

Section I: Identification and JP Status Edible Oil Value Chain Enhancement

Semester: 2-12

Country	Ethiopia
Thematic Window	Development and the Private Sector
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Edible Oil Value Chain Enhancement

Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-12
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	

Participating UN Organizations	* FAO * ILO * UNIDO
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Implementing Partners	* MoARD * MoFED * MoLSA * MoTI
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Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

UNIDO	\$1,156,724.00
FAO	\$1,061,012.00
ILO	\$782,170.00

Total **\$2,999,906.00**

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

UNIDO

FAO

ILO

Total **\$0.00**

Total Budget Committed To Date

UNIDO \$857,438.64

FAO \$711,273.00

ILO \$495,248.28

Total **\$2,063,959.92**

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNIDO \$690,233.23

FAO \$567,521.00

ILO \$456,147.62

Total **\$1,713,901.85**

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided for each programme as per following example:

Please use the same format as in the previous section (budget summary) to report figures (example 50,000.11) for fifty thousand US dollars and eleven cents

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
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DEFINITIONS

1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through Un agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.

3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
Oil Producers	0	92	Small and Medium Enterprises	Capacity building on business planning and production
Small holder farmers of oilseeds	8,800	0	Farmers/Men	Supports stakeholders in acquiring and adapting PSD-relevant knowledge to their specific contexts and development needs
Small holder farmers of oilseeds	4,600	0	Farmers/Women	Supports stakeholders in acquiring and adapting PSD-relevant knowledge to their specific contexts and development needs
Farmers Unions	4	4	Cooperatives (number of coop, not persons)	Capacity building on business planning and production

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (1000 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

Plases describe three main achievements that the joint programme has had in this reporting period (max 100 words)

1. Multiplication of improved seeds: Second round/season for improved nigerseed and linseed multiplication were completed in the two Regions and will be distributed to farmers during the coming three to four months and planted in farmers fields.
2. Market linkage agreements for supply of oilseeds: agreements were signed between farmers' cooperatives/unions and oils processors in the two regions and begun nigerseed supply first at 50 quintals per day level which will increase in a couple of weeks to be double.
3. Land requested for the establishment of Industrial zones is now allocated by both Regional Governments.
4. Backward & Forward Linkages. Because of the linkages established with farmers' cooperatives & unions, the supply of oilseeds to processors has improved and capacity utilization of pressing machinery has increased in both regions. In addition in Adama the backward & forward linkage between Addis Modjo Refinery & processors has increased the supply of cottonseed for pressing and the purchase of crude oil from the processors has been very financial & win-win to both entities.
5. The installation of locally manufactured semi-refining equipment, certification & packing of noug oil of the processors by quality authorities and the participation in trade fairs and exhibitions has resulted in increase in sales of noug oil and higher market outreach & more revenue & income for the processors.
6. Seven edible oil processing enterprises have made significant improvements in relation to implementing workplace Occupational Safety and Health practices.
7. Four Oil producers have started to pack and market virgin and semi-refined noug oil, participated in Exhibitions & Trade Fairs and the response from the public is encouraging. There are also remarkable improvements in the production processes and adaptation of better technologies & machinery (both imported & local) by the processors.

Progress in outcomes

- 1)The JP has established the availability of strong potential and opportunities for increase in quality and quantity in the production of oilseeds by the pilot activities done so far in the areas of supply of inputs, trainings on better farm practices & extension services, multiplication of breeder and improved seeds, studies on contract farming, warehouse receipt and input voucher system, etc.
- 2)Awareness: The JP has created awareness amongst the oil processors that their current practices of processing are inadequate and they have to refine their crude oils.
- 3)Attitudinal change. The JP has helped to build trust and strong network among members of oil processors who were previously reluctant to work jointly and competing against each other in the procurement of oilseeds. The Clusters in both regions have been now established. Also Business Companies (PLCs) are now formed and legally registered for establishing common facilities, such as refinery and packaging plant and joint purchase of raw materials and spare parts. The continuously increasing financial contribution made by members of the cluster so far is a clear indication about the strong ownership of the project by the target groups, which in turn will guarantee the sustainability of the project achievements. The Cluster members have agreed to relocate their pressing machinery into an Industrial zone which would facilitate for safe operation and meeting national and international manufacturing norms. Both PLCs in the two regions have also been given the land by the regional governments for the relocation & development of the industrial zones.
- 4)The JP has created linkages between farmers unions and oil processors for supply of raw materials and cutting unnecessary middlemen who disrupt the market linkages. MOUs have been signed between the PLCs and Farmers Unions & Cooperatives in both regions and the supply has now started.
- 5)The JP has identified the bottlenecks in the supply of oilseeds for the oil processors by establishing direct linkage between the processors, traders, brokers and regional agricultural marketing offices for sustained supply of oilseeds.

- 6)The JP has brought together many stakeholders closer together, such as the Universities, Regional Bureaus and Administrative organs for addressing the issues of edible oil problems within the regions. Awareness has been created and the problem of the sector is now better understood and there is increased willingness and assistance to support by Federal & Regional Government Officials and stakeholders.
- 7)The intervention by the JP has brought about development of processors from informal to the formal economy.
- 8)The JP has cleared the misconceptions in the financial providers that the sector is not bankable and they are now willing to consider requests from oil processors for loans. In relation to improving access to finance, the Development Bank of Ethiopia has created a new credit window to serve the edible oil value chain in three most important credit/project lines.
- 9)The training on leadership has capacitated the clusters to better understand the dynamics of business associations and equipped them with the techniques of goal setting, negotiation, dialogue, lobbying and general management and has also created the opportunity for more interaction among the two association leaders which paved the way for mutual cooperation and business partnerships/networking.
- 10)The preparation of Strategic Business Plans (SBP) has helped the Clusters to pursue their roles in better and long term perspective with clearer visions and missions.
- 11)The trainings provided to the public sector BDS providers and MSME sector policy makers and regulatory bodies are instrumental in capacitating policy makers and local BDS providers to better understand the benefits of value-chain based approaches and also to appreciate the required policy, meso and enterprise level support for sustainability and growth of private business enterprises.
- 12)Acknowledging the above achievements and with the view to provide the required policy support to fully meet the project objectives and beyond, the Government through the Ministry of Industry has started to look into the existing incentive mechanism for the sub-sector for improvement. The issue of provision of land within industrial zones for processors has already been resolved, whereas consideration is being made by the Government to use its policy driven bank (Development Bank of Ethiopia) to facilitate loans to processors against 30% equity (with no requirement for collateral), as it is usually done for selected priority sectors.

Progress in outputs

Output 1.1- Supply of inputs: (1) Intervention areas and farmers identified: 3 Woredas in Amhara, one Farmers Union, 8 Multi-purpose Cooperatives and 359 farmers (224 previous and 135 during the last quarter) selected and trained; and 4 Woredas in Oromia, 3 Farmers Unions, 8 Multi-purpose Coops and 227 (116 previous and 111 new) farmers selected. The number of primary cooperatives covered on has now grown to 29 in fifteen woredas (2) Improved Oil seed varieties and source were identified: 80 qt of fertilizer and 15 qt Breeder Seed (Noug and linseed) from Holleta Research Center purchased and distributed to Amhara and Oromia BOAs for multiplication before distribution to farmers. Accordingly an estimated 223 quintals (69 Linseed and 154 noug) is harvested. (3)Trained: Oromia: 51 field officers (36 previous and 15 new) in oil seeds production packages; and in Amhara 324 farmers (189 previous and 135 new) and 64 field officers (46 previous and 18 new at Dera) in the areas of Oilseed production improvement package, Agribusiness and principles of Cooperatives.3) Capacity building on entrepreneurship, business planning production and marketing provided to seed producers : More than 250 people that includes leaders and managers of farmers' cooperatives, cooperative promoters and supervisors took part on training programs during the last three months in the two regions. These training programs followed the Letter of Agreements signed with the Amhara and Oromia Cooperative Agencies worth USD97,000 to provide training on entrepreneurship, business planning, quality standards and marketing to 30 seed producers cooperatives (Cost to be covered by activity 1.1.1.1), Assist in the development of business plan for seeds production and, Provide on-demand consultation and advice on entrepreneurship, business planning, quality standards and marketing to farmers cooperatives and their unions in oilseed producing areas of the two regions.

