F-3: Livelihood Improvement Component

Woreda: Simada
Activity: Spring Development Construction

Spring

Well-1
(Bottom of slope)

Well-2
(Halfwyay up the slope)

Croma

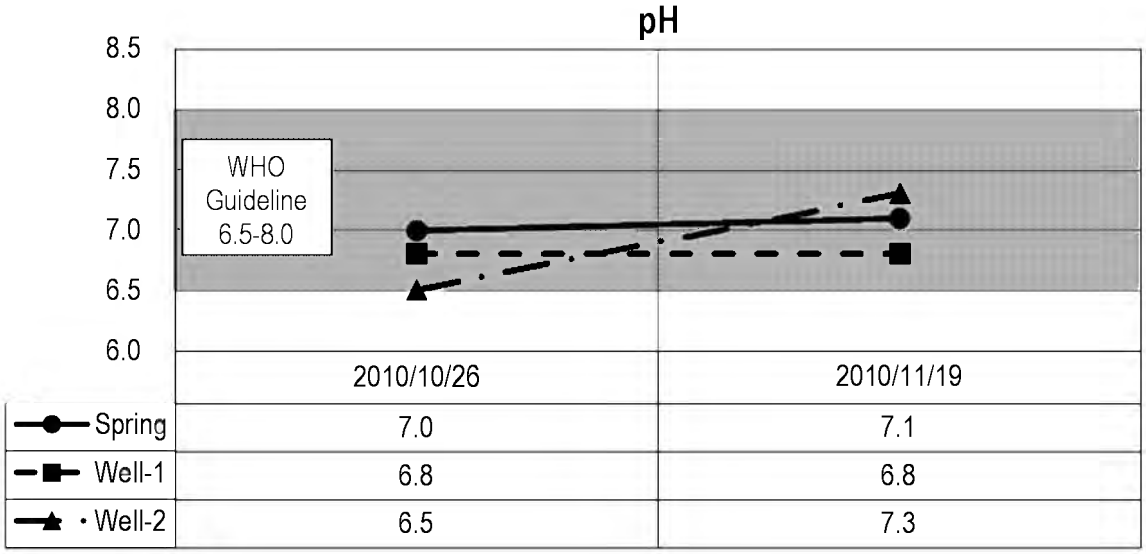
Date of examination		2010/10/26	2010/11/19
Spring		-	-
Well-1	(400m downstream point)	-	white
Well-2	(900m downstream point)	-	milk-white

Turbidity

Date of examination		2010/10/26	2010/11/19
Spring		-	few
Well-1	(400m downstream point)	many	too many
Well-2	(900m downstream point)	some	many

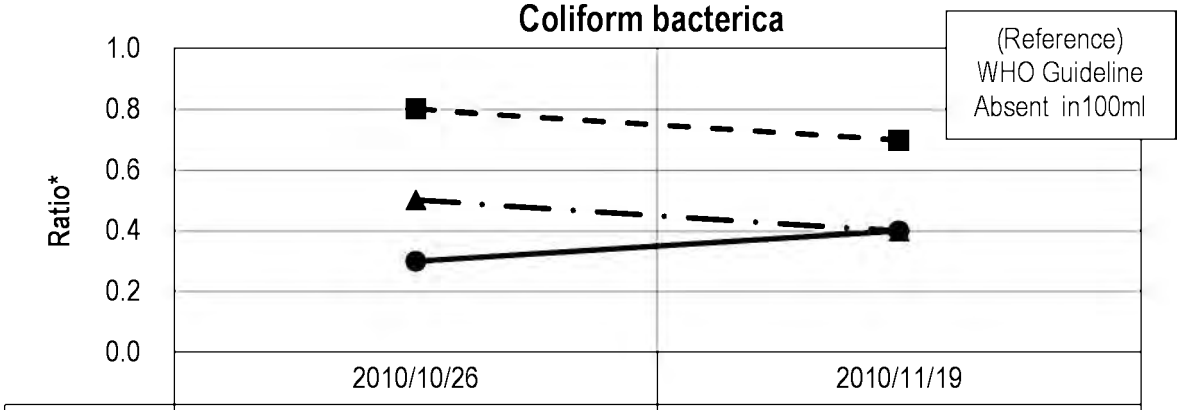
Odor

Date of examination		2010/10/26	2010/11/19
Spring		-	-
Well-1	(400m downstream point)	-	-
Well-2	(900m downstream point)	-	-



	2010/10/26	2010/11/19
Spring	7.0	7.1
Well-1	6.8	6.8
Well-2	6.5	7.3

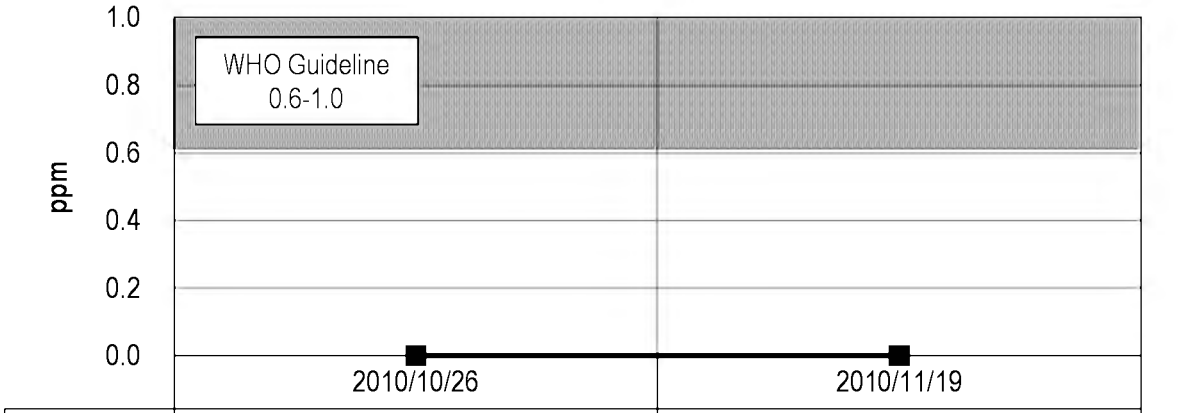
Coliform bacterica



	2010/10/26	2010/11/19
Spring	0.3	0.4
Well-1	0.8	0.7
Well-2	0.5	0.4

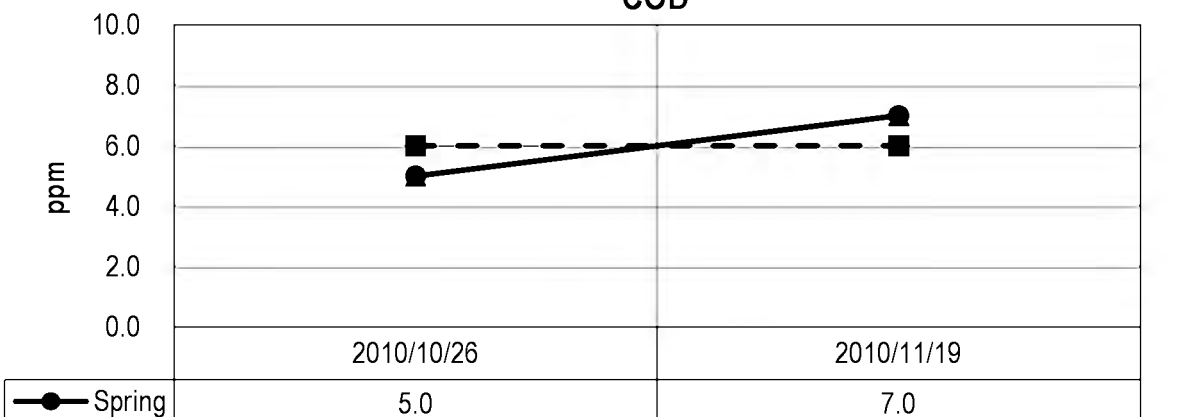
*Ratio of detected bacteria number to the maximum number which can be detected by one reagent.

Residual free chlorine



	2010/10/26	2010/11/19
Spring	0.0	0.0
Well-1	0.0	0.0
Well-2	0.0	0.0

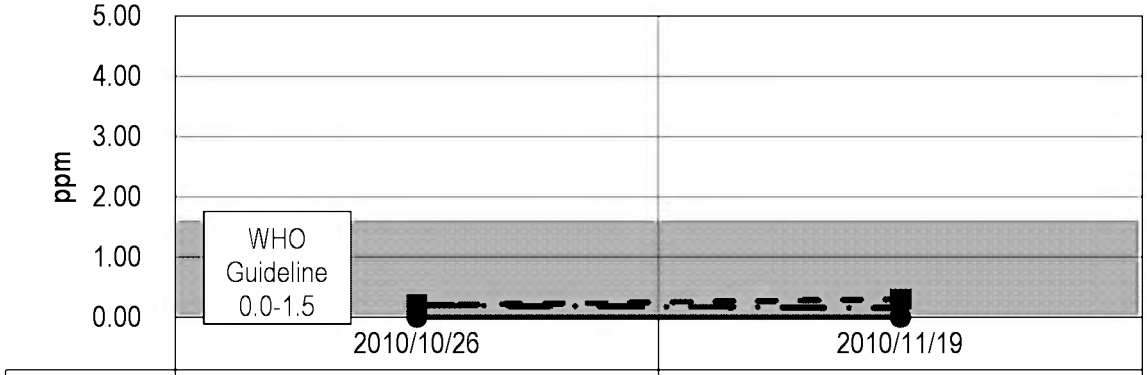
COD



	2010/10/26	2010/11/19
Spring	5.0	7.0
Well-1	6.0	6.0
Well-2	5.0	7.0

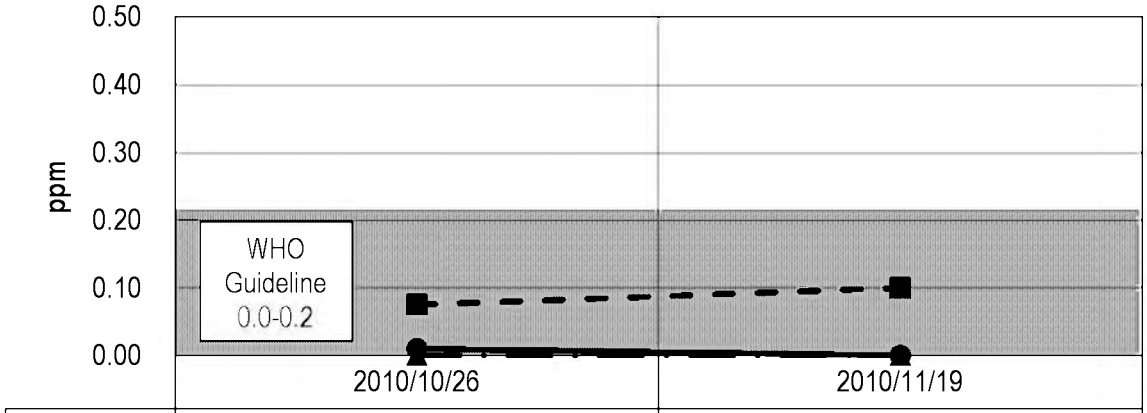
*The maximum number which can be detected by one reagent is 8.

Ammonium



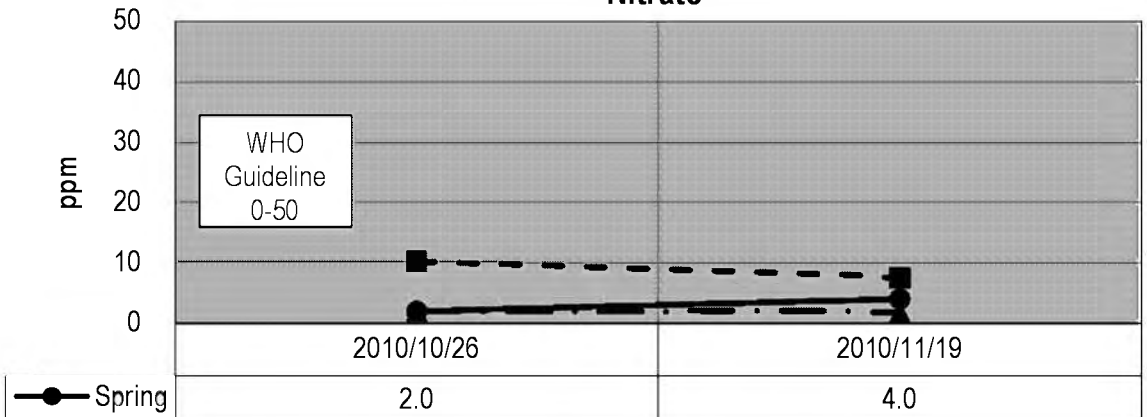
	2010/10/26	2010/11/19
Spring	0.00	0.00
Well-1	0.20	0.30
Well-2	0.20	0.15

Nitrite



	2010/10/26	2010/11/19
Spring	0.010	0.000
Well-1	0.075	0.100
Well-2	0.000	0.000

Nitrate



	2010/10/26	2010/11/19
Spring	2.0	4.0
Well-1	10.0	7.5
Well-2	2.0	1.8

*The maximum number which can be detected by one reagent is 45.

Woreda: Bugena
Activity: Rain water harvesting facilities installation

Water tank

Spring

Croma

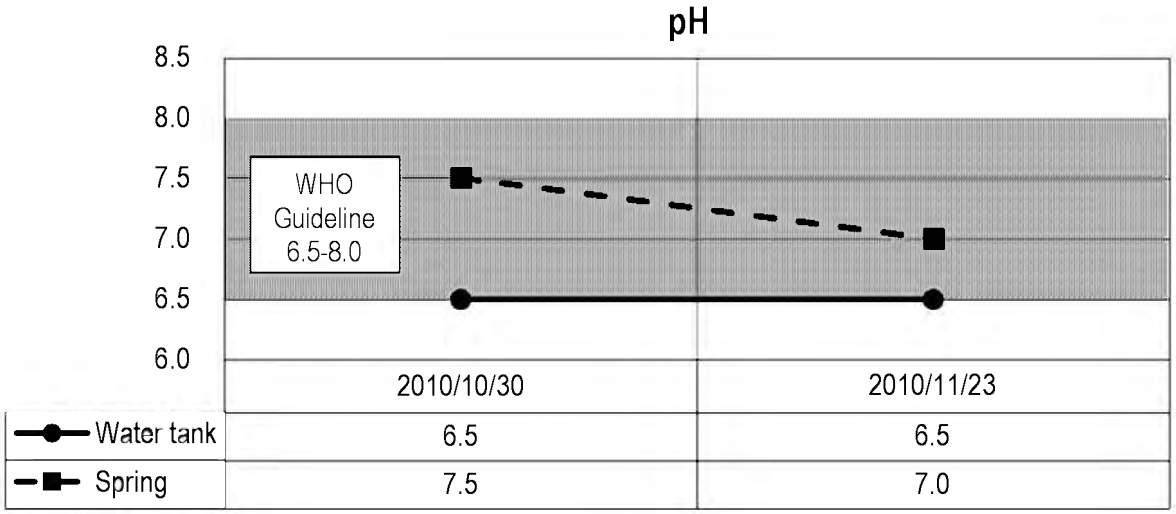
Date of examination	2010/10/30	2010/11/23
Water tank	-	-
Spring	-	-

Turbidity

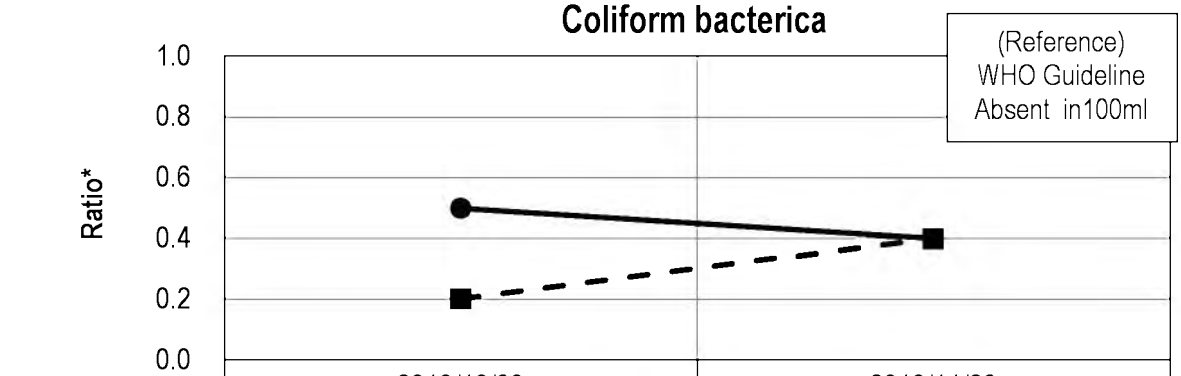
Date of examination	2010/10/30	2010/11/23
Water tank	-	few
Spring	few	-

Odor

Date of examination	2010/10/30	2010/11/23
Water tank	-	-
Spring	-	-



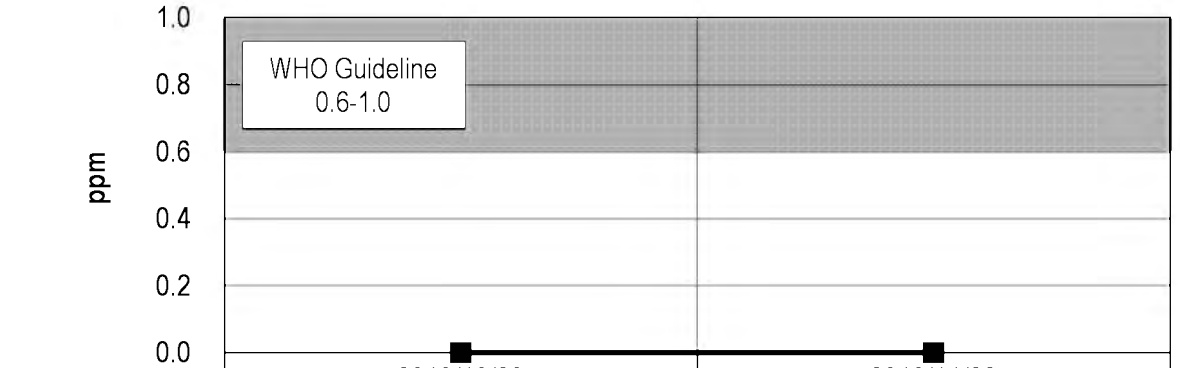
Coliform bacterica



	2010/10/30	2010/11/23
Water tank	0.5	0.4
Spring	0.2	0.4

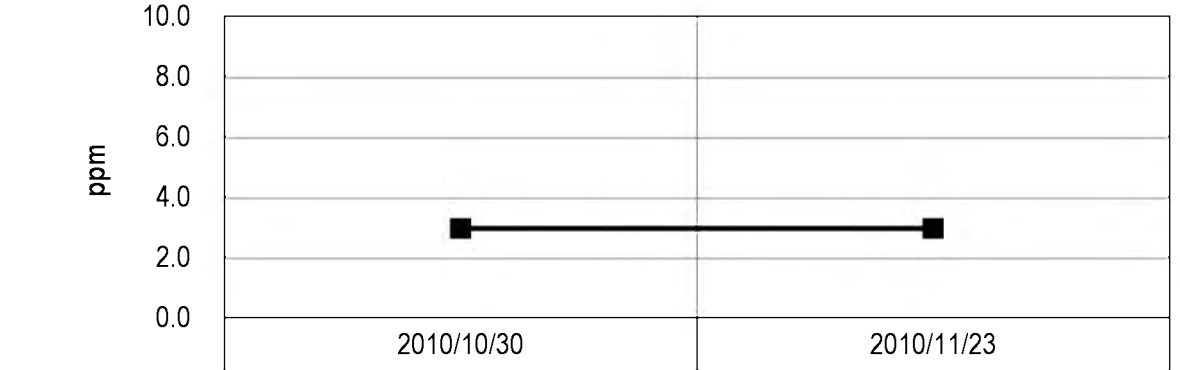
*Ratio of detected bacteria number to the maximum number which can be detected by one reagent.

Residual free chlorine



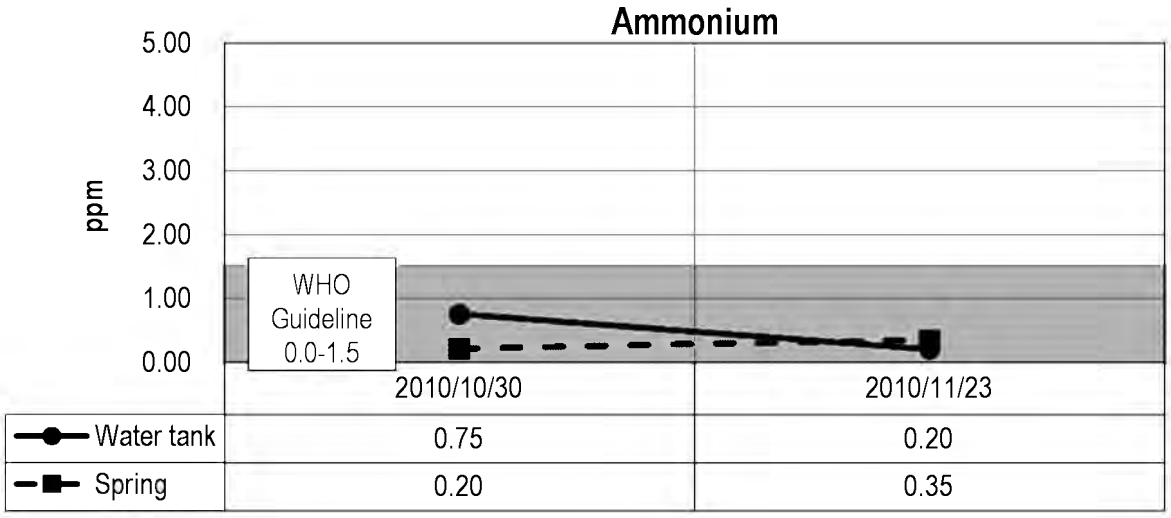
	2010/10/30	2010/11/23
Water tank	0.0	0.0
Spring	0.0	0.0

COD

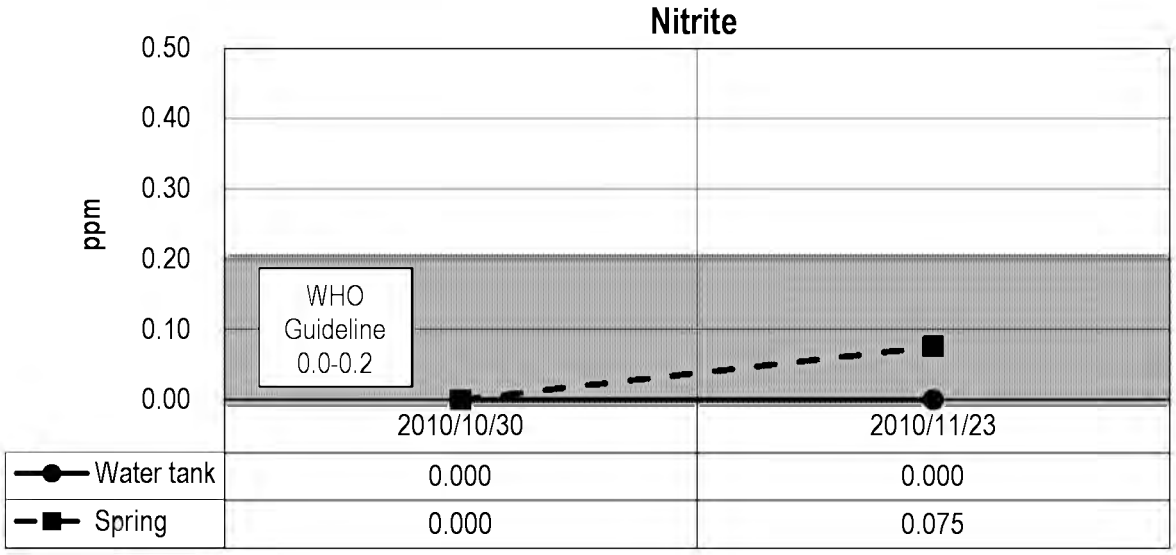


	2010/10/30	2010/11/23
Water tank	3.0	3.0
Spring	3.0	3.0

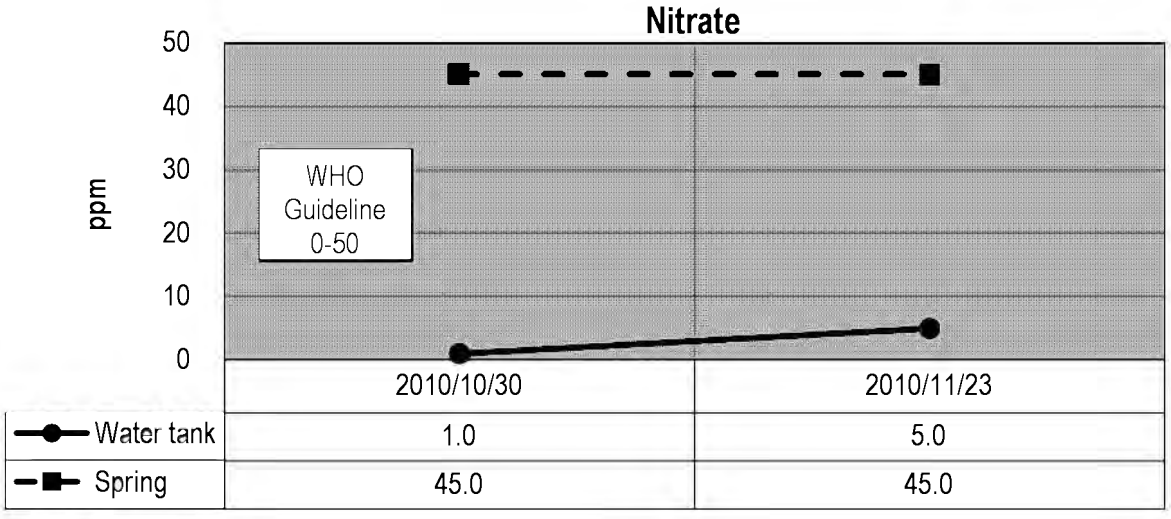
*The maximum number which can be detected by one reagent is 8.



	2010/10/30	2010/11/23
Water tank	0.75	0.20
Spring	0.20	0.35



	2010/10/30	2010/11/23
Water tank	0.000	0.000
Spring	0.000	0.075



	2010/10/30	2010/11/23
Water tank	1.0	5.0
Spring	45.0	45.0

*The maximum number which can be detected by one reagent is 45.

Woreda: Aregoba
Activity: Rain water harvesting facilities installation

Water tank

Spring

River flow

Croma

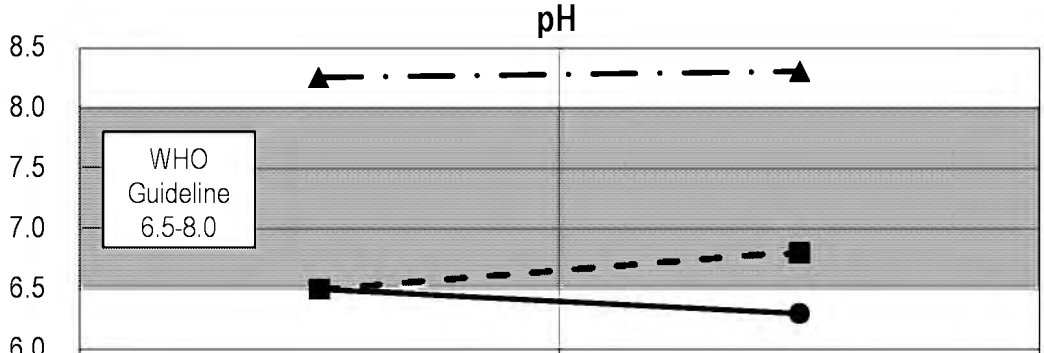
Date of examination	2010/11/10	2010/11/25
Water tank	-	
Spring	-	
River	-	

Turbidity

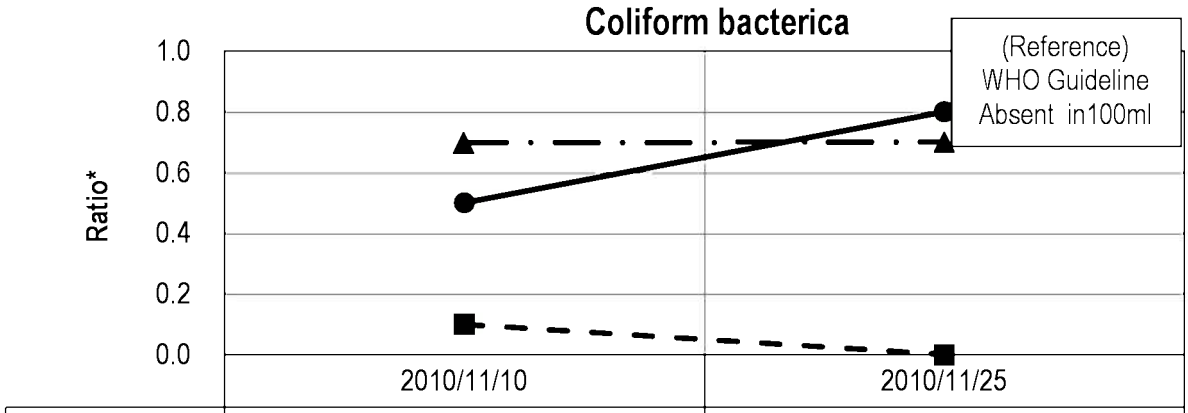
Date of examination	2010/11/10	2010/11/25
Water tank	many	
Spring	few	
River	few	

Odor

Date of examination	2010/11/10	2010/11/25
Water tank	-	
Spring	-	
River	-	

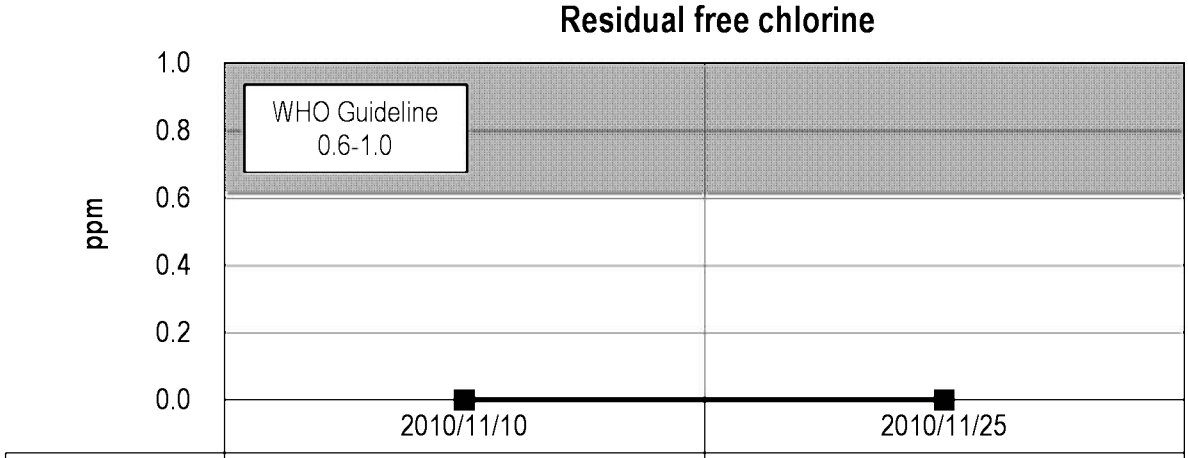


	2010/11/10	2010/11/25
Water tank	6.5	6.3
Spring	6.5	6.8
River	8.3	8.3

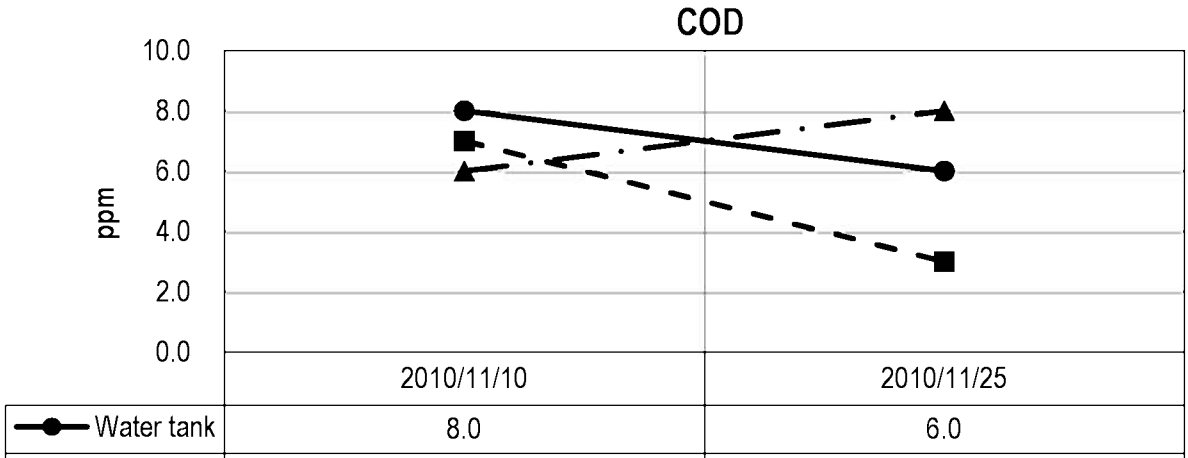


	2010/11/10	2010/11/25
Water tank	0.5	0.8
Spring	0.1	0.0
River	0.7	0.7

*Ratio of detected bacteria number to the maximum number which can be detected by one reagent.



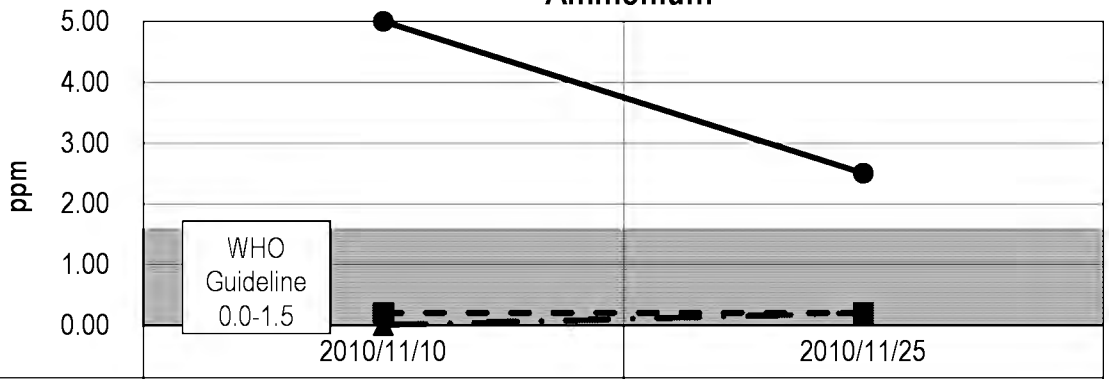
	2010/11/10	2010/11/25
Water tank	0.0	0.0
Spring	0.0	0.0
River	0.0	0.0



	2010/11/10	2010/11/25
Water tank	8.0	6.0
Spring	7.0	3.0
River	6.0	8.0

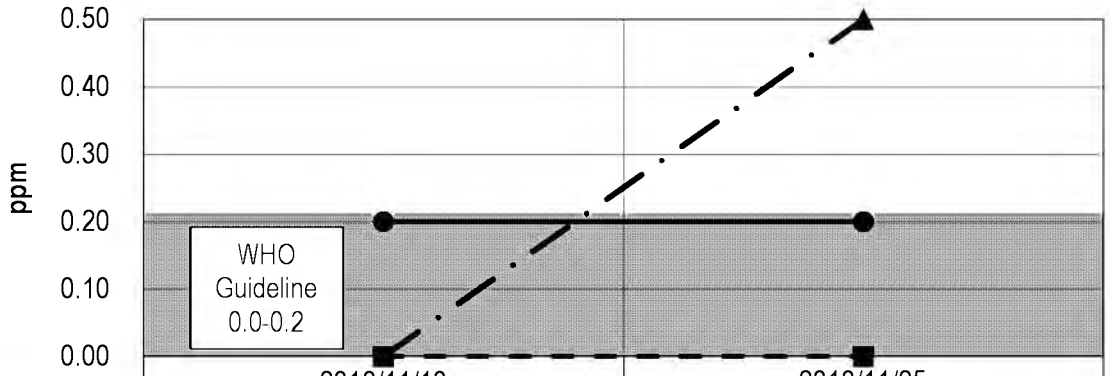
*The maximum number which can be detected by one reagent is 8.

Ammonium



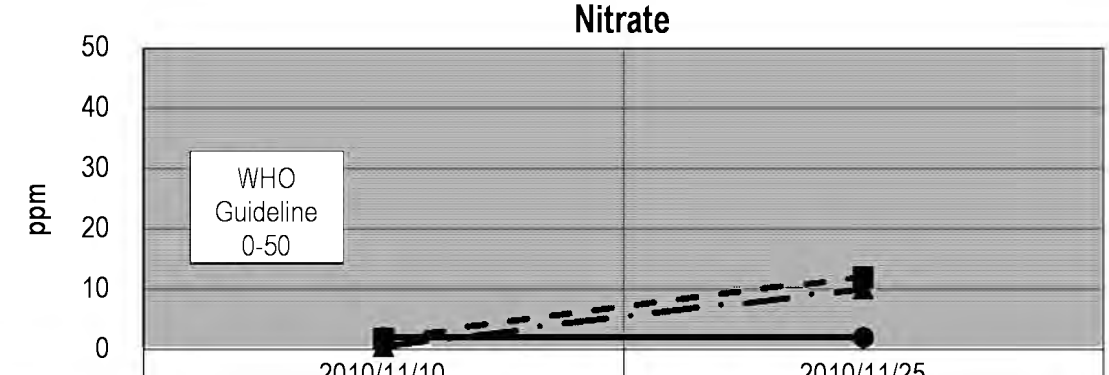
	2010/11/10	2010/11/25
Water tank	5.00	2.50
Spring	0.20	0.20
River	0.00	0.20

Nitrite



	2010/11/10	2010/11/25
Water tank	0.200	0.200
Spring	0.000	0.000
River	0.000	0.500

Nitrate



	2010/11/10	2010/11/25
Water tank	2.0	2.0
Spring	1.8	12.0
River	0.5	10.0

*The maximum number which can be detected by one reagent is 45.

F-4: Activity Sheet of the Verification Project

Table of Contents

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Agricultural Promotion Component 1:

<table>
<tr><td>1. Activity Name</td><td>Demonstration/Verification Plot: Primary Crops (15 activities in total)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Site</td><td>Ebinate, Simada, Bugena, Gidan, Kobo, Mekedela, Legambo, Aregoba
- 2009 meher season: Ebinate, Simada, Bugena, Gidan, Mekedela, Kobo
- 2009/10 belg season: Gidan, Mekedela, Legambo
- 2010 meher season: Ebinate, Simada, Bugena, Gidan, Kobo</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Objectives</td><td>Demonstration/verification of integrated approaches for the improvement of productivity of primary crops & farm land conservation in the watershed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Implementer</td><td>CRGs under the guidance & supervision of DAs & WAO</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Beneficiaries</td><td>CRGs: 34 CRGs formed
34 CRGs x 5 members = 170 members (beneficiaries)</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Activity Description</td><td>Establishment of demonstration/verification plot(s) for the integrated approaches for the productivity improvement & farm land conservation.
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Woreda</th><th rowspan="2">Season</th><th colspan="2">No. of</th><th rowspan="2">Crops</th><th rowspan="2">Crop Performances/Remarks</th></tr>
<tr><th>Plots</th><th>CRGs</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Ebinate</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2 (barley, teff)</td><td>teff: more than satisfactory; barley: not satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td>meher 2010</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3 (barley, wheat, teff)</td><td>barley: satisfactory; wheat/teff: satisfactory/more than satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Simada</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3 (wheat, triticale, teff)</td><td>barley/wheat: satisfactory; teff: more than satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">meher 2010</td><td rowspan="3">4</td><td rowspan="3">4</td><td rowspan="3">4 (wheat, triticale, maize, teff)</td><td>wheat: not satisfactory (ununiform germination)</td></tr>
<tr><td>maize/triticale: satisfactory/more than satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td>teff: more than satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Bugena</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3 (barley, wheat, teff)</td><td>barley/teff: satisfactory; wheat: satisfactory/more than satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">meher 2010</td><td rowspan="3">4</td><td rowspan="3">4</td><td rowspan="3">4 (barley, wheat, teff, faba beans)</td><td>barley: satisfactory/more than satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td>wheat: more than satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td>teff/faba beans not satisfactory; faba beans: affected by disease</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Gidan</td><td rowspan="2">meher 2009</td><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">2 (barley, wheat)</td><td>barley: not satisfactory; wheat (broadcasting): not satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td>wheat (row planting): satisfactory to more than satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td>belg 2009/10</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2 (barley, wheat)</td><td>not satisfactory (suffered from shortage of rain in later stage)</td></tr>
<tr><td>meher 2010</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2 (barley, wheat)</td><td>barley: satisfactory; wheat: satisfactory/more than satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td>meher 2010</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1 (2ry crop, faba beans)</td><td>growth satisfactory; but damaged by frost</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Kobo 1/</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3 (sorghum, maize, teff)</td><td>sorghum/maize/teff: not satisfactory (affected by drought)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">meher 2010</td><td rowspan="2">7</td><td rowspan="2">-</td><td rowspan="2">4 (sorghum, maize, teff, groundnut)</td><td>sorghum/maize: not satisfactory; teff: satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td>groundnut: satisfactory/not satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Mekedela</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2 (wheat, teff)</td><td>wheat/teff: satisfactory (wheat: uneven growth)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">belg 2009/10</td><td rowspan="2">8</td><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">4 (wheat, lentil, fenugreek, vegetable)</td><td>wheat/fenugreek: satisfactory (furrow irrigation not practiced)</td></tr>
<tr><td>lentil/vegetable: not satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td>Legambo</td><td>belg 2009/10</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2 (barley, potato)</td><td>satisfactory (barley: furrow irrigation not practiced)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aregoba</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>6 plots planned in 2010 but not implemented</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>48</td><td>34</td><td>41 crops (cumulative)</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
1/: Beneficiaries in meher 2010 is 7 farmers
- Total No. of plots established: 48 plots
- Plot size: about 0.1ha/plot in many cases
- No. of crops introduced (cumulative): 41 crops
- Major crops: barley, wheat, teff, maize, sorghum
Implementation arrangement:
- Responsible institutions: DA</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Activity</td><td>- Collaborating institution: DA/WAO/Sirinka or Adet ARC/JALIMPS</td></tr>
</table>

Description (continued)	- Monitoring: DA/WAO/JALIMPS - Personnel in charge: DA Crop
7. Activity Level *	E
8. Period	2009 meher season, 2009/10 belg season & 2010 meher season
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	The demonstration/verification plots were mostly operated successfully, although operations of the plots were not satisfactory in some plots because of climatic conditions, poor management and other reasons. In overall, 29 plots were operated satisfactory to more than satisfactory out of 48 plots. It appears that the plots established under the guidance and supervision of experienced DAs or supervisors were successfully operated. The results of the activities confirmed that crop productivities could be substantially improved from the present levels when crops are cultivated under improved practices and proper management. **The field confirmation of such findings by DAs/WAO experts/farming communities is one of the objectives to carry out the demonstration/verification under the Verification Project.** Monitoring on crop growth and yields were rather limited in most woredas. Periodical monitoring to record at least crop growth, crop performances and crop yields is considered essential. Further, monitoring on data for crop budge analysis (farm inputs, labor & draft animal inputs etc.) should better be introduced to assess results of demonstration/verification plots from farm economic view point. There are substantial rooms for the enhancement of technical skills on farming practices (practical skills) of DAs & crop experts as many DAs and crop experts have limited experiences in operating field activities such as demonstration, verification and trial. Activities to enhance such skills should better be accommodated in the capacity building OJT programs for extension personnel. Relevant activities for such purposes include demonstration, verification and simple trial activities as introduced under JALIMPS.
10. Remarks	Details are reported in the section 5.2 of the Main Report & Appendix F.

		
Wheat: Bugena, 2009 meher	Barley: Ebinate, 2010 meher	Wheat: Gidan, 2009 meher

Note: *: All activities are classified into three levels, namely Trial (T), Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Agricultural Promotion Component 2:

1. Activity Name	Simple Trial on Promising Crops & Farming Practices (14 activities in total)
2. Site	Ebinate, Simada, Bugena, Gidan, Kobo, Mekedela, Legambo, Aregoba - 2009 meher season: Simada, Bugena, Gidan, Kobo, Mekedela, Legambo, Aregoba - 2009/10 belg season: Mekedela - 2010 meher season: Ebinate,, Bugena, Gidan, Mekedela,, Legambo, Aregoba
3. Objectives	Implementation of simple (adaptive) trials on promising crops, & varieties, farming practices & farm land conservation measures by DA. Aiming at enhancing technical skills of DA as well.
4. Implementer	WAO/DAs in collaboration with CRGs (except for 2010 meher season in Ebinate, Mekedela, Legambo, Aregoba) CRGs/WAO/DAs/ARCs in collaboration (2010 meher season, except for Gidan & Mekedela)
5. Beneficiaries	CRGs: 15 CRG formed 15 CRGs x 5 members = 75 members (beneficiaries)
6. Activity Description	Establishment of an adaptive trial plot operated by DA under the collaboration with farmer groups & implementing simple trial on promising crops, varieties & farming practices; integrated with farm land conservation practices to an extent possible.

Woreda	Season	No. of Plots	No. of CRGs	Crops	Crop Performances/Remarks
Ebinate	meher 2010	4	4	4 (barley, wheat, teff, field pea) 1/	barley/teff: satisfactory; wheat: satisfactory/more than satisfactory
					field pea: failed (damaged by birds after germination)
Simada	meher 2009	1	1	9 (barley, sorghum, haricot beans, potato etc.)	barley: satisfactory; other crops: not satisfactory to poor
Bugena	meher 2009	1	1	5 (lentil, haricot beans, faba beans, groundnut, etc.)	haricot beans/faba beans: satisfactory/more than satisfactory
					other crops: not satisfactory to poor
	meher 2010	1	1	5 (barley, wheat, maize, faba beans etc.)	barley/faba beans: more than satisfactory
					wheat: not satisfactory; maize: failed (late planting & drought in later stage)
Gidan	meher 2009	1	1	7 (barley, wheat, maize, faba beans)	barley/wheat: satisfactory, onion/carrot: damaged by hail
					faba beans/haricot beans: more than satisfactory
	meher 2010	1	1	3 (barley, wheat, faba beans)	satisfactory (faba beans damaged by frost)
Kobo	meher 2009	1	1	3 (maize, groundnut, upland rice)	not satisfactory (affected by drought)
Mekedela 3/	meher 2009	1	1	8 (teff, maize, lentil, faba beans etc.)	teff/lentil/faba beans/field pea: satisfactory/more than satisfactory
					maize: not satisfactory; others: poor to not adapted
	belg 2009/10	1	1	3 (barley, triticale, garlic)	barley/triticale: growth satisfactory (damaged by birds); garlic: not satisfactory
	meher 2010	2	-	2 (wheat, teff) 2/	teff: satisfactory; wheat: not satisfactory
Legambo 3/	meher 2009	1	1	4 (barley, wheat, faba beans, lentil)	not satisfactory to poor (excessive wetness at sowing)
	meher 2010	3	-	3 (barley, wheat, field pea) 2/	barley/wheat/field pea: satisfactory/more than satisfactory
Aregoba 3/	meher 2009	1	1	5 (sorghum, maize, teff, groundnut etc.)	lower watershed; sorghum/haricot beans: satisfactory/more than satisfactory
					maize/teff: satisfactory; groundnut: not satisfactory
		1	1	3 (sorghum, maize, wheat)	upper watershed; satisfactory /not satisfactory (not uniform)
	meher 2010	2	-	2 (sorghum, teff)	lower watershed; not satisfactory
		3	-	2 (sorghum, wheat)	upper watershed; not satisfactory
Total		20	15	68 crops (cumulative)	

1/: In collaboration with Adet ARC 2/: In collaboration with Sirinka ARC 3/: beneficiary in 2010 is 1 farmer/plot

- Total No. of plots established: 20 plots
- Plot size: about 0.1ha/plot in many cases

6. Activity	- No. of crops introduced (cumulative): 68 crops

Description (continued)	- Major crops: barley, wheat, teff, maize, sorghum, haricot beans, faba beans, upland rice, groundnut Implementation arrangement: as demonstration/verification plot: primary crops
7. Activity Level *	T
8. Period	2009 meher season, 2009/10 belg season & 2010 meher season
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	Excellent crop performances attained in trial plots in the meher season 2009 include: haricot beans & faba beans in Bugena & Gidan, teff, lentil, faba beans & field pea in Mekedela, sorghum & haricot beans in Aregoba. The same in the meher season 2010 are: barley, wheat & teff in Ebinate, barley & faba beans in Bugena, barley, wheat & field pea in Legambo. Continuation of simple trials in collaboration with ARCs is recommended for improving technical/practical skills of DAs and crop experts and for technology development at woreda level. Crop performances in trial plots differed substantially among woredas. It appears that crop performances were well in woredas or watersheds where well experienced DAs, supervisors or crop experts involved in demonstration/trial activities. There are substantial rooms for the enhancement of technical skills on farming practices (practical skills) of DAs & crop experts as stated earlier. In several trial plots, layouts of plot were rather arbitrary and precise measurements of plot sizes appeared impossible. Basic skills for trial operation should be acquired by all WAO extension staffs. Aiming at transferring of such basic skills for trial, the involvement of agricultural research centers in trial activities should better be accommodated in APVAs until the WAO staffs attain such skills.
10. Remarks	In 2010 meher season, the activities in Ebinate, Mekedela, Legambo & Aregoba implemented under the technical guidance & support of Adet or Sirinka ARC and in collaboration with ARCs. Details are reported in the section 5.2 of the Main Report & Appendix F.

		
Teff, Bugena, 2009 meher	Barley: Legambo, 2010 meher	Barley: Ebinate, 2010 meher

Note: *: All activities are classified into three levels, namely Trial (T), Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Agricultural Promotion Component 3:

1. Activity Name	Fruit Production Campaign (6 activities in total)
2. Site	Ebinate. Simada, Bugena, Mekedela, Legambo - 2009 meher season: Ebinate, Simada - 2010 meher season: Ebinate,, Bugena, Mekedela,, Legambo
3. Objectives	Promoting fruit planting in a home yard as a mean for future income generation in the watershed.
4. Implementer	Beneficiary farmers under the guidance & supervision of DAs & WAO
5. Beneficiaries	2009 meher season 60 farmers, 2010 meher season 129 farmers; 189 farmers in total
6. Activity Description	Provision of fruits seedlings & fertilizer to food insecure families in the watershed. - Total No. of fruit seedlings provided: 2,050 seedlings - 2009 meher season: 2 activities, 600 seedlings - 2010 meher season: 4 activities, 1,450 seedlings - No. of seedlings/beneficiary: 11 seedling in average - Major fruit seedlings: mango, orange, apple - No. of fruits introduced : 6 kinds & 14 fruits (cumulative) Implementation arrangement: - Responsible institutions: DA - Collaborating institution: DAs/WAO/JALIMPS - Monitoring: DA/WAO/JALIMPS - Personnel in charge: DA Crop
7. Activity Level *	E
8. Period	2009 meher season & 2010 meher season
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	In general, field observation indicates better growth of orange and guava compared with mango & apple. Farming communities expressed their interests on fruit production in spite of longer

Woreda	Season	Activity 1/	No. of		Fruits	Notes
			Beneficiaries	Seedlings		
Ebinate	meher 2009	FP	30	300	mango, orange, guava, kashimere, papaya (60 each)	survival rates of all fruits around 60% at 3 months after planting
	meher 2010	FP	48	500	mango, orange (250 each)	fruit seedlings taking care of well compared with last year
Simada	meher 2009	FP	30	300	mango, orange (150 each)	survival rates of orange 80% & mango 64% at 3 months after planting growth of orange better than mango (15 months after planting)
	meher 2010	FP			mango, orange (150 each)	will be carried out in meher 2011 (500 seedlings)
Bugena	meher 2010	FP	30	300	mango, orange, apple (100 each)	survival rates of fruits estimated at 90% (4 months old)
Mekedela	meher 2010	FP	21	350	apple (Anna, CP 92)	taking root well (as of Nov., 2010), planted in irrigated fields
Legambo	meher 2010	FP	30	300	apple (Anna, CP 92)	survival rates of fruits estimated at 95% (4 months old)
Total		FP	189	2,050		

1/: FP - Fruit Production Campaign

	gestation period of fruit production. However, the most serious constraint for fruit development is the fact that watering to seedlings for some times (1 to 2 years at least?) appears to be prerequisite for ensuring taking root and promoting initial growth. Recruitment of WAO fruit experts (highland/lowland) is considered essential in order to provide proper technical & practical guidance to DAs and fruit growers and for the realization of fruit development potential in the target woredas.
10. Remarks	Planned activity in Simada postponed to 2011 meher season. Details are reported in the section 5.2 of the Main Report & Appendix F.

		
Seedlings: Ebinate, 2009 meher	Orange (15 months): Ebinate	Mango: Simada, 2009 meher
		
Orange: Simada, 2009 meher	Site: Ebinate, 2010 meher	Orange: Ebinate, 2010 meher
		
JICA plot: Ebinate, 2010 meher	Apple: Mekedela, 2010 meher	Apple: Legambo, 2010 meher

Note: *: All activities are classified into three levels, namely Trial (T), Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Agricultural Promotion Component 4:

1. Activity Name	Preliminary Trial on Agro-forestry (3 activities in total)
2. Site	Bugena, Gidan, Aregoba - 2009 meher season: Bugena, Aregoba - 2010 meher season: Gidan
3. Objectives	Preliminary adaptive trial on fruit based agro-forestry integrated with farm land conservation practices.
4. Implementer	Beneficiary farmers under the guidance & supervision of DAs & WAO
5. Beneficiaries	2009 meher season 45 farmers, 2010 meher season 53 farmers; 98 farmers in total
6. Activity Description	Provision of fruits seedlings & fertilizer for promoting planting of fruits trees in steep sloping farm lands aiming at land use conversion from annual crop farmland into agro-forestry farm or orchard in the future. - Total No. of fruit seedlings provided: 1,723 seedlings - 2009 meher season: 3 activities, 1,336 seedlings - 2010 meher season: 1 activity, 387 seedlings - No. of seedlings/beneficiary: 18 seedling in average - Major fruit seedlings: mango, orange, apple, coffee - No. of fruits introduced : 8 kinds & 16 fruits (cumulative) Implementation arrangement: as fruit production campaign

Woreda	Season	Activity 1/	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Seedlings	Fruits	Notes
Bugena	meher 2009	AF	20	200	mango (85), orange (85), apple (30)	survival rates of fruits planted in FTC were over 90% (6 months old)
Gidan	meher 2010	AF	53	387	apple (Crispi, Anna)	
Aregoba	meher 2009	AF	15	936	mango, orange, coffee, avocado, lemon etc.	lower watershed: better performances of orange observed (15 months old)
	meher 2009	AF	10	200	apple, plum, pome, coffee etc.	upper watershed: poor taking root observed
Total		AF	98	1,723		

1/: AF - Preliminary Trial on Agro-forestry

7. Activity Level *	E/T
8. Period	2009 meher season & 2010 meher season
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	In general, field observation indicates better growth of orange and guava compared with mango & apple. Monitoring activities on growth performances of fruit trees are rather limited. Periodical monitoring is essential for fruit development in the target woredas
9. Evaluation of the Study Team 9. Evaluation	Some WS communities expressed keen interest on fruit production. The successful introduction of fruit production in the target watersheds will present sustainable income generation opportunities to WS communities. However, there still substantial rooms for DAs/crop experts to improve their practical skills in fruit production.

of the Study Team (continued)	Fruits or perennial crops which can be successfully grown under rainfed conditions in the target woredas or having high drought tolerance should be introduced for fruit based agro-forestry development Technical possibility to grow fruits or perennial cash crops under rainfed conditions in remote areas from housings should be examined in order to develop sustainable income generation opportunities to all WS communities and to introduce fruits or perennial crops cultivation as a promising watershed conservation measure. For the realization of development potentials of temperate fruits in highland areas, the formulation and implementation of temperate fruit development project is recommended. (A project proposal for the purpose is drafted under the present Study). Recruitment of WAO fruit experts (highland/lowland depending on woreda) is considered essential in order to provide proper technical & practical guidance to DAs and fruit growers and for the realization of fruit development potential in the target woredas.
10. Remarks	Details are reported in the section 5.2 of the Main Report & Appendix F.

		
Bugena: planting, meher 2009	Bugena: orchard (Oct., 2010)	Bugena: planting, meher 2009
		
Bugena: Orange (15 months old)	Mango: Aregoba, 2009 meher	Apple: Gidan, 2010 meher

Note: *: All activities are classified into three levels, namely Trial (T), Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Agricultural Promotion Component 5:

1. Activity Name	Forage Development (surround of farmland) (8 activities in total)
2. Site	Simada, Began, Gidan, Mekedela, Legambo, Aregoba - 2009 meher season: Simada, Bugena, Gidan, Mekedela, Legambo, Aregoba - 2010 meher season: Simada, Bugena
3. Objectives	Promotion of forage production in areas surround of farmlands
4. Implementer	Beneficiary farmers under the guidance & supervision of DAs & WAO
5. Beneficiaries	2009 meher season 109 farmers, 2010 meher season 40 farmers; 149 farmers in total
6. Activity Description	Provision of forage plant seedlings or seeds for promoting forage development in the watershed. - Total quantity of forage seedlings & seeds provided: 17,500 seedlings & 784kg - 2009 meher season: 6 activities, 15,250 seedlings & 524kg - 2010 meher season: 2 activities, 1,800 seedlings & 172kg - Quantity. of seedlings & seeds/beneficiary: 86 seedling & 3.8kg in average - Major forage seedlings: sesbania, tree lucerne, elephant grass - Major forage seeds: vetch, cow pea, pigeon pea - No. of forage plants introduced : 28 forage plants (cumulative) Implementation arrangement: - Responsible institutions: DA - Collaborating institution: DAs/WAO/JALIMPS - Monitoring: DA/WAO/JALIMPS - Personnel in charge: DA Livestock
7. Activity Level *	E/T
8. Period	2009 meher season & 2010 meher season
9. Evaluation	Forage plants introduced under the activity include: forage crops (oat, vetch, cow pea,

Woreda	Season	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Seedlings	No. of Seeds (kg)	Forage Plants/Crops	Plants with Good Taking Roots/Better Performances/Remarks
Simada	meher 2009	15	2,250	-	sesbania, tree lucerne, elephant grass	sesbania
	meher 2010	20	1,800	-	sesbania, tree lucerne	sesbania, tree lucerne
Bugena	meher 2009	12	-	71	vetch (FTC 52kg, 5 forage crops)	vetch
	meher 2010	20	-	172	seed: vetch, pigeon pea; seedling: sesbania	seed: vetch, pigeon pea; seedling: sesbania
Gidan	meher 2009	20	10,000	200	tree lucerne (seedling); vetch, oat	vetch, oat
Mekedela	meher 2009	30	-	150	vetch	vetch
Legambo	meher 2009	20	-	54	vetch, cow pea, lablab, dismordium	vetch
	meher 2010	-	-	-	vetch, falaris grass, elephant grass (75kg)	will be carried out in belg season 2010/11
Aregoba	meher 2009	12	3,000	49	elephant grass; seed: pigeon pea, vetch etc.	pigeon pea
Total		149	17,050	696	23 forage plants/crops (cumulative)	

of the Study Team	pigeon pea, elephant grass, alfalfa, dismordium, lucinia) and forage trees (sesbania, tree lucerne, *Acacia saligna*, *Cordia africana*, chebaha etc.). Among those forage plants, satisfactory growths of vetch, pigeon pea & oat for forage crops and sesbania & tree lucerne for forage trees are reported by plural woredas. Such results dictate the necessity of trial or verification activities on forage plants in order to select promising forage plants/species to be introduced/developed in target areas. Technical guidance/support of and collaboration with ARCs is considered essential for the successful operation of such technical development activities. Main target sites for the forage development activity were farm boundary and home yard and forage development in unused lands such as gully areas was not reported. The implementation of the activity in less utilized or unused lands such as roadsides & gully areas/banks should better be envisaged for forage development and the efficient utilization of land resources. Several beneficiary farmers expressed their interests on forage production and continuation of the production. Forage development is inevitable development intervention for sustainable livestock production in all the target watersheds. Some beneficiary farmers of forage development activity expressed strong interests on forage production. However, growth or adaptability of forage crops/plants introduced under the activities differs among plants and watersheds. It appears essential to carry out extensively field trials on forage crops/plants in order to select area specific promising forage crops/plants and then to carry out field demonstrations of such promising crops/ plants.
10. Remarks	Planned activity in Legambo postponed to 2010/11 belg season. Details are reported in the section 5.2 of the Main Report & Appendix F

		
Oat: Gidan, 2009 meher	Vetch (roadside): Bugena, 2009	Vetch: Legambo, 2009 meher

Note: *: All activities are classified into three levels, namely Trial (T), Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Agricultural Promotion Component 6:

<table>
<tr><td>1. Activity Name</td><td>Hillside Forage Development (6 activities in total)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Site</td><td>Ebinate, Simada, Bugena, Gidan, Kobo, Legambo
- 2009 meher season: Ebinate, Kobo, Legambo
- 2010 meher season: Simada, Bugena, Gidan</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Objectives</td><td>Promotion of forage development in hillside areas for forage production & watershed conservation</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Implementer</td><td>WS community under the guidance & supervision of DAs & WAO</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Beneficiaries</td><td>WS community</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Activity Description</td><td>Provision of forage plant seedlings & seeds for promoting forage development in the watershed.
- Total quantity of forage seedlings & seeds provided: 67,700 seedlings & 214kg
- 2009 meher season: 3 activities, 61,700 seedlings & 74kg
- 2010 meher season: 3 activities, 5.6931 seedlings & 128kg
(No. of seedlings including those for NR component activity)
- Major forage seedlings: sesbania, tree lucerne, acacia saligna
- Major forage seeds: vetch, pigeon pea, oat, rodess grass
- No. of forage plants introduced : 17 forage plants (cumulative)
Implementation arrangement: as forage development (surround of farmland)
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Woreda</th><th rowspan="2">Season</th><th colspan="2">No. of</th><th rowspan="2">Forage Plants/Crops</th><th rowspan="2">Plants with Good Taking Roots/Better Performances</th></tr>
<tr><th>Seedlings</th><th>Seeds (kg)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ebinate</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>30,200</td><td>-</td><td>sesbania, acacia saligna, cordia africana etc.</td><td>sesbania</td></tr>
<tr><td>Simada</td><td>meher 2010</td><td>4,050</td><td>-</td><td>seedling: sesbania, tree lucerne</td><td>sesbania, tree lucerne</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bugena 1/</td><td>meher 2010</td><td>52,881</td><td>38</td><td>sesbania, vetch, pigeon pea</td><td>sesbania, vetch, pigeon pea</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gidan</td><td>meher 2010</td><td>-</td><td>90</td><td>rodess grass, falalis grass, tree lucerne</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Kobo</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>3,000</td><td>74</td><td>acacia saligna, vetch, alfalfa, rodess grass</td><td>suffered from drought</td></tr>
<tr><td>Legambo</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>28,500</td><td>-</td><td>tree lucerne</td><td>tree lucerne</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>118,631</td><td>202</td><td>17 forage plants/crops (cumulative)</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
1/: No. of seedlings including seedlings for NR component activity</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Activity Level *</td><td>E/T</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. Period</td><td>2009 meher season & 2010 meher season</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. Evaluation of the Study Team</td><td>Forage plants introduced under the activity include: forage crops (vetch, pigeon pea, rodess grass, falaris grass, chebeha, yanib kasem) and forage trees (sesbania, Acacia saligna, Cordia Africana, tree lucerne). Among those forage plants, satisfactory growths of vetch & pigeon pea for forage crops and sesbania & tree lucerne for forage trees are reported by plural woredas as is the forage development.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. Evaluation of the Study Team</td><td>The target sites for the activity were closed areas under area closure program and in some woredas the activities were implemented in combined manner with tree planting activities under NR Management Component.</td></tr>
</table>

(continued)	Similar to the forage development (surround farmland), trial or verification activities on forage plants in order to select promising forage plants/species to be introduced/developed in hillside areas. Technical guidance/support of and collaboration with ARCs is considered essential for the successful operation of such technical development activities. Forage development is inevitable development intervention for sustainable livestock production in all the target watersheds. Some beneficiary farmers of forage development activity expressed strong interests on forage production. However, growth or adaptability of forage crops/plants introduced under the activities differs among plants and watersheds. It appears essential to carry out extensively field trials on forage crops/plants in order to select area specific promising forage crops/plants and then to carry out field demonstrations of such promising crops/ plants.
10. Remarks	Details are reported in the section 5.2 of the Main Report & Appendix F.

		
Target site: Kobo, 2009 meher	Target site: Legambo, 2009 meher	Tree lucerne: Legambo, 2009
		
Acacia saligna: Ebinate, meher 2009	Sesbania: Ebinate, meher 2009	Cordia Africana, Ebinate, meher 2009
		
WS community: Ebinate	Target site: Simada, 2010 meher	Tree Lucerne: Simada, 2010 meher

Note: *: All activities are classified into three levels, namely Trial (T), Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Agricultural Promotion Component 7:

1. Activity Name	Sheep Breed Improvement (6 activities in total)
2. Site	Ebinate, Simada, Kobo, Mekedela, Legambo - 2009 meher season: Ebinate, Kobo, Mekedela - 2009/10 belg season: Simada, - 2010 meher season: Mekedela, Legambo
3. Objectives	Promoting small ruminant breed improvement for livestock productivity improvement in the watershed
4. Implementer	Beneficiary farmers under the guidance & supervision of DAs & WAO
5. Beneficiaries	2009 meher season 26 farmers, 2009/10 belg season 8 famers, 2010 meher season 77 farmers; 111 farmers in total
6. Activity Description	Provision of an improved breed of ram (Wasera/Awasi breed) & forage seeds to beneficiaries; crossing services provided by beneficiaries to other farmers in the watershed - No. of ram/beneficiary : 1 ram/beneficiary - Total No. of rams & seeds provided: 111 heads & 40kg - 2009 meher season: 3 activities, 26 heads & 40kg - 2009/10 belg season: 1 activity, 8 heads & 40kg - 2010 meher season: 2 activities, 77 heads - Major ram breed: wasera & awasi breed Implementation arrangement: - Responsible institutions: DA - Collaborating institution: DAs/WAO/JALIMPS - Monitoring: DA/WAO/JALIMPS - Personnel in charge: DA Livestock
7. Activity Level *	E
8. Period	2009 meher season & 2010 meher season
9. Evaluation of	In total of 111 rams were provided under the activity. Breeds of rams are Wasera

Woreda	Season	No. of			Breed	Notes
		Beneficiaries	Ram	Seeds (kg)		
Ebinate	meher 2009	10	10	-	wasera	78 cross breeds were bred by Oct., 2010.
Simada	belg 2009/10	8	8	40	wasera	crossing services started from Sep./Oct., 2010
Kobo	meher 2009	5	5	-	awasi	implemented in 2010 meher season
Mekedela	meher 2009	11	11	-	awasi	crossing services started by Jan., 2010
	meher 2010	70	70	-	wasera	rams provided Oct., 2010
Legambo	meher 2010	7	7	-	awasi	crossing services started (as of Nov., 2010)
Total		111	111	40		

the Study Team	and Awasi. The primary objective of the activity is to provide crossing services in the target watersheds for sheep breed improvement. Crossing services have been provided as expected. Higher market prices of cross breeds compared with local breeds are reported. Monitoring activities on the results of crossing services, No. of cross breeds produced, survival rates and etc. are limited. To assess impacts of the activity, such data should be monitored by DAs and WAOs.
10. Remarks	In Kobo, activity implemented 1 year behind the original schedule. Details are reported in the section 5.2 of the Main Report & Appendix F.

		
Wasera breed: Mekedela	Wasera breed: Simada	Cross breed: Ebinate
		
Awasi breed: Kobo	Awasi breed: Kobo	

Note: *: All activities are classified into three levels, namely Trial (T), Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Agricultural Promotion Component 8:

<table>
<tr><td>1. Activity Name</td><td>Modern Bee Hive Package (5 activities in total)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Site</td><td>Ebinate, Simada, Bugena, Gidan, Kobo,
- 2009 meher season: 5 woredas
- 2010 meher season: no activity</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Objectives</td><td>Promoting apiculture as a mean for income generation in the watershed</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Implementer</td><td>Beneficiary farmers under the guidance & supervision of DAs & WAO</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Beneficiaries</td><td>Priority to food insecure families
2009 meher season 52 farmers</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Activity Description</td><td>Provision of a modern beehive with colony for farmers (priority to food insecure families) in the watershed
- Package: 1 modern beehive & a colony
- No. of package/beneficiary : 1 package/beneficiary
- Total No. of package provided: 52 packages
- No. of beehives provided: 52 hives in total
Implementation arrangement:
- Responsible institutions: DA
- Collaborating institution: DAs/WAO/JALIMPS
- Monitoring: DA/WAO/JALIMPS
- Personnel in charge: DA Livestock
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Woreda</th><th rowspan="2">Season</th><th colspan="2">No. of</th><th rowspan="2">Package</th><th rowspan="2">Notes</th></tr>
<tr><th>Beneficiaries</th><th>Package</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ebinate</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>1 set of bee hive with colony</td><td>all hives kept in good conditions (as of Dec., 2009)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Simada</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>1 set of bee hive with colony</td><td>implemented in 2010 meher season, difficulty in procurement of colonies</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>procurements of colonies by beneficiaries themselves</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bugena</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>1 set of bee hive with colony</td><td>all hives kept in good conditions (as of Oct. 2009)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>honey production from 6 hives 45kg (avg. 7.5 kg/hive)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gidan</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>1 set of bee hive with colony</td><td>honey production in 2009 limited due to later transfer of colonies</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>honey production increased substantially in 2010</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kobo</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>1 set of bee hive with colony</td><td>colonies not yet procured, anticipated in May 2011</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>apiculture association formed by 10 beneficiaries</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>52</td><td>52</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Activity Level *</td><td>A</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. Period</td><td>2009 meher season</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. Evaluation of the Study Team</td><td>Basically, WAO and DAs have sufficient experiences for implementing the subject activity as planned. However, difficulties in procurement of colonies were reported by several woredas. Availability of colonies should be confirmed at the time of planning of the activity.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. Evaluation of the Study</td><td>Efforts to monitor honey production, gross income from modern bee hive, conditions of bee hives and problems/findings should be made to identify impacts</td></tr>
</table>

Team (continued)	as an income generation activity and to extract lessons learned for future similar activities. Beneficiaries of the activity are in many cases those who have traditional bee hives. Efforts should better be made to disseminate bee keeping to those who have no hives/colonies (traditional & transitional hives). Potential of honey sources will have to be investigated for expansion of apiculture in subject areas. The establishment of honey resources in collaborative manner with forage development & forestation activity will have to be promoted in case when availability of the resources is limited. Reportedly, honey products of modern hive are with better quality and higher market price. The implementation of the activity was postponed to the meher season 2010. Bee hives provided by WAO and colonies procured by beneficiaries. However, as of November 2010, beneficiaries did not have access to colonies. Procurement of colonies is expected to be in May, 2011 (by WAO).
10. Remarks	In Simada & Kobo, activity implemented in 2010, 1 year behind the original schedule. In Kobo, a farmer association of beneficiaries group was formed and apiculture will be carried out by the association. Details are reported in the section 5.2 of the Main Report & Appendix F.

Beehive: Ebinate, 2009 meher

Beehive: Bugena, 2009 meher

Beneficiaries: Gidan, 2009 meher

Note: *: All activities are classified into three levels, namely Trial (T), Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Agricultural Promotion Component 9:

<table>
<tr><td>1. Activity Name</td><td>Small-scale Poultry Farming Promotion (4 activities in total)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Site</td><td>Gidan, Kobo, Mekedela, Aregoba
- 2009 meher season: Mekedela, Aregoba
- 2009/10 belg season: Gidan, Kobo</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Objectives</td><td>Promoting small-scale poultry farming as a mean for income generation in the watershed</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Implementer</td><td>Beneficiary farmers under the guidance & supervision of DAs & WAO</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Beneficiaries</td><td>Priority to food insecure families
2009 meher season 60 farmers, 2009/10 belg season 21 farmers;
81 farmers in total</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Activity Description</td><td>Provision of a set of cook & hens to female headed families in the watershed
- Package: 1 cock + 5 hens (2 months old)
- No. of package/beneficiary : 1 package/beneficiary
- No. of birds provided; 620 birds in total
- Total No. of package provided: 81 packages
Implementation arrangement:
- Responsible institutions: DA
- Collaborating institution: DAs/WAO/JALIMPS
- Monitoring: DA/WAO/JALIMPS
- Personnel in charge: DA Livestock
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Woreda</th><th rowspan="2">Season</th><th colspan="2">No. of</th><th rowspan="2">Package/No. of Birds</th><th rowspan="2">Notes</th></tr>
<tr><th>Beneficiaries</th><th>Package</th></tr>
<tr><td>Gidan</td><td>belg 2009/10</td><td>11</td><td>11</td><td>(1 cook + 5 hens)/66 birds</td><td>implemented in 2010 meher season because of difficulty in procurement of chicks</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kobo</td><td>belg 2009/10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>(1 cook + 9 hens)/100 birds</td><td>survival rate of chicks after provision was very low due to chilly rainy weather; poultry farming youth association formed & group poultry shed constructed, but ended in vain because of poor survival rate</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mekedela</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>30</td><td>30</td><td>(1 cook + 5 hens)/180 birds</td><td>birds started to lay eggs from Oct., 2009; however, 12 birds died because of no adequate poultry shed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aregoba</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>30</td><td>30</td><td>(1 cook + 5 hens)/180 birds</td><td>implemented in 2010 meher season (1 year behind schedule) because primarily difficulty in procurement of chicks</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>81</td><td>81</td><td>526 birds</td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Activity Level *</td><td>A</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. Period</td><td>2009 meher season & 2009/10 belg season</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. Evaluation of the Study</td><td>The activity was planned as an income generation activity only in the meher season 2009 and belg season 2009/10. In total of 81 packages and some 530 chicks are</td></tr>
</table>

Team	provided under the activity. Basically, WAO and DAs have sufficient experiences for implementing the subject activity as planned. However, difficulties in procurement of chicks were reported by two woredas. Availability of chicks should be confirmed at the time of planning of the activity as is the case for colonies of bee hive package. Efforts to monitor survival rate, egg production, gross income from the activity, holding sizes and problems/findings should be made to identify impacts as an income generation activity and to extract lessons learned for future similar activities.
10. Remarks	In Aregoba, activity implemented in 2010, about 1 year behind the original schedule. In Kobo, a farmer association of beneficiaries group was formed and poultry farming is carried out by the association. Details are reported in the section 5.2 of the Main Report & Appendix F.

Beneficiaries: Mekedela

Beneficiaries: Mekedela

Group poultry shed: Kobo

Note: *: All activities are classified into three levels, namely Trial (T), Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Agricultural Promotion Component 10:

1. Activity Name	Small-scale Fish Farming (only 1 activity)
2. Site	Mekedela, Tebi reservoir
3. Objectives	Introduction of trial base small-scale fish farming aiming at income generation & improving nutritional status in the target woreda.
4. Implementer	Water Users Association of Tebi Irrigation Scheme under the guidance & supervision of Fishery Research Center (BAFOALRC) and DAs & WAO
5. Beneficiaries	Water Users Association of Tebi Irrigation Scheme
6. Activity Description	Establishment of a small-scale fish pond & introduction of fish farming as trial. - Size of pond: 10 x 10 x 1.25 m - Fish species: Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) -No. of fishes released ± 200 fingerings -Size of fingering: ± 10cm - Date of stocking: October 20, 2010 - Field guidance provided by Fishery Research Center - Date of stocking: October 20, 2010 Stocking of tilapia fingerings (about 200 fishes) were carried out by the Fishery Research Center on October 20. The sizes of the fingerings were about 10cm.
7. Activity Level *	T
8. Period	2010 meher season
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	No sufficient field guidance was provided to WAO/DAs and the beneficiaries because of the miss communication between the Center and WAO. Further field guidance to the stakeholders is considered essential. Reportedly, several fished died after stocking and birds habited in the Tebi reservoir come to catch fishes. The pond surface was covered with branches and grasses to prevent the bird attack under the guidance of the Center.
10. Remarks	Details are reported in the section 5.2 of the Main Report & Appendix F.

		
Fish pond after stocking	Release of fingerings	Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus)*

Note: *: All activities are classified into three levels, namely Trial (T), Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Agricultural Promotion Component 11:

1. Activity Name	Inset Processing Training (only 1 activity)
2. Site	Ebinate
3. Objectives	Inset processing training targeted to inset growers & DAs/experts in woreda
4. Implementer	WAO & BoARD expert
5. Beneficiaries	Participants:27 participants; 20 inset growers, 5 DAs, 2 WAO crop experts, 1 zonal crop expert
6. Activity Description	Training of farmers, DAs & experts on inset planting & processing - Training: 5 days (Feb. 18 -22, 2010); 2 days in class & 3 days practices - Trainer: BoARD horticulture expert - Place: ORDA meeting room & woreda fruit nursery - Subjects in class: inset cultivation & processing, evaluation - Subjects in practices: multiplication & planting, harvesting & processing, food preparation
7. Activity Level *	E
8. Period	2009/10 belg season
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	 The training curriculum was 2 days training in class and 3 days field practical training. The training subjects cover seedling production, cultivation, harvesting, fermentation & food preparation. The training was well arranged and successfully carried out by WAO and a trainer of BoARD. Participants showed their keen interests on enset cultivation & processing.
10. Remarks	Details are reported in the section 5.2 of the Main Report & Appendix F.



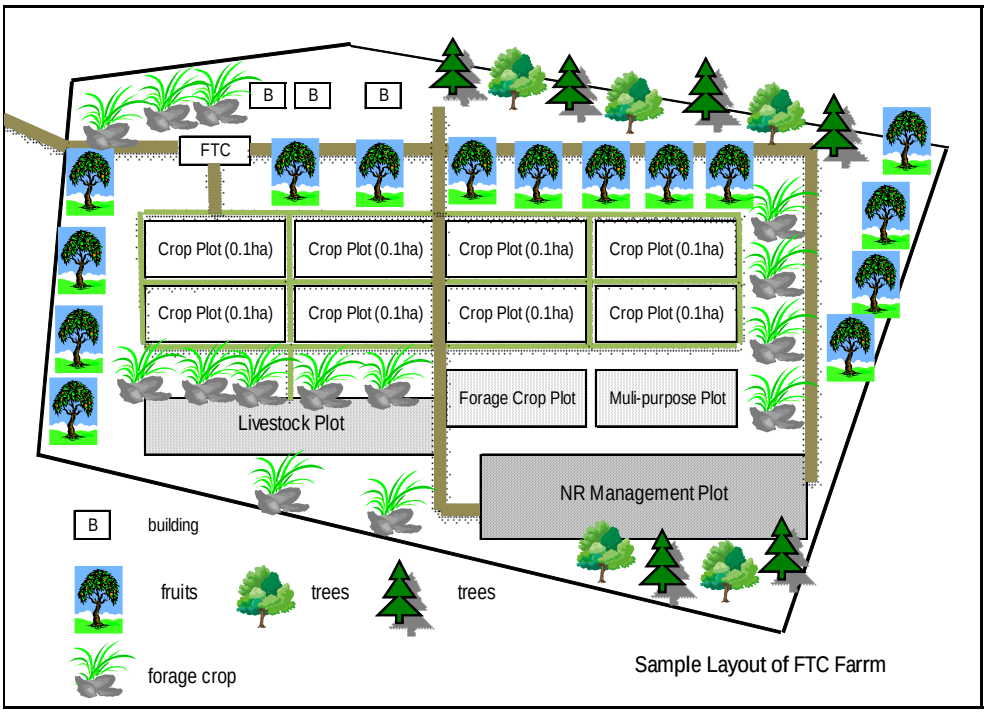



Note: *: All activities are classified into three levels, namely Trial (T), Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Agricultural Promotion Component 12:

<table>
<tr><td>1. Activity Name</td><td>FTC Farm Improvement (14 activities in total)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Site</td><td>Ebinate, Simada, Bugena, Gidan, Kobo, Mekedela, Legambo, Aregoba
- 2009 meher season: all 8 target woredas
- 2009/10 belg season: Ebinate, Bugena, Legambo
- 2010 meher season: Gidan, Mekedela, Aregoba</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Objectives</td><td>Strengthening of FTC functions as the central place of extension activities in the target watershed and establishment of the FTC farm as a site for demonstration & trial activities of DAs.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Implementer</td><td>WAO</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Beneficiaries</td><td>DAs/WAO</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Activity Description</td><td>Depending on woredas
- Provision of farm tools, equipment & others necessary for extension activities of FTC/DAs (all woredas).
- Establishment of demonstration and/or trial plots (if located within the target watershed) (5 woredas)
- FTC farm improvement for demonstration & trial activities (5 woredas)
Implementation arrangement:
- Responsible institutions: WAO
- Collaborating institution: DAs/WAO/JALIMPS
- Monitoring: WAO/JALIMPS
- Personnel in charge: focal person for JALIMPS
<table><tr><th>Woreda</th><th>Season</th><th>Major Components of Activity</th></tr><tr><td>Ebinate</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>provision of farm tools & implements, measuring tools, farm inputs, etc.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>belg 2009/10</td><td>supporting establishment of FTC farm</td></tr><tr><td>Simada</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>provision of farm tools & implements, measuring tools, farm inputs, etc.</td></tr><tr><td>Bugena</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>provision of farm tools & implements, measuring tools, farm inputs, etc.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>belg 2009/10</td><td>supporting establishment of FTC farm</td></tr><tr><td>Gidan</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>provision of farm tools & implements, measuring tools, farm inputs, etc.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>meher 2010</td><td>installation of solar panel</td></tr><tr><td>Kobo</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>provision of farm tools & implements, measuring tools, farm inputs, etc.</td></tr><tr><td>Mekedela</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>provision of farm tools & implements, measuring tools, farm inputs, etc.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>meher 2010</td><td>renovation of water harvesting pond</td></tr><tr><td>Legambo</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>provision of farm tools & implements, measuring tools, farm inputs, etc.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>belg 2009/10</td><td>installation of drip irrigation system</td></tr><tr><td>Aregoba</td><td>meher 2009</td><td>provision of farm tools & implements, measuring tools, farm inputs, etc.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>meher 2010</td><td>provision of bicycle</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Activity Level *</td><td>E</td></tr>
</table>

8. Period	2009 meher season, 2009/10 belg season & 2010 meher season
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	It is envisioned in the Ethiopian extension strategies that FTC Farm is to be established as a central place for agricultural extension activities. In addition, DAs are key players of the activities at kebele level. However, the establishment of FTCs in the target watersheds appears to be rather poor compared with the envisioned role. Although, some measuring devices, farm tools & implement, office equipment and etc. were provided and the installation of facilities required for extension activities were supported under the FTC Farm improvement activities of JALIMPS, further improvement of the Farms is considered essential for the strengthening of extension activities and to improve working places of DAs. The alignments of crop fields, demonstration structures and other buildings/structures in most FTCs in the target watersheds appear to be rather arbitrary. Re-designing of FTC Farms should better be carried out, at least to plot crop fields with known sizes as shown in figure below. 
10. Remarks	Details are reported in the section 5.2 of the Main Report & Appendix F.

Note: *: All activities are classified into three levels, namely Trial (T), Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Natural Resource Management Component 1:

1. Activity Name	Production of Tree Seedling
2. Site	Ebinate, Simada, Bugena, Gidan, Kobo, Mekedela, Legambo and Aregoba
3. Objectives	The activity aims to increase the seedling supply for afforestation in the watersheds and to identify the suitable species in each watershed.
4. Implementer	People living in the watersheds, DAs and Woreda experts
5. Beneficiaries	People living in the watersheds
6. Activity Description	In the target Woredas tree seedlings have been mostly produced in centers of the Woredas. Therefore, afforestation in remote areas has been hard because of transport difficulty to the planting sites. To solve this problem, in the project, tree seedlings are produced near the planting sites to promote afforestation in the target remote watersheds. These seedlings are produced at newly established and/or existing tree nurseries in the watersheds or FTCs. These nurseries are operated by villagers with technical assistance provided by FTCs and Woreda Offices. In addition, tools and materials are also provided by FTCs, Woreda Offices and JICA study team. The main tree species produced are the followings. - Bazra girar (*Acacia abyssinica*) - Grar (*Acacia albida*) - Akacha mimosa (*Acacia decurrens*) - Akacha saligna (*Acacia saligna*) - Deweni grar (*Acacia tortilis*) - Shewshewe (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) - Tree lucern (*Chamaecytisus proliferus*) - Wanza (*Cordia Africana*) - Key bahir zaf (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) - Shito bahir zaf (*Eucalyptus citriodora*) - Nech bahir zaf (*Eucalyptus globules*) - Key bahir zaf (*Eucalyptus grandis*) - Key bahir zaf (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) - Grevila (*Grevillea robsta*) - Tid (*Juniperus procera*) - Lukina (*Leucaena leucocephala*) - Birbira (*Millettia ferruginea*) - Shiferaw (*Moringa oleifera*) - Weira (*Olea Africana*) - Zigba (*Podocarpus falcatus*) - Girangire (*Sesbania sesban*) The number and type of tree nurseries in each Woreda are as follows. - One newly established community tree nursery: Simada, Bugena - One newly established FTC tree nursery: Legambo - One existing community tree nursery: Kobo - One newly established and one existing community tree nursery (In total two nurseries in each Woreda): Ebinate, Mekedela, Aregoba

	Photo 1: Soil preparation at the newly established tree nursery (Silasiemesk watershed, Ebinate Woreda)  Photo 2: The newly established tree nursery producing seedlings (Senbo watershed, Aregoba Woreda) 
7. Activity Level *	Application
8. Period	February 2010 - December 2010
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	In general the activities are carried out very well. Tree seedlings have been produced as scheduled by villagers at tree nurseries in all target watersheds and/or FTCs. It seems that all implementers, i.e., villagers, DAs and Woreda experts, have been involved very well. However, there are a few examples that some seeds did not germinate well for unknown reasons.
10. Remarks	In Gidan Woreda, originally it was planned to produce tree seedlings in the target watershed, however, in reality it was not carried out because of seed distribution problem from Woreda Office to FTC.

Note: *: All activities are classified into three levels, namely Trial (T), Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Natural Resource Management Component 2:

1. Activity Name	Afforestation
2. Site	Ebinate, Simada, Bugena, Gidan, Kobo, Mekedela, Legambo, Aregoba
3. Objectives	The activity aims to prevent soil erosion and improve water retention capacity in the watershed through vegetation recovery. Other objectives include production of forage, firewood and timber, biodiversity conservation, etc.
4. Implementer	People living in the watersheds, DAs and Woreda experts
5. Beneficiaries	People living in the watersheds
6. Activity Description	Tree seedlings are transplanted in the target watersheds. After the transplantation, the plantation sites are managed to prevent soil erosion and improve water retention capacity. These seedlings are produced at the community and FTC tree nurseries of the project and other community and government tree nurseries near the watersheds. The plantation site locations include hillside, riverside, farm boundaries, gully erosion and others. The transplantation is carried out by villagers with technical assistance provided by the FTCs and Woreda Offices. In addition, tools and materials are also provided by FTCs, Woreda Offices and JICA study team. The major tree species planted includes the followings: - Bazra girar (*Acacia abyssinica*) - Grar (*Acacia albida*) - Akacha mimosa (*Acacia decurrens*) - Akacha saligna (*Acacia saligna*) - Deweni grar (*Acacia tortilis*) - Shewshewe (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) - Tree lucern (*Chamaecytisus proliferus*) - Wanza (*Cordia Africana*) - Key bahir zaf (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) - Shito bahir zaf (*Eucalyptus citriodora*) - Nech bahir zaf (*Eucalyptus globules*) - Key bahir zaf (*Eucalyptus grandis*) - Key bahir zaf (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) - Grevila (*Grevillea robsta*) - Tid (*Juniperus procera*) - Lukina (*Leucaena leucocephala*) - Birbira (*Millettia ferruginea*) - Shiferaw (*Moringa oleifera*) - Weira (*Olea Africana*) - Zigba (*Podocarpus falcatus*) - Girangire (*Sesbania sesban*) In addition, in total 11 seedlings of mountain bamboo (Kerkha or *Arundinaria alpina*) are planted on a trial basis near the FTC in Ebinate Woreda (5 seedlings) and near the Woreda Office in Simada Woreda (6 seedlings).

	Photo 1: Plantation pits for transportation of tree seedlings (Silasiemesk watershed, Ebinate Woreda)  Photo 2: Plantation site in 2009 (Tejno watershed, Gidan Woreda) 
7. Activity Level *	Application
8. Period	June 2010 - September 2010
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	Plantation pits were arranged in each watershed before starting Mehar rainy season between July and September 2010, and then, afforestation activities followed it at the beginning of rainy season. Total 459,543 seedlings were transplanted in 2010, which the transplanted seedling number was about twice as many as it was done in 2009. During evaluation workshops, it was observed that people in watershed seemed to understand an importance of afforestation but they did not have so much opportunity to do this activity because of limited budget allocation. More opportunity will train people to increase survival rate of transplanted seedlings.
10. Remarks	

Note: *: All activities are classified into three levels, namely Trial (T), Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Natural Resource Management Component 3:

1. Activity Name	Soil and Water Conservation Structure
2. Site	Ebinate, Simada, Gidan, Kobo, Mekedela, Legambo, Aregoba
3. Objectives	In the target watersheds, soil erosion and water scarcity have been serious problems due to hilly topography and vegetation cover degradation. To solve them, the activity aims to rehabilitate the watersheds through construction of physical structures, e.g. hillside terrace, micro basin, etc. After the construction, trees are to be planted to increase the effect of the conservation.
4. Implementer	People living in the watersheds, DAs and Woreda experts
5. Beneficiaries	People living in the watersheds
6. Activity Description	Soil and water conservation structures are newly constructed and existing structures are rehabilitated in the target watersheds. These activities are carried out by villagers with technical assistance provided by the FTCs and Woreda Offices. In addition, tools and materials are also provided by the FTCs, Woreda Offices and JICA study team. The types of structures include the followings. - Hillside Terrace - Soil Band - Trench - Micro Basin - Half Moon - Eyebrow Basin - Cut-off Drain Photo 1: Hillside terrace constructed (Woiraye watershed, Simada Woreda) 

	Photo 2: Micro basins constructed on hillside (Keyberet watershed, Bugena Woreda)  Photo 3: Trenches constructed on hillside (Tebi watershed, Mekedela Woreda) 
7. Activity Level *	Application
8. Period	January – December 2010
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	In general the activities have been carried out very well in all watersheds. However, quality of the structures varies from watershed to watershed. Therefore, it is recommended to improve the quality of both planning and construction of the structures, e.g., site selection, structure layout, etc., through capacity building of relevant people. In addition, motivation creation for people in watershed is issue to be materialized in future.
10. Remarks	In Mekedela Woreda, originally this activity was not planned. However, as a result of the change of plan, finally it has been carried out.

Note: *: All activities are classified into three levels, namely Trial (T), Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Natural Resource Management Component 4:

1. Activity Name	Gully rehabilitation
2. Site	Ebinate, Simada, Gidan, Kobo, Mekedela, Legambo, Aregoba
3. Objectives	The activity aims to rehabilitate gully erosions through construction of gabion and stone check dams.
4. Implementer	People living in the watersheds, DAs and Woreda experts
5. Beneficiaries	People living in the watersheds
6. Activity Description	Gabion and/or stone check dams are constructed in gully erosions expanding in the target watersheds. Villagers collect stones and construct check dams with the technical assistance provided by the FTCs and Woreda Offices. In addition, materials such as gabions and equipments are also provided by the FTCs, Woreda Offices and JICA study team. Photo 1: Large gully erosion in the middle of farmland (Amid watershed, Kobo Woreda)  Photo 2: Gabion check dam constructed in 2009 (Silasiemesk watershed, Ebinate Woreda) 

	Photo 3: Stone check dam constructed in 2009 (Assoye watershed, Legambo Woreda) 
7. Activity Level *	Application
8. Period	January – December 2010
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	In general the activities have been carried out very well in all watersheds. However, as well as the component 3 "Soil and Water Conservation Structure", quality of the check dams varies from watershed to watershed. Effectiveness of check dam varies with conditions such as location, shape, and size. Therefore, it is recommended to improve the quality of both planning and construction of the check dams, e.g., site selection, structure layout, etc., through capacity building of relevant people.
10. Remarks	

Note: *: All activities are classified into three levels, namely Trial (T), Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Livelihood Improvement Component: Vocational training/Business 1

1. Activity Name	Business skill training for PLWHA people
2. Site	Muja town, Gidan Woreda
3. Objectives	The activity aims to improve the livelihood of HIV/AIDS carriers through business skill training.
4. Implementer	HIV/AIDS Directorate
5. Beneficiaries	10 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA, 8 females and 2 males)
6. Activity Description	Even though Gidan Woreda is relatively remote, the HIV/AIDS issue is serious and PLWHA have to tackle various obstacles. To support the PLWHA people, business skill training was planned by the initiatives of Woreda HIV/AIDS Directorate. Major processes are shown below. 1. Planning meetings by HIV/AIDS Directorate 2. Selection of trainees and training for them 3. Provision of initial investment  SME staff worked as a trainer. <u>May 2010</u> Criteria for selection of beneficiaries were established. They should be PLWHA and incapable of running small businesses because of technical skill and financial deficiencies while they were able and willing to work in such a way that they will be independent economically. Based on the criteria, 10 PLWHA beneficiaries were selected. (4 from rural Kebele, 6 from Muja Town) On 31 May 2010, business skill training for PLWHA people was started with the beneficiaries at Muja Preparatory and Secondary School. This training was done for five consecutive days, until 4 June 2010. (8:30-17:30) The main topics of the training were: • The general concept of business, • Small scale and micro businesses, • Screening and selection of alternative Small scale and micro businesses, • The concept of customer and customer satisfaction, • Saving, and • Expansions of business venture. <u>June 2010</u> Seed money of Birr 1,517 was given to each trained PLWHA beneficiary to start his/her own business venture. The types of business ventures which have been selected by the trained beneficiaries were : • Buying and selling of cereals for profits, • Engaging in kiosks, and • Cafeteria and hotels. The seed money was allocated through credit which planned to serve as fund revolving cash for the next beneficiaries. Hence, the trained beneficiaries who received the seed money agreed to pay back within two years by paying Birr 63 every month. <u>July 2010</u> On 3 July 2010, the Woreda HIV/AIDS Directorate conducted its first monitoring activity whether the trained beneficiaries on business skill training

	began businesses with the seed money they received. The monitoring activity was undertaken by door to door assessment on each trained beneficiary and in the market. It was revealed that eight targeted beneficiaries commenced own businesses and all of them engaged in the buying and selling of cereals for profit margin. The remaining two beneficiaries still didn't start any businesses by using the seed money. They didn't still decide the type of the businesses they want to engage. <u>November 2010</u> On November 3, the JALIMPS team had a meeting with 6 beneficiaries out of 10 and had discussion on evaluation of the activities conducted so far. Since the implementing site is not the same as the model watershed Kebele, Mewat, it was separately done. Followings are evaluation results.  Six beneficiaries came for a meeting. Effectiveness: Very good We started business of selling tea, bread, liquor, edible oils, cereals, second-hand clothes, etc. We are earning income from the businesses we are engaged. We are leading our lives by not being dependent on others. Validity: Very good It changed our living conditions by which it enabled us to start business and earn income. Sustainability: Very high We need to strengthen our businesses since it improved our living conditions. <u>December 2010</u> Out of 10, nine trainees are running business. It was revealed that one of them used the money she received for construction of house out of the activity objective. Now seven of the targeted beneficiaries are engaged in cereal trading because they found the demand and profit in cereal trading better. One is engaged in cooking materials trading and the other is running both cereal and cloth trading.
7. Activity Level *	Demonstration/Application
8. Period	April 2010 – December 2010
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	Effectiveness: Good Selection of trainees and business skill training were done very smoothly. Most trainees started their own activities and got more incomes. One of them used the money for another purpose and repayment is not yet started. Validity: Very good PLWHA are considered to be the vulnerable in the society. Even in rural Woredas, there are some PLWHA so it is worthwhile to support them to be independent. Sustainability: High Initial project budget per beneficiary is rather low and can reproduce the similar activities if repayment is done on schedule.
10. Remarks	Woreda HIV/AIDS Directorate performance was good.

Note: *: Activity Level Classification: Trial (T), Demonstration/Application (D/A), Extension (E)

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Livelihood Improvement Component: Vocational training/Business 2

1. Activity Name	Vocational training (carpentry)
2. Site	Muja town, Gidan Woreda
3. Objectives	The activity aims to improve the jobless local people.
4. Implementer	Small and Micro Scale Enterprise Office
5. Beneficiaries	5 jobless people
6. Activity Description	Unemployment is one of the most important issues in Gidan Woreda. To support the jobless, vocational training (carpentry) was planned by the initiatives of Woreda SME Office. Major processes are shown below. 1. Planning meetings by SME Office 2. Selection of trainees and training for them 3. Provision of some materials <u>June 2010</u> Criteria for the selection of beneficiaries were established. These criteria were; • being grade 10 but still unemployed, • motivated to engage in proposed activity/carpentry, and • motivated to apply the training provided in the process of being self-reliant. Based on the criteria, 5 targeted beneficiaries were selected and all of them were from Muja Town. Also the bid process for the procurement of required material was finalized. Vocational training on carpentry was started on 20 June 2010. The training included both theoretical and practical trainings. Theoretical training was given for 10 consecutive days starting 20 June 2010 and the practical training was followed. The topics of the training in both theory and practice were; • Identification of the tools used for carpentry activities, • Identification of the functions of each tools used for carpentry activities, • How to use the carpentry tools, and • Management of iron sheet and nails during construction.  Practical training is ongoing. The training covered designs and sketch of houses commonly constructed in the region. <u>July 2010</u> Vocational training on carpentry was finalized on 14 July 2010. The materials which were procured and used for the training were ropes, nails (size 8 and 9), 32 gauge iron sheets and small size iron sheets. The materials which were distributed to trainees after the training comprised hammer, saw, leveling instrument, set square and rope. <u>November 2010</u> On November 3, the JALIMPS team had a meeting with 4 beneficiaries out of 5 and had discussion on evaluation of the activities conducted so far. Since the

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>implementing site is not the same as the model watershed Kebele, Mewat, it was separately done. Followings are evaluation results.
Effectiveness: Not so good
We are not earnings the income level we expected because we are not popular like the professionals in the town. Most of the clients need them, not us.

Validity: Good
We thought the activity was not satisfactory because we are earning some income but they were not as much as expected.

Sustainability: High
As we work more and get experiences on carpentry and by taking into account that we organize a carpenters association which increases our capacity and ability to borrow financial capital from the government, we will be able to sustain ourselves.

 
Materials for distribution

 
Meeting with 4 beneficiaries

<u>December 2010</u>
Four beneficiaries worked as carpenters while another started education and now he is not working as a carpenter. Four of the beneficiaries and the trainer plus other five unemployed youth formed an association on carpentry. The association didn’t start its business since there were other procedures they need to fulfill.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Activity Level *</td><td>Demonstration/Application</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. Period</td><td>April 2010 – December 2010</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. Evaluation of the Study Team</td><td>Effectiveness: Not so good
Training was done with a little delay. Even though 25-day training was provided to 5 trainees, it was difficult for them to compete with other existing skilled carpenters. It needs more support from Woreda SME office.

Validity: Not so good
If construction is booming, the demand for carpenters is high. But, at present, the market size in Muja was limited so newly trained carpenters had problems to operate business as they expected. Market/demand research is important prior to the implementation of the activity.

Sustainability: High
Once the trained carpenters get skilled, they can maintain their livelihoods by themselves, but it may take some time. In other big towns such as Weldia and Dessie, construction is booming. So if they can remove to these towns, better business operation can be possible.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10. Remarks</td><td>As for this carpentry training case, it was 25 days. However, the trainees have difficulties to find works because of they are beginners in the market. For the time being, they may need to work under the skilled carpenters until they get good reputation in the local market.</td></tr>
</table>

Note: *: Activity Level Classification: Trial (T), Demonstration/Application (D/A), Extension (E)

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Livelihood Improvement Component: Vocational Training/Business 3

1. Activity Name	Vocational training (sewing and brick production)
2. Site	Sewing: Robit and Gobiye Kebeles, Kobo Woreda Brick production: Afaf Kebele (Kebele No. 022), Kobo Woreda
3. Objectives	The activity aims to improve livelihoods of the jobless local people.
4. Implementer	Small and Micro Scale Enterprise Office
5. Beneficiaries	Sewing: 2 residents in Robit and Gobiye Kebeles Brick production: 29 residents in Afaf Kebele
6. Activity Description	Unemployment is one of the most important issues in Kobo Woreda. To support the jobless, vocational training (sewing and brick production) was planned by the initiatives of Woreda SME Office. Major processes were shown below. 1. Planning meetings by SME Office 2. Selection of trainees and training of them 3. Provision of some materials <u>May 2010</u> In the planning discussions, the number of trainees was decided. 29 targeted beneficiaries are selected on the basis of (1) being landless, (2) no means of income, and (3) the availability of large resources of sands, in the candidate Kebele (Buhoro).  Members are producing bricks at river bed. (June 15) <u>June 2010</u> The training on brick production was scheduled at Buhoro on 1 June 2010. On the day, the training didn't start even if the trainees were in the training areas and other preconditions were arranged by SME. It was revealed that the trainees requested allowances while the SME planned not to pay allowances instead providing the trainees required materials for brick production. The previous proposed beneficiaries of Bohoro Kebele were replaced by the new other beneficiaries of Afaf Kebele. This Kebele was selected because of the availability of enormous amounts of sands and a river which flows throughout the year along with the commitment of the new targeted beneficiaries to be engaged in brick production. The new other beneficiaries of Afaf Kebele were selected and trained since the SME found them committed to take the training without paying allowances. Training on brick production was started on 3 June and ended on 7 June 2010. The total participant beneficiary trainees were twenty nine who are from the same Kebele. 4 brick production molds of size 15 (small brick) and of size 20 (large) were purchased and distributed to the trained beneficiaries. 29 trained beneficiaries with other 13 people started production of bricks under the two associations called Addis Kegn and Wodey. The associations planned to sell bricks of size 15 (small) for Birr 9 per piece and of size 20 for Birr 12 per piece in Weldia. Criteria for selection of beneficiaries on sewing were established and they were: • Those who are grade 10 complete but still unemployed. • Those motivated to engage in tailoring. • Those that have technical skill and experience in tailoring. Two beneficiaries from two rural Kebeles of Gobiye and Robit were selected and trained by TVET school experts in Weldia during 4 - 7 June 2010. Two sewing machines were purchased (Birr 5,000) and were distributed to the trained beneficiaries on 22 June 2010. <u>July 2010</u> The two targeted beneficiaries received one sewing machine from the SME

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>through signed agreement on credit which planned to serve as revolving fund for next beneficiaries. Repayment period is three years.
One of female trainees for sewing in Robit used the new sewing machine for more production of clothes and thereby she was producing around 100 clothes by using two sewing machines as compared to the previous production of 60-70 clothes per week only by using the sewing machine she was renting (Birr 40/month) and she earned 5-7 Birr net benefit from each cloth sold where the selling price of clothes ranged Birr 30-35.
However, another male trainee didn't start any business by using the sewing machine. Later it was revealed that he was not trained in Weldia. Because the person who was trained in Weldia refused to receive the manual sewing machine procured by the SME, he was selected as a substitute sewing machine receiver. Therefore SME considered providing him sewing training, or to take the sewing machine from him and give it to another beneficiary if he doesn't show commitment to improve his business.
Brick production was suspended since the sale of bricks was a problem. The presence of gravel in the produced bricks created less demands in Weldia. For this identified problem, the SME tried to find a solution to provide the association with separation materials. So far, 311 bricks were sold.

<u>November 2010</u>
On November 9, the JALIMPS team had a meeting with a female beneficiary for sewing and had discussion on evaluation of the activities conducted so far. Followings are evaluation results.
Effectiveness: Very good
My income has increased. I become self-reliant more.

Validity: Very good
It supports my family life.

Sustainability: Very high
I even plan to procure another tailoring machine since I am saving some amount of money regularly.
 
Active lady for tailoring
Because the beneficiaries of brick production were busy for harvesting crops, it was impossible to have a meeting with them for evaluation of the activities.

<u>December 2010</u>
SME decided to take a sewing machine from the beneficiary in Gobiye after maintenance of the machine is done and to provide it to another person. The members of the brick production association were producing bricks in line with their harvesting activities. SME discussed with the Mining Office to give the associations a new production site near to the main road to Woldiya.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Activity Level *</td><td>Demonstration/Application</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. Period</td><td>April 2010 – December 2010</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. Evaluation of the Study Team</td><td>Effectiveness: Not so good
For both brick production and sewing activities, there were problems on beneficiary selection although a female sewing beneficiary is very successful.

Validity: Good
There are big demands for bricks in Weldia and Kobo. If there are abundant local resources, brick production has good validity. Tailoring is profitable as the female case indicates but it needs expensive sewing machines to start.

Sustainability: High
As for the brick production, materials are unlimited on the river bank, but quality control is necessary to select unified gravel/sand size. Tailoring needs some skills to be successful in addition to the sewing machines.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10. Remarks</td><td>If local resources can be utilized like brick production, it can reduce cost.</td></tr>
</table>

Note: *: Activity Level Classification: Trial (T), Demonstration/Application (D/A), Extension (E)

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Livelihood Improvement Component: Vocational training/Business 4

1. Activity Name	Business shed construction for youths
2. Site	Akesta town, Legambo Woreda
3. Objectives	The activity aims to support jobless youths who have finished training for income generation activities through provision of shed for business.
4. Implementer	Small and Micro Scale Enterprise Office (SME)
5. Beneficiaries	4 jobless youths and 2 associations
6. Activity Description	In Akesta town, there are jobless youth who had already finished training for income generation activities. To support those jobless, business shed construction was planned by the initiatives of Woreda SME. Major processes are shown below. 1. Planning meetings by SME 2. Selection of beneficiaries and construction of business shed 3. Support of business activities <u>June 2010</u> The site for the shed was selected and the bid process for construction of sheds was planned to be started around 10 June 2010. The fact that municipality of Akesta town prohibited new constructions because the master plan of the town was under revision contributed to the delayed implementation of the proposed activities. The proposed business sheds were planned to have eight partitions with six small for private beneficiaries and the remaining big two for associations. The establishment of selection criteria and selection of targeted beneficiaries would be planned to be undertaken along with the relevant stakeholders; Women Affairs Office, youth associations and Kebele administration immediately after the construction of the proposed business shed. <u>July 2010</u> The local contractor was identified and it made construction materials of sands and stones available at the selected site. The construction of the shed started on 18 July 2010. Assigned expert from municipality of Akesta followed up the construction process and provided required technical support. Shed under construction  The numbers of shed partitions for individual youth beneficiaries was reduced to four from six since the SME found the total cost of construction were above the allocated budget. With the budget of SME, the office prepared a signboard on which mentions, “This shed is for selling and/or producing products where it has been constructed by the financial contribution of the Japanese Government”. <u>September 2010</u> The selection criteria for targeted beneficiaries were made as indicated below. - Those who are motivated to engage in the proposed activities. - Those registered as unemployed in 2010 by the Kebele Administration. - Those who are willing to manage the sheds in accordance with SME contract regulation. - As for maintenance of business sheds, those who are willing and able to pay Birr 30 per month for the sheds with an area of 3 x 3 meters. - As for maintenance of business sheds, those who are willing and able to pay Birr 40 per month for the sheds with an area of 6 x 3 meters. - Those who can organize in association or those who can organize in groups of 3-4 individual are advantageous to be selected.

	All the necessary bylaws were made as shown below. - Handling the sheds in accordance with the required and possible safety and handling them in conditions which do not damage them. - Hand over the sheds to the office of SME if the contract is terminated on the side of one of the two or both. - As for the purpose of maintenance cost coverage, paying Birr 30 monthly for the office of SME for the sheds with an area of 3 x 3 meters. - As for the purpose of maintenance cost coverage, paying Birr 40 monthly for the office of SME for the sheds with an area of 3 x 6 meters. - Handover the sheds to the office of SME if it is required for some other purpose. Shed was constructed and transferring the rooms to beneficiaries started.  Café and tailoring shop  <u>November 2010</u> On November 20 and 21, the JALIMPS team had a meeting with four individual beneficiaries (barber, tailoring, café and food shop) and had discussion on evaluation of the activities conducted so far. Followings are evaluation results. Effectiveness: Very good Earning good income and the demand here is relatively better than other areas in the town. The rent we pay is very fair (30 Birr) while we paid 150 Birr in the previous place individually. We become independent economically. Validity: Very good It is worthwhile because we earn better income than the previous time. My interest to work enhanced more now. Sustainability: Very high We can to sustain the business. <u>December 2010</u> The two big partitions were not yet distributed to tenants. SME planned to distribute at the end of December 2010.
7. Activity Level *	Demonstration/Application
8. Period	April 2010 – September 2010
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	Effectiveness: Good For the jobless youths who live in town areas, this activity was effective. One of the reasons for success seemed to result from its good location; it is located on a busy street. But the two partitions for associations were still vacant. Validity: Very good For private shop operation, it is normally started by a shop owner after he/she gets a loan through his/her own efforts. In rural towns, such financial services are not readily available and it is inevitable for jobless youth to rely on their family. From these points of view, the activity has very high validity. Sustainability: High The operation of individual shops was quite well but two large compartments weren't utilized by any associations. Since the total income from the rent is very important for SME to reproduce the similar activities, it is urgently necessary to find tenants for the vacant partitions.
10. Remarks	The performance of Woreda SME Office was good. However, for those who live in rural communities, other income generation activities seem to be suitable.

Note: *: Activity Level Classification: Trial (T), Demonstration/Application (D/A), Extension (E)

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Livelihood Improvement Component: Livestock 1

1. Activity Name	Aquaculture for youth association support
2. Site	Zeha Kebele, Ebinate
3. Objectives	Aims (1) to improve the livelihood development of youth association, (2) to increase their income, and (3) to provide fish meat to the local people.
4. Implementer	WAO
5. Beneficiaries	Youth Association in Zeha Kebele
6. Activity Description	In Ebinate, perennial streams are not so many found and freshwater fish is not popularly available since the area is far from Tana Lake. In Zeha Kebele, there is a perennial stream so aquaculture seemed to be possible to introduce. Major processes were shown below. 1. Planning meetings with Kebele staff and local people 2. Site selection 3. Construction of two fishponds and provision of inputs 4. Training of youth group members  Pond construction site <u>June 2010</u> Criteria for selection of targeted youth beneficiaries were established by the WAO and distributed to the concerned Kebele. The criteria include; (1) To be resident in that Kebele, (2) To be motivated to work in the proposed activity, and (3) To be grade 10 complete but still unemployed. Site selection and technical assessment for construction of the proposed fish ponds were undertaken by the assigned team from BoARD, ARARI and ORDA along with the WAO representatives. Bariya Wonze nursery in Zeha Kebele was selected as the site for the proposed fishing ponds on the basis of potentiality and feasibility in terms of water supply required for fishing ponds. Excavation of the land for the two fishing ponds started and reached to 50 cm depth. <u>July 2010</u> Selection of 30 targeted youth beneficiaries (21 males and 9 females) was undertaken on the basis of the above criteria. The excavation of the land for one of fishing ponds was finalized except a few remaining works and reached to 1.2 meter depth. After the commencement of fishing pond excavation, the ownership claim of WFP for the areas of fishing pond arose but FSCDPO settled the issue in October. There was a problem of acquiring the casual laborers for excavation of the fishing ponds as per the daily payment of safety net programs. Also there was a lack of communication and the absence of required technical support both during excavation and after excavation from ORDA to implement further activities.

	<u>September 2010</u> Additional equipments were purchased for the pond construction and excavation of two fish ponds was completed. The excavated ponds had rain water inside and it was necessary to be pumped out by generator in two weeks for the final works of fish ponds. Since trainees were already recruited, training would be given soon after the completion of the pond construction. 'Nora' (to develop algae) was also purchased. <u>October 2010</u> Once the aquaculture training schedule was made in the end of October, it was cancelled because the ARARI fishery officer suddenly got an urgent work in Addis Ababa.  Ponds are nearly constructed. Training would be rescheduled with the WAO representatives through ORDA focal person. <u>December 2010</u> The training was planned to be conducted in late December 2010. For the training, 35 targeted youth beneficiaries, 2 Zeha Kebele DAs, 1 Supervisor, 1 Woreda livestock expert and 2 other experts were going to participate.
7. Activity Level *	Demonstration/Application
8. Period	April 2010 – December 2010
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	Effectiveness: Not good Selection of site and beneficiaries were smoothly conducted. In addition, the pond excavation was almost completed before the rainy season started. However aquaculture training implementation was delayed very much and aquaculture was not yet started by trained beneficiaries. Validity: Very good Ebinate Woreda is in shortage of fish due to its geographical and river conditions, but the selected site has a perennial stream. Therefore it is assumed that the fish production through aquaculture, that has following dual purposes; to supply fish meat to local people and to provide employment opportunities for unemployed youths, has very good validity. Sustainability: Medium Since the aquaculture was a new activity for WAO, continuous technical support was necessary. But now technical support providers are available only in Bahir Dar, the fishery experts of BoARD. Even if Ebinate Woreda is relatively near to Bahir Dar as compared to other 7 target Woredas, it takes 2 hours by car. Close technical assistance could be an obstacle for its sustainability.
10. Remarks	According to the plan, WAO was supposed to contribute Birr 50,550 for the implementation of this activity, but no budget support was actually conducted.

Note: *: Activity Level Classification: Trial (T), Demonstration/Application (D/A), Extension (E)

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Livelihood Improvement Component: Livestock 2

1. Activity Name	Improved heifer introduction for HIV/AIDS association
2. Site	02 Kebele, Ebinate Woreda
3. Objectives	Aims (1) to improve the livelihoods of HIV/AIDS carrier association (200 members), (2) to care & support vulnerable group, (3) to increase their income, and (4) to provide milk to local people.
4. Implementer	WAO
5. Beneficiaries	HIV/AIDS carrier association (TSINAT MAHIBER)
6. Activity Description	TSINAT MAHIBER, a HIV/AIDS carrier association with around 200 members, is doing dairy farