



LEAP 3 Area Programme Annual Management Report

World Vision Ethiopia

Abaya Area Programme

FY'18

Period the report covers: Oct, 2017 to Sep, 2018

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I. Programme Overview

Area Programme Name	Abaya Area program
Area Programme Number	03014
Implementing Office	World Vision Ethiopia
Programme cycle start date	October 01, 2016
Projected programme cycle end date	September 30, 2020
Total Annual Budget	994,142 USD
Registered Children #	4,893
Programme Direct Participants	78,777
Area Programme Manager	Tamrat Arficho
Lead Funding Office	WVUS

I.1. Implementation Summary – Outlines technical projects and budgets implemented during the FY'18.

Technical Project number	Technical Project Name	YTD Budget (USD)	YTD Actual (USD)	Budget Variances (%)	Estimated carry forward to next FY (USD) after mid-year review (as of September 30)
E-207095	Integrated Food and Nutrition Security	128,594	102,864	20%	
E-207096	Maternal and New-born care	129,967	139,889	-8%	
E-207097	Education and Life skill	114,473	110,682	3%	
E-207098	I-WASH	195,495	136,711	30%	
E-185551	CESP	425,613	413,642	3%	
Total		994,142	903,788	9%	90,354 USD

2. Summary of Progress towards community CWB and Vulnerability priorities

2.1. Community review and planning meetings [Summarizes community review and planning processes]

A) Were annual community review and planning meetings ¹ conducted in the AP?	Yes
B) Who led the process?	Shared equally between WV and Community
C) Were children involved in the process?	Yes - children meaningfully participated
D) Was annual outcome monitoring conducted in the AP?	Yes

2.2. Partner roles and responsibilities

[What was the role of WV and other stakeholders in the annual community review and planning process? Has WV's role in this process changed in any way over this FY?]

The area program has conducted annual community review. In addition, program review meeting, survey of Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) and project monitoring with communities and other partners are also conducted in the fiscal year. World Vision co-worked with government partners and community representatives by taking facilitation and so that the government sector offices offer technical supports to expedite the review and planning process. The program implementation of the fiscal is also effectively done as well in collaboration with government and community partners in which WV co-worked with them. Afterward, feedback report (after community review) is done by community representatives together with government sector office experts and communicated to WV. The feedback mainly contains strengths, weaknesses (growth areas in the next implementation years need to be considered) and learning and reflections that are essential inputs to the area program to the next years. World Vision has been working aimfully in developing of communities' capacity during implementation of the program so as to create a mechanism whereby the community actively discharges their roles. This will also enable the communities and other partners to learn from each other too in the coming years. The CBOs and FBOs organized and capacitated through co-working are expected to be gradually takeover responsibility to address child participation and protection issues and handle other development interventions by themselves as world vision has focused on working together with participation of such local institutions. So, handing over of responsibilities for constructions and other works, organizing of local institutions and other activities implemented to communities is the usual processes which WV is in work throughout the program implementations.

The need to empower, equip and capacitate the community with whom the program is being implemented is the main focus of the program for bringing sustainable impact to the community in the district. The role of World Vision of course is not totally changed at this stage because of community capacity is in growing stage that could not totally takeover and run the program by themselves. But the AP is ensuring that handing over the role for the community groups to take actions through working together with communities and partners step by step. The community planning team is gaining the necessary skills throughout the program phase and lead community engagement process after WV ends up the program. It is expected that strong partnership will be gradually established among partners to independently deal with the issues of development. The collaborative systems will be strengthening throughout the program phases and it will fully function after WV ends its roles. The AP will continue to capacitate and manage community groups' understanding and community engagement expecting that matured accountability (community feedback mechanisms management by communities) will be ensued when the program is nearly coming to an end.

¹ This refers to Annual community review and planning meetings as described in the LEAP 3 on community review and planning.

2.3. Changes in child well-being – describe key changes in CWB observed during this FY.

In the fiscal year, the AP has undertaken discussions with different parts of the community (Representatives Men (from CBOs, FBOs, government institutions, elders etc.), women, children (7-11 age), youth (12 – 18 age) and people with disabilities (PWDs) and so that already identified community CWB priorities in the area through community engagement tools. Thus, the AP has focused on addressing those identified community CWB priorities.

The program has organized CBOs in every kebele of the district with a total of 240 members in 29 groups. Besides, in collaboration with the district women and children affairs office, the program has also trained and capacitated the child wellbeing community groups who are expected to report every negative aspect of child wellbeing priorities happening in their vicinities. On top of this, the program has also established 8 children groups working with CWB committees to promote child participation and they are participated and co-worked with CWB committee. Post training monitoring of activities being implemented by CWB committee is also done together with the government sector office. It was observed during the monitoring that the group members have been engaged on reporting child abuses in their vicinities to the district government office for further follow up and action.

To increase wider community understanding on child care and safety, the program in collaboration with the district women and children affairs office has capacitated 360 community key leaders, volunteers and working groups on issues of child protection and care to sustain communities' awareness. On top of this, the partners and the AP have organized 48 child well-being volunteer groups that are to monitor and report child protection issues. To this effect, proportion of families and CBO who would respond to care and protection issues affecting children in the community is increased. As of the AP monitoring report, the volunteer committees (329 members) are voluntarily monitoring children without any kind of fee for their work. The groups are actively involved in monitoring all the registered children (4,893) and others and reporting the feedback throughout the year to the organization regarding status of education, health and participation of children in development programs taking the project goal as a shared vision for the child well-being.

To contribute to the wellbeing of children, the periodic mapping of child vulnerability issues is undertaken and so that they have been supported using available resources. The AP has supported 600(250 girls) needy children with education materials and medical checks up and medical expense of another 420 needy children is covered by the program. The major disease for which the treatment was given were malarial disease, pneumonia, intestinal parasites and other infectious diseases. Hence, children have become able to continue their education. On the other hand, the program has also supported 2,526 needy children who are found under emergency with scholastic materials and enabled them to continue their usual education which would be difficult for them otherwise.

Moreover, to increase communication skills of boys and girls, the program has participated 160 children on issues affecting their life activities through established 8 children groups (100 members) working together with CWB committees to promote child participation, 60 children on life development activities (participated on school sports and mini-media clubs) and African child right day celebration in which children have passed their message on. Currently, the Woreda women and children affairs office reported that the office is closely working with this group on child protection issues in which children are well participating in issues affecting their life. In collaboration with the CBO and CWB committee, the children groups have been engaged on identifying of child abuse cases in their vicinities and so that they have reported 320(180 female abuses) children are under the cases of different child abuses in the area among those 9 are identified as of over punishment cases (physical attack). Moreover, the CWB committee, together with the children groups, has also identified 145 (87 Female) school age children who are under the influence of their family not to allow start their school and now they have started education due to awareness creation works done to their particular family. The office has taken the case and solved as the affected children have been returned back to school and enabled to continue their education. Noticeably, the overall effects of the project implementations have contributing for the attainment of wellbeing of children in the program area.



A picture shows sample needy children while receiving support of education materials by area program

2.4. Work with vulnerable groups – describe how your AP has worked with different vulnerable groups and progress achieved towards reducing their vulnerability.

[This table should be system generated based on the list from the AP plan]

List of vulnerable groups	Actions Taken and Changes in Vulnerability Status	Actions Recommended by Community to reduce their vulnerability
Orphans (Fathers or/and mothers passed away)	As already mentioned above in this report, needy children who became sick during the academic year are provided with pertinent medical treatments and their health situations were improved and enabled to continue their education which would be impossible otherwise. Accordingly, 420 needy and vulnerable children were provided with pertinent medical treatment. On the other hand, the program has supported 3,126 orphan and needy children with scholastic materials such as exercise books and pen and so that these needy children are enabled to be enrolled at school and are attending education which might also be impossible otherwise.	Community based organizations (organized in every vicinity) need be capacitated and so that they will be enabled to undertake such supports in sustainable manner to orphans and vulnerable groups through undertaking community mobilizations based on the contexts of needs.
Female headed HHs	The program has purposely included female headed households as beneficiaries of project activities. For instance, in IFANS TP, 120 female headed households are identified and supported through GINII model. These women are engaged on production of vegetables in their backyards for consumption and income generating practices.	Women have to be considered in all development aspects and so that their capacity will be developed and become able to decide on issues affecting their life.
Children involved in child labor	The program has organized CBOs in every kebele of the district with a total of 240 members in 29 groups. The program, in collaboration with the district women and children affairs office, has trained and capacitated the child wellbeing groups who are expected to report every negative aspect of child wellbeing priorities happening in their vicinities. Post training monitoring of activities being implemented by the groups is also done with the government sector office. It was observed during the monitoring that the group members have been engaged on reporting child abuses in their vicinities to the district government office for further follow up and action.	Community awareness on child labor and abuses should be done for community representatives such as religious and community leaders and elders who are found in every villages of the district. The representatives will further transfer knowledge in every occasion which seems possible.

Low awareness of child families and caretakers	To increase wider community understanding on child care and safety, the project in collaboration with the district women and children affairs office has capacitated 360 community key leaders, volunteers and Working groups on issues of child protection and care to sustain communities' awareness. On top of this, the partners and the AP have organized 48 volunteer groups that are engaged on monitoring and reporting of child protection issues in their vicinities.	Community representatives such as religious and community leaders and elders who are found in every villages of the district should be well capacitated. The representatives will further transfer knowledge in every occasion which seems possible.
Unemployed youth without means for survival	The program has organized and trained 10 youths and so that they are engaged on community sanitation marketing business. These youths have prepared accessories for latrines which are prepared by using locally available materials and are started selling to communities and so that they are making business to improve their livelihood.	Youths should be organized in such way by the interest of themselves and so that entrepreneurship training should be arranged to address more groups.

2.5. Changes in root-causes of vulnerability - Describe any changes in the deep social, cultural or spiritual root causes of vulnerability and poverty that have happened during this FY.

During the execution of annual community review, community members have informed that engagement of community on curbing of vulnerability is getting increased ever than before. For instance, as it is already mentioned above in this report, community groups are being engaged on identifying cases of child labour, and other abuses and reporting to the next hierarchy of government for remedy action.

In addition, children are also participating in project implementation and monitoring that they are engaged on issues affecting their life. Women are also participated on development activities and are part of decision making in changing status of their livelihood. They are engaged on growing for improving nutrition and increasing of their income at household level. These impacts are being seen in the later years of the program design which is showing that changes are being happening in social culture of vulnerability.

3. Analysis of Results: Technical Project Reporting

3.1. Technical Project Overview – use the table below to summarize reach and budgets of different technical projects (including CESP) implemented by your AP during this FY.

	Technical Project 1	Technical Project 2	Technical Project 3	Technical Project 4	Technical Project 5
Project Name	CESP	Integrated Food and Nutrition Security	Maternal and New-born Care	Education and Life skill	Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
Project number	E-185551	E-207095	E-207096	E-207097	E-207098
Project location(s)	Abaya Woreda, Borena Zone, Oromia Region 365km away from capital city of Ethiopia	Abaya Woreda, Borena Zone, Oromia Region 365km away from capital city of Ethiopia	Abaya Woreda, Borena Zone, Oromia Region 365km away	Abaya Woreda, Borena Zone, Oromia Region	Abaya Woreda, Borena Zone, Oromia Region 365km away from capital
Target population	122,949	122,949	122,949	122,949	122,949
Direct participants – total	6,671	11,531	29,990	12,835	17,780
Direct participants – girls	2,397	965	7,030	5,450	6,155
Direct participants - boys	2,397	925	7,600	4,950	6,655
Direct participants - women	662	4514	13,345	1,024	2,446
Direct participants – men	1,185	5127	2,015	1,411	2,524
Direct Participants – RC	4,893	115	305	650	310
Project start date	October 01, 2016	October 01, 2016	October 01, 2016	October 01, 2016	October 01, 2016
Project end date	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2020
C Y Budget	425,613 USD	128,594 USD	129,967 USD	114,473 USD	195,495 USD
CY Actual	413,642 USD	102,864 USD	139,889 USD	110,682 USD	136,711 USD
% Budget Variance	3 %	20 %	-8 %	3 %	30 %

3.2. Integrated Project Financial and Indicator Reporting

Education project Financial and Indicator Reporting

Outcomes/ Indicators	LOP TARGET (ITT: TOTAL TARGET)	CUMULATIVE (TOTAL) ACHIEVEMENT TO DATE (ITT: TOTAL ACHIEVED)	CY 12 th month target (ITT: FY'18 TARGET)	CY 12 th month achieved (ITT: FY'18 ACHIEVED)	CY ITT Variance % (FORMULA = ACHIEVED/TARGET)*100	Annual Budget (USD)(FY'18)	Actual - Expenditure (USD)	Budget Variances (%) (CONSOLIDATED FROM TECHNICAL PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORTS)	ITT/programmatic Variance Explanation
Outcome 1: % of pre-school aged children (3-6 years) who are meeting their developmental milestones									
Output 41.1: # of parents/caregivers with appropriate or positive child rearing practices	400	100	100	100	0 %	3,500	3566	-1.9 %	
Outcomes/ Indicators	LOP TARGET (ITT: TOTAL TARGET)	CUMULATIVE (TOTAL) ACHIEVEMENT TO DATE (ITT: TOTAL ACHIEVED)	CY 12 th month target (ITT: FY'18 TARGET)	CY 12 th month achieved (ITT: FY'18 ACHIEVED)	CY ITT Variance % (FORMULA = ACHIEVED/TARGET)*100	Annual Budget (USD)(FY'18)	Actual - Expenditure (USD)	Budget Variances (%) (CONSOLIDATED FROM TECHNICAL PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORTS)	ITT/programmatic Variance Explanation
Output 41.2: # of children (boys, girls & CWD) attending early learning centers in the targeted communities	800	300	200	200	%	14,846	18,216	-22.7 %	The project has constructed ECD centers using local available materials and some industrial materials. Price inflation of materials has caused overspending.
Output 41.2: # of ECD center with score of 80 or higher in quality visit checklist	8	3	2	2	0 %				
Output 41.3: # of ECD centers scoring 4 or higher on System Strengthening Checklist	8	3	2	2	0 %	5,500	5,410	1.6 %	

Outcome 2: Proportion of children able to read to learn in language of school instruction at early grade									
Output 42.1: # of teachers trained	680	340	170	170	0 %	21,264	19,007	10.6 %	Printing of pedagogy material to make class rooms print ready for Literacy) is not done as the suppliers at national level did not complete within time.
Output 42.2: # of reading camps established	60	23	8	8	0 %	33,586	31,981	4.8 %	
Output 42.2: # of children attending weekly reading camp session	12,000	4500	1500	1500	0 %				
Management Costs	117,580	65,384	35,777	32,502	9.2 %	35,777	32,502	9.2 %	
Finance Totals						114,473	110,682	3 %	

IFANS project Financial and Indicator Reporting

Outcomes/ Indicators	LOP TARGET (ITT: TOTAL TARGET)	CUMULATIVE (TOTAL) ACHIEVEMENT TO DATE (ITT: TOTAL ACHIEVED)	CY 12 th month target (ITT: FY'18 TARGET)	CY 12 th month achieved (ITT: FY'18 ACHIEVED)	CY ITT Variance % (FORMULA = ACHIEVED/TARGET)*100	Annual Budget (USD)(FY'18)	Actual - Expenditure (USD)	Budget Variances (%) (CONSOLIDATED FROM TECHNICAL PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORTS)	ITT/programmatic Variance Explanation
Outcome 11: Proportion of HHs with year round access to sufficient food for the family need									
Proportion of HHs with sufficient dietary diversity									
Proportion of HHs who faced a disaster and were able to recover and now live at the level they did before									
Output 11.1: Hectare of degraded land restored/rehabilitated	60	29	14	14	0 %	12,730	14,904	-17.1%	The cost of rehabilitating of hectares of degraded land with physical and biological structure expenditure is more than the amount assumed the initial time.
# of farmers practice FMNR/multipurpose tree planting on their farm lands	320	140	60	60	0 %				
Output 11.2 # of HHs with access to improved agricultural technologies	480	240	120	120	0 %	8,800	8,127	7.6 %	

Output 11.3 # of DRM taskforce committee formed	8	3	1	1	0 %	8,110	6,621	18.4 %	Support of targeted HHs with environmental conservation energy efficient cook stoves not done as the stoves are not found in the local market.
# of community groups trained	24	12	6	6	0 %				
# of schools practicing environmental conservation	8	7	5	5	0 %				
Output 11.4 # of HHs benefited from response timely	2400	608	5984	4050	32.3 %	47,226	26,785	43.3 %	Due to social conflict which get up from the neighborhood district, some emergency cases are categorized under treatment of national level intervention and so that some budget of this TP is left unutilized.
# of CMDPP prepared	4	2	1	1	0 %				
Outcome 12: Proportion of households with two or more sources of income									
% of HHs who are able to provide well to the HH and children									
Output 12.2: # of people trained/capacitated	2,300	600	600	600	0 %	8,650	8,364	3.3 %	
Outcome 13: Proportion of children exclusively breastfed until 6 months of age									
Output 13.1: # of trained pregnant women and adolescents	300	100	100	100	0 %	4,000	2,827	29.3 %	Celebration of breast feeding day and awards of best performing mothers are done at vicinities level which has minimized administrative expenses and caused underspending at output level
Management Costs	120,628	68,228	39,078	35,238	9.8 %	39,078	35,236	9.8 %	
Finance Totals						128,594	102,864	20 %	

MNBC project Financial and Indicator Reporting

Outcomes/ Indicators	LOP TARGET (ITT: TOTAL TARGET)	CUMULATIVE (TOTAL) ACHIEVEMENT TO DATE (ITT: TOTAL ACHIEVED)	CY 12 th month target (ITT: FY'18 TARGET)	CY 12 th month achieved (ITT: FY'18 ACHIEVED)	CY ITT Variance % (FORMULA = ACHIEVED/TARGET)*100	Annual Budget (USD)(FY'18)	Actual - Expenditure (USD)	Budget Variances (%) (CONSOLIDATED FROM TECHNICAL PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORTS)	ITT/programmatic Variance Explanation
Outcome 21: Skilled delivery coverage									
Four focused antenatal visit coverage									
Early post-natal visits Coverage									
Output 21.1: # pregnant women visiting the health facility for maternal and newborn care services	4,000	2000	1000	1000	0 %	17,200	13,973	18.8 %	The budget planned for facilitation and support of timely and targeted counseling (ttC) by HEWs and HDAs at household level is not utilized in the fiscal year as the counselors are busy to take refreshing training.
Output 21.2: # of religious/community leaders who are engaged in maternal care promotion	480	180	60	60	0 %	11,000	10,435	5.1 %	
Output 21.3: # of pregnancy detected early	4,000	2000	1000	1000	0 %	10,010	8,840	11.7 %	Development and procurement of pregnancy danger signs, newborn behavioral change materials and the distribution incurred less expense than initially assumed which contributed for underspending of budget in this output.
Output 21.4 # of new family planning acceptors	600	210	60	60	0 %	9,940	6,272	836.9%	Refreshment training for promotion of delaying first pregnancy for school and out of school adolescent girls not conducted due to minimal budget overspending in the ITT
Outcome 22: Improved quality of maternal and newborn care service									

Output 22.1: # Health facilities providing birth records to parents & vital events registration agency	24	8	4	2	50 %	20,000	20,300	-1.5 %	The project has identified four health facilities during planning time that need to be strengthened and supported with construction of waiting homes and essential materials for improving quality of maternal and new-born care service. The construction price is inflated and so that the project has constructed and furnished only two centers in this fiscal year.
Output 22.3: # of joint supervision conducted with woreda health office to PHCU/HP/HH	4	2	2	1	50 %	6,800	3,773	44.5%	Out of two review meetings planned to be conducted with the district health office, one is effectively conducted. The one session is not done due to busy schedule of the required participants.
# of evidences generated for decision making for woreda base maternal & newborn health planning	7	4	2	2	0 %				
Output 22.4: # of health facilities which report no stock out of life saving commodities	12	9	6	6	0 %	7,000	6,776	3.2 %	
Outcome 23: Proportion of pregnant & lactating women who slept under LLITN the previous night									
Output 23.3: # ITN distributed to Pregnant & lactating women	4,000	2,500	1,500	1,500	0 %	5,500	5,053	8.1 %	
Management Costs	149,220	78,313	42,517	64,467	51.6 %	42,517	64,467	51.6 %	The overspending occurred due to vehicle maintenance expense which is largely charged under this project.
Finance Totals						129,967	139,889	-8 %	

I-WASH Project Financial and Indicator Reporting

Outcomes/ Indicators	LOP TARGET (ITT: TOTAL TARGET)	CUMULATIVE (TOTAL) ACHIEVEMENT TO DATE (ITT: TOTAL ACHIEVED)	CY 12 th month target (ITT: FY'18 TARGET)	CY 12 th month achieved (ITT: FY'18 ACHIEVED)	CY ITT Variance % (FORMULA = ACHIEVED/TARGET)*100	Annual Budget (USD)(FY'18)	Actual - Expenditure (USD)	Budget Variances (%) (CONSOLIDATED FROM TECHNICAL PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORTS)	ITT/programmatic Variance Explanation
Outcome 31: % of population using an improved drinking water source									
Output 31.1: # of people with access to a basic (improved) drinking water source	27,000	18,000	9000	9000	0 %	105,754	66,170	37.4 %	Due to delay of bid process for the drilling of deep bore holes coupled with rainy season (inaccessible road), the project has come to almost an end to complete the deep well which has impacted not to charge the financial part in this FY. Finally it is by hard-press-up of the WV team, a great participation of communities and commitment of the drilling (contractor) that the drilling process is successfully completed (Positive carry forward budget is expected to pay for the contractor).
# of taps installed from successful water supply systems	72	36	18	18	0 %				
Outcome 32: Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (for defecation)									

Output 32.01: # of functional basic (improved) sanitation facilities built or subsidized in schools	2	0	1	0	100 %	4050	0	100%	Construction of menstru hygiene management facili (latrine) in one of the select school for girl students is n done in this fiscal as per tl initial plan. It is due to budg constraint in the fiscal year the pipeline extensic expended out more budg than initially estimated.
Output 32.2: # of Villages certified as open defecation free (ODF)	84	40	40	40	190 %	5,000	6,060	-21.2%	Active community mobilizati has created 19 more villages become ODF. Follow-up expense is increased.
Output 32.3: # of people with access to improved household sanitation facilities	400	1415	1315	1315	0 %	8,500	3,796	55.3 %	Establishment of new sanitatic marketing groups(youths) not done in the fiscal year du to the last year's establish group need to be capacitate to be sustainably provid sanitation facilities communities. Thus, it is agree with the government heal office not to establish ne groups.
Outcome 33: Proportion of parents or caregivers with appropriate hand-washing behavior									
Output 33.1: # of households sensitized that have hand washing facilities	480	340	220	220	0 %	4,800	4,862	-1.3 %	
Output 33.2: # of functional hand washing installed at schools	20	7	4	4	0 %	2,000	2,325	-1.6 %	
Output 33.3: Number of health facilities with basic hand washing facilities	4	0	2	0	100 %	1000	478	52.2 %	Due to no potential wat source found around the tw health facilities, two han washing facilities are not dor in this fiscal year as per tl plan

Outcome 34: Proportion of target population with functional water committees									
Output 34.05: Number of school WASH programs established	8	2	2	2	0 %	3,150	1,901	39.7 5	Less number of periodic hygiene campaigns are done than initially planned farmers' agricultural activities has caused the schedule to be busy.
Management Costs	224,696	102,100	61,241	51,119	16.5 %	61,241	51,119	16.5 %	CAL expense is not charged as initially planned
Finance Totals						195,495	136,711	30%	

CESP Project Financial and Indicator Reporting

Outcomes/ Indicators	LOP TARGET (ITT: TOTAL TARGET)	CUMULATIVE (TOTAL) ACHIEVEMENT TO DATE (ITT: TOTAL ACHIEVED)	CY 12 th month target (ITT: FY'18 TARGET)	CY 12 th month achieved (ITT: FY'18 ACHIEVED)	CY ITT Variance % (FORMULA = ACHIEVED/TARGET)*100	Annual Budget (USD)(FY'18)	Actual - Expenditure (USD)	Budget Variances (%) (CONSOLIDATED FROM TECHNICAL PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORTS)	ITT/programmatic Variance Explanation
Outcome 80: Proportion of parents or caregivers who feel that their community is a safe place for children									
Sponsorship Service Operation Indicators (SOIs)									
Output 80.1: # of community members capacitated on SIP, child care and development	960	600	360	360	0 %	15,814	15,467	2.2 %	
Output 80.2:# of well- functional child well-being Committees	96	72	48	48	0 %	33,578	27,099	19%	Support of some emergency affected households is done at national level as they fall under the group of that category.
# of MVCs supported to address their needs	3,200	1400	600	600	0 %				
Outcome 81: Proportion of youth who report that their views are sought and incorporated into the decision-making of local government									