Output 1.2 – Access to Credit: Second round of seed fund was signed between FAO and four Farmers' Cooperative Unions in the two regions worth US\$252,000 (ETB 4,460,400). Accordingly, the first installment (30%) was released immediately and now all Unions reported on utilization of the released fund requesting for the second installment. Previously, it was reported that (1) Amhara:- Merkeb Farmers Union (8 Primary coops) to serve 3 Woredas and (2) Oromia:- Galema Farmers Union, Hitosa Farmers Union, Ambo Farmers Union (all 8 Primary Coops) to serve 4 Woredas identified and released Birr 2,259,280 (USD 152,000) to the unions as revolving credit fund to facilitate and purchase of oil seed from producers.

Output 1.3. Market-oriented farming is enhanced: Reviews to establish Contract Farming, Voucher System, Warehouse Receipt Systems completed, validation workshops conducted in both regions and implementation begun in February 2012.

Innovation models developed and in place for contract arrangements, warehousing and input vouchers in accordance to the regional context. The contract farming to be piloted is a multipartite model. This model demands the relationship will be between millers' companies, unions; cooperative and individual farmers instead of a relation or commitment between two representing bodies (the union and millers' companies). For Amhara region the millers company is Nile Plc. That is organized with the support of UNIDO. While the union is Merkeb and Piloting cooperative is Amed Ber cooperative. For Oromia region the millers company is Bright Plc organized in a similar manner by UNIDO under this joint project. The pilot union and cooperative here are Hitosa and Aleko respectively. Market linkage under progress and the millers agreed on the linkage with at least one cooperative for each region to pilot the system but yet to decide on the volume of trade and expand the market linkage to additional cooperatives. Another component of the contract farming for Oromia region is seed multiplication by 36 farmers which will guarantee supply of seed for the following period to sustain production of linseed and seed voucher system. SNV has facilitated the supply of the basic seed and continued to provide direct technical support for the successful implementation of systems to 5 Agriculture Bureau experts, 8 cooperative management staff, and 36 model farmers. In order to strengthen the market linkage between the two parties, the project is facilitating so that the company could contribute to the cost of basic seed production.

With respect to warehouse services, private actors involvement is found to be very much limited or doesn't exist. Therefore, use of cooperative warehouse has been put as an option but the warehouse condition in both regions are not up to the standard to operationalize the system while upgrading the warehouses with project budget is found to be beyond the JP in terms of finance as well as time required to upgrade during the remaining life span of the project. Hence for Oromia region WRS will not be applicable. Other possibilities will be explored for Amahra region which can be clearly linked with contract farming that is the union can provide warehouse to cooperatives. This is applicable to Amhara region to be arranged between the cooperatives and the millers' company. Hence this will be further seen in the second half of the year.

Output 1.4. Enhanced Investment in the Production of Oilseeds: Developing a promotion strategy including clustering, policy measures and strengthening BDS to enhance private investment in the oil seeds sector is one of the basics of this output that depends on achievements of the above activities and thus postponed for the last 6-months of the project period.

Output 2.1 - Storage, cleaning and grading of the oil seeds improved:

(1) The civil works in both Unions for the construction of the buildings for the installation of the Seed Cleaning & Grading Equipment are now completed with few remaining electrical works and foundation for cyclone separators which are started and expected to be completed soon. Remaining task is calling the engineers from the supplier to install and commission the equipment and the supplier has already been communicated and arrival of engineers is expected soon. However, there is no power supply in Hitosa and diesel generator to be used for testing. Power is available in Merkeb due to presence of a flour milling project in the same compound.

(2) The study on the supply of cottonseed and the preparation & pressing equipment is now reviewed and completed. The final report is going to be presented on a consultation workshop which will be conducted with processors and stakeholders on the use of cottonseed as alternative source of raw material.

Output 2.2 - Improved processing efficiency in the targeted oilseed processing industries:

In both regions the requests for allocation of land for the development of Industrial Zones is approved by respective higher regional offices and we are currently waiting for receipt of the plots. Currently, preparations are underway for the design works required for the development of the zones.

Bahir Dar: The Industrial zone common facility and individual production layout & architectural design document was revised according to the number of members of the PLC by Bahir Dar University and submitted to Bahir Dar Municipality again. Request has been approved by Bahir Dar City Administration (Technical Committee and City Manager) and sent to the Regional Government Investment Board by the city mayor for their final approval. Final request is now approved by the Regional Investment Board and sent to the city for provision 6.9 hectares of land to the PLC. The PLC members are now in the process of mobilizing additional Birr 15,000 each for the land lease payment and other fees.

Adama: 6 hectares of land requested for the establishment of edible oil industrial park has been approved by the Regional Government for the PLC. 1.26 MBirr has been paid by the PLC as a compensation for the farmers who have been farming the land.

Output 2.3 - Product safety and quality improved & Output 2.4 - The packaging of the final product is made more attractive for the market: Four oil producers have started to pack and market virgin and semi-refined noug oil, participated in Exhibitions & Trade Fairs and the response from the public is encouraging. There are also remarkable improvements in the production processes and adaptation of better technologies & machinery (both imported & local) by the processors.

Output 2.5 - Edible oil producers' capacity and competitiveness enhanced through PPP: The most recent developments are:

- (1) Further to Contract signed between ESME and UNIDO for the Local Design & Manufacturing of Edible Vegetable Oil Refining Machinery & Equipment, draft designs with report have been received from ESME. Preparations are underway for review & validation of the designs by organizing a workshop, manufacturing of prototypes and establishing linkages between processors & manufacturers.
- (2) Draft standards report has been received on the work on the initiative to conduct study on the legalization & standardization of Noug Virgin Oil from Bahir Dar University. Preparations are underway for validation workshop & benchmarking study tour in Germany for policy makers before submission of the draft to government authority.
- (3) The Study Tour Report to India for Policy makers for Clusters & MSME Development & Agro Food Parks Development has been submitted to MoI with recommendations & Action Plan.

Output 2.6 - Access to finance for the processors including processors cooperatives improved: As a result of the various interventions of the JP which involved in engaging financial institutions to improving access to finance for processors and marketing agents the Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE) has approved three new lines of credit as relevant to the edible oil value chain and these are edible oil refining projects, integrated project from farming to processing of oil crops and cotton seed processing projects. During the reporting period the JP and DBE jointly organized two seminars at the two project sites to discuss on these new developments and other access to finance issues. The seminars were targeted for private sector operators, concerned public sector organizations, financial sector, support service providers, etc and the total attendance was 108 persons. As a result of the seminars the participants were made aware of the new credit windows opened for the edible oil value chain.

In order to boost Processor's entrepreneurship skills, a-four day training on Entrepreneurship Development using ILO methodology was held both at Adama and Bahir Dar. The training targeted Processors and staff of the two processors' associations. 44 participants (6 women) at Adama and 31 at Bahir Dar attended the training.

Output 2.7. Capacity of Business Development Service (BDS) providers enhanced: Furthering JP's work related to BDS and also as requested by Amhara Regional State Micro and Small Enterprises Development Agency (REMSEDA), a training program on Cluster Development Approaches was organized. This training targeted public and private sector BDS providers and it was facilitated by the much experienced and Indian based Foundation for MSME Clusters (FMSME).

This training program is intended to enhance the capacity of relevant local and federal government organizations and BDS providers. More specifically, senior and midlevel officers from Ministry of Industry, FEMSEDA, REMSEDA, Industry & Urban Development Bureaus, Local administration & Municipalities, Bureaus of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing, Cooperatives Development, Labour and Social Affairs, Financial Institutions, Private Consulting firms, Universities, etc. were provided the opportunity to participate in this training.

The training was held at Bahir Dar and at Adama with 40 and 53 participants respectively.

Output 2.8. The occupational safety and Health (OSH) practice of the processors strengthened: It was reported in the past that service contracts with Amhara and Oromia Bureaus of Labour and Social Affairs (BOLSAs) were signed with the ILO and the actual work of implementing activities resumed in both Amhara and Oromia regional states.

Accordingly, the two Bureaus are providing technical assistance to processors at Adama and Bahir Dar Clusters and the work of implementing OSH activities is progressing well. So far the overall work progress is estimated on the average at 50%. Consequently, seven enterprises have implemented OSH systems and work on other enterprises is at different stages.

An Evaluation Workshop on the Programme to Promote OSH in MSMEs was held on 19-20 November 2012. The target participants were Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA), Amhara & Oromia BoLSAs, Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions and Ethiopian Employers' Federation. The objectives of this workshop are to evaluate the progress to date, discuss challenges encountered, share experiences and agree on directions as a way forward. The workshop was attended by 13 participants from MOLSA, the two BOLSAs and Processors'.

Output 2.9. Processors organized to get economic of scale, representation and voice:

As per the request of Amhara and Adama Edible Oil Processors' Associations for materials support, the project has procured and handed over various office equipments and furniture such as computers, tables, chairs, filing cabinets and shelves to the two associations.

It is to be noted that the two associations received similar material support at the time of their establishment.

Output 2.10. Processors in the informal economy upgraded to graduate into the formal economy:

According to the PRODOC, the ILO component is expected to review existing rules, regulations and policies that affect informal processors to join the formal sector and those issues that negatively impacted the competitiveness of local edible oil processors'. Accordingly, the study on "Reviewing existing government policies, regulations and rules that affect the competitiveness of MSME Edible Oil Processors' and their capacity to participate in the formal economy" is completed. As is a common procedure, a validation workshop of this study was conducted on 30 November 2012 at Adama and 10 December 2012 at Bahir Dar in the presence of a wide group of local and federal stakeholders. The participants of the workshop include, edible oil processors', regulatory and support giving government agencies, private sector organizations, universities and research institutions, financial institutions, municipalities, quality and certification bodies, customs and revenue agencies, etc. The attendance was 49 and 59 persons at Adama and Bahir Dar respectively. Based on the comments and suggestions received of the two workshops the study was improved and final document submitted to the ILO. Consequently, the ILO will be sharing the study document with the concerned government and private sector organizations. It is expected that this study will invite policy dialogue and result in the improvement of the policy and regulatory environment specifically of the edible oil value chain.

Output 3.1. Vertical linkages between oilseed producers, traders and processors are improved: The support to the established cluster has continued through networking and continuous trainings, etc. The members of the PLCs have also continued their contributions for establishing common facilities such as refineries, relocation into industrial zones, etc and also increased their memberships. The main challenge now is the time left is not sufficient to consolidate the achievements of the JP so far & delay in the acquisition of land for relocation of existing equipment and establishment of new common facilities.

Output 3.2. Linkages between the processors and marketing agents are enhanced: -

MOUs signed between the PLCs and Farmers Primary Cooperative Associations / Unions for supplying oilseeds to the PLCs and currently purchasing and supplying of oilseeds has already been started.

Field mission was conducted in Amhara in December 2012 where the main objectives of the mission were: (1) To find out the possibility of scaling up of the current experiences in relation to nigerseed production and marketing obtained from project Woredas to other potential Woredas in the region; (2) To assess potential nigerseed producing Kebeles and Cooperatives in the selected Woredas and facilitate the establishment of sustainable market linkage between Cooperatives/Unions and Edible Oilseeds Processors for reliable and timely supply of quality nigerseed; (3) To assess the potential demand of Cooperatives for packed noug edible oil and the by-product (noug cake) for their animal feed from the cluster members or Nile PLC. All of the cooperatives have reflected that they are willing to establish the market linkage with Nile Oil Industry PLC in Bahir Dar. Similar mission

is also planned to be conducted Oromia.

Output 3.4 Marketing agents are enabled to access local, regional and international markets: Outcome 3 of the PRODOC of the JP is all about improving access to local and international markets for the locally produced edible oil. More specifically, output 3.4 (activities 3.4.1.1 – 3.4.1.3) directs for the commissioning of a local & international market assessment study of edible oil and consequently develop a marketing strategy to improve access to both market places.

Accordingly, the first draft of this extensive study is finalized. Consequently, this draft report will be validated with the participation of key stakeholders before it is finalized and presented for use to the beneficiaries.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

There are strong achievements & assets in this JP which will positively contribute towards the sustainability such as: (1) strong ownership of the JP by MoI and Regional Bureaus; (2) the formation of clusters of oil processors and legal business entities within them and their strong commitment and trust built amongst the members; and (3) establishment of various linkages (backward & forward) and with stakeholders & support institutions for the beneficiaries. The following main strategic areas have been identified for future sustainability of the JP and consolidation of achievements made so far.

- Governance structure. The Governance structure which is in place such as, National Steering Committee (NSC), Programme Management Committee (PMC), Project Management Team (PMT), the two Regional Level Project Teams (RLMT) and Regional Steering Committees which are composed of all major Stakeholders are still active in both regions have to be strengthened and to continue for the overall development of the sector. Contributing factors towards this are: MoI being highly interested to consolidate the JP achievements in a higher scale in the oil and other sectors; the agricultural interventions are already directly implemented through the Regional Bureaus; and it is planned that more and similar direct project activity implementation will take place throughout the remaining life of the project through Regional of Labour & Social Affairs Industry & Urban Development Bureaus.

- Oilseeds supply. Multiplication and distribution of improved oilseeds to Edible Oil Processors Associations to enhance the sustainable supply system of raw material at desired quantity and quality and assistance to the targeted small farmers. The implementation of initiatives started in this regard, such as contract farming, seed funds, input voucher & warehouse systems & crop insurance have to be pursued intensively and they are expected to increase the supply of oilseeds to processors.

- Strengthening of farmers' cooperatives and unions to better manage business in oilseeds. The current state of farmers' coops in the joint project area isn't that strong to support their member farmers in oilseed production capacity, adding value to outputs and bring more income to farmers as well as facilitate exiting level of access to credit to small holder farmers isn't dependable. Cooperative Promotion Agencies of regional government have now begun taking a leading role in supporting and strengthening cooperatives very recently.

- Strengthening of Processors' associations and consolidation of Cluster development activities in both regions. The establishing of the clusters / sectoral associations are now complete and the clusters have now formed business associations for ownership of common facilities like refineries, etc., and full time Managers are employed by the JP. Although the institutions are created and functioning very well, there is a remaining task of building their capacity further by strengthening & capacitating their internal managerial capabilities, so that not only JP achievements are continued but further progress of the sector is planned and executed.

