

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

Semester: 1-12

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

Report Number	
Reporting Period	1-12
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 \$741,603.09

FAO \$597,631.00

ILO \$402,340.90

Total **\$1,741,574.99**

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNIDO \$499,495.16

FAO \$281,389.17

ILO \$315,748.84

Total **\$1,096,633.17**

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	87	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.
4. As a result of the JP interventions, Development Bank of Ethiopia which is state owned major source of private investment finance has approved three new lines of credit which are aligned with the edible oil value chain. Therefore, projects in edible oil refining, integrated projects in farming and processing of oil crops and cotton seed processing projects are now eligible for accessing investment capital from the bank.
5. Four edible oil processing enterprises have made significant improvements in relation to implementing workplace Occupational Safety and Health practices.
6. Three 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.
7. Through the Oromia Regional Government, KOICA has shown interest to support the common facilities and other infrastructure of Adama Cluster in the Industrial Zone to be established.

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 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 MP Coops and 227 (116 previous and 111 new) 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 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 : A Letter of Agreement is 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 : (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. Now Merkeb and Hitosa Unions submitted reports on completion of seed funds while Galema and Ambo are on the second payment level. As a result, a second round of agreement is expected to be signed for about US\$115,000 by the end of July 2012 with two relatively efficient Unions namely, Merkeb and Hitosa.

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 Amhara 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) A Designer has been employed and the complete design including the Bill of Quantities has been prepared and submitted to both Unions (Hitosa & Merkeb) for the construction of the civil works needed for the installation of the machinery. The construction of the buildings is to be carried out by the Unions as agreed in the MOUs signed and both Unions have now secured the plots of land required and employed contractors for the construction of the buildings for the installation of the Seed Cleaning & Grading Equipment and have now commenced on the civil works.

(2) Terms of Reference has been prepared and a Consultant has been employed to conduct study on the supply of cottonseed and the preparation & pressing equipment required. The study is now completed and 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: For the relocation of processors from residential areas into Industrial Zones, the first phases of the studies of Industrial Zones in both regions on the industrial layout and common facility and architectural designs are now complete by the respective Universities in both Regions (Bahir Dar University in Amhara & Adama University in Oromia) and submitted to the respective PLCs and request for land done to Municipalities Bahir Dar & Adama towns. The second phase of the studies is expected to be executed upon acquisition of land in both Regions.

Output 2.3 - Product safety and quality improved & Output 2.4 - The packaging of the final product is made more attractive for the market: Three 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 very encouraging.

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

(1) Further to the workshop organized by Ethiopian Society of Mechanical Engineers (ESME) & UNIDO conducted on 28th January, 2012 for the Local Design & Manufacturing of Edible Vegetable Oil Refining Machinery & Equipment, Technical and Financial proposals for were received from ESME and Contract is now signed between ESME and UNIDO to conduct the design study.

(2) A National Workshop on Noug Virgin Oil in Ethiopia was prepared by Bahir Dar University on 17 & 18 May, 2012 and UNIDO now has undertaken an initiative in this line and

Terms of Reference has been prepared to conduct studies on the legalization & standardization of Noug Virgin Oil with Bahir Dar University and the University has already signed a contract with UNIDO to conduct the study.

(3) A Study Tour to India for Policy makers for Cluster & SME Development at the Federal & Regional levels is now being organized with MSME Foundation of India. The Study Tour is scheduled to be conducted 22 – 29 July, 2012.

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, some positive developments have started to emerge. For example, the Development Bank of Ethiopia 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. This is a commendable achievement of the JP.

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 week long TOT training on Successful Approaches to promote OSH in micro and small enterprises. The target groups of this training are labour inspectors at federal and local levels drawn from the Ministry of Labour and social Affairs, Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions and Ethiopian Employers Federation. The objective of the training is to provide participants with the concepts, methodologies and developing skills to deal with OSH issues in MSEs. 26 participants attended the training.

Output 2.8. The occupational safety and Health (OSH) practice of the large processors and cooperatives strengthened: With the finalization of the preparatory works in the past quarter, the actual implementation of OSH systems at enterprise level started in both the project sites with the technical assistance and expertise of the Bureaus of Labour and Social Affairs of Amhara and Oromia States.

On the other side, a total of four enterprises two each in Amhara and Adama have already implemented some OSH principles and demonstrated practical improvements related to overall cleanliness of their work place (roofing, wall painting, flooring, etc), covering dangerous machine parts & electric lines, putting in place appropriate structures for lifting & carrying of heavy items, usage of appropriate protective clothing for workers, etc. Although a long way to go, all credit goes to the JP for this achievement in such short period of time.

Output 2.9. Processors organized to get economic of scale, representation and voice: Aligned with this output and activity 2.9.1.2 of the PRODOC, two trainings were held during the reporting period. The trainings targeted both the board ordinary members of the two Edible Oil Processors' Associations & the Chambers of Commerce and Sectoral Associations of Bahir Dar and Adama.

The objective of the income generation strategy training is to expose the target group to the different approaches and types of income generation approaches and to alert particularly the board members of the associations to start thinking and planning income generating activities.

Based on the improvement plan of the JP following the mid-term review (MTR) of the JP, the other training on the distinction between business associations and business enterprises has basically aimed at enhancing the understanding of members on these two institutions which was reported as a deficient during the MTR report. Accordingly, the training in Bahir Dar and Adama were attended by 26 and 52 participants respectively.

As part of the effort to strengthen their institutional capacity and as per the request of Amhara and Adama Edible Oil Processors' Associations for materials support, the project has procured various office equipments and furniture such as laptop & desktop computers, tables, chairs, filing cabinets and shelves. Similarly, as per the request of Adama Edible Oil Processors' Association, the ILO contracted a consultant to develop a website and provide relevant training that will enable staff of the association to maintain, update and run the webpage. The website of the association is now on test-run and the link is www.adamaedibleoilprocessors.com

Output 2.10. Processors in the informal economy upgraded to graduate into the formal economy: As a requirement to start the process of land acquisition for the cluster zones in Adama and Bahir Dar, the engineering & socio-economic studies were finalized and submitted to the respective local government organizations. These edible oil processing clusters are planned to house common facility centers (CFCs) such as of refining, packaging, branding, marketing, etc owned by the consortium companies of small processors. The small processors which are scattered all over the cities shall also relocate to the cluster zone.

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'. One of the issues mentioned by representatives of processors' at the 4th Project Management Committee (PMC) meeting held on 22 November 2011 was the challenge of locally produced oil competing in price with imported oil when the latter is exempted from taxes. Unfortunately, at that meeting it was not possible to provide complete information on the issue. Hence, the PMC decided that a study be carried out to investigate this and other government regulations that are hindering the productivity and competitiveness of the local edible oil processing sector.

Accordingly, the study has commenced by an independent consultant and will be completed during the next quarter.

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 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: -

Two Workshops have been conducted on, i.e. "Workshop on Market Linkage between Edible Oil Processors and Oilseeds Suppliers (Farmers Unions, Cooperatives, Traders & Brokers)" in Adama on 29 February, 2012 and in Bahir Dar on 13 March, 2012 for the facilitation of backward linkages. The participants in the workshops were Oilseeds Suppliers, such as Farmers Cooperative Unions, Traders & Brokers; Oil Producers organized in Clusters & PLCs; and stakeholders like, Regional Government Institutions, Financial Institutions, private firms, Consumer Institutions, etc. Middle men & brokers have also participated in these Workshops and they have been brought as major actors, facilitators & contributors in the sector. Agreements have also been reached on commissions to be paid to the middlemen, which would be highly beneficial to all actors in the chain.

During both workshops the following were identified and follow up actions agreed upon: the existing potential for supply of oilseeds to the processors by the farmers unions; the demand of edible oil by end users and farmers network; sustainability of the already initiated program and the support required from stakeholders; and support required from financial institutions and the importance of working together in clusters and the value chain approach.

Output 3.4 Marketing agents are enabled to access local, regional and international markets: A study tour focusing on Cluster based agro processing development was held in India from 11-21 February 2012. The visit to India is aimed at enhancing the capacity of Edible Oil Associations, Cluster based Edible Oil Share Cos., Ministry of Industry and Bureaus of Industries & Urban Development of Amhara and Oromia Regional States through broadening their understanding of cluster development, joint marketing, common facility center (CFC) establishment and management, business association management, MSME policy framework and incentive mechanisms at federal and local government levels, etc.

The participating group consisted of an eight-person delegation out of which four are from the private sector, 3 are from the government and including the project manager and facilitator of the visitation from the ILO. The study tour covered visits to three Indian States focusing on visits to business associations, CFCs, local government Industry Development Agencies, Indian Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development, business incubation center, market places for micro and small enterprises, the

Foundation for MSME Clusters, etc.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

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.

The establishment 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 for the PLCs to further strengthen their internal managerial capabilities. The collaborations & support from federal and regional governments, the universities and other institutions are going quite well. Development Bank of Ethiopia has shown interest to finance the sector and has conducted studies.

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. There are also preliminary preparations for the 2nd Phase for the continuation of remaining project activities at the exit of the MDG-F fund in June 2013 and discussion was done at the level of UN Heads of Agencies involved in the JP.

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

Five

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 recommended. 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 JP has to seek for funding for a 2nd phase. 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. Currently, the JP has prepared and distributed 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

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

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

Note: See Note in 2.1.

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 2
Participating Business 87
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 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
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			Harvest of improved seeds in efforts to convert Breeder Seeds to Basic Seeds is done by 116 model farmers in Oromia on Linseed and by Amhara Seed Enterprise in Amhara on <i>Noug</i> . A total of 223 quintals of improved seeds (about 69 quintal Linseed and 154 <i>Noug</i>) collected from multiplication sites to be distributed to farmer cooperatives for the next farming season. Originally, 80 qtl of fertilizer (50 DAP and 30 Urea) purchased and	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>distributed. Oromia received 26 qtl DAP and 16qtl Urea while Amhara got 24 qtl UREA and 14Urea.</p> <p>It is to be noted that improved seeds were not available on market and thus, as an alternative input until the improved seeds are ready, selected local seeds were being used by target farmers in the seven JP operation Woredas.</p> <p>Capacity Building: agreements for a total of USD 97,000 with Amhara and Oromia Cooperative Promotion Agencies is already signed for capacity building on entrepreneurship, business planning production and marketing provided to seed producers.</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		<p>Reviews and validation workshops completed to establish 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</p>	Survey to credit service providers	Annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	FAO	Capacity limitation Delay in disbursement of fund,

					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 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>			Innovation models developed and in place for contract farming arrangements, warehouse receipt and input vouchers in accordance to the context of regions. The contract farming to be piloted is a multipartite model. The two oil pressing companies (Nile plc and Bright Plc) organized by the project will be the main actors along with the farmers' cooperative	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

					Unions (Merkeb and Hitosa) included in the activities to be piloted. 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.				
1.4	Enhanced investment in the Production of oilseeds (FAO in collab. with UNDP)	Investment promotional materials/ strategy developed Investment in oilseeds sector			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.	Investment materials /strategic document	mid-term/ terminal report	FAO	Delay in disbursement of fund
	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%;	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;

			Raw material for processors often of poor quality;						
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%;	A Designer has been employed and the complete design including the Bill of Quantities has been prepared and submitted to both Unions (Hitosa & Merkeb) for the construction of the civil works needed for the installation of the machinery. The construction of the buildings is to be carried out by the Unions as agreed in the MOUs signed and both Unions have now secured the plots of land required and employed contractors for the construction of the buildings for the installation of the machinery and have now commenced on the civil works.	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
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%)	The first phases of the studies of Industrial Zones in both regions on the industrial layout and common facility and architectural designs are now complete by the respective Universities in both	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

					Regions (Bahir Dar University in Amhara & Adama University in Oromia) and submitted to the respective PLCs and request for land done to Municipalities in Bahir Dar & Adama towns. The second phase of the studies is expected to be executed upon acquisition of land in both Regions.				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.	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 very encouraging.	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
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			The most recent developments are: (1) Workshop conducted by ESME & UNIDO on 28 th January, 2012 for the Local Design &	Study Reports Study tour reports	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	UNIDO	

		Number of trained personnel			<p>Manufacturing of Edible Vegetable Oil Refining Machinery & Equipment, and Contract is now signed between ESME and UNIDO to conduct the design study.</p> <p>(2) A National Workshop on Noug Virgin Oil in Ethiopia was prepared by Bahir Dar University on 17 & 18 May, 2012 . Contract for study on the legalization & standardization of Noug Virgin Oil with Bahir Dar University has already been signed with UNIDO to conduct the study.</p> <p>(3) A Study Tour to India for Policy makers for Cluster & SME Development at the Federal & Regional levels is now being organized with MSME Foundation of India. The Study Tour is scheduled to be conducted from 22 – 29 July, 2012.</p>	List of participants			
2.6	Access to finance for the processors including processors cooperatives improved. (ILO)	Indicators: Number of processors benefiting from financial institutions,	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	Development Bank of Ethiopia has approved three new lines of credit aligned with the edible oil value chain. These are edible oil refining projects,	Bank Credit Policy docs.	Periodic	ILO	-Effective and full cooperation from financial institutions -Stability of the financial sector -The political and