Output 81.1: # of children /boys and girls/ participated on issues that affect their well being	320	140	60	60	0 %	6,700	6,811	-2 %	
Output 81.2: # of children participated in life skill development activities	400	200	100	100	0 %	6,100	6,350	-4%	
Sponsorship Service Operation Indicators (SOIs)	20	5	5	5	0%				
Outcome 82: % of Children have positive values									
Output 82.1: # of people participated in Children moral-character nurture activities	320	80	80	80	0 %	8,223	5,421	34%	Staff prayer mobilization (Staff Nurture and wellbeing activity is not done as long time as the planned period due to national level insecurity.
Output 82.2: # of children equipped and participated in Moral-Character Nurture activities	240	120	60	60	0 %	3,000	2,654	12%	The workshops in "Roles and Responsibilities" of children is completed within short period of time than initially expected.
Output 82.3: # of FBFs established or strengthened for CWB activities	4	2	1	1	0 %	8,600	7,487	13%	Global Day of Prayer and Action at national level is not done due to various reasons
# of APs with effective accountability mechanisms in place	1	1	1	1	0 %				
Output 82.04: # of youth capacitated and engaged(equipped and participated) in Moral-Character Nurture activities	80	40	40	0 %	0 %	2,400	2308	4 %	
Emergency Nutrition			156,848						
Management Costs	519,756	356,967	184,350	173,338	5.9 %	184,350	173,338	5.9 %	
Finance Totals						413,642	425,613	3 %	

3.3. Narrative Project Reporting

Overview of education and life skill project progress towards project Goal and each outcome

Improving quality of basic education for children in the target area is the goal of education and life skill technical project. To this end, the project has focused on improvement of early learning practices for children of 3 – 6 years in target communities and also improving literacy skill for boys and girls of grade 1-4. The project has increased participation of children in community managed early learning programs through facilitation of community mobilization especially focusing on parents and care givers of children. Consequently, two (2) community based early learning centres are established in this reporting period. To this effect, the monitoring report indicated that 229 (114 girls) children have got an opportunity of pre-school and early learning in the targeted communities. To maintain sustainability of the early learning program in the centre, the program has identified and strengthened 25 community facilitators who are voluntarily assisting children to attend their learning process in the centre. The selected volunteer facilitators have been capacitated on basics of early learning program such as play method of teaching, child development, local learning material development, child protection, story reading and book making. On top of this, the project has facilitated mobilization works to sensitize the community on the importance of ECD in collaboration with woreda government education office and influential people of the village. The project has also made aware of 100 parents to have appropriate or positive child rearing practices. To this effect, parents and caregivers are seen in providing enhanced support for the optimal development of children at their homes which was hardly practiced in the past years. Thus, the establishment of early learning centre and capacity building works of the local community owners has contributed for improvement of early learning practices of children in the area because of the education project interventions. This effect has a great contribution in increasing number of pre-schooled children (boys and girls) completing early learning program and enrolling in grade 1 at appropriate age in the coming academic year.

The project has also contributed to the improvement of literacy skills of boys and girls of grade 1-4. It enhanced capacity of teachers to foster reading skill of children so that their active involvement is increased. The AP's monitoring report of 2018 indicated that number of role model teachers who are producing different type of instructional materials for their respective schools and class rooms is increased from 60 in 2017 to 65 in this fiscal year. As a result of this, 2,500 children have got access to literacy increasing program. Besides, teachers have implemented reading skills improvement activities and reading competitions in their respective schools in the fiscal year.

The education office base line and end line sample survey report of 2018 shows that, out of 3,745 students registered of grade 1-4 who were under category of unable to read a word were principally identified by teachers and supported throughout the year. At the end of the year, 77.9% of them (2,917 children) were able to read with comprehension which shows that the impact of literacy program helping children improving literacy level.

Outcome #1: Improved developmental outcomes for children 3 – 6 years in target communities

The project has done interventions such as empowering and capacity building of communities and establishment and furnishing of early learning centres to improve early learning practice in the district. The program has established and furnished 2 ECD centres in which 229 children have got an opportunity to participate in early learning program before they join grade one. It is reported from the district education office that 50 children (21 girls) have been enrolled for grade one, which is implying that the ECD centre is contributing for the increasing of access to children to complete basic education.

On the other hand, awareness change on parents and caregivers is observed that they are providing enhanced support for the optimal development of children. As of the AP monitoring report (2018), 100 parents have consistently engaged on parents' group discussions and on monitoring of early learning centre. They have been also engaged on mobilization for new enrolment and so that 318 children are newly registered now to follow the next session and the centre is serving as good opportunity for the children. Moreover, the project has established and strengthened the district level ECD taskforce to accelerate awareness and practices of ECD at the community level and so that the ECD is promoted at community level with active participation of partners. It is important for further development and sustains changes in the area.

Variance Explanation: The project did plan to promote the publication and distribution of culture friendly story books and other supplementary materials to

enhance children's emergent literacy and mathematics skills for the 2 ECD centres. But because of nonexistence of suppliers of publishing the story books, the program has not provided the books. It is expected to be done in the next fiscal year at early time and will serve the children.

Outcome #2: Improved literacy skills for boys and girls of grade 1-4

Enhancing teachers' capacity to foster children's reading skills and engaging of community and parents to promote literacy skills of boys and girls are the two outputs planned to be realized under this outcome. During this reporting period, the project has contributed for the improvement of literacy skill for boys and girls of grade 1-4 because of interventions done to attain the outputs. For instance, the project has conducted LB teachers cascading training to 170 teachers (representatives of all grade 1-4 teachers) so that their active involvement in fostering reading skills of children is increased. The AP monitoring report indicated that 64 teachers have produced reading skills action plans and have implemented in their respective schools (8 schools) through establishing 8 reading clubs. To sustain the reading program of children, the project has also supported pedagogy center with provision of materials that help create reading corner and print rich classrooms for the schools with eye catching reading materials that are age appropriate to children. As of AP & Woreda education office recent report , 1,250 children have got access to print reach class rooms and reading skills improvement and are engaged in reading by the help of fostering teachers.

Increasing grade 1-4 children parents' involvement to help children develop numeracy and literacy skills is a focus area of this project. In this regard, it has achieved notable improvement in increasing level of community participation to enhance children's literacy and numeracy skills in Abaya Woreda. Parents have undertaken range of activities with children who have a positive effect on their development in that they engage and stretch the child's mind. For example, as data from Woreda education office shows that 270 parents have equipped and supported children's reading at home. They practiced reading with the child, teaching songs, visiting the library, teaching the alphabet and numbers, creating regular opportunities for them to play with their friends at home and sending children to reading camps in their vicinity that they did not practice such activities before. At last, it can be concluded that the interventions that were conducted as indicated above during the fiscal year have brought about the achievement of outputs under this outcome. In another word, capacitating and involvement of relevant stakeholders coupled with improvement of teaching learning environment led to improvement of children literacy skill in the reporting period according to the assessment report of the concerned sector office. As a result, children reading skill have shown improvement (77.96 % of children are enabled to read comprehension by the program out of 3745 children who were unable to read a word).

Variance explanation: Literacy boost books planned to strengthen reading camps are not procured and not supported as the intended books are not available in the local market. The program has supported some other reading materials to read together with their own school text books and so that children are using those materials to read for the time being. The program will strengthen the centers in the following years in order to impact children broadly. The program has supported 2,526 needy children who are found under emergency with scholastic materials and enabled them to continue their usual education which would be difficult for them otherwise.

Overview of Community engagement and contribution to outputs and outcomes by different partners

The project activities are done in partnership with local systems and structures, community members and the district education office at large. In ECD and literacy boost programs, the project has worked in partnership with communities and government sector offices in improvement of community participation for the enhanced children's literacy and numeracy skills. Thus, community facilitators and reading camp leaders are selected among communities voluntarily to facilitate literacy boost program based on their own schedule and they are doing so. The whole reading camps (8) and two ECD centers are totally being managed by communities and their representatives (facilitators). This action will be continued in sustainable way beyond world vision's interventions.

Challenges and actions that the AP has taken (or is taking) to address these challenges

Literacy boost books planned to strengthen reading camps are not procured and not supported as the intended books are not available in the local market. The program has supported some other related reading materials to support children to read together with their own school text books and so that children are using them to read. For the next fiscal year, the program will inform to publishers a head of time through providing the sample of child friendly reading materials.

Overview of Integrated Food and Nutrition Security (IFANS) Project progress towards project Goal and each outcome

The pursuit of increasing nutritional status of children and pregnant and lactating women through resilient livelihoods is the goal of Integrated Foods and Nutrition Security (IFaNS) project. To this end, improvement of agricultural productivity and nutritional status of target households is a focus area of this project that important interventions are done. The project has capacitated selected households to adopt new agricultural extensions and so that 60 households adopted improved agricultural practice on their farm which assumed could lead them to better harvest in the near future. Moreover, the project has established GINII groups and irrigation user groups to enable them grow more in their farm using irrigation. Increasing nutritional status of children and pregnant and lactating women through resilient livelihoods is the goal that this project is embarking to achieve. To this end, the program has done interventions that have contributing for increasing of targeted smallholder farmers to practice sustainable natural resource management. Capacity building and supports are the major interventions done through targeted HHs. The program has realized some progress of impacts on availability of nutritious food on the targeted HHs. For instance, 60 HHs have got access to improved agricultural technologies(improved crops and vegetable seeds and fruit seedlings) that they have grown in a way that increases the production that could contribute and put in to well-being of children. As of the current year district agriculture office report, production of vegetables is increased from 6,871 quintals last year to 7890 quintals in FY'18. This would enable farmers to get additional income through selling of vegetables to improve nutritional status of their families. In addition to these, it is a means of diversification for food security to improve nutritional status of children, pregnant and lactating mothers in the project area. It is also indicated in LQAS of FY'18 while assessing proportion of parents or caregivers who are able to provide well for their children that the result shows significant increase. The proportion is increased from 4.2 % in FY'17 to 16.8 % which at least implies the project's contribution and progress to the nutrition security at house hold level.

On the other hand, successive drought due to the continued failure of seasonal rains threatened heavily weather dependent livelihoods 850 households (4,050 people) who are found in already precarious situation and are vulnerable. WV has accelerated rapid response delivery through emergency food security and livelihood interventions to mitigate the damage and so that transited them from emergency to recovery.

Environmental restoration and community resilience is another focus area of the project that communal forest degraded land of 14 hectares is protected and established as FMNR (Farmers Managed Natural resource Regeneration) site for further regeneration by communities. The project has capacitated 60 community members on the benefits of different tree species. Thus, 14 hectares of land is rehabilitated and the participation of the community is so significant. On top of this, more than 500 agro forestry trees have been planted on farmland and degraded areas. To these effects, the monitoring report shows that five gullies are treated through the community participation and the gullies are expected to be productive land in the near future. Moreover, 5 schools targeted for environmental intervention are addressed because of trained children (40 in number) in schools on environment protection and mobilization of the same for tree plantation. The trained children have also mobilized the community through tree plantation among their peer groups. This indicates that the children have a great role on sustainable environmental protection and become part of contributors for the positive changes coming to the area.

Outcome #1: Increased availability of nutritious food among targeted HHs

The project has worked for enabling households to sustainably meet basic needs of children through improving of agricultural productivity and nutritional status of target households. Activities are done to enable households to meet their basic needs through the increment of agricultural production and productivity and of course the improvement of nutritional status of the same households. To these effects, households who adopt nutrition smart agriculture are getting increased than ever. The program has supported provision of improved crops and vegetable seeds (Cabbage, Carrot, Tomato, etc. to 10 GINII groups with members of 120) besides early maturing crops and fruit seedlings. They have practiced production of improved crop varieties and vegetables in improved way on their farm that could put in to wellbeing of children. Community members used to practice growing crops scattering and did not grow in row. As of recent AP monitoring report, 120 households adopted improved agricultural practice on their farm that could contribute and put in to well-being of children.

These would enable farmers to get additional income through selling of vegetables to improve nutritional status of their families. In addition to this, it is a means of diversification for food security to improve nutritional status of children, pregnant and lactating mothers in the project area.

On the other hand, as mentioned above, the degraded land rehabilitation and protection is another focus area of the project that communal degraded land of 14 hectares is protected and established as FMNR (Farmers Managed Natural Regeneration) site. Communities in that area have taken action after mobilization workshops and galley shaping and physical frame works are done by communities to reduce flood and erosion besides the protection of the environment. Thus, 14 hectares of land is rehabilitated by community participation. Besides, 60 community members have practiced FMNR in their own farms which implying that the project has increased targeted smallholder farmers who practice sustainable natural resource management.