- Strengthening backward & forward linkages between value chain actors and stakeholders and support institutions. The collaborations & support from federal and regional governments, the universities and other institutions will be further consolidated by following up implementing the MOUs signed and also establishing other linkages with different stakeholders.

- Establishment of the Industrial Zones and improvement in the quantity and quality of oil production. The coming of KOICA to support the Cluster in Oromia and ownership of the Common Facility by the Regional Government helps a lot in the strengthening and sustainability of achievements so far. KOICA start work only in January 2013 and continue upto 3 more years and integration of JP and KOICA interventions required. Seeking similar funding for Amhara Cluster will be pursued based on a strategy planned with the region to attract investors/donors to the sector.

- Linkage with financial institutions and provision of credit and loans both for farmers and oil producers. Development Bank of Ethiopia and some commercial banks have shown

interest to provide investment finance to the sector and what remains is the submission of the request from the private sector project beneficiaries.

- JP has to seek for funding for a 2nd phase. Encouraged by the achievements to date, the three UN agencies have in principle agreed to scale up this project and jointly implement Phase II of the JP and started preliminary preparations for resource mobilization and identifying possible partners/donors. Additionally, the programme will also work with the MoI to formulate a resource mobilization strategy to help the MoI to attract new donors and interested institutions. This will be supported by the advocacy and communication plan. The 2nd phase is required for the following main reasons: (1) to consolidate the achievements gained so far; (2) because the nature of the JP is Value-Chain and Cluster Development which require longer time than the existing JP; (3) the delay in the acquisition of land has affected the delivery of activities related to Common Facilities Center (CFC); (4) the remaining time of the JP is rather short for the establishment of Industrial Zones, designing, tendering, building the CFC facilities, selection & purchase of facilities such as refinery equipment; etc.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

What are the causes of these difficulties?

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true
No false

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

Yes
No

What types of coordination mechanisms

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs				

Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	3
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	2

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not Involved false
 Slightly involved false
 Fairly involved false
 Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Policy/decision making
 Management: service provision

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

Ministry of Industry & Resident Coordinator

Number of meetings with PMC chair

Seven

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
 Slightly involved false
 Fairly involved false
 Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Policy/decision making

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
 Slightly involved false
 Fairly involved false
 Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Management: service provision

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

National Government

Current situation

The MTR of the JP has been conducted and no-cost extension of six months up to June, 2013 has been approved. To consolidate the achievements gained so far and because the nature the JP is Value-Chain and Cluster Development which require longer time than the existing JP, the PMC has approved for the JP to seek for funding for a 2nd phase and a Task Force is now formed. The delay in the acquisition of land has affected the delivery of activities related to Common Facilities Center; finalization of Industrial Zones Studies, tendering, selection & purchase of facilities such as refinery equipment.

4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Yes true
No false

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

As JP implementation has progressed the achievements of the program are being communicated to all stakeholders and the public at large through local newspapers, web sites, success stories, trainings & workshops conducted, etc. Currently, the JP has prepared and submitted various promotional materials, photos, videos; lessons learned to be uploaded on the MDG-F and associated websites. The JP achievements were also displayed on stands prepared at big conferences in the AU & UNCC and visited by local & international participants, and some of them have also visited the project sites.

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments
Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals
Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues
Media outreach and advocacy

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?

Faith-based organizations
Social networks/coalitions
Local citizen groups
Private sector



Academic institutions
Media groups and journalist
Other

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

As one of the centers of origins in the world for several oil crop plants grown in diverse agro-ecological surroundings and soil types, Ethiopia holds several advantages for scaling up its production of oilseeds. The country has favorable agroclimatic conditions for cultivation; the nature of the sub-sector is labor intensive; the prevailing business environment conducive; and the substantial local demand provides sufficient room for crushers to work at full capacity. Despite this potential, however, both oilseeds commodity production and edible oil processing industry in Ethiopia remain to a large extent underdeveloped. The main constraints for such a state of affairs are low production and quality of oilseeds, inadequate trading infrastructure and facilities (storage, transportation, post harvest handling and packaging), poor edible oil processing facilities and weak business development services. Weak linkage among the chain's actors and lack of finance also constitute major.

The Ethiopian oil seeds sector provides income for more than 3.5 million households (farmers) in primary production and more than 12,000 households in different stages of the value chain. The JP will contribute to increased productivity, improved quality of oilseeds and edible oil and reduction of post harvest losses (presently 20% of 500,000 tons total oilseeds produced is lost due to the lack proper processing and storage technology).

This JP tries to showcase efficient oilseeds value chain development that promotes entrepreneurship, provides capital and services to farmers, raises demand for agricultural products and connects farmers with markets through the production, handling, processing, marketing and distribution of oilseeds. As a result, employment and income will be generated; the productivity and quality of oil seeds and edible oil production will be enhanced. This will lead to increased food security and innovation throughout the value chain thus increasing the incomes of the farmers, processors and traders and directly contributing the MDG.

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

1 Promote and support national and local policies and programmes in favor of enterprise development

1.1 Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the Joint Programme related to the advancement of enterprises (including agro industry)

Policies

National

Local

Laws

National

Local

Strategies

National

Local

1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where it is going to be implemented

1.3 Number of entrepreneurs and/or entities that the law, policy or strategy directly affects

Farmers

Total

Urban

Rural

Entrepreneurs

Total
Urban
Rural

Micro enterprises

Total
Urban
Rural

Small enterprises

Total
Urban
Rural

Medium enterprises

Total
Urban
Rural

Large enterprises

Total
Urban
Rural

Finanacial providers

Total
Urban
Rural

Business development providers

Total
Urban
Rural

Other, Specify

Total
Urban

Rural

1.4 Please indicate the sector of focus of the law, policy or plan

1.5 Government's budget allocated to support enterprise development before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National Budget

Total Local Budget(s)

1.6 Variation (%) in the government's budget allocated to programmes or policies on enterprise development from the beginning of the joint programme to present time

National Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Local Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

2 Promote and support national and local policies and programmes in favor of enterprise development

2.1 Type and number of programmes or interventions supported by the joint programme aiming to improve enterprises' capacities, competitiveness, and / or access to market:

Technical Assistance

Total
Microenterprises
SME
Farms
Cooperatives
Other

Business Development Services

Total
Microenterprises
SME
Farms
Cooperatives
Other

Access to finance

Total
Microenterprises
SME
Farms
Cooperatives
Other

Certification

Total
Microenterprises
SME
Farms
Cooperatives
Other

Other, Specify

Total
Microenterprises
SME
Farms

Cooperatives

Other

Please see output level interventions above and all mentioned have directly or indirectly contributed and or will be contributing to improve enterprise capacity, competitiveness and access to markets.

2.2 Total number of individuals directly assisted through those interventions

Technical Assistance

Farmers

Entrepreneurs

Employees

Other

Women

Men

Business Development Services

Farmers

Entrepreneurs

Employees

Other

Women

Men

Access to finance

Farmers

Entrepreneurs

Employees

Other

Women

Men

Certification

Farmers

Entrepreneurs

Employees

Other

Women

Men

Other, Specify

Farmers

Entrepreneurs

Employees

Other

Women

Men

Note: See Note in 2.1.