		Number of financial institutions providing loans to the processors. Number of special loan windows negotiated.		25% Number of financial institutions providing service to the edible oil processors increased by 40%	integrated oil crop farming & processing projects and cotton seed processing projects.				the macro-economic situation remains stable -Capacity of the processors to fulfil requirements of the financial institutions.
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	26 Labour inspectors drawn from federal and regional organizations attended the week TOT training on Successful Approaches to promote OSH in micro and small enterprises	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	Based on the recommendation of the earlier studies on the state of OSH gaps and practices in edible oil processors, the actual work of enterprise level OSH promotion started at both project sites. Amhara and Oromia Labour and Social affairs Bureaus are in charge of providing the expertise and technical assistance while the project provides the funding.	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,

2.9	Processors organized to get economic of scale, representation and voice.	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>One association, the Ethiopian Pulses, Oilseeds and Spices Processors Exporters Association (EPOSPEA) providing limited service.</p>	<p>Target:</p> <p>2 associations formed</p> <p>50% of the members accessed information through the Association.</p> <p>No of members of each cooperative unions/associations</p>	<p>The training on Income generation strategy targeting board and ordinary members of the two Associations was held and attended by 26 and 52 participants at Bahir Dar and Adama respectively.</p> <p>Based on the improvement plan of the MTR report, a one day training programme was held on understanding the distinctions between business associations and business companies. The number of attendees was similar to the above training.</p> <p>As part of the effort to strengthen the two associations received different office equipments and furnitures.</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>
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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 study to review existing policy, rules and regulations that affect the competitiveness of the small processors commenced. The engineering and socio-economic studies of the two cluster sites completed and submitted to the local authorities to finalize land allocation	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 (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 clusters has continued through networking, capacity building and continuous trainings, etc. The members of the PLCs have also continued their contributions for establishing common facilities such as	Monitoring by cluster development agents (CDAs) assigned in the target clusters	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	UNIDO	Support and commitment of local government

					refineries, relocation into industrial zones, etc and also increased their memberships. The main challenge now is the delay in the acquisition of land for relocation of existing equipment and establishment of new common facilities.				
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.	Two Workshops have been conducted on, " Market Linkage between Edible Oil Processors and Oilseeds Suppliers " in both regions for the facilitation of backward linkages. Relevant stakeholders participated in the workshops & agreements reached on roles & responsibilities and follow up actions.	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
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	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	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

		members		established.					
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		A study tour focusing on Cluster based agro processing development was held in India from 11-21 February 2012. The visit to India focused on broadening the understanding of participants on cluster development, joint marketing, common facility center (CFC) establishment and management, business association management, MSME policy framework and incentive mechanisms at federal and local government levels, etc. 4 participants from the private sector and 3 from the public sector participated at the study tour.	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) 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	110,710.00	13,710.00	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	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	281,861.00	119,270.90	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	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	30,000.00	13,857.52	100.00%
Total							140,000	140,000.00	116,705.76	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	50,000.00	10,000.00	84.46%
	Total						59,200	50,000.00	10,000.00	84.46%

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	114,000.00	48,257.00	95.00%
	2.3.2. Selected processing plants HACCP certified (ISO 22000)	X	X	X	UNIDO	MoTI, QSAE	50,000	36,637.43	10,000.00	73.27%
	Total						170,000	150,637.43	58,257.00	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	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	40,000.00	30,000.00	80.00%
	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	74,252.14	100.00%
	2.5.3. Agro-industry master plan promoted through PPP	X	X		UNIDO	MoTI	25,000	25,000.00	15,000.00	100.00%
Total						160,000	150,000.00	119,252.14	93.75%	

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	110,206.18	87,898.05	64.83%
	3.1.2. Business Development Service (BDS) upgraded to offer services to SME oil processors	X			UNIDO	MoTI	10,000	10,000.00	7,566.53	100.00%
Total							180,000	120,206.18	95,464.58	66.78%

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	20,000.00	10,986.19	66.67%
Total							30,000	20,000.00	10,986.19	66.67%

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	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	22,000.00	250.00%
Total							34,000	67,000.00	34,000.00	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	44,857.81	33,126.30	47.72%
	Total						94,000	44,857.81	33,126.30	47.72%

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	33,861.46	75.33%
Total							101,000	71,190.09	41,778.55	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	10,383.00	10,383.00	20.36%
	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	20,383.00	16,521.34	11.78%

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	35,110.00	32,322.65	19.72%
Total							178,000	35,110.00	32,322.65	19.72%
UN Agency Indirect Cost (ILO)							51,170	44,800	44,800	87.55%