Variance Explanation: Support of targeted HHs with improved energy efficient cook stoves (EECSs) planned to strengthen the practice of sustainable natural resource management and natural resource regeneration for some of GINII group members is not done as the stoves are not found in the local market. It was initially assumed that cooperatives associated for supplying the product will provide the materials but they did not do that due to time constraint. To curb such challenges in the next years, suppliers will officially be informed by letter of government office in early time in order to avail the needed amount of materials in time. The project has trained the members on efficient technology utilization which would contribute to change their mind set on natural resource management.

Outcome 2: Increased and diversified income for food and nutrition security among targeted HHs

To increase capacity of saving groups and their members to diversify income source, the project has organized and refreshed 600 saving group members (500 women). The groups were of course established in previous years. In this fiscal year, the project has refreshed the representatives from the groups through conducting training on how to manage their businesses and sustain changes. The groups are continued saving in the local accounts in group. The savings will be used for access of loan to members and will also do common businesses. In this regard, the project is supporting community saving members providing business related trainings to technically capacitate them and sustain changes in the future.

Variance Explanation: No variance.

Outcome 3: Increased utilization of diversified nutritious food

The project has contributed for the increased household knowledge on food preparation and feeding practices that 100 pregnant women have trained on infant feeding practices and how to exclusively feed breast for their children for 6 consecutive months. This action has a great contribution in the area to increase proportion of children exclusively breastfed until 6 months of age.

Variance Explanation: No variance

Overview of Community engagement and contribution to outputs and outcomes by different partners

The project activities are done in partnership with local systems and structures, community members and the district government sector offices of agriculture, livestock agency, disaster risk reduction and health at large in realizing the contribution of attaining the project outputs and outcomes. The community members are engaged in project decision making processes regarding input and beneficiary selections as well as the quality, quantity and timing. Moreover, they are also engaged to contribute their knowledge, resources, skill and labour for implementing the planned activities. The district government office has assigned experts to undertake the planned activities and sensitized communities through creating the ground for the information dissemination and mobilization of communities. Moreover, they also empowered and engaged communities to take increased responsibility in implementation and monitoring of project impacts.

Challenges and actions that the AP has taken (or is taking) to address these challenges

Support of targeted HHs with improved energy efficient cook stoves (EECSs) planned to strengthen the practice of sustainable natural resource management and natural resource regeneration for some of GINII group members is not done as the stoves are not found in the local market. It was initially assumed that cooperatives

associated for supplying the product will provide the materials but they did not do that due to time constraint. To curb such challenges in the next years, suppliers will officially be informed by letter of government office in early time in order to avail the needed amount of materials in time. The project has trained the members on efficient technology utilization which would contribute to change their mind set of natural resource management.

Overview of Maternal and Newborn care (MNBC) project progress towards project Goal and each outcome

The goal of this project is to contribute to accelerated reduction of maternal and new-born morbidity & mortality. Accordingly, the project has contributed for the improvement of maternal and new-born care service uptake in the area by increasing of community maternal & new-born health practices and care-seeking behaviours through mobilization and capacitating of 60 religious leaders who are engaged in maternal care promotion. The religious leaders have been engaged in mobilizing the community and creating awareness about the benefits of early detection of pregnancy and institutional birth attendance. As a result, number of pregnant mothers attending health institutions for maternal and new-born care services has been increased as per the Woreda health office report. The report indicated that 1000 pregnant women have visited the health facility seeking for maternal and new-born care services and benefitted from the service uptake.

Increasing healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy (HTSP) is another focus area of the project including ttc(timely targeted counselling) for demand creation and uptake of health service utilization through training HEWs, HDAs and model community members. It also enabled them to have an understanding on disadvantages of short pregnancy interval of less than 24 months and take part in preventing the risks. On top of this, community conversations/dialogue for religious leaders and key community leaders on the benefit of HTSP are also conducted in the period. As a result of these interventions, awareness on the healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy is increasing among communities and so that the number of HHs practicing family planning is increased when compared to the previous period. The district health office report indicated that percentage of HHs using family planning is increased from 65 % in FY'17 to 67.3 % in FY'18 which will contribute to a better new born care.

Reduced disease burden among pregnant women and adolescent girls is another focus area of this project. Thus, in collaboration with Woreda health office experts, the AP has provided technical support for promotion of preventive measures of malaria for pregnant mothers. So, it has supported Woreda level prevention of malaria program. To this effect, 1500 pregnant & lactating women have started to use bed ITN distributed by government which would not be possible without the program intervention (Woreda health office and AP monitoring reports, 2018). The project has also strengthened anti malaria spray (Indoor Residual Spray IRS)) in 14 hot spot kebeles and conducted community conversation and awareness creation discussion in care seeking for early diagnosis and treatment of malaria. As per Abaya Woreda health office report, 31,243 community members (7,900 HHs) who are living in malaria prone Kebeles have been protected in this period from malaria because of the efforts made by the AP in collaboration with Woreda health office in spray of anti-malaria chemical.

Outcome I: Improved Maternal and Newborn care service uptake

The project has mobilized FBOs/CBOs in promotion of skilled delivery and formed 8 emergency obstetric groups to coordinate skilled delivery in kebeles by supporting children and mothers to be able to receive quality maternal and new born care services. These emergency obstetric groups provided transportation service to mothers by locally made ambulances and help mothers of children aged 0–23 months receive post-natal visit during the first week after birth. Basically, the groups provide emergency transportation service for pregnant women from far-off villages to main road to help them access maternal and new born care services. On top of this, mentorship is done for midwives and health workers for skill development and frequent quarterly joint supervision (4 times) is conducted with Woreda health office health experts to primary Health Care Unit (PHCU) to increase Woreda health office management capacity in improving quality of MNCH services. It has a great contribution for ensuring sustainability of PHCU (health centers and health posts) in future to be enabled to serve the community in usual manner. To these effects, the project has achieved notable result in improving of children's and mothers' access to and utilization of quality maternal, neonatal & child health care services.

As of the district health office report of 2018, proportion of women whose last birth was assisted by skill birth attendant is increased from 46 % which was 43 % in FY'17. When we compare the LQAS assessment data, the proportion is increased from 32.6 % in FY'17 to 37.9 % in FY'18 which implying that maternal and new born care service uptake is getting improved by the project interventions. Moreover, the district health office report of 2018 also indicates that currently, the antenatal visit

coverage is also increased from 33 % in FY'17 to 35.4 % in this period.

Increasing healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy (HTSP) by increasing men/women utilization of HTSP/ family planning services, is another focus area of the project. For this reason, awareness increasing trainings among mothers and fathers to prevent the risks of short pregnancy interval of less than 24 months are conducted in this period. Capacity building of CBOs and FP providers on long acting FP methods is also among the major areas of interventions. In addition to this, community conversations/dialogue for religious leaders and key community figures on the benefit of HTSP are conducted in the period. As a result of these interventions, awareness on the healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy is increasing among communities and so those number of HHs that are practicing family planning are increasing from any times before. As of Woreda health office report, percentage of HHs using family planning is increased from 65 % in the year of FY'17 to 67.3 % in this period.

Variance Explanation: No Variance.

Outcome 2: Improved quality of maternal and new-born care service

The project has contributed for improving quality of services besides improving maternal and newborn care service uptake. The project has selected 2 health centers where there were no waiting places to mothers who come to give birth. It is a negative factor to skill birth attendants that mothers do not practice to come to health center to give birth when they are not given waiting home in the health center. The project, together with the district health office, has constructed 2 waiting homes in the centers and supported the maternity waiting homes with essential facilities.

On the other hand, the project has strengthened the capacity of the health centers to manage common childhood illnesses and neonatal sepsis such as antibiotics and ORS. Besides, the project has also supported with provision of maternal and newborn care related equipment for health facilities. The equipment is expected to serve 3000 children and the respective pregnant and lactating mothers in the area. To the cumulative efforts made by project to improve quality of services, the centers become attractive and mothers and care givers have been enjoying with better service.



Sample pictures above shows the supply of essential maternal care drugs and live saving commodities to health facilities by WV and one of the constructed maternity waiting home in health centre respectively.

Variance Explanation: The project has identified four health facilities during planning time that need to be strengthened and supported with construction of waiting homes and essential materials for improving quality of maternal and new-born care service. The construction price is inflated and so that the project has constructed and furnished only two centers in this fiscal year. The project has considered those mothers who are living in the challenged vicinity of the two health facilities and so that included in FY'19 plan to construct and supply with essential drugs to address the remaining mothers and children.

Outcome 3: Reduced disease burden and disability among pregnant women and adolescent girls

Reducing of disease burden among pregnant women and adolescent girls is another focus area of this project. Thus, in collaboration with Woreda health office experts, the AP has provided technical support for promotion of preventive measures of malaria for pregnant mothers. So, it has supported Woreda level prevention of malaria program. To this effect, 1,500 pregnant & lactating women have started to use bed ITN distributed by government which would not be possible without the program intervention (Woreda health office and AP monitoring reports, 2017). The project has also strengthened anti malaria spray (Indoor Residual Spray IRS)) in 14 hot spot kebeles and conducted community conversation and awareness creation discussion in care seeking for early diagnosis and treatment of malaria.

As per Abaya Woreda health office report, it is expected that 33,762 People are in risk of being affected by malaria. From the above potential number of people who are expected to be affected by malaria, 31,243(92.5%) of them have got chemical spray at HH level and enabled to be safe from malaria. To this effect, disease burden among community members especially of pregnant and lactating mothers is getting reduced as indicated by cases of malaria are seen reduced in relation to last year's data of government health office(700 cases are observed as of August 2018). Last year, 1,000 cases were identified as of August, 2017.

Variance Explanation: No Variance.

Overview of community engagement and contribution to outputs and outcomes by different partners

The project activities are done in partnership with local systems and structures, community members and the district health office at large. The district government office has assigned experts to undertake the planned activities and sensitize communities through creating the ground for the information dissemination and mobilization of communities. Moreover, they also empowered and engaged communities to take increased responsibility in implementation and monitoring of project impacts. The project has formed emergency obstetric groups among CBOs to coordinate skilled delivery in the kebeles by supporting children and mothers able to receive quality maternal and new born care services. These emergency obstetric groups (50 groups) at grass root level are engaged on providing transportation service to mothers by locally made ambulances (stretchers) and help mothers of children aged 0–23 months to enable them receive post-natal visit for maternal and new born care from a trained health care worker during the first week after birth and skill delivery from health centres. Thus, the project has strengthened these groups to sustain changes in the area through them.

Challenges and actions that the AP has taken (or is taking) to address these challenges

The project has identified 4 health facilities during planning time that need to be strengthened or supported with construction of waiting homes and essential materials for improving quality of maternal and new-born care service. Mothers in those centres are not getting good service and have been in a challenge. Due to budget constraint, the project has constructed and furnished only two centres which would benefit 1750 mothers and their children (which is almost half of the challenged mothers and children). The project has considered those mothers who are living in the challenged vicinity of the two health facilities and so that included in FY'19 plan to construct and supply with essential drugs to address the remaining mothers and children.

Overview of I-WASH project progress towards project Goal and each outcome

Improving access to sustainable, adequate and safe water; sanitation and hygiene practices for poor, vulnerable communities and children is the goal of Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (I-WASH) project. The project has extended 3.5 kilo metre (approximately 2.2 miles) pipe lines extension for a deep well drilled in FY'17 at area where community are found in critical shortage of access to water. It is handed over to Woreda water, minerals and energy office for facilitation of overall further management, ownership and usage by community. To this effect, 4,500 community members including children have got access to clean and potable water.

The Woreda water, minerals and energy office reported that, the potable water source has definitely contributed for the increasing proportion of households with sufficient potable drinking water within 0.5 km radius to 61.5 % which was 59.5% in FY'17. This points out that the program has created good access to potable water source for vulnerable children and community members who are used to drink unprotected water in the area.

Furthermore, the project has contributed for the increment of access to improved sanitation for poor and vulnerable communities and school children. The CLTSH interventions such as awareness creation trainings sessions were carried out on improving sanitation and its advantages. To these effects, the monitoring report indicated that communities have constructed 32 new communal latrines in an improved way, and more than 1315 households have built their private new pit latrines by using locally available materials. In addition to this, 370 households have reconstructed the old private latrines as per the standard which implies that communities' awareness is getting increased due to the program's interventions. On the whole, 1315 households and 1600 children (out of this 570 are RCs) have got access to improved sanitation service from their home which greatly backs vulnerable children to enjoy good health. Community members in the targeted villages are exemplary in their commitment and active participation in the development interventions of World Vision; as their story can be disseminated and scaled up to other villages. As a result of such active participation, the report also showed that 35 community villages become ODF and declared by government, World Vision and by the community. Accordingly, proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities and involved in sanitation and hygiene practices in the area has been increased. The district health office report of this fiscal year indicated that proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities has been increased from 84.3 % in FY'17 to 85.7 %.

Likewise, the project has done contributing interventions for realization of improvement on hygiene knowledge and practices of poor and vulnerable communities and school children. In this regard, the project has done community sensitization and facilitated hygiene campaign in communities for practicing of hand washing with soap or substitutes at critical times. Moreover, the project has trained selected community WASH Promoters and HEWs on hygiene promotion and behavior change practices. To these effects, the monitoring report indicated that 1685 households in the ODF villages have started to practice hand washing with soap or substitutes at critical times by preparing hand washing facilities by locally available materials to their households. As a result of these interventions, proportion of communities with hand washing practices is getting increased in the area. The district health office secondary data indicated that proportion of parents or care givers with appropriate hand washing behavior has been increased to 50.3 % in FY'18 which was 48 % in FY'17. The LQAS survey report also indicates improvement that the proportion of parents or caregivers with appropriate hand-washing behavior is increased from 57.9 % in FY'17 to 66.3 %. This has impacted and contributed to reduction of rate of communicable disease (diarrhea) incidence which is related with poor sanitation and hygiene practices in the area. As of the district health office report of 2017, the incidence rate of Diarrhea is reduced to 19.8 %. The incidence rate was 21.6 % in last year.

Outcome I: Increase access to sustainable and safe water supply for poor, vulnerable communities and institutions

The project has done activities that have contributed for the increment of access to sufficient safe water supply for communities in the district. In the areas where water source shortages realized, the project has done pipeline extension work and 3 water points (totally, 18 taps) are installed from successful water supply system. The project has Constructed a water storage structure of 75 cubic meter reservoir for deep water well so that 4,500 community members including children have get access to potable water source. As it is already mentioned in this document above, the district water, minerals and energy office reported that the proportion of households with sufficient potable drinking water within 0.5 km radius is increased to 61.5 % which was 59.5 % in FY'17. This points out that the program has created good access to potable water source for vulnerable children and community members who are used to drink unprotected water in the area.

Side by side, the project has established and trained 3 WASH committees for better management of the water sources. Currently, they are working to create awareness on how to use, monitoring the fair and proper usage of the water sources and mobilizing community to take good care of the infrastructure which ensures the sustainability of the services.

On top of this, the project has also drilled one productive deep well (borehole) in area where communities are drinking water from non-potable water sources and so that vulnerable to water borne diseases. The project has completed the deep well drilling process and the remaining pipeline extension, water points and reservoir works are expected to be done in the next fiscal year. After completion, it is expected that additional 4,500 community members living in the vicinity will get access to the potable water source.

Explanation of variance: No variance.

Outcome 2: Increased access to improved sanitation facilities for households and institutions

The project has contributed for the improvement of sanitation services for vulnerable children & communities through increasing proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (for defecation) by training of trainers for Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and its implementations. The AP monitoring report and the Woreda health office report shows that 35 villages are declared by government as ODF and 1,315 HHs have constructed their private latrines by locally available materials. Totally, 1315 households and 1600 children (out of this 570 are RCs) in the villages have got rid of previous practice of open defecation which is a great change in improvement of sanitation practice in the area. In addition, such practice is good break to give an opportunity to children to value and care for others and their environment.

Explanation of variance: More communities from additional villages are participated in community mobilization process in CLTSH implementation and so that 14 additional villages get free from open defecation. It was initially planned in WASH TP to make 21 villages open defecation free. But, the knowledge is replicated (disseminated) to neighbour villages and so that they have been engaged on the process and additional villages become ODF. On the other hand, construction of menstrual hygiene management facility (latrine) in one of the selected school for girl students is not done in this fiscal as per the initial plan. It is due to budget constraint in the fiscal year as the pipeline extension expended out more budget than initially estimated.

Outcome 3: Improved hygiene knowledge and practices for poor and vulnerable communities and school children

The project has increased access to improved hygiene facilities at selected schools that 4 functional hand washing facilities are installed. The schools WASH clubs are organized and capacitated through provision of appropriate training to enable them to manage school hygiene in sustainable way. Likewise, the project has done contributing activities for realization of improvement on hygiene knowledge and practices of poor and vulnerable communities and school children. In this regard, the project has done community sensitization (220 HHs) and facilitated hygiene campaign in communities for practicing of hand washing facilities with soap or substitutes at critical times. Moreover, the project has trained selected community WASH Promoters and HEWs on hygiene promotion and behaviour change practices. To these effects, the monitoring report indicated that 1,685 households in the ODF villages have started to practice hand washing with soap or substitutes at critical times by preparing hand washing facilities by locally available materials to their households. As a result of these interventions, proportion of communities with hand washing practices is getting increased in the area.

The Woreda health office secondary data indicated that proportion of parents or care givers with appropriate sanitation facility and with hand washing behaviour has been increased to 50.3% in FY'18 which was 48 % in FY'17. This has impacted and contributed to reduction of rate of communicable disease (Acute Watery Diarrhoea) incidence which is related with poor sanitation and hygiene practices in the area.

The district health office report also informs that Acute Watery Diarrheal outbreak in this year is not occurred in this fiscal year that was of course a common case in the district before. Hygiene improvement interventions have contributed to the increment of awareness of communities and so that it is positively impacting communities.

Explanation of variance: There is no potential water source found around two health facilities so that 2 hand washing facilities are not done as per the plan. It is technically tested that the potential of water source from which the pipe line extension works is going to be extended to the facilities (the assumed water source during planning time) become too low to be shared and so that it could not reach to the facilities.

Outcome 4: Communities and local government empowered to facilitate sustainable WASH interventions and services

The project has established 3 School WASH clubs and capacitated the 60 WASH club members through conducting of regular awareness raising workshops that equips them with how to handle and sustain WASH programs undertaken in schools. On top of the, the program has conducted periodic hygiene campaign at events of global hand washing and toilet day in schools which would sustain WASH interventions undertaken in the area. It is a means of participation of children in sustaining program impacts besides improving personal and household level sanitation and hygiene practices.

Explanation of variance: No variance.

Overview of community engagement and contribution to outputs and outcomes by different partners

The project activities are done in partnership with local systems and structures, community members and Woreda water, minerals and energy office at large. Furthermore, monitoring of project activities are done in participation with communities and government sector office experts that helps identify difficulties and challenges encountered during project implementation and also extent of effects on the targeted individuals. Communities have selected sites for constructions such as pipeline extension work and water points as they believe that the project works are being done for their benefit. So, communities have actively participated in site clearing activities and they have also protected the working resources from burglars. Moreover, they have also taken over constructed water sources and are managing by recruiting water committees that manage the sources in sustainable way.

Challenges and actions that the AP has taken (or is taking) to address these challenges

Even though the project has planned to construct menstrual hygiene management facility (latrine) in one of the selected school for girl students, it is not done in this fiscal as per the initial plan. It is due to budget constraint in the fiscal year as the pipeline extension expended out more budget than initially estimated. On the other hand, due to no potential water source found around two health facilities, two hands washing facilities are not done in this fiscal year as per the plan. It is technically tested that the potential of water source from which the pipe line extension works is going to be extended to the facilities (the assumed water source during planning time) become too low to be shared and so that it could not reach to the facilities. The AP will address those gap areas in the next implementation period as it has already considered under planning of the next fiscal year.

Overview of CESP project progress towards project Goal and each outcome

The goal of CESP project is contributing to the improved wellbeing of vulnerable boys, girls and their families. The project has implemented important activities that have contributed for achieving the following three outcomes planned in this project: firstly, families and communities created a caring and protective environment for children; secondly, children are becoming agents of change in their community and with sponsors and thirdly enhanced moral-character nurture of children of all faith community. To increase wider community understanding on sponsorship and child care and safety, the project in collaboration with the district Women and children affairs office has capacitated 360 community key leaders, volunteers and Working groups on issues of child protection and care to sustain communities' awareness. On top of this, the partners and the AP have organized 48 child well-being volunteer groups that are to monitor and report child protection issues. To this effect, proportion of families and CBO who would respond to care and protection issues affecting children in the community is increased. As of the AP monitoring report, the volunteer committees (329 members) are voluntarily monitoring children without any kind of fee for their work. The groups are actively involved in monitoring children and reporting the feedback to the organization regarding status of education, health and participation of children in development programs taking the project goal as a shared vision for the child well-being.

When we see the LQAS survey report of FY'18, proportion of parents or caregivers who feel that their community is a safe place for children is increased from 66.3 % in FY'17 to 76.8 % which implies that the project is contributing for the building of protective environment for children.

To contribute for the wellbeing of children, the periodic mapping of child vulnerability issues is undertaken and so that they have been supported using available resources. The AP has supported 600(250 girls) needy children with education materials and medical checks up and medical expense of another 420 needy children is covered by the program. The major disease for which the treatment was given were malarial disease, pneumonia, intestinal parasites and other infectious diseases. Hence, children have become able to continue their education. Noticeably, the overall effects of the project implementations have contributing for the attainment of wellbeing of children in the program area.

Increasing of strategic partnership of WV staffs with FBOs to engage in development program interventions for CWB is one of the focus areas of the program in the fiscal year which is applied while the program is implementing each and every project. Thus, staffs are equipped through appropriate spiritual and leadership formation so that they are participated in any of regular prayers, bible study and other spiritual development meetings. To this effect, it could get possible that good partnering with church, FBOs and inter-faith has created which is good for holistic nurture of communities and of children too. They have also demonstrated their strong stewardship for utilizing the resources that are bestowed from God to support the poor people.

Outcome 1: Families and communities created a caring and protective environment for children

The AP has provided basic information regarding the sponsorship business to the partners in order to make the sponsorship process smooth and ensure the engagement of partners in the development processes especially sponsorship operation. Moreover, 329 CWB committee members are trained on child wellbeing issues (child rights, monitoring requirements, education, health, positive parenting etc.) and so that the committee is followed up and responded every issue related to CWB in the area. To this effect, proportion of families and CBO who would respond to care and protection issues affecting children in the community is increased as the 48 volunteer committees (329 members) are voluntarily monitoring children without any fee for their work. The groups are actively involved in monitoring all the registered children (4,893) and reporting the feedback to the organization regarding status of education, health and participation of children in development programs. The project has capacitated 360 community key leaders, volunteers and Working groups on basics of sponsorship and child monitoring to sustain communities' awareness.

The sponsored children who became sick during the academic year and needy are provided with pertinent medical treatments and their health situations were improved and enabled to continue their education which would be impossible otherwise. Malarial disease, Pneumonia, intestinal parasites and other infectious diseases were the major health problems that the children encountered with. Accordingly, 420 needy and vulnerable children (200 girls) were provided with pertinent medical treatment.

Explanation of variance: No variance

Outcome 2: Children are becoming agents of change in their community and with sponsors

The project has contributed for the increment of communication skills of boys and girls and becoming agents of change in their community and with sponsors. RCs and their families have properly understood that their active participation is vital to the running of sponsorship process and ensuring of funding of the development program so that they have participated in monitoring of children. It is to this effort that the AP has prepared Annual Progress Report/APR to respective sponsors of RCs by active participation of volunteer communities and children too. To this effect, it gets possible to fully (100%) complete the APR and sent to sponsors including videos which is showing the status of children by far better than using pictures only. It is done by active participation of children and volunteer community groups. Children are actively participating and so that they avail whenever the program is in need of their presence for program works.

Moreover, to increase communication skills of boys and girls, the program has participated 160 children on issues affecting their life activities through establishment 8 children groups (100 members) working together with CWB committees to promote child participation, 60 children on life development activities (participated on school sports and mini-media clubs) and the others are participated on African child right day celebration in which children have passed their message on. Currently, the Woreda women and children affairs office reported that they are closely working with this group on child protection issues. In collaboration with the CBO and CWB committee, the children groups have been engaged on identifying of child abuse cases in their vicinities and so that they have reported 320(180 female abuses) children are under the cases of different child abuses in the area among those 9 are identified as of over punishment cases (physical attack). Moreover, the CWB committee, together with the children groups, have also identified 145 (87 Female) school age children who are under the influence of their family not to allow start their school and now they have started education due to awareness creation work done on their family. The office has taken the case and solved as the affected children have been returned back to school and enabled to continue their education.



Two pictures above shows children groups while celebrating African Child day of 2018 in Abaya.

Explanation of variance: No variance.

Outcome 82: Enhanced moral-character nurture of children of all faith community

In the Area program, staff are equipped through appropriate spiritual and leadership formation and so that they are participated in any of regular prayers, bible study and other spiritual development meetings. On top of this, all staffs are mobilized for fervent prayer and are engaged with churches with prayer. In addition to this, one (1) inter-faith forum (Faith Based Forum) is conducted with participation of FBO leaders and staffs from World Vision for holistic nurture of children. On top of this, the program has trained 90 representatives from religious leaders, families and care givers on child counselling skills. To this effect, 90 religious leaders are participated in children moral-character nurture activities (counselling) in their respective religious institutions and so that 60 children are participated in moral-character nurture activities in sun day schools (attend every Sunday school spiritual nurturing programs). This has also created good opportunity for partnering with the church, FBOs and inter-faith which is also good for holistic nurture of communities and children too.

Explanation of variance: No variance.

Overview of community engagement and contribution to outputs and outcomes by different partners

The project activities are done in partnership with local systems and structures, community members and government sector offices at large. Furthermore, monitoring of project activities are done in participation with communities and government sector office experts that helps identify difficulties and challenges encountered during project implementation and also extent of effects on the targeted individuals. The program has already organized CBOs in every kebele of the district with a total of 240 members in 29 groups in the last year. In this fiscal year, the program in collaboration with the district women and children affairs office, has trained and capacitated the child wellbeing groups who are expected to report every negative aspect of child wellbeing priorities happening in their vicinities. Post training monitoring of activities being implemented by the groups is also done with the government sector office. It was observed during the monitoring that the group members have been engaged on reporting child abuses in their vicinities to the district government office for further follow up and action.

Challenges and actions that the AP has taken (or is taking) to address these challenges

In this reporting year, cases of different child right violations such as child labour (retaining of school aged children at homes), physical attacks and punishment are taken place in the area. The AP and the government sector office(the district women and children affairs office) have worked on it and so mitigated the cases with a continuous monitoring & discussions with different concerned local government bodies, representative community members and religious leaders. Besides, legal measures are taken for some cases deemed necessary in addition to awareness increasing actions within communities.

3.4. Micro Project Reporting:

There is no micro project in the AP in the current fiscal year.

4. Advocacy and Sustainability

4.1. Area Programme advocacy activities

A) Has WV supported the community to advocate to government decision makers for improved CWB during the reporting period?	Yes
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B) Share a brief description of local level advocacy activities your AP has implemented during this FY using the questions outlined in the table below. If your AP did not implement any local level advocacy activities, explain why and skip to section 5.2.

As it is already mentioned above in CESP project narrative report, the AP has capacitated communication skills of boys and girls (160 members), CWB committees (329 members) and CBOS volunteers (240members) and they participated on issues affecting their life activities. Currently, the Woreda women and children affairs office reported that they are closely working with this group on child protection issues. In collaboration with the CBO and CWB committee, the children groups have been engaged on identifying of child abuse cases in their vicinities and so that they have reported 320(180 female abuses) cases of child labour abuses in the area. Besides, 9 over punishment cases on children are identified and under. Moreover, the CWB committee, together with the children groups, have also identified 145 (87 Female) school age children who are under the influence of their family not to allow start their school and now they have started education due to awareness creation work done on their family. The office has taken the case and solved as the children have been returned back to school and enabled to continue their education.

If any specific advocacy models were used, which one(s)? e.g. Citizen Voice and Action (CVA), Child Protection Advocacy (CPA), etc.	Volunteer child care takers including child parliament and CBOs: engaged on stopping HTPs in the area.
Are any of these activities part of a broader campaign? If yes, please specify the name e.g. Child Health Now	No
Summarize key activities implemented this year (including	Faith Based Forum and trainings of trainers to Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) are conducted by engaging

logframe code and activity/output description)	the Woreda women and children affairs office on HTPs such as early marriage, polygamy and healthy family relationship and child abuses. The FBOs have conducted continuous community conversations on the HTPs and peace building which have resulted in better awareness and practices in the district. Moreover, the program has trained and capacitated children/child group leaders on leadership skills, issues identification and child care (like child marriage, abuse, labor and violence) are trained
Output 81.01: (Increased children's participation on issues affecting their lives)	The program has capacitated 8 children groups working with CWB committees to promote child participation. In addition, the program has trained and capacitated children/child group leaders(80 members) on leadership skills, issues identification and child care (like child marriage, abuse, labor and violence) are trained
Output 81.02 :(Increased sponsorship communication and life skills of boys and girls)	The program has strengthened 100 members of child clubs (child development and parliament) to enable them actively participate on issues affecting their lives. The students are practicing to Work with schools and community on children to develop their talents through contests in school and community.
Output 83.04: (Establish and strengthen churches and Christian FBOs partnership/networking	The program has capacitated 150 members of churches' and FBOs leaders on children and youth ministry program management and administration for Christian formation activities for children and youth

4.2. Results influenced by local level advocacy

A) Have the local advocacy activities by World Vision and / or the community improved the implementation of an existing Government policy or budget in this AP? B) If yes, please respond to the following questions. If no, please ignore.	Yes
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What is the name of the improved Government policy or budget?	Some actions of child abuses among communities have been prohibited and legal measures are continued to be taken in strong manner than any time before.
What was WV's contribution to making the change happen?	WV has capacitated community representatives that are organized in partnership with the district government women and children affairs office through conducting of appropriate training that is aimed at increasing level of awareness of community members.
List the group(s) of children affected, e.g. Children 0-5 years or disabled children	Children 12-18 years old.
Indicate the number of children affected by the improved implementation	329
Indicate the source of the number of children affected and how it was calculate.	Secondary data from government office (District women and children affairs office). The office has collected data from reports of CWB committee in their vicinities.
In what ways will children benefit from the improved implementation of this policy?	They are supported and enabled to attend their education and are got rid of labor abuses. WV has supported education materials to those children who are in a trouble.
If this group of children might be benefitting from another policy change/ improved implementation please state which one.	Monitoring of child wellbeing by government sector office is being conducted in new fashion. Cases of children who are affected because of abuses have got close monitoring by government sector office(district women and children affairs office) as the CBOs and FBOs organized by WV and the sector office are reporting cases of child abuse and at the same time they also seek feedback of action taken by the government for the cases. Thus, this action is imposing the government sector office to give due attention for close monitoring for the cases.
Is there evidence of the improved Implementation? Please describe (in 50 words)	 <p>The two pictures are attached here with that shows child parliament participation and discussion of FBOs and CBOs on management and reporting of child abuses occurring in vicinities where they live. The AP and the government sector office (the district women and children affairs office) have worked on capacity building of children groups to enable them to participate on issues affecting themselves. Besides, FBOs and CBOs are also engaged on mitigating of the cases with a continuous monitoring & discussions with different concerned local government bodies, representative community members and religious leaders. Besides, legal measures are taken for some cases deemed necessary in addition to awareness increasing actions within identification and reporting of child abuses in the fiscal year.</p>
Are any of these activities part of a broader campaign? If yes, please specify the name e.g. Child Health Now	No

4.3. Child development and rights - Please give a brief summary of any key successes or challenges the AP has made on the following:

Focus on the most vulnerable children: The project has constructed water sources in areas where potable water sources are not available and where many children are drinking unprotected and unsafe water sources being exposed for water borne diseases. Thus, the project has addressed more than 3,300 vulnerable children to access potable water source. 600(250 girls) needy children with education materials and medical checks up and medical expense of another 420 needy children are covered by the program. On the other hand, the program has also supported 2,526 needy children who are found under emergency with scholastic materials and enabled them to continue their usual education which would be difficult for them otherwise.

But the challenge is that awareness of some communities on protection of water containers (maintaining cleanness) is not grown to the intended level. It needs more awareness increasing works.

Child participation - The program has established 8 groups of children (100 children) who are working with CWB committees to promote child participation. On top of this, the program has strengthened 4 child clubs (child development and mini-media clubs) at schools and so that these members are participated in African child day celebration and reported the issues that are affecting children in their vicinities. The challenge is low level of community awareness about child wellbeing. The program will continue to increase community awareness through co-working and conducting of capacity building trainings for the selected representative community members.

Child protection - The program has organized CBOs in every kebele of the district with a total of 240 members in 29 groups. The program, in collaboration with the district women and children affairs office, has trained and capacitated the child wellbeing groups who are expected to report every negative aspect of child wellbeing priorities happening in their vicinities. On top of this, the program established 8 children groups working with CWB committees to promote child participation and they are participated and co-worked with CWB committee. Post training monitoring of activities being implemented by CWB committee is also done together with the government sector office. It was observed during the monitoring that the group members have been engaged on reporting child abuses in their vicinities to the district government office for further follow up and action. Furthermore, sites of all 8 reading camps are selected and established in safe place for girls and boys in order to protect from abuse. Besides, LB facilitators (Volunteer community facilitators) have signed child protection policy letter of acknowledgement and compliance and ascertained agreement and decision to adhere to act accordingly while working with WVE.

Gender – Education and life skill project is purposely participating girls and boys equally. In early learning centre, from a total of 229 attending children (114 girls), 49.8 % are girls. On the other hand, in the reading camps, from a total of 2,500 children, 44% are girl readers which imply that parents are aware of gender issues so that they let participate girls & boys. The project has given girls an opportunity to decide and take action on issues that affect their lives equally as boys. The project has included women in capacity building trainings, income generating activities (GINII group which measures to address women’s specific constraints (e.g. restrictions on access and control over livelihood assets)). The challenge is level of community awareness on gender is not still increased to the intended point.

Spiritual nurture of children – The AP staffs have demonstrated accountability to God, the poor people, stakeholders, donors and WV policies. They have also demonstrated their strong stewardship for utilizing the resources that are bestowed from God to support the poor people. On top of this, all staffs are mobilized for fervent prayer and are engaged with churches with prayer. In addition to this, one (1) inter-faith forum (Faith Based Forum) is conducted with participation of FBO leader and staffs from World Vision for holistic nurture of children. To this effect, it could get possible that good partnering with the church, FBOs and inter-faith has created which is good for holistic nurture of communities and of children too.

Peace building – Abaya Woreda is politically and socially stable and the current peaceful situation in the area has been given due attention and maintained. So, a smooth relationship in the community during the course of this project is strengthened through capacitating FBOs.

4.4. Sustainability -Use the table below to describe the progress this AP is making towards strengthening sustainability

Sustainability Drivers	Progress Made	Indicator Reporting (indicator status and evidence)
Ownership	<p>Communities have selected sites for constructions such as pipeline extension work and water points as they believe that the project works are being done for their benefit. So, communities have actively participated in site clearing activities and they have also protected the working resources from burglars. Moreover, they have also taken over constructed water sources and are managing by recruiting water committees that manage the sources in sustainable way.</p> <p>On the other hand, volunteers committees (with 170 members) organized in 8 KAs are signed the agreement with the organization concerning sponsorship activities and they are handling the business voluntarily without any kind of fee for their work. These groups are actively involved in sponsorship program business and monitoring children and reporting feedback regarding status of education, health and participation of children. The project has strengthened local institutions such as CBOs and FBOs that could possibly lead to maintain continuous services by their own.</p> <p>Likewise, the project has formed emergency obstetric groups among CBOs to coordinate skilled delivery in the kebeles by supporting children and mothers able to receive quality maternal and new born care services. These emergency obstetric groups at grass root level provide transportation service to mothers by locally made ambulances and help mothers of children aged 0–23 months to enable them receive post-natal visit for maternal and new born care from a trained health care worker during the first week after birth and skill delivery from health centres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of taps installed from successful water supply systems and number of people with access to a basic (improved) drinking water source(The program has installed 18 water taps after pipeline extension work and so that more than 9,000 community members have got access to improved drinking water. 3 water committees are established and managing the water sources) • Number of CWB committees established and strengthened (the program has established and strengthened 24 CWB committees and they are well functioning through reporting issues of child wellbeing occurring in their vicinities to the district government office). • Number of functional emergency obstetric groups formed and strengthened, 50 emergency obstetric transport groups are serving pregnant women visiting the health facility for maternal and new-born care services.
Partnering	<p>The project activities are done in partnership with local systems and structures, community members and Woreda government sector offices at large. Furthermore, monitoring of project activities are done in participation with communities and government sector office experts that helps identify difficulties and challenges encountered during project implementation and also extent of effects on the targeted individuals.</p> <p>In order to strengthen the capability of local partners in management of their own resources, different capacity building activities were carried out by the project. Community members have also developed their capacity to mobilize, advocate and respond with adaptable and appropriate solutions to their vulnerability contexts and acquire resources to respond to their own needs. The participation of community, target households, local institutions, organizations and governmental offices in the process of the program planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation has created good opportunities to develop sense of community ownership in the program management, which maintained constant flow of social services from program outcomes.</p> <p>For instance, in ECD and literacy boost program, the project has worked in partnership with communities and government sector offices in improvement of community participation for the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of joint program supervision is made with partners (The program has done 4 joint monitoring with partners in quarterly basis). All the program interventions are done in partnership.

	enhanced children's literacy and numeracy skills. Thus, 25 community facilitators and reading camp leaders are selected among communities voluntarily to facilitate literacy boost program based on their own schedule and they are doing so. This action will be continued in sustainable way beyond world vision's interventions.	
Local and National Advocacy	Faith Based Forum and trainings of trainers to Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) are conducted by engaging the Woreda women and children affairs office on HTPs such as early marriage, polygamy and healthy family relationship and child abuses. The FBOs have conducted continuous community conversations on the HTPs and peace building which have resulted in better awareness and practices in the Woreda.	Number of FBF established and strengthened for CWB activities (the program has established 1 FBF with CBOs and FBO and so that they are engaged on CWE activities in the district).
Transformed Relationships	AP staffs have demonstrated accountability to God, the poor people, stakeholders, donors and WV policies. They have also demonstrated their strong stewardship for utilizing the resources that are bestowed from God to support the poor people. On top of this, all staffs are mobilized for fervent prayer and are engaged with churches with prayer. In addition to this, one (1) inter-faith forum (Faith Based Forum) is conducted with participation of FBO leaders and staffs from World Vision for holistic nurture of children. To this effect, it could get possible that good partnering with the church, FBOs and inter-faith has created which is good for holistic nurture of communities and of children too.	Number of staffs skilled on partnering with FBOs(14 WV staffs are trained on F&D Integration and Understanding the Multi-faith context of Ethiopia).
Household and Family Resilience	The project has organized and trained 10 GINII groups as mentioned above in this document. It is to realize that increase production, income and assets and in turn leads to improved child wellbeing for both boys and girls. HHs are practicing improved crop varieties and vegetables and fruit seedlings on their farm that could put in to wellbeing of children by contributing for ensuring of food security at HHs level in sustained manner because of the improved skill of HHs.	Number of HHs with access to improved agricultural technologies (The program has supported provision of improved crops and vegetable seeds (Cabbage, Carrot Tomato, etc. to 10 GINII groups with members of 120) These 120 have practiced production of improved crop varieties and vegetables on their farm that could put in to wellbeing of children.

5. Management Reflection, Recommendations and Action

5.1. Top five successes

Summarise the top five successes this year. In the management response include any actions taken to share or replicate this success in other areas, where applicable, and/or action plans for the next FY.

Success	Related Community or Technical Project	Management Response
1. 35 Open Defecation Villages become ODF (Declared by government as "Open Defecation Free" Villages).	Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Technical Project(I-WASH)	It was initially planned in WASH TP to make 21 villages open defecation free. But, the knowledge is replicated (disseminated) to neighbour villages and so that they have been engaged on the process and 14 additional villages become ODF.
2. As reports show, malaria outbreak has been occurring each year and become health problem of many people in Abaya district. In this FY, the program has done interventions to minimize and control the outbreak through anti-malaria chemical spray in hotspot areas, community awareness increasing workshops, support of bed nets and other related interventions that have effectively contributed for controlling of large number of cases seen in previous years. For instance, data from the district health office revealed that 1,000 cases were observed as of August 2017 and it is reduced to 700 cases in the same period. The outbreak might affect the livelihood of many communities if it is not controlled by the cumulative efforts of the program.	Maternal and new-born technical project(MNBC)	Malaria prevention sprays at HH level and encumbering of malaria reproduction need to be done continuously to reduce reproduction of malarial mosquitoes and so that the program will continue to do such tasks until communities own the prevention mechanisms in sustainable manner.
3. Monitoring of child wellbeing by government sector office has been conducted in new fashion. Cases of children who are affected because of abuses have got close monitoring by government sector office(district women and children affairs office) as the CBOs and FBOs organized by WV and the sector office are reporting cases of child abuse and at the same time they also seek feedback of action taken by the government for the cases. Thus, this action is imposing the government sector office to give due attention for close monitoring for the cases (As reported above in this document, appropriate measures and supports are done for 329 vulnerable children).	Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan Technical Project (CESP)	Establish a continuous monitoring of FBOs and CBOs & discussions with different concerned local government bodies, representative community members and religious leaders to sustain changes. Besides, advocate for legal measures to be taken for some cases deemed necessary in addition to awareness increasing actions within identification and reporting of child abuses.
4. To contribute to the improvement of literacy skills of boys and girls of grade 1-4, the program has identified 3,745 students registered in grade 1-4 who are under category of unable to read a word and they are supported throughout the year by teachers. At the end of the year, 77.9% of them	Education and Life skill Technical project(EdLS)	Enhancing teachers' capacity to foster children's reading skills and engaging of community and parents to promote literacy skills of boys and girls are essential to realized improving in literacy of children. This impact becomes conscious because of the pertinent effort of number of role model teachers who are producing different type of instructional

<p>were able to read with comprehension which shows that the impact of literacy program helping children improving literacy level.</p>		<p>materials for their respective schools and class rooms. In this fiscal year, it is because of 65 teachers' that have impacted children. Thus, capacitating other teachers and schools is important and should be tailed the same way to replicate the change.</p>
<p>5. The program has recovered 4,050 people (most of them are vulnerable children and mothers) who have been exposed to various health, economic and social vulnerabilities because of because hazard of flooding which is occurred in the program's district. The program has supported emergency response task forces (established in partnership with the district government disaster risk reduction office) to do rapid assessment works in the area where it affected and the assessment report indicated that because of sudden and an unexpected over flow of river, 850 households (4050 community members) in the village have lost their properties and temporarily displaced. The program has supported them with essential human and livestock drugs, foods and non-food items and enabled them to reconstruct their usual livelihoods by getting back to their village again.</p>	<p>Integrated food and Nutrition Security Technical Project (IFaNS).</p>	<p>It is anticipated that projects shall not be able to bring about the desired change at community level by the implementation of activities alone; rather there is great need for partnering and collaboration with other stakeholders at community level to support communities to achieve these.</p> <p>WV has accelerated rapid response delivery as emergency food security and livelihood interventions to mitigate the damage and so that transited them from emergency to recovery. Working in partnership has helped to get fast recovery and so that interventions should continuously be done in integrated way.</p>

5.2. Major challenges

Summarise up to five most critical challenges your AP has faced in the implementation of the technical projects during this FY. In the management response, describe how this challenge was addressed, or will be addressed, including changes to the programme plan and/or action plan for next FY.

Challenges	Related Community or Technical Project	Management response
<p>1. Interpretations and printings of books in local languages at national level that are planned for boosting literacy of children of grade 1-4 are not done in the fiscal year. It is due to insufficient time (suppliers need more time than anticipated).</p>	<p>Education and Life skill Technical project (EdLS)</p>	<p>The program has supported some other reading materials to read together with their own school text books and so that children are using those materials to read for the time being. The program will strengthen the centres in the following years in order to impact children broadly by giving order to the suppliers as early as possible. The program has supported 2,526 needy children who are found under emergency with scholastic materials and enabled them to continue their usual education which would be difficult for them otherwise.</p>
<p>2. Prevention of malaria outbreak in emergency situation was so difficult because it is unusual to control malaria in cases of emergency times where the district is affected by drought and so that found in</p>	<p>Maternal and new-born technical project (MNBC)</p>	<p>Working in partnership with community and government has helped control the outbreak. Community participation in encumbering of malaria reproduction need to be done continuously to reduce reproduction of malarial mosquitoes</p>

<p>need of support for emergency nutrition. This situation commonly exacerbates the malarial death at community level as it weakens the immune system and economic capacity to have medication.</p>		<p>which was a great task done by communities and sign of increased awareness of communities. (The encumbering process of mosquitoes done by communities is shown by picture at the bottom).</p>
<p>3. The project has identified 4 health facilities during planning time that need to be strengthened or supported with construction of waiting homes and essential materials for improving quality of maternal and new-born care service. Mothers in those centres are not getting good service and have been in a challenge. Due to budget constraint, the project has constructed and furnished only two centres which would benefit 1750 mothers and their children (which is almost half of the challenged mothers and children).</p>	<p>Maternal and new-born technical project(MNBC)</p>	<p>The project has considered those mothers who are living in the challenged vicinity of the two health facilities and so that included in FY'19 plan to construct and supply with essential drugs to address the remaining mothers and children.</p>
<p>4. The project has drilled one productive deep well (borehole) with a great challenge in area where communities are drinking water from non-potable water sources. Delay of the project bid process coupled with rainy season (inaccessible road) and the project has come to almost an end. Finally, it is by hard-press-up of the WV team, a great participation of communities and commitment of the driller (contractor) that the drilling process is successfully completed.</p>	<p>Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Technical Project(I-WASH)</p>	<p>It is a lesson that bid process should be done ahead of time. Moreover, selection of committed contractor is also advantageous especially in such complications. Community participation has also a great role in successful completion of projects.</p>

5.3. Programme Quality Self-Review

Summarize PQ Self-Review Results Below. In the comments, discuss any discrepancies between the self-review and indicator/programme reporting, and identify any recommendations and action items.

Theme	Criteria	Rating	Comments / recommendations
1. The AP contributes to the sustained well-being of children, especially the most vulnerable.	1.1 Child well-being.	Maturing (Green)	
	1.2 Focus on the most vulnerable.	Maturing (Green)	
	1.3 Sustainable change.	Growing (Yellow)	
2. The local vision and priorities for child well-being are developed with and owned by the community and local partners.	2.1 Ownership	Maturing (Green)	
	2.2 Accountability – community feedback and complaints mechanisms.	Growing (Yellow)	
3. Technical Projects are relevant to community priorities	3.1 Technical project selection and adaptation	Maturing (Green)	
	3.2 Accountability – providing information	Maturing (Green)	
4. In APs with sponsorship, Sponsorship Minimum Programming Standards are met.	4.1 RC inclusion	Maturing (Green)	
	4.2 Sponsorship Minimum Programming Standards	Maturing (Green)	
	4.3 Sponsorship integration	Maturing (Green)	
5. World Vision's preferred local role is to serve as a catalyst and builder of capacity of local partners and partnerships for child well-being.	5.1 Measuring the health of partnerships	Maturing (Green)	
	5.2 Effective collaboration	Maturing (Green)	
	5.3 Partner capacity	Growing (Yellow)	
6. Communities and local partners are supported to engage in advocacy with service providers and other authorities.	6.1 Local advocacy within projects and across the AP	Growing (Yellow)	
	6.1 Local to national advocacy linkages	Emerging (Red)	
7. Relationships within families and communities are being transformed.	7.1 Ambassadors for Christ	Growing (Yellow)	
	7.2 Relationships are transforming	Growing (Yellow)	
	7.3 Hope is growing	Growing (Yellow)	
8. AP staff have the competencies required to fulfil their roles.	8.1 Competency levels	Maturing (Green)	
	8.2 Effective competency development	Maturing (Green)	
9. AP staff, community and partners engage in regular, intentional reflection and learning that leads to improved practice.	9.1 Community review and planning	Maturing (Green)	

5.4. Management Recommendations and Action Plan

Recommendations arising from this FY (FY'18):

Management Issue	Recommended adjustment	Project or outcome affected	Who is responsible to make the change?
[In some conditions, procuring of materials, services and works at all levels are getting delayed and not done within right time. To this effect, some of our interventions (especially related with supports) are negatively affected].	[The way (process) of procurement of materials, services and works at all levels need to be improved in the next FY which would increase program quality and effectiveness].	[All Technical Projects]	Procurement teams at all levels
[35 Open Defecation Villages become ODF (Declared by government as "Open Defecation Free" Villages)	[It was initially planned in WASH TP to make 21 villages open defecation free. During implementation process, community mobilization and sensitization are done together with a few selected representatives members of the neighbour villages that the knowledge is replicated (disseminated) to those villages and so that they have been engaged on the process and 14 additional villages become ODF with somehow easy way. In the next implementation years, the same mechanism should be followed to address more villages in making ODF]	[I-WASH TP, Outcome: 32]	The I-WASH TP Officer
[The planning of this fiscal year was very focused in terms of geographic locations and targets of HHs so that interventions are applied on a same selected target household (communities) in each projects backed up by continuous follow up to capacitate the households. This was done in assumption that scales up to new target households or communities will be done in the same KA or adjacent KAs after success. Thus, being focused has simplified monitoring and follow up processes that the targets could easily be addressed in one visit. The AP has taken this as a lesson learned which would be useful also in the next planning periods].	[During planning time, being focussed in terms of geographic locations and targets of HHs should be considered well in the next fiscal year]	[All Technical Projects]	The AP Project officers and MEAL Officer
[The district women and children affairs office reported in FY'18 that the child parliament established by WV is closely working with CWB committee and other concerned groups on child protection issues and so that it has reported 320 child abuses occurred in the fiscal year in schools and in the vicinities the issues of child abuses. The office has taken the cases in to consideration and solved as per the necessities].	[Enabling children to become agents of change in their community through participation will positively influence and support the realization of child wellbeing. Hence, children should be given an intentional opportunity to be participated on issues affecting their lives]	[CESP TP, outcome 81 and output 81.01]	The AP Project officers

Status of recommendations the AP made last FY(FY'17). - For each recommended change from the previous AP Annual Report, please say what has been done in response to the recommendation. **[Skip if your AP has just completed the first FY of implementation].**

Recommended adjustment	How has this been resolved?
[Negative carry forward budget affected implementation of annual planned activities as the budget was reduced after the fiscal Year's implementation is started. The AP has passed through budget shortage when we compare with the past year's to do all activities that are initially planned. Of course, the AP has taken it as a lesson to control overspending being in caution and so that overspending is reduced in this fiscal year which would not affect the next implementation year (FY'18)].	[Implementation of activities in the FY'19 has been done with a due care that budget overspending is not occurred that would negatively affect the next year's implementation budget]
[40 Open Defecation Villages become ODF (Declared by government as "Open Defecation Free" Villages)	[It is learned from FY'17 implementation that during implementation of CLTSH in I-WASH TP, process of community mobilization and sensitization are done together with a few selected representatives members of the neighbour villages that the knowledge is replicated (disseminated) to those villages and so that they have been engaged on the process and 14 additional villages become ODF with somehow easy way. In the next implementation years, the same mechanism should be followed to address more villages in making ODF]
[Bidding and rebidding process for pipe line extension and deep well drilling (in case of failure) has taken more time than initially planned and so that it has been delayed and not completed which was initially assumed and planned to be completed within the period].	[It is a lesson to the AP that bid process to find contractors should be done at early time soon after approval for construction activity is granted even if the planned schedule may be in the mid or last quarter. It is not get possible to improve in this fiscal year and the same challenge is continued. It needs improvement in the next periods].
[Literacy boost books planned to strengthen reading camps are not procured and not supported as the intended books are not available in the local market. Thus, in the fiscal year, children could not have had additional guiding materials to improve literacy boost in the reading camps].	[It is a lesson to the AP that for the next fiscal year, the program will inform to publishers a head of time through providing the sample of child friendly reading materials. The challenge is continued in this fiscal year too].
Support of agricultural input (improved poultry breeds) planned to strengthen GINII groups is not done as the breeds are not found in the local market. It was initially assumed that research intuitions will provide the poultry and so that the community groups could be enabled to increase income and it may also help them have additional nutritional food].	[To curb such challenges in the next years, suppliers will officially be informed by letter of government office in early time in order to avail the needed amount of agricultural inputs. In FY'19, poultry is not planned to be supported. But in the coming implementation periods, the recommendation should be considered].
[The planning of this fiscal year was very focused in terms of geographic locations and targets of HHs so that interventions are applied on a same selected target household (communities) in each projects backed up by continuous follow up to capacitate the households. This was done in assumption that scales up to new target households or communities will be done in the same KA or adjacent KAs after success. Thus, being focused has simplified monitoring and follow up processes that the targets could easily be addressed in one visit. The AP has taken this as a lesson learned which would be useful also in the next planning periods].	[The recommendation is considered in FY'19 planning].

6. Stories of Transformation

..... We become enabled to cover food consumption with sufficient amount ...

Improving household access to nutritious food and income through building resilience is one of the focus areas of Abaya Area Program to contribute to and realize sustained wellbeing of children. Accordingly, the program has been contributing for increased household's access to small scale irrigation practices to induce sustained and adequate access of nutritious food for HHs. Gemechu, a father of four children, said that "World Vision helped me (included my family in "GINII" and irrigation user groups) get knowledge on using irrigation and we are engaged on agricultural production. The organization shared experience from Zeway and Melikasa research institutes (300 kilometer far from my area) and I gathered additional knowledge on how to produce of vegetables and other backyard crops too using irrigation".

He added that "I am benefited from this technology once and I continue to produce much by using all my efforts to boost my income and to have sufficient nutritional food for my family. We are organized and formed in to vegetable producer cooperative and we work in group for mass production in sustainable way. Finally, thanks to world Vision for their genuine support and follow-up for our efforts to be fruitful and changing of our working attitude which was not more than 3 to 4 hours per day before." He added that "This project has not only trained and supported us on vegetable production but also it has introduced us to produce new vegetables which we had not practiced earlier. Before the intervention of the project, we produce only once in a year (only in rainy season). But today we produce two times".

Mrs. Kebele (Gemechu's wife) also said that "It was challenging issue to us to provide all the necessary items such as clothes, school materials and medication to our children and we used to eat 2 times per day before we were member of Growing for Improving Nutrition and Increase Income (GINII) group organized by WV. But now, we become enabled to cover food consumption with sufficient amount". Gemechu also added, "Moreover, to fill gaps of our children, I used to borrow money from local lenders to pay back the money with 150 % interest to the lender. But now, things are changed and we become enabled to cover food consumption with sufficient amount (3 times a day) and three children are attending school having clothes and education materials in a better fashion than before (Aster is 6th grade student, Yosef 3rd and Lemlem 2nd grade students)".

Ato Gemechu surprisingly added that, "The benefits I got from this program has also motivated me to continue my effort strongly. My annual income is increased to 30,000 birr which was less than 5,000 birr before I get involved in to this irrigation user groups. I also changed my old house (made of grass on the roof) in to corrugated iron sheet". Because of increased income obtained from sales of the vegetables produced, I also get free from tension of mind that was being occurred while I saw my children were feeling sad due to unsatisfied need for I did not provide enough school materials including clothes".

Remarkably, he added that "My future plan is not only to have this much change in my family's life but also I am planning to start fish production in line with strengthening agricultural production and so that I have prepared fish pond in our farm in assistance with Dilla University". This farmer is one of irrigation users that have been changing the families' livelihood status. The project has impacted others too in such way like "Gemechu" does.



Ato Gemechu with his wife and three children at his farm, while uprooting weeds from vegetable

The main purpose of this section is to provide sponsors, donors and supporters with stories that show how the programme is contributing to improvements in the lives of children. Please think about this audience when you are choosing and writing the stories.

Sanitation and hygiene service improvement at Abaya district, Bunata elementary school.

To increase access to a basic hand washing facility at schools to children, the project has targeted three schools having VIP without hand washing facility and so that facing challenges of poor sanitation and hygiene practices. To safeguard the school community (especially children) the project has facilitated training of trainers for 30 nominated representatives of teachers and students from each school. After they are trained, they led sanitation and hygiene implementation in their school through mobilizing school communities.

In coincidence with the CLTS implementations at Bunata community, the AP has given remarkable attention for all institutions in the kebeles in order to fulfill ODF verification. Thus, Bunata elementary school is one of the focus areas to implement hand washing facility in which there is already VIP latrine with sex-segregated and with adequate student to latrine ratio. But there is no hand washing facilities in the school compound. Therefore, the AP has constructed four hand washing facilities near to the latrine by extending the pipe line to more than 400 meter from the main source. Now, students and all school community members have been easily accessing the water for the use of drinking, hand washing at critical times and maintaining school cleanness, their own hygiene management and school gardening.

The school director is asked and explained the change by saying, “WV effort has made to realize improvement in sanitation and hygiene practices in our school. In addition to improving of students and communities’ sanitation and hygiene practices, class room cleanness and increasing teachers’ motivation and school compound beautification, the change has a great role in contribution of reducing absenteeism and dropout of students which is challenging us due to absence of access to such water access”.

Consequently, as it is already reported under the I-WASH project report, the actions have also contributed for the increment of proportion of population access to improved sanitation facilities for institutions and involved in sanitation and hygiene practices in the area. The district health office reported that proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities and at the same time practicing hand washing at critical times for institutions has been increased from 48 % in FY’17 to 50.1 %.



Two pictures showing that students on sanitation and hygiene practices (Picture on the left) children keeping their classroom cleanness (on the right) students practicing hand washing after use of toilet, 2018.



Picture showing that sample school hand washing facility under construction by sanitation marketing team which is established by WV.

7. Highlights on AP PNS or Grant Projects

The area program has implemented two PNS projects which are offered succeeding the concept note (proposal) developed by the AP based on the challenge in the area. The two projects are:

1. Address emergency needs of flood affected community in Abaya Woreda (Reporting Period: June 01, 2018 to August 31, 2018)
2. Malaria outbreak control project (Reporting Period: April 01, 2018 to Jun 30, 2018)

1.1 Project overview of addressing emergency needs of flood affected community

Factors	Facts
Project Name	Address emergency needs of flood affected community in Abaya Woreda
Project Objective	Support and recover livelihoods of 850 families affected by floods
Project Number	E185551
Project Location	Abaya Woreda is located in Borena Zone of Oromia Region 365km way from capital city of Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) towards South
Total Target population	Male = 62,703 Female= 60,246 Total= 122,949
Number of direct beneficiaries	850 household members who are residing in Abaya Woreda at Ledo kebele with a total of 4,050 community members including children (2,063 Women).
Project Budget	US \$80,000
Project start date	June 01, 2018
Project end date	August 31, 2018
Support Office	WVUS
Name and Contact Details	Name: Tamrat Arficho Email: Tamrat_Arficho@wvi.org Telephone: +251-9-11-94-53-86

Since last years' Elnino induced drought which caused failure of sufficient crop yield and livestock production, significant number of the Woreda population is affected by and is being supported by various intervention both by government and other NGOs including WVE. In line with this, 850 HHs were affected by flood in the district in this fiscal year in the month of May 2018. Regarding the flood emergency situation of the district, Abaya Woreda emergency response task forces have done rapid assessment works in the area where it affected and the assessment report indicated that because of sudden and an unexpected over flow of Galana river, 850 Households have lost their properties and displaced. As the result of this 4,050 people (most of them vulnerable children and mothers) were exposed health, economic and social vulnerabilities. Not also these people, but also their livestock' have been affected and exposed to various livestock diseases during that time. Hence, these households were in need of various immediate supports to save their life and help them rehabilitate from the disaster.

To mitigate the effect of the flood on children and pregnant and lactating women and prevent the livestock disease outbreak, potential activities are done in participation with district concerned office and other partner including representative communities. The major activities supported are items that are contributing for the reduction of the effect of flood disaster and improved socio economic and health status of the displaced households.

The project has supported all the 850 households with essential human drugs to prevent communicable diseases and also essential livestock drug to save livestock loss due to communicable disease of their livestock. Besides, the project has also supported wheat flour, household utensils and blankets for the affected households to enable them capacitate for three months until they become copped up and to balance to usual livelihoods and recover.

On top of this, monitoring is done with partners to strengthen local capabilities and coping mechanisms of the communities and in placements of all the supports so as with the initial plan.



Picture shows support of human drugs, food and nonfood items to affected people by WV for recovery.

2.1 Project overview of Malaria Outbreak Control Project

Factor	Facts
Project Name	Support Prevention of Malaria outbreak in Abaya Woreda
Project Objective	Reduce disease burden among pregnant & lactating women and other community members.
Project number	E185551
Project location	<i>Abaya Woreda is located in Borena Zone of Oromia Region 365km way from capital city of Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) towards South</i>
Total target population	Male = 62,703 Female= 60,246 Total= 122,949
Number of direct beneficiaries	74,915 community members including children who are residing in Abaya (WVUS funded program area)
Estimated budget	US \$60,000.00
Project start date	April 1, 2018
Project end date	June 30 2018
Support Office	WVUS
Name and Contact Details	Name: Tamrat Arficho Email: Tamrat_Arficho@wvi.org

Under this outcome, different activities aimed at raising awareness of health workers and community members were accomplished. One of the planned activities was training of health workers and thus 104 health workers and HEWs from Abaya Woreda were trained on the prevention and control mechanisms of malaria in a sustainable way.

The training was given by Abaya woreda Health office with financial support from WV. As Abaya Woreda health office, this training was instrumental for the participants in developing communal action plan to prevent the outbreak



In addition, different essential human drugs are distributed to control Malaria in all 14 affected kebeles of Abaya Woreda through six health centers. The major medicines supported are, 730 bag Ringer lactate with IV sate and Paracetamol Syrup 600 bottle. Besides, Artusunate Injection 400 Vial Coartem of 3x8 of 24 tabs 10,200 pack and 10 box cannula and others are some of the drugs supported to prevent the outbreak. With this medicine support, all affected Kebele are treated.



Malaria control Drug Support for Abaya worda Health Office