelihood decision-making, and as expected, all 30 invited participants (including community elders, youth, and women) attended the meeting. Accordingly, to the agenda of the dialogue the participants were asked to talk about and directly discuss climate-induced hazards, climate vulnerability change and Early Warning System, as well as prioritization of livelihood adaptations strategies for adaptive decision making in Filtu Woreda of the Liban Zone in the southern cluster. Specifically, the target five kebeles (Masajid, Kulun, Lantuwer, Hiiran, and Malkalabi,) are selected for prime intervention and operations. The dialogue continued onto the identification of major climate change-induced hazards frequency, vulnerability, identifying gaps of the existing EWS, and the planning of climate-resilient livelihood measures by communities and local businesses.

In Filtu grazing area support of RLM council regular review meeting at system level-through supporting multi-stakeholders dialogue was successfully achieved. The overall objective of the meeting was to enable the rangeland council regularly meet and discuss, on rangeland management
and governance issues including prioritizing issues and develop plan for prioritized works for the month with clear roles and responsibilities of each actors and set workable implementation strategy for their plan, start performance of the new period in a regular and continuous way.

Another activity completed was supporting restoration of degraded sites and catchment area protections through the physical conservation measures at Babili and Filtu rangeland system. Aimed and succeeded to make enclosures of five areas under Babili sub rangeland grazing units (Bika, Halobiyo, Dawratu and Malkalabi Kebele grazing areas) were supposed to be covered with a total of maximum five hundred thirty-five hectors per parcel. Besides, each area was identified indicating its coordinates using GPS device. The grazing system communities continued to hold their Participatory Scenario Planning meetings every quarter, which is currently supported by a field officer, paid and supported by ACPA. His presence has dramatically improved the efficiency and effectiveness of the meetings and has resulted in decisions such as areas earmarked for natural fodder growing and curbing the cutting of trees. They are also very aware of the situation in their system and can report quickly on water levels and the condition of livestock and crops.

**Strengthening Alternative Livelihoods for Households Transitioning out of Pastoralist Life**

In order to combat unemployment in the region, which is most prevalent among TOPs women, ACPA through PRIME has organized RuSSACOs training. The main importance of this activity was that all participants were acquainted with information about the reasons the SACCO/RuSSACOs are organized, its weakness and strengths, where it started and its benefits, functions and management structure, saving and loan. The participants are now aware of how to determine loan interest, by not forgetting the sharia compliant financial product. Under the topic of business plan for RuSSACOs/SAACCO, all the participants are well informed about the concept of business plan, its benefits, its major components and its way of preparation. Under the topic of Islamic financing, the participants learned how Islamic financing works. Under auditing, the participants learned about procedures of auditing and benefit of auditing. To calculate impact beneficiaries and households reached:

We gave TOT training 15 CPO expert to cascade the training, each of them can reach 10HH which means 15*10=150HH. For assumption each household contain 5 members so 150HH*5=750 impact beneficiaries. and then assessed the inventory requirements of 40 existing RUSSACCOs in four Woredas of Liban Zone i.e. Filtu, Dollo ado, Hudet and Moyale. It also identified 3 employment placement agencies.

The last activities completed under this section are micro-loan start-up business run by 400 women TOPs in Filtu and Moyale Woredas. Skills training scholarship was given to TOPs (Men and Women) from, Jigjiga, Mieso, Afdem, Babile Somali and Gursum Somali. Cost sharing with Jigjiga and Dire Dawa TVET colleges, 50 scholarship beneficiaries benefited from the activity of skills and employability (through providing short term skill training scholarships) for youth and TOPs whose abilities to access both skill training and apprenticeship opportunities is very limited, through learning welding, garment and driving courses.

The key results include: 50 youth Tops have received short term skills trainings scholarship and graduated which will increase employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in local markets which will ultimately improve their incomes and livelihoods. 50 youth TOPs have got tailor-made apprenticeship/practice opportunities and graduated. During the training period, relationships among the trainees, skill training centers, and government institutions have gotten stronger linkages and contribute to the quality and overall functioning of local markets and pave the way for
technology transfers in pastoral economy in the PRIME intervention areas. In the end, poultry production and management training was given in 8 Woredas. And post-harvest storage technology training for government extension staffs and agro pastoralists in Babile and Gursum Woredas were successfully finished.

Training participants

Area enclosure in filtu
Scholarship graduate
Reproductive Maternal and Newborn Health Innovative Fund in the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia (RIF)

**Donor:** Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) / UK Department for International Development (DFID)

**Timeframe:** June 2015 to May 2018

**Rationale**

Somali Region of Ethiopia is considered one of the regions in most desperate need of increased uptake and availability of all reproductive, maternal and neonatal health services. Geographic, socioeconomic and cultural and religious obstacles stand in the way of mothers and children from receiving crucial maternal and neonatal services. The RIF project is designed to break down obstacles on both the service and demand side of improved reproductive, maternal and neonatal health indicators in the region.

**Main Objectives**

The overall goal of this project is to complement ongoing efforts to increase access and utilization of reproductive, maternal and neonatal health services for vulnerable and underserved communities and to contribute to the goals outlined in Health Sector Development Plan (HSDP IV) and the specific objectives which are as follows:

(a) Increased uptake of culturally acceptable and appropriate RMNH services for women and youth in program districts.

(b) Improved community attitudes to RMNH needs of women and youth.

(c) Women and girls empowered and confident to make healthy RMNH choices and access services.

(d) Enhanced accountability and responsiveness of service providers to communities and women.

**Methodology**

ACPA, working in collaboration with the Ethiopian Somali Regional Health Bureau and other consortium partners, is implementing community-based initiatives focused on improving service quality in community Health Centers, improving ANC, family planning and PNC outreach to vulnerable and isolated communities, and improving linkages and improved dialogue between the formal health system and pastoralist communities to increase acceptability and demand for existing services.
Program Activity Accomplishments by the year of 2016 (January-December, 2016)
Capacity Building Trainings;

In the 2016, several capacity building trainings were successfully conducted; BEMONC, National PMTCT of HIV, Comprehensive family planning, Comprehensive abortion care (CAC), Clean and safe delivery for female HEWs. In addition, Adolescences Boys and Girls life skill training, Community dialogue forum and TBAs and traditional healers’ trainings. These have increased health services utilization at target health facilities and linkage between community and health facilities.

In the same vein, ACPA has established district to district experience sharing forums arranged with the district health offices and relevant sector offices participated by all project implementation Woredas, representatives from regional health bureau and Gursum Woreda officials and beneficiary community members. All participants of the forum shared experiences since project implementation started.

In the 2016, the project conducted 6 workshop sessions on community wide events to increase broad awareness, where key FP and other RMNH related issues were discussed through the moderation of respected persons in all project implementation districts. Similar training on Community Dialogue forum was conducted, where issues of accessibility and responsiveness of RMNH services were discussed at all program implementation areas in Fafan Zone.

Social Mobilization and Awareness Creation at Community level

ACPA encourages inclusive community participation during various stages of the implementation in all activities, by involving women, elderly, children, youth, and men in the events community dialogues for important decision making processes. We also promote awareness on HIV/AIDs and other sexually transmittable diseases and equality and transparency as well as climate issues. Women and girls are empowered and are able to create confident use of health services.

In an effort to change community attitude towards health services utilization, ACPA conducted number of community mobilization in the project implementation area such as Jigjiga City Administration, Babile, Jigiiga and Gursum districts of Fafan Zone, Somali regional sate of Ethiopia. The project established Women to Women support groups as well as school volunteer, health promoter clubs to increase linkage between health facility services, social mobilization and change the community’s attitude and decrease the number of home deliveries.

Consultative meetings were conducted on HTP for law enforcement bodies, Courts, women affairs, WoHos heads, Clan, religious leaders, CBOs, TBA, traditional healers to consider inclusion of abandon customs.

In the year 2016, a total of 1,000 community elders and religious leaders were successfully reached through consultative meetings and community-wide events where specific on Girls and Women empowering issues were discussed and reached to consensus. Such events were held at various
localities including Jigjiga City Administration, Gursum, Babile & Jigjiga Woreda of Fafan Zone, Somali Regional State of Ethiopia.

Support Woreda level quarterly update meetings with, Woreda administrations, HEWs, Social mobilization committee, health facility supervisors and Woreda health officials, TTBAs, ESRSHB team, religious leaders
and other respective persons in the community participated from Regional health bureau, Jigjiga city, Babile, Gursum and Jigjiga Woreda of Fafan Zone was successfully conducted for every ended quarter of this reporting period. Similar consultative meetings workshop were held with regional state Islamic Affairs Supreme Council (IASC), the intent of which was to develop standard set of family planning utilization massages and cascading plan.

Supply Supported to the Health Facilities

Five Health Centers (HCs) cleaning kits material were procured by contractor and distributed to the project implementing health facilities. With such a package, a maternity waiting home which is locally and culturally acceptable was designed and was successfully constructed in Dendamane health center of Babile Woreda and Haroreys health center of Jigjiga Woreda. The project supported and strengthened HCs to provide RMNH integrated outreach services to reach mothers, children and selected communities in a health facility catchment area that are beyond a reasonable walking distance from the health facility for mothers with young children.

In this reporting period 2016 5HCs were enabled to provide outreach service and have conducted 480 sessions of outreaches. With help of the project, electric supply installation for two Woreda, namely Babile and Jigjiga was successfully completed. As per the plan, ACPA prepared visit book at all level and (Region, Zonal and Woreda) of project intervention areas.

Three health centers have benefitted from water supply installation and rehabilitation of one underground cemented (Birka) which was successfully completed in the reporting period. In all project implementation areas, appropriate compliance mechanisms were established (5 suggestion box) to easily truck and solve community complain towards health services as well as care providers at health facilities.

The project prepared, printed and distributed 360 of social mobilization (SOM) documents (PW registers, under-five children registers & model household registers for districts. To ensure the progress of project activities, quarterly based joint supportive supervision team was formed consisting Senior MEAL coordinator, program zonal officer, regional health bureau, maternal case team, focal person and woredas health facilities supervisors in their respective woredas. The supervision was conducted in the project implementation areas such as Jigjiga City, Babile, Gursum and Jigjiga Woreda of Fafen Zone to support health providers and enhance their accountability for each ended quarter of the year of 2016.
Meetings with Community, Stakeholders Conducted at Community Level, Woreda, Zonal, and Regional and as well as Federal Level:

A team from DFID, FMOH, Afar, Oromia, Benshangul regions, Ethiopian Family Guidance Association (FGAE) and Ethiopian Somali Development Association (ESDA), Jima and Mekelle Universities accompanied by Ethiopian Somali Regional Health Bureau (ESRHB) and ACPA staff visited some intervention sites such as Fafan HC, Bombaz HC, Shek Abdisealam HP and Kudamatana HP in Gursum Woreda mid of June, 2016. The team generally appreciated the work of all the partners considering the harsh environment and commented on areas that needs improvement. The RIF Program Technical Working Group Meeting were held every other month of this year (2016) in Jigjiga with objective to discuss and brief on performances by all implementing partners and their smooth implementation of planned project activities.
Promote Education Opportunities for Pupils Luking Education (PEOPLE)

**Donor:** Italian international cooperation

**Timeframe:** 36 Months (Jan 1st, 2016 to Dec, 31st, 2018)

Rationale:

This project focuses on two among some Woredas who have lower service delivering capacities in the education sector. Such a sector is one of development priorities of government. According to the data collected during the initial project baseline assessment, the project impact areas remain to be lowest rates in terms of the education coverage of the country in general and in Somali Regional State in particular. The main challenge being not only access but also one related to livelihood of many poor households.

Main Objective:

The Promote Education Opportunities for Pupils Luking Education (PEOPLE) program is designed to transform the lives of the total 5,782 beneficiaries of the project. 1,680 students (1,008 boys and 672 girls between 7 and 15 years old) are in vulnerable households and are reached through schools and vocational training activities. Led by CISP (Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli - International Committee for the Development of People), PEOPLE has accomplished three main expected results:

- The offer of primary education services in the two target districts is strengthened.
- Operational and technical capacity of concerned staff are improved.
- Access and use of basic education services are increased.

Methodology:

PEOPLE project is designed for making the education sector service delivery work in the project target area for an integrated and participatory approach, which focuses on identifying participants within the government’s second development and transformation period strategies, partners from the local government, education office and the community will have an active role in the project cycle.

The project addresses the underlying education systemic constraints that hinder participation of pupils lacking opportunity, while recognizing that in order to achieve sustainable systemic change, it is important to have a realistic vision of how a system will function effectively and inclusively without aid actors in key roles. The following are several strategies employed throughout the project lifecycle:

- Inclusive System Development (ISD) approach
- Partnership with government of SRSE
- Context Sensitive (CS) approach
Activities in 2016

ACPA, in collaboration with its consortium members, has led the Hudet hostile constructions in the first phase. Led by experienced Education Technical Expertise, ACPA’s team have made field visits across the Hudet implementation Woredaa of PEOPLE project, to accomplish the agreed tasks in the 1ST year including the following:

Rehabilitate of existing one primary schools

School Furniture Provision for the one school

Training for Government partner staff.

Office equipment support

Technical training for 20 teachers.

Training for 2 teachers on special needs Education for 30 days.

Awareness raising and support to promote access to education for Disabilities.

Production of visibility information, material promotional and awareness raising
Rehabilitated school in Amiko Kebele in Hudet Woreda.
Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESSET II)

**Donor:** European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa

**Timeframe:** 42 months Proposed starting date: 1st October 2016

**Rationale:**
Aged and Children Pastoralists Association (ACPA) has developed this 42 months’ project with partners for the Liben Cluster, and particularly for Mubarak. The project has been designed based on ACPAs experience and knowledge of the project areas, recent assessment and field visits of the organization, meetings with government representatives and community consultations in the project area.

This project aims to strengthen economic opportunities and resilience of the most vulnerable communities to human-induced and natural disaster crises, through measures that will increase livelihoods and employment, and better access to basic services.

**Main Objective:**
The project aims to achieve: Increased access and quality to basic health and nutrition services, potable water supply and improved sanitation and hygiene, increased food security and nutrition through improved crop and livestock production, productivity and diversity with the promotion of dry land farming practices, fodder development, small scale irrigation schemes, marketing/value chains, and outreach animal health services. This also includes promotion of household consumption to increase household as well as individual dietary diversity and also Improved Disaster Risk Management capacity at Woreda and community level.

**Methodology:**
Disasters hit the poorest the hardest. They often live in the most hazardous locations and are most susceptible to natural disasters, such as floods and droughts. They are also the ones who will have to leave their homes, jobs and farmland during times of conflict and when a hazard strikes. Often they do not have anything or anyone to fall back to. Disasters destroy investments and gains made over a long period of time and hinder development. This means that the most effective disaster response demands synergy between sustainable development, disaster risk reduction, and humanitarian aid.

The basis of our approach is Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR). We increase capacities of local people and reduce the risks of hazards they are exposed to. It includes training in CMDRR, risk mapping, action and contingency planning, community organization, implementation of activities, monitoring their progress and evaluation of their impact. Communities face specific (potential) hazards, have specific livelihood strategies, are situated in specific eco-systems and are part of a larger governance system.
Activities in 2016:

ACPA team, in cooperation with Mubarak Woreda administration and relevant line offices in Mubarak, has facilitated community discussions to prioritize the critical needs of the most vulnerable groups of Mubarak communities. The representatives of the community brought forward their priority needs which they believe can ultimately solve their problems and hence bring resiliency in their context. The target communities and the catchment area have been also identified in reference to the baseline report and the difference in terms of vulnerability among the entire Woreda population.

The launch workshop of the project was also held in Jigjiga, the capital city of the Somali Regional state of which all the stakeholders participated and expressed their hope for seeing the impact of the project as was The habit of ACPA.
Child Education

Donor: Muslim Hands UK

**Timeframe:** Ongoing since 2008

**Rationale:**

This project is an ongoing project and is centered on orphan support after their formative years. Each month that the orphan is receiving education, up to the age of 18, an amount of 100 Birr is deposited for each child to a fixed bank account. Upon completion of their school, this total amount will serve as investment into further education or as a starting capital to set up a small business.

At the moment, a total of 122 children are enrolled in the scheme, 64 children in Shinile Zone and 58 children from Jijiga. These children will also be supported in their current education and their families are supported in raising the children through a payment of 1500 ETB every three months.

Orphans sponsored through the child education project
Organizational success

1. **Wining New Programs and expansion of the existing projects**
   Recognizing the importance of accurate and timely compliance of the donor and government regulations, ACPA have won the new resilience building and creation of economic opportunities in Ethiopia RESET II program with consortium led by Cordaid. Moreover, ACPA won the extension and activity expansion of the Camel Milk Value Chain Development Project directly funded by USAID.

2. **The best development partner for pastoralists**
   ACPA received an award from H.E Hailemariam Deselgn, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia for the second time as the best development partner in the pastoralists’ area during the Annual Pastoralists Day held in Jigjiga.

Visit here USAID Publicity of ACPA: [https://www.facebook.com/usaidthiopia/](https://www.facebook.com/usaidthiopia/) which reads;

“Congratulations to USAID’s partner the Aged and Children Pastoralists Association (ACPA) for being recognized as the best development partner for pastoralists during the last year at the 16th annual Pastoralists Day held in Jigjiga. The award was for their excellent work helping pastoralists in the Somali region during the last year. In the photo, His Excellency, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia Hailemariam Desalegn is awarding the trophy for best development partner in the pastoralist sector to Ali Ahmed Abdi, the Executive Director of ACPA. This is the second time ACPA has been recognized with this honor. (The first time was in 2015 for their work in Semera of Afar region).

USAID supports ACPA to improve the productivity and competitiveness of the camel milk value chain sector in Fafen and the Siti zone of the Somali Regional State. The main aim of the intervention is to improve incomes and enhance the nutritional status of targeted households by helping them to organize into cooperatives for the production and sale of milk, training them on better camel husbandry and management, forage production and feeding, milk hygiene and sanitation and how to create better market linkages all in an effort to improve their productivity and the competitiveness of producers and women pastoralists. So far, the activity established or strengthened 19 milk cooperatives benefiting 10,838 members”. 

ACPA Annual Report 2016
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