

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

Semester: 2-11

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

Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-11
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	

Participating UN Organizations	* FAO * ILO * UNIDO
--------------------------------	---------------------------

Implementing Partners	* MoARD * MoFED * MoLSA * MoTI
-----------------------	---

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	\$898,800.00
FAO	\$867,770.00
ILO	\$684,800.00
Total	\$2,451,370.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

UNIDO	\$577,851.93
FAO	\$500,631.00
ILO	\$250,845.09
Total	\$1,329,328.02

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNIDO	\$366,401.71
FAO	\$281,389.17
ILO	\$181,117.31
Total	\$828,908.19

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
Parallel		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cost Share		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Counterpart		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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	84	Smes	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	0	4	Cooperatives	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 oilseeds. Improved nigerseed and linseed oilseeds were multiplied in both Regions, which shall be distributed and planted in farmers fields in the next farming season.
2. Establishment of Oil Producers Clusters & PLCs. In both Regions, Oil Processors have formed Clusters & PLCs for common facilities such as refineries, relocation of their existing facilities to industrial zones, etc.
3. Capacity building activities. Different capacity building activities undertaken for the farmers, oil processors, BDS providers, stakeholders, etc.

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.
- 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 Unions in both regions.
- 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.
- 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 taken up by the Federal and Regional Governments, 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 MP Coops and 224 farmers selected; and 4 woredas in Oromia, 3 farmers Unions, 8 MP Coops and 116 farmers selected. (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 500 quintals (250 Linseed and 250 noug) is expected to be harvested until mid-February 2012. (3) Trained: Oromia: 36 field officers in oil seeds production packages; and in Amhara 189 farmers and 46 field officers in the areas of Oils Seed improvement package, Agribusiness and principles of Cooperatives

Output 1.2 – Access to Credit : (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: Studies to establish systems of Contract Farming, Voucher System, Warehouse Receipt Systems have been completed according to plan as previously signed LOA with SNV. Validation workshop conducted in both regions with stakeholders. Implementation will start early 2012.

Output 1.4. Enhanced Investment in the Production of Oilseeds: As this activity will be based on the lessons learnt of all the above implementation, it is postponed for the next year.

Output 2.1 - Storage, cleaning and grading of the oil seeds improved: Two Farmer Unions (Merkeb & Hitosa) have been identified as partners for the JP and agreed to put in place the necessary infrastructure for the seed cleaning and grading equipment. The procurement of the machinery is now completed and the shipment has arrived and the Seed Cleaning & Grading Equipment have been successfully cleared and now delivered to both Unions. Employment of a consultant is now underway for the design and construction of the civil works needed for the installation of the machinery.

Output 2.2 - Improved processing efficiency in the targeted oilseed processing industries: Technical specifications prepared for pressing, refining & packaging equipment. Processors have received technical training on edible oil pressing on their own equipment and the processors have made improvements in their production techniques on their own in order to increase the extraction efficiency. Industrial Zones studies undertaken in both regions for relocation of oil processors from residential areas.

Output 2.3 - Product safety and quality improved & Output 2.4 - The packaging of the final product is made more attractive for the market: Linked to 2.2. Needs identified, equipment specified and refinery and packaging feasibility studies completed by Bahir Dar & Adama Universities. Identified assistance to clusters in terms of technology, establishment of suitable packing materials and procurement of equipment and provide training on GMP, GHP and food safety in the industrial zone. Supply of quality control equipment under study.

Output 2.5 - Edible oil producers' capacity and competitiveness enhanced through PPP: The most recent developments are (1) Joint study tours and capacity building of key stakeholders planned, (2) Workshop on local design and manufacturing of refining technology to be conducted. (3) the virgin oil initiative, to initiate the development of a standard for virgin cold pressed nigerseed oil.

Output 2.6 - Access to finance for the processors including processors cooperatives improved: All processor's trained on financial management and have been adequately informed of the procedures to access bank credit. Besides, processors were linked to 5 commercial banks so that they are made aware of contacts in each bank. Financial institutions capacitated on how to deal with value chain financing and adequately oriented on the nature of the edible oil sector in the country.

Output 2.7. Capacity of Business Development Service (BDS) providers enhanced: As part of the effort to build the capacity of BDS providers, the project organized a one-week long international training on Value Chain Development (VCD) which aims at deepening and appreciating the understanding of public and private sector participants on value chain development approaches so as to help them provide needed BDS. 33 participants drawn from federal and regional organizations attended the training. The training was facilitated by ITC/ILO and was held in Ethiopia.

Output 2.8. The occupational safety and Health (OSH) practice of the large processors and cooperatives strengthened: Two studies on identifying the state of OSH practices and gaps in the edible oil processing sector has been finalized at the two project sites. As part of the recommendations of the study to capacitate labour inspection practices, preparations for a TOT training programme on "Successful Approaches to promote OSH in Small and Micro Enterprises" is completed. The target groups of this training are labour inspectors in the country.

Output 2.9. Processors organized to get economic of scale, representation and voice: The project supported the two Edible Oil Processors' Associations in the preparation for each of a five-year Strategic Business Plan (SBP). The SBP will guide the performance of the association for the coming five years. In addition to the processors the documents were presented to a wider stake holder group for validation.

Output 2.10. Processors in the informal economy upgraded to graduate into the formal economy: In order to improve the working place of all the oil processors at the two project sites, they formed two share companies (cooperatives) that transform from the present scattered and low standard manufacturing spaces to a well planned cluster based industrial zone. The new industrial zone will also accommodate commonly owned edible oil refining facilities and others. In order to speed up the realization of the industrial zone development the project contracted two local universities to undertake socio-economic and engineering studies. Accordingly, the Bahir Dar Industrial Zone first draft study is completed and presented to the local government for allocating land.

Output 3.1. Vertical linkages between oilseed producers, traders and processors are improved: Two Sectoral Associations (Clusters) formed and supported continuously. In addition, in both Regions Business Companies (PLCs) are formed for establishing common facilities such as refineries, relocation into industrial zones, etc. Contributions of the PLCs have now reached 3.125 MBirr in Adama and 1.2 MBirr in Bahir Dar. Members in both regions have been trained on processing, business management, accounting and many other areas. The main challenge now is 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 processors and farmers Union in both Amhara & Oromia. Missions have been conducted in both regions Oromia and Amhara Regions for the facilitation of backward linkage of Farmers Cooperative Unions and Oil Producers. In both areas the CDAs together with representatives from Regional Bureaus of Industry, Agriculture, Cooperative Agency, Zonal counterparts and Leaders of the Clusters have participated in the missions. The results of the missions are very encouraging and preparations are now underway to conduct workshops in both regions to present findings and consolidate activities on the way forward regarding backward linkage with all relevant stakeholders.

Output 3.4 Marketing agents are enabled to access local, regional and international markets: In order to help processors, marketing agents and public sector policy makers better understand how cluster based production and marketing of micro and small enterprises can be successful, the preparation for a study tour to India has been finalized.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

In addition to the National Steering Committee (NSC), Programme Management Committee (PMC), Project Management Team (PMT) and the two Regional Level Project Teams (RLMT) which were in place previously, a Regional Steering Committee composed of all major Stakeholders are active in Amhara Region and a similar structure has been established in Oromia also to ensure ownership and sustainability in the regions.

The establishment of the clusters / sectoral associations is now complete and the clusters have now formed business associations for ownership of common facilities like refineries, etc. The collaborations with the universities and other institutions in addition are ongoing project activities. There is a lot of support from federal and regional governments, who will contribute with land for the industrial zones. The business linkages of financial institutions with farmers unions, processors, and marketers are JP intervention areas that shall also contribute for sustainability.

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

Four

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

During the JP regional launching and validation of Diagnostic Studies workshops, stakeholders were involved in making recommendations and forwarding proposals for Action Plans and setting the Vision for the Clusters to be formed. Bahir Dar & Adama Universities are engaged in training cluster members on oil processing, preparing feasibility studies for refineries, industrial zones, etc. Stakeholders are involved in the validation of Strategic Business Plans, OSH, Studies on Contract farming, Warehouse & Input voucher system and industrial zones, etc.

4 Communication and Advocacy

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

Yes false
No true

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

As JP implementation progresses the achievements of the program will be communicated to all stakeholders and the public at large. Currently, the JP has finalized preparing a booklet / brochure for dissemination of the situation analysis, its objectives, lessons learned / progress so far and on the way forward. In addition, staff from the JP have also participated in Success Story Telling training organized by the RCO office and stories have been written and distributed to various audiences.

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?

Focus groups discussions
Open forum meetings
Capacity building/trainings

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

The Ethiopian oil seeds sector provides income for more than 3.5 million households (farmers) in primary production and more than 12,000 house holds 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

The JP is not designed to support any already existing programmes or interventions that are either on-going or upcoming. The main target groups of the JP are small holder farmers assisted through Farmers Cooperatives and Unions and SME Oil Processors organized into Clusters and PLCs which are selected after the launching of the JP and conduction of the Diagnostic Study. However, the selected target groups are given different kinds of technical supports, BDS, access to finance and other assistance.

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

2.3 What impacts have these interventions had?

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 4
Participating Business 84
Total participating individuals
Participating men
Participating women

Cooperatives

Total
Participating business
Total participating individuals
participating men
participating women

Farmers Associations

Total 20
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 Regional MSEDA experts trained by ILO in Turin 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
Participating Business
Total participating individuals
participating men
participating women

Cooperatives

Total
participating business
Total participating individuals
participating men
participating women

Farmers Associations

Total

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			All planned inputs purchased and distributed in timely manner; 15 quintals of Breeder Seeds (10 qtl Linseed to Oromia Region and 5 qtl Noug to Amhara region) for multiplication before distribution to farmers. Accordingly an estimated 500 quintals (250 Linseed and 250 Noug) is expected to be harvested until mid-February 2012; 80 qtl of fertilizer (50	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,

					DAP and 30 Urea) purchased and distributed. Oromia received 26 qtl DAP and 16qtl Urea while Amhara got 24 qtl UREA and 14Urea.				
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		Four Cooperative Unions in the two regions are working with FAO based on the previously signed Letter of Agreements for a total commitment of US\$152,000 of which, 80% of the committed finance has already been disbursed to two of them while the other two are still working on the first payment (30%).	Survey to credit service providers	annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	FAO	Capacity limitation Delay in disbursement of fund,
1.3	Market-oriented Farming is developed (FAO)	Indicator: Number of contract farmers in project areas Pilot Warehouse receipt system developed Number of SMEs, cooperatives and traders trained in business management			FAO signed Letter of Agreement with SNV-Ethiopia. Study completed to establish systems on Warehouse Receipt, Contract Farming and Input Voucher System. Validation workshop conducted with stakeholders in the two regions. Implementation begins early 2012.	Project report List of participants ,training proceedings	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	FAO	Capacity limita - tion Business environment Enforcement of contract, Delay in disbursement of fund, willingness of farmers
1.4	Enhanced investment in the Production of oilseeds (FAO in	Investment promotional materials/ strategy developed			This activity is planned to be implemented by next year.	Investment materials /strategic document	mid-term/ terminal report	FAO	Delay in disbursement of fund

	collab. with UNDP)	Investment in oilseeds sector							
	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.	(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%;	The procurement of the machinery is now completed and the shipment has arrived and the Seed Cleaning & Grading Equipment have been successfully cleared and now delivered to both Farmer Unions (Merkeb & Hitosa). Employment of a consultant is now underway for the design and construction of the civil works needed for the installation of the machinery.	Seed cleaning equipment procured 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
2.2	Improved processing efficiency in the	Indicators: Extraction efficiency %	Baseline: 2008: Outdated processing plants	Target: Extraction efficiency of 400	Technical specifications prepared for pressing,	Business plans prepared;	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/	UNIDO	The processors are able to increase their volume of

	targeted oilseed processing industries		produce less than 200 kg oil per tonne oilseeds (<20%)	kg oil per tonne installed in targeted factories (40%)	refining & packaging equipment. Processors have received technical training on edible oil pressing on their own equipment and the processors have made improvements in their production techniques in order to increase the extraction efficiency. Industrial Zones studies undertaken in both regions for relocation of oil processors from residential areas.	Equipment procured and installed;	terminal report		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.	Linked to 2.2. Needs identified, equipment specified and refinery and packaging feasibility studies completed by Bahir Dar & Adama Universities. Identified assistance to clusters in terms of technology, procurement of equipment and provide training on GMP, GHP and food safety in the industrial zone. Supply of quality control equipment under study.	Business plans prepared; Equipment 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
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	Linked to 2.2 & 2.3. Identified assistance to clusters in terms of technology, establishment of	Report on packaging material;	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal	UNIDO	The processors are able to market products of higher quality without losing market

				installed and to pack refined oil from the joint refinery and supply to the market	suitable packing materials.	Progress reports on upgrading of packaging lines;	report		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			The most recent developments are (1) Joint study tours and capacity building of key stakeholders planned, (2) Workshop on local design and manufacturing of refining technology to be conducted. (3) the virgin oil initiative, to initiate the development of a standard for virgin cold pressed nigerseed oil is progressing.	Study tour reports List of participants	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	UNIDO	
2.6	Access to finance for the processors including processors cooperatives improved. (ILO)	Indicators: Number of processors benefiting from financial institutions, Number of financial institutions providing loans to the processors. Number of special loan windows negotiated.	Baseline: Number of oil seed processors with access to financial services less than 5%	Target (2012): Number of processors benefiting from financial institutions increased by 25% Number of financial institutions providing service to the edible oil processors increased by 40%	A training program on the Principles and Practices of Basic Accounting and Bookkeeping was organized targeting all members of the two processors' Associations. Accordingly, the total number of trainees was 82 and this shows a 100% coverage of the target group. 19 senior officers drawn from 11 Commercial Banks and 2 Micro Finance Institutions attended the one-week training	Survey reports; training and workshop participants lists, list of guidelines developed, list of financial institutions	Participants lists collected at workshops and trainings: Inception survey 2010; end-of-project survey 2012	ILO	-Effective and full cooperation from financial institutions -Stability of the financial sector -The political and the macro-economic situation remains stable -Ability and willingness of the processors to utilize the financial institutions.

					on Value Chain Finance (VCF). Banks requested processors to make loan applications				
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	33 participants drawn from federal and regional BDS providing organizations attended the one-week training on Value Chain Development	Baseline survey and impact assessment study in 2012, 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	-The political and the macro-economic situation remains stable -Willingness and commitment from all stakeholders. -
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	Two studies on the state of OSH gaps and practices in edible oil processors at Amhara & Oromia completed. Preparation completed for TOT training on Successful Approaches to Promote OSH in Micro and Small Enterprises targeting labour inspectors.	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, Continued interest of leaders in large processing industries
2.9	Processors organized to get economic of scale, representation and voice.	Indicators: Number of new associations formed that provide relevant and effective services to the processors Number of	Baseline: One association, the Ethiopian Pulses, Oilseeds and Spices Processors Exporters Association (EPOSPEA) providing limited service.	Target: 2 associations formed 50% of the members accessed information through the Association. No of members	2 Associations established at Bahir Dar in Amhara Region and at Adama in Oromia Region. The two Edible Oil Processors' Associations technically supported	Manual for developing associations in place Quarterly progress reports Member lists of newly established	Interviews, Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	ILO	Commitment and willingness of the processors to be organized.

		processors accessing information Market information through the association Increase membership of processors cooperative unions or association		of each cooperative unions/associations	for the preparation for each of a five-year Strategic Business Plan (SBP). A total of 84 Processors which is 100% of membership are getting market info and other services from their associatins. 6 new enterprises have joined the associations and some others have applied for membership.	associations			
2.10	Processors in the informal economy upgraded to graduate into the formal economy	Indicators: Number of informal processors registered as SME or cooperatives, No of informal processors benefiting from BDS service	Baseline: 1000 informal processors	Target: 100 informal processors registered as SME or cooperatives 40% accessed BDS services	The number of informal operators joining the two newly established associations increasing (2.9 above). To speed up the process of transformation, studies for new Industrial Zone commenced at Adama and Bahir Dar cities	Workshop report; Strategy in place; Quarterly progress reports; List of formally registered operators; Survey among informal processors regarding access to and value of BDS services;	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report Government statistics of licensed enterprises	ILO	-Informal operators are willing to actively participate and collaborate on the programme. -The political and the macro-economic situation remains stable

	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.	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	Two Sectoral Associations (Clusters) formed and supported continuously. In addition, in both Regions Business Companies (PLCs) are formed for establishing common facilities such as refineries, relocation into industrial zones, etc. Contributions of the PLCs have now reached 3.125 MBirr in Adama and 1.2 MBirr in Bahir Dar. Members in both regions have been trained on processing, business management, accounting and many other areas.	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 processors and farmers Union in both Amhara & Oromia. Missions have been conducted in both regions Regions for the facilitation of	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	UNIDO	Oil processors are willing to cooperate in marketing

					backward linkage of Farmers Cooperative Unions and Oil Producers. The results of the missions are very encouraging and preparations are now underway to conduct workshops to present findings and consolidate activities on the way forward regarding backward linkage with all relevant stakeholders.		end of project)		
3.3	Access to finance for the marketing agents and marketing cooperatives improved to enable bulk orders and bulk purchasing	<p>Indicators: positive cash flow, Number of marketing agents and marketing cooperatives benefiting from financial services</p> <p>No. of savings and credit cooperatives established Number of SACCO members</p>	<p>Baseline: 20 % of marketing agents and marketing cooperatives have access to finance and know the rules and regulations to access fun and repay loans.</p>	<p>Target (2012): Number of marketing agents and marketing cooperatives benefiting from financial institutions increased by 50% 1 savings and credit cooperative established.</p>	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	<p>-Instability of the financial sector The political and the macro-economic situation remains stable -Effective and full cooperation from financial institutions</p>
3.4	Marketing agents are enabled to access local, regional and international markets	<p>Indicators: No. of new export destinations No. of study tour organized. % of total imports by the targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Baseline: -0 access to international market, -insufficient international, regional and market orientation, -limited knowledge of the expectations and requirement of the international market</p>		A Study tour to a cluster based production and marketing of micro and small enterprises to India is finalized and it will take place in early February 2012.	Participants list, marketing strategy, list of countries exported to. Study tour reports;	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report Interviews study tour participants	ILO	<p>-Instability of the financial sector The political and the macro-economic situation remains stable -No new external shocks (global economic</p>

									crisis, natural disasters) Countries to be visited are open to provide information.
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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	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
1.1. 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	13,710.00	13,710.00	42.06%
	1.1.3. Access to fertilizers facilitated by a government and private sector facility	X	X	X	FAO	MoARD	145,000	20,000.00	7,184.00	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	37,225.90	73.17%
Total							362,600	184,861.00	119,270.90	50.98%

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	110,000.00	57,096.27	84.62%
	Total						130,000	110,000.00	57,096.27	84.62%

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	12,884.00	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	32,000.00	10,784.00	80.00%
	1.3.3. Pilot system in warehouse receipts linked to ECEX set up	X	X	X	FAO	MoARD	190,000	78,000.00	24,584.00	41.05%
Total						280,000	149,000.00	48,252.00	53.21%	

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	56,770	56,770	81.88%

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	102,848.24	100.00%
	2.1.2. Results of the pilot effectively disseminated among other market-oriented cooperatives and processors	X	X		UNIDO	MoTI	30,000	20,000.00	9,183.77	66.67%
Total							140,000	130,000.00	112,032.01	92.86%

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	40,000.00	4,500.00	67.57%
	Total						59,200	40,000.00	4,500.00	67.57%

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	80,000.00	46,050.88	66.67%
	2.3.2. Selected processing plants HACCP certified (ISO 22000)	X	X	X	UNIDO	MoTI, QSAE	50,000			
	Total						170,000	80,000.00	46,050.88	47.06%

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	25,000.00	10,000.00	14.29%
	Total						175,000	25,000.00	10,000.00	14.29%

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	48,847.88	43,524.75	97.70%
	2.5.2. Knowledge and best experience gained from other countries on edible oil sub sector	X	X		UNIDO	MoTI, MoARD	85,000	50,000.00		58.82%
	2.5.3. Agro-industry master plan promoted through PPP	X	X		UNIDO	MoTI	25,000	15,000.00	5,000.00	60.00%
Total						160,000	113,847.88	48,524.75	71.15%	

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	93,244.57	63,898.05	54.85%
	3.1.2. Business Development Service (BDS) upgraded to offer services to SME oil processors	X			UNIDO	MoTI	10,000	10,000.00	2,566.53	100.00%
Total							180,000	103,244.57	66,464.58	57.36%

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			
Total							30,000			

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	58,800	58,800	77.70%

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	5,000.00	4,200.00	33.33%
	2.6.3. Capacity of processors and financial institutions enhanced	X	X		ILO	MoTI, MoARD	40,000	27,004.81	22,004.81	67.51%
Total							70,000	40,000.00	34,200.00	57.14%

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	10,000.00	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	37,200.00	26,000.00	88.57%
Total							56,000	51,200.00	36,000.00	91.43%

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	13,000.00	13,000.00	59.09%
Total							34,000	25,000.00	25,000.00	73.53%

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	37,928.00	28,955.00	40.35%
	Total						94,000	37,928.00	28,955.00	40.35%

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		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	44,000.00	12,162.31	52.38%
Total							101,000	51,917.09	12,162.31	51.40%

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			
	3.3.2. Savings and credit cooperatives established	X	X	X	ILO	MOTI	122,000			
Total							173,000			

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			
Total							178,000			
UN Agency Indirect Cost (ILO)							51,170	44,800	44,800	87.55%