2.3 What impacts have these interventions had?

Livelihoods improvement

Increased level of production

Increased level of commercialization

Higher quality of products and services

Access to new markets: national

Aggregation and integration of small producers

Increase profits

Adoption of new technologies

3 Creating or strengthening organizations and partnerships to contribute to enterprise development and competitiveness

3.1 Type and number of organizations created or strengthened

Clusters

Total 2

Participating Business 92

Total participating individuals

Participating men

Participating women

Cooperatives

Total

Participating business

Total participating individuals

participating men

participating women

Farmers Associations

Total 29

Participating business

Total participating individuals

participating men

participating women

Business groups

Total

participating business

Total participating individuals

participating men

participating women

Other, Specify

Total

Participating business

Total participating individuals

participating men

participating women

One FEMSEDA and two REMSEDA experts trained by ILO in Turin, Italy on Value Chain.

3.2 Number of target enterprises who realize a financial benefit as a result of the joint programme's contribution

Clusters

Total 2

Participating Business 92

Total participating individuals

participating men

participating women

Cooperatives

Total

participating business

Total participating individuals

participating men

participating women

Farmers Associations

Total 29

participating business

Total participating individuals

participating men

participating women

Business groups

Total

participating business

Total participating individuals

participating men

participating women

Other, Specify

Total

participating business

Total participating individuals

participating men

#participating women

**Edible Oil Value Chain Enhancement
Joint Programme M&E framework**

#	Expected results (Outcomes and outputs)	Indicators (with baseline and indicative timeframe)	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risk and assumption
	Outcome 1. Productivity and competitiveness of private sector led agricultural production of oilseeds is enhanced (Lead Agency FAO)	Outcome indicators: Oilseed yield [tonnes/ha]. Unit Price of oilseed [Birr/kg]. Unit Cost of production [Birr/kg]	Baseline: Oilseed yield: 0.72 tonnes/ha. Unit price of oilseeds: 4.7 Birr/kg. Unit cost of production: 5.77 Birr/kg (CSA Data).	Target (2012): Yield: 1,0 tonnes/ha Unit Price of oilseed: 5.2 Birr/kg Unit Cost of production: 1.0 Birr/kg	No achievements, to be reported (to be reported at the final stage of the project implementation)	Survey at the end of the project CSA data (Targets To be fine-tuned after the baseline survey)	Terminal report	FAO	The macro-economic conditions and political climate remains stable; The government and other partners remain committed to Program priorities;
1.1	The supply of farm inputs (seeds, fertilizers and chemicals) is improved. (FAO)	Indicator: Amount of seeds produced in the project area Amount of seeds supplied in timely manner. Amount of imported inputs (chemical and fertilizer) supplied in timely manner			A total of 807 farmers (461 Oromia and 346 Amhara) farmers participated on oilseed production and marketing training programs during the last farming season. This is as a result of Capacity Building agreements with Amhara and Oromia Cooperative Promotion Agencies on entrepreneurship, business planning production and marketing provided to seed producers. Very huge demand for	Periodic progress reports Gap analysis report Cooperative licenses, membership list Participants list Documentation of proceedings	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	FAO	Capacity limitation, Delay in getting returns from the field, Delay in disbursement of fund,

					<p>oilseed production at farmer level currently (example, land size covered by Nigarseed has grown to 19,000 hectare from 3,200 during last cropping season in Mecha woreda only).</p> <p>In Oromia, productivity of linseed per hectare this season increased to an average of 14-17 quintals per hectare (from 8-9 quintals) due to better farm management practices, input utilization and good agronomic practices at farm level.</p>				
1.2	Access to credit is facilitated for the small holder and commercial farms to enable easier procurement of inputs. (FAO)	Indicator: Number of credit service beneficiaries	Baseline conducted by SNV BOAM		29 primary cooperatives signed agreement with the four unions under the project and got Birr 3,568,320 for oilseed output collection from farmers in fifteen woredas of the two regions. This is out of the agreements signed with the four Farmer Unions on a second round of Seed Fund worth ETB 4,601,980.00 (~USD260,000) for input provision and oilseed collection on revolving fund basis to primary cooperatives.	Survey to credit service providers	Annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	FAO	Capacity limitation Delay in disbursement of fund,

					<p>This is in addition to previous commitments with these Unions .</p> <p>Establishing Input Voucher system with the farmers' cooperatives and unions.</p> <p>This system focuses on management, enforcement and critical selection mechanism in close contact with MFI or best region experience. This is done through improving capacities at regional Agriculture Bureaus, primary cooperatives and Unions on how to select farmers for credit scheme and how to manage credit provision. For Amhara region it has already been started to be piloted on chemicals for 50 model farmers. On similar manner In order to strengthen the market linkage between the two parties the project is facilitating so that the company could contribute to the cost of basic seed. Direct technical support to set up and manage the system will be render</p>				
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					to 8 cooperatives staff,5 Agriculture Bureau experts and two Union management staffs.				
1.3	Market-oriented Farming is developed (FAO)	<p>Indicator: Number of contract farmers in project areas</p> <p>Pilot Warehouse receipt system developed</p> <p>Number of SMEs, cooperatives and traders trained in business management</p>			<p>Two memorandum of agreements signed between Hetosa Union and Right Plc in Oromia, and between eight primary Cooperatives of Merkeb Farmers' Union with Nile Plc. for supply of oilseeds at prevailing prices starting from the next harvest season.</p> <p>Establish Contract Farming system: stakeholders Platform workshop was organized and conducted, awareness raising and draft contract farming agreement Formats developed for signing contracts as per activities to, Warehouse Receipt and Input Voucher systems is going well according to plan in both regions. Training sessions completed on pilot basis in Adama (for Oromia) and Bahir Dar (for Amhara with stakeholders). Training on Entrepreneurship and</p>	<p>Project report</p> <p>List of participants ,training proceedings</p>	<p>Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>Capacity limita - tion Business environment Enforcement of contract, Delay in disbursement of fund, willingness of farmers</p>

					<p>Business Planning and Management: 154 leaders (10 women) from primary cooperatives and unions (cooperative managers and board members) as well as Regional, Zonal, woreda and kebele level cooperative promoters participated on capacity building programs.</p> <p>In addition, the project facilitated the supply of the basic seed and continued to provide direct technical support for the successful implementation of systems to 5 Agriculture Bureau experts, 8 cooperative management staff, and 36 model farmers.</p>				
1.4	Enhanced investment in the Production of oilseeds (FAO in collab. with UNDP)	<p>Investment promotional materials/ strategy developed</p> <p>Investment in oilseeds sector</p>			<p>Developing a promotion strategy including clustering, policy measures and strengthening BDS to enhance private investment in the oil seeds sector is one of the basics of this output that depends on achievements of the above activities and thus postponed for the last 6-months</p>	Investment materials /strategic document	mid-term/ terminal report	FAO	Delay in disbursement of fund

					of the project period.				
	Outcome 2: Capacity, capacity utilization and quality of the end product the targeted oilseed processing plants is enhanced	Indicators: Oil production [tonne/year] - Capacity utilization [%] Quality [% of production meeting standards]	Baseline: Oil production: X tonne/year. Capacity utilization: 55%; Quality: 30% meets the standards; Baseline: No storage, cleaning and grading facilities for oilseeds exist; Post harvest losses are estimated to 20%; Raw material for processors often of poor quality;	Target (2012): Oil production: 2*X tonne/year Capacity utilization: 80%; Quality: 80% meets the standards	No achievements, to be reported (to be reported at the final stage of the project implementation)	(The exact level of current oil production will be determined at project start-up) Survey at the end of the project	Terminal report	UNIDO	The macro- economic conditions and political climate remains stable; The government and other partners remain committed to Program priorities;
2.1	Storage, cleaning and grading of the oil seeds improved.	Indicators: Number of cleaning and grading facilities used; Estimated post harvest losses %		Targets: 2 Cleaning and grading facilities operational; Post harvest losses in targeted cooperatives drop to less than 6%;	(1)The civil works in both Unions for the construction of the buildings for the installation of the Seed Cleaning & Grading Equipment are now completed with few remaining electrical works and foundation for cyclone separators which are started and expected to be completed soon. Remaining task is calling the engineers from the supplier to install and commission the equipment and the supplier has already been communicated and arrival of engineers is expected soon. (2) The study on the	Seed cleaning equipment installed & commissioned Report on effects on post harvest losses for dissemination purposes prepared	Quarterly/ annual/ mid- term/ terminal report	UNIDO	The targeted cooperatives are able to improve their income by selling oilseeds of a higher quality

					supply of cottonseed and the preparation & pressing equipment is now reviewed and completed. The final report is going to be presented on a consultation workshop which will be conducted with processors and stakeholders on the use of cottonseed as alternative source of raw material.				
2.2	Improved processing efficiency in the targeted oilseed processing industries	Indicators: Extraction efficiency %	Baseline: 2008: Outdated processing plants produce less than 200 kg oil per tonne oilseeds (<20%)	Target: Extraction efficiency of 400 kg oil per tonne installed in targeted factories (40%)	In both regions the requests for allocation of land for the development of Industrial Zones is approved by respective higher regional offices and we are currently waiting for receipt of the plots. Currently, preparations are underway for the design works required for the development of the zones.	Acquisition of lands for Common Facility Centres in the regions; Equipment tendered, procured and installed;	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	UNIDO	The processors are able to increase their volume of procurement of oilseeds and are willing to expand their businesses; Effective and full cooperation from financial institutions
2.3	Product safety and quality improved	Indicators: Total volume (quarterly / annually) of edible oil refined within the two clusters;	Baseline: No refining exists within target groups.	Targets: Processors in the Clusters refine their oil to such extent that it is safe for human consumption prior to marketing.	Four oil producers have started to pack and market virgin and semi-refined noug oil, participated in Exhibitions & Trade Fairs and the response from the public is encouraging. There are also remarkable	Establishment of common refinery; Equipment, tendered, procured and installed;	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	UNIDO	The processors are able to market products of higher quality without losing market shares caused by increased costs of production

					improvements in the production processes and adaptation of better technologies & machinery (both imported & local) by the processors.				
2.4	The packaging of the final product is made more attractive for the market	Indicators: Number of processing plants using modern packaging lines	Baseline: No packaging line exists within target groups.	Targets: Processors in the Clusters to have a modern packaging line installed and to pack refined oil from the joint refinery and supply to the market	Same as 2.3.	Report on packaging material; Progress reports on upgrading of packaging lines;	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	UNIDO	The processors are able to market products of higher quality without losing market shares due to increased costs
2.5	Edible oil producers capacity and competitiveness enhanced through PPP	Indicators: Number of studies commissioned Number of PPP forums organized Number of study tours made Number of trained personnel			(1) Regarding <i>Local Design & Manufacturing of Edible Vegetable Oil Refining Machinery & Equipment</i> , draft designs with report have been received from ESME. Preparations are underway for review & validation of the designs by organizing a workshop, manufacturing of prototypes and establishing linkages between processors & manufacturers. (2) Draft standards report has been received on the work on the initiative to conduct study on the	Study Reports Study tour reports List of participants	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	UNIDO	

					<p>legalization & standardization of NougVirgin Oil from Bahir Dar University. Preparations are underway for validation workshop & benchmarking study tour in Germany for policy makers before submission of the draft to government authority.</p> <p>(3) The Study Tour Report to India for Policy makers for Clusters & MSME Development & Agro Food Parks Development has been submitted to MoI with recommendations & Action Plan.</p>				
2.6	<p>Access to finance for the processors including processors cooperatives improved. (ILO)</p>	<p>Indicators: Number of processors benefiting from financial institutions, Number of financial institutions providing loans to the processors. Number of special loan windows negotiated.</p>	<p>Baseline: Number of oil seed processors with access to financial services less than 5%</p>	<p>Target (2012): Number of processors benefiting from financial institutions increased by 25%</p> <p>Number of financial institutions providing service to the edible oil processors increased by</p>	<p>Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE) has opened new credit windows related to the edible oil value chain. Accordingly, JP and DBE jointly organized two seminars to create awareness of stakeholders on the developments and a total of 108 persons attended the seminars.</p> <p>A four-day training on</p>	Bank Credit Policy docs.	Periodic	ILO	<p>-Effective and full cooperation from financial institutions -Stability of the financial sector -The political and the macro-economic situation remains stable -Capacity of the processors to fulfil requirements of the financial institutions.</p>

				40%	Entrepreneurship Development was offered to a total of 75 enterprises at Bahir Dar and Adama.				
2.7	Capacity of Business Development Service (BDS) providers enhanced to deliver relevant and effective services to the processors including processors cooperatives	Indicators: Number of processors reached by BDS providers; Number of improved services offered by the BDS Providers;	Baseline: 15% of processes are benefiting from BDS	Target: 50% of the processors benefited from improved BDS; Timeframe: 2010 - 2012	93 private & public BDS providers attended the training on Cluster Development Approaches organized at the two projects sites. The training enhanced their understanding of the subject there by helping them contribute to the effort of the ongoing clustering work at the project sites.	Baseline survey and impact assessment study in 2012, Workshop and training reports, Quarterly progress reports	Participants lists collected at workshops and trainings Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	ILO	-Public sector restructuring will not alter current arrangements. -Willingness and commitment from all stakeholders. - capacity and willingness of private sector to pay for BDS services develops
2.8	The occupational Safety and Health (OSH) practices of the large processors and cooperatives strengthened.	Indicators: Number of large processors, and cooperatives with OSH management system; Number of Safety and Health Committee in the large processing companies; ;	Baseline: 0 large processing company and cooperatives have comprehensive OSH systems in place; 2 large crushing or refining companies have adequate safety and hygiene standards;	Target: 15 processing industries have comprehensive OSH programmes	Implementation of enterprise level OSH systems progressing well where 7 enterprises have already put in place OSH systems. An improvement plan to speeding up the implementation of OSH was discussed at the evaluation workshop targeting federal and local labour and social affairs organizations. The workshop was attended by 13 officials and each	Assessment reports, Workshop reports; Quarterly progress reports, Final customer survey among processors, list of processing industries with OSH system	Participants lists collected at workshops and trainings Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	ILO	Willingness and commitment of processors,

					agency agreed to produce improvement plans				
2.9	Processors organized to get economic of scale, representation and voice.	<p>Indicators: Number of new associations formed that provide relevant and effective services to the processors</p> <p>Number of processors accessing information Market information through the association</p> <p>Increase membership of processors cooperative unions or association</p>	<p>Baseline: One association, the Ethiopian Pulses, Oilseeds and Spices Processors Exporters Association (EPOSPEA) providing limited service.</p>	<p>Target: 2 associations formed 50% of the members accessed information through the Association. No of members of each cooperative unions/associations</p>	<p>As part of the effort to strengthen the two associations, the JP supplied various office equipments and furnitures and also provided trainings to the officials of the associations.</p> <p>With the support of the project, Adama Edible Oil Processors' Association has gone on online with its new website www.adamaedibleoilprocessors.com</p>	<p>Manual for developing associations in place</p> <p>Quarterly progress reports</p> <p>Member lists of newly established associations</p>	<p>Interviews, Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report</p>	ILO	<p>Commitment and willingness of the processors to be organized.</p> <p>Resource (finance) limitations might weaken the associations.</p>
2.10	Processors in the informal economy upgraded to graduate into the formal economy	<p>Indicators: Number of informal processors registered as SME or cooperatives,</p> <p>No of informal processors benefiting from BDS service</p>	<p>Baseline: 1000 informal processors</p>	<p>Target: 100 informal processors registered as SME or cooperatives 40% accessed BDS services</p>	<p>The study to review existing policy, rules and regulations that affect the competitiveness of the small processors finalized with the validation of stakeholders. The document is expected to initiate policy dialogue and improvement of the policy environment specifically for the edible oil value chain</p>	<p>Workshop report; Strategy in place; Quarterly progress reports; List of formally registered operators; Survey among informal processors</p>	<p>Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report</p> <p>Government statistics of licensed enterprises</p>	ILO	<p>-Informal operators are willing to actively participate and collaborate on the programme.</p> <p>-The political and the macro-economic situation remains stable</p> <p>The government is willing to improve the policy</p>

						regarding access to and value of BDS services;			environment as proposed by the study
	Outcome 3: Access to local and international markets for edible oil producers is improved	Indicators: % of producers with access to international markets Local market share [%]	Baseline: 0 % of producers with access to international markets Local market share [X %]	Target (2012): 10 % of producers with access to international markets Local market share [90%]	No achievements, to be reported (to be reported at the final stage of the project implementation)	Survey at the end of the project	Terminal report	ILO	The macro-economic conditions and political climate remains stable; The government and other partners remain committed to Program priorities;
3.1	Vertical linkages between oil seed producers, traders and processors are improved through clustering	Indicators: Number of networks undertaking joint actions, Number of BDS offering adapted services to small scale oil processors	Baseline: Baseline data & information compiled and found in the Cluster Development Diagnostic Studies.	Target: At least two clusters of oil processing SMEs has enhanced its business performance	The support to the established cluster has continued through networking and continuous trainings, etc. The members of the PLCs have also continued their contributions for establishing common facilities such as refineries, relocation into industrial zones, etc and also increased their memberships. The main challenge now is the time left is not sufficient to consolidate the achievements of the JP so far & delay in the acquisition of land for relocation of existing equipment and establishment of new common facilities.	Monitoring by cluster development agents (CDAs) assigned in the target clusters	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	UNIDO	Support and commitment of local government

3.2	Linkages between the processors and the marketing agents are enhanced.	Indicators: Amount of transactions between the processors and the marketing agents	Baseline: Baseline data & information compiled and found in the Cluster Development Diagnostic Studies.	Target: Market linkages between Farmers Unions and Oil Processors established.	MOUs signed between the PLCs and Farmers Primary Cooperative Associations / Unions for supplying oilseeds to the PLCs and currently purchasing and supplying of oilseeds has already been started. Field mission was conducted in Amhara in December 2012 (1) To find out the possibility of scaling up of the current experiences in relation to nigerseed production and marketing; (2) To assess potential nigerseed producing Kebeles and Cooperatives and facilitate the establishment of sustainable market linkage between Cooperatives/Unions and Processors (3) To assess the potential demand of packed noug edible oil and noug cake for animal feed. All of the cooperatives have reflected that they are willing to establish the market linkage with Nile Oil Industry PLC in Bahir Dar.	Monitoring and surveys by cluster development agents (CDAs) assigned in the target clusters	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report, supplementary surveys (at the start and end of project)	UNIDO	Oil processors are willing to cooperate in marketing
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3.3	Access to finance for the marketing agents and marketing cooperatives improved to enable bulk orders and bulk purchasing	Indicators: positive cash flow, Number of marketing agents and marketing cooperatives benefiting from financial services No. of savings and credit cooperatives established Number of SACCO members	Baseline: 20 % of marketing agents and marketing cooperatives have access to finance and know the rules and regulations to access fun and repay loans.	Target (2012): Number of marketing agents and marketing cooperatives benefiting from financial institutions increased by 50% 1 savings and credit cooperative established.	Similar to 2.6 above	Strategy document, list of financial institutions , Workshop and training reports, Quarterly progress reports, Final customer survey among processors	Participants lists collected at workshops and trainings, Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	ILO	-Instability of the financial sector The political and the macro-economic situation remains stable -Effective and full cooperation from financial institutions
3.4	Marketing agents are enabled to access local, regional and international markets	Indicators: No. of new export destinations No. of study tour organized. % of total imports by the targeted beneficiaries	Baseline: -0 access to international market, -insufficient international, regional and market orientation, -limited knowledge of the expectations and requirement of the international market		As part of the effort to improve the marketing system of the value chain, a study on “Market Assessment and Development of a Marketing Strategy for the Edible Oil Sector of Ethiopia” is underway. The first draft of the study is finalized and after validation of it’s findings and the proposed strategy the final document will be produced & submitted to the beneficiaries for implementation and use.	Participants list, marketing strategy, list of countries exported to. Study tour reports;	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report Interviews study tour participants	ILO	-Instability of the financial sector The political and the macro-economic situation remains stable -No new external shocks (global economic crisis, natural disasters) The government will play its role in the implementation of the new marketing strategy

Edible Oil Value Chain Enhancement

Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

Definitions on financial categories

- **Total amount planned for the JP:** Complete allocated budget for the entire duration of the JP.
- **Estimated total amount committed:** This category includes all amount committed and disbursed to date.
- **Estimated total amount disbursed:** this category includes only funds disbursed, that have been spent to date.
- **Estimated % delivery rate:** Funds disbursed over total amount planned for the JP.

JP Output 1.1	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY NATIONAL / LOCAL	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
1.1. Supply of farm inputs (seeds, fertilizers and chemicals) is improved	1.1.1. Technical support given to seed producers/farmer associations to enhance quality/quantity in oil seed production	X	X	X	FAO	MoARD	62,000	61,151.00	61,151.00	98.63%
	1.1.2. Capacity building on entrepreneurship, business planning production and marketing provided to seed producers	X	X	X	FAO	MoARD	32,600	110,710.00	85,600.00	339.60%
	1.1.3. Access to fertilizers facilitated by a government and private sector facility	X	X	X	FAO	MoARD	145,000	20,000.00	16,200.00	13.79%
	1.1.4. Support and incentives to enhance cooperatives and private sector participation in input supplies for oil seed producers	X	X	X	FAO	MoARD	123,000	90,000.00	72,000.00	73.17%
Total							362,600	281,861.00	234,951.00	77.73%

JP Output 1.2	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3		NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
1.2. Access to credit is facilitated for the smallholder and commercial farms to enable easier procurement of inputs	1.2.1. Credit facilities supported through financial intermediaries for procurement of farm inputs (linked to 1.1.3)	X	X	X	FAO	MoARD	130,000	175,000.00	153,000.00	134.62%
	Total						130,000	175,000.00	153,000.00	134.62%

JP Output 1.3	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3		NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
1.3. Market Oriented farming is enhanced	1.3.1. Contract farming procedures between producers and agro-processors / exporters are developed and implemented – linked to cluster zones approach	X	X	X	FAO	MoARD	50,000	39,000.00	31,200.00	78.00%
	1.3.2. Capacity building and institutional support provided to cooperatives, small traders and other SMEs to improve their management skills and capabilities, to enhance their competitiveness and profitability	X	X	X	FAO	MoARD	40,000	68,000.00	54,400.00	170.00%
	1.3.3. Pilot system in warehouse receipts linked to ECEX set up	X	X	X	FAO	MoARD	190,000	78,000.0	24,588.00	41.05%
Total						280,000	185,000.00	110,188.00	66.07%	

JP Output 1.4	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3		NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
1.4. Warehouse receipt system piloted	1.4.1. Investment enhancing strategy is developed verified	X	X	X	FAO	MoARD	194,000			
Total							194,000			
UN Agency Indirect Cost (FAO)							69,412	69,412.00	69,412.00	100.00%

JP Output 2.1	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3		NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
2.1. Storage, cleaning and grading of the oil seeds improved.	2.1.1. Cleaning and grading facilities (including storage) established in four market oriented cooperatives on a pilot basis	X			UNIDO	MoTI, MoARD	110,000	110,000.00	110,000.00	100.00%
	2.1.2. Results of the pilot effectively disseminated among other market-oriented cooperatives and processors	X	X		UNIDO	MoTI	30,000	30,000.00	30,000.00	100.00%
Total							140,000	140,000.00	140,000.00	100.00%

JP Output 2.2	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
2.2. Improved processing efficiency in the targeted oilseed processing industries	2.2.1. Oil extraction technology modernized in targeted processing plants	X	X	X	UNIDO	MoTI	59,200	59,200.00	40,000.00	100.00%
	Total						59,200	59,200.00	40,000.00	100.00%

JP Output 2.3	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
2.3. Product safety and quality improved	2.3.1. Selected processing plants upgraded to improve overall quality and food safety	X	X	X	UNIDO	MoTI, QSAE	120,000	120,000.00	64,945.55	100.00%
	2.3.2. Selected processing plants HACCP certified (ISO 22000)	X	X	X	UNIDO	MoTI, QSAE	50,000	50,000.00	35,000.00	100.00%
	Total						170,000	170,000.00	99,945.55	88.61%

JP Output 2.4	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
2.4. The packaging of the final product is made more attractive for the market	2.4.1. Packaging lines of selected processing plants in Oromiya and Amhara Regions upgraded	X	X	X	UNIDO	MoTI, BOTIs, QSAE	175,000	48,384.25	30,000.00	27.65%
	Total						175,000	48,384.25	30,000.00	27.65%

JP Output 2.5	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
2.5. Edible oil producers capacity and competitiveness enhanced through PPP	2.5.1. Working group on edible oil with in PPP structure established and capacity to dialogue strengthened	X	X	X	UNIDO	MoTI, MoARD	50,000	50,000.00	50,000.00	100.00%
	2.5.2. Knowledge and best experience gained from other countries on edible oil sub sector	X	X		UNIDO	MoTI, MoARD	85,000	85,000.00	85,000.00	100.00%
	2.5.3. Agro-industry master plan promoted through PPP	X	X		UNIDO	MoTI	25,000	25,000.00	25,000.00	100.00%
Total						160,000	160,000.00	160,000.00	100.00%	

JP Output 3.1	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
3.1. Vertical linkages between oil seed producers, traders and processors are improved through clustering	3.1.1. SME Networks formed and joint actions undertaken	X	X	X	UNIDO	MoTI	170,000	137,220.91	93,598.00	80.72%
	3.1.2. Business Development Service (BDS) upgraded to offer services to SME oil processors	X			UNIDO	MoTI	10,000	10,000.00	10,000.00	100.00%
Total							180,000	147,220.91	103,598.00	81.79%

JP Output 3.2	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
3.2. Linkages between the processors and the marketing agents are enhanced	3.2.1. Joint marketing actions facilitated to networks of processors		X	X	UNIDO	MoTI	30,000	30,000.00	20,986.19	100.00%
Total							30,000	30,000.00	20,986.19	100.00%

JP prep and M&E and baseline	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
JP preparation and M&E and baseline	- Base line survey - Updating existing - Midterm and final independent evaluation and impact assessment				UNIDO, FAO, ILO	MoTI, MoARD,	80,000	13,600.00	9,573.50	17.00%
	-JP formulation, inception workshop				UNIDO	MoTI, MoFED, MoARD	20,000	13,359.48	10,455.99	66.80%
Total							100,000	26,959.48	20,029.49	26.96%
UN Agency Indirect Cost (UNIDO)							75,674	75,674.00	75,674.00	100.00%

JP Output 2.6	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
2.6. Access to finance for the processors including processors cooperatives improved	2.6.1. Barriers to access financial services lifted	X	X		ILO	MoTI	15,000	7,995.19	7,995.19	53.30%
	2.6.2. Processors are linked to financial service providers	X	X		ILO	MoTI, MoARD	15,000	13,295.00	12,495.00	88.63%
	2.6.3. Capacity of processors and financial institutions enhanced	X	X		ILO	MoTI, MoARD	40,000	40,000.00	40,000.00	100.00%
Total							70,000	61,290.19	60,490.19	87.56%

JP Output 2.7	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3		NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
2.7. Capacity of Business Development Service(BDS) providers enhanced to deliver relevant and effective services to the processors including processors cooperatives	2.7.1. BDS providers linked to the processors	X			ILO	MoTI	14,000	14,000.00	14,000.00	100.00%
	2.7.2. BDS providers avail BDS that is demand driven and responds to the needs of SMEs and larger processors	X	X	X	ILO		42,000	65,000.00	65,000.00	154.76%
Total							56,000	79,000.00	79,000.00	141.07%

JP Output 2.8	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3		NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
2.8. The occupational safety and Health (OSH) practice of the large processors and cooperatives strengthened.	2.8.1. The state of OSH practices and gaps in the processing industry identified		X		ILO	MoLSA	12,000	12,000.00	12,000.00	100.00%
	2.8.2. Enterprise level OSH programmes in place.		X		ILO		22,000	55,000.00	50,191.00	250.00%
Total							34,000	67,000.00	62,191.00	197.06%

JP Output 2.9	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3		NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
2.9. Processors organized to get economic of scale, representation and voice.	2.9.1. Association and / or entrepreneurs' cooperatives formed which provides relevant and effective services to the processors (linked to 2.5 and 3.1)	X	X	X	ILO	MOTI, MoLSA	94,000	59,779.00	50,047.00	63.59%
	Total						94,000	59,779.00	50,047.00	63.59%

JP Output 2.10	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3		NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
2.10. Processors in the informal economy upgraded to graduate into the formal economy	2.10.1. Key drivers of informality among the processors identified	X	X		ILO	MOTI, MoLSA	17,000	7,917.09	7,917.09	46.57%
	2.10.2. Enabling capacity, system and infrastructure in place to facilitate the transformation. (Linked to 2.6 and 2.7)	X	X	X	ILO		84,000	63,273.00	54,561.00	75.33%
Total							101,000	71,190.09	62,478.09	70.49%

JP Output 3.3	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3		NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
3.3. Access to finance for the marketing agents and the marketing cooperatives improved to enable bulk orders and bulk purchasing	3.3.1. Marketing agents and cooperatives are linked to financial service providers	X	X	X	ILO	MOTI,	51,000	36,589.00	36,589.00	71.74%
	3.3.2. Savings and credit cooperatives established	X	X	X	ILO	MOTI	122,000	10,000.00	6,138.34	8.20%
Total							173,000	46,589.00	42,727.34	26.93%

JP Output 3.3	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3		NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
3.4. Marketing agents are enabled to access local, regional and international markets	3.4.1. Capacity of marketing agents strengthened to access new markets (linked to 2.3 and 2.4)	X	X	X	ILO	MOTI	178,000	59,230.00	48,044.00	33.28%
Total							178,000	59,230.00	48,044.00	33.28%
UN Agency Indirect Cost (ILO)							51,170	51,170.00	51,170.00	100.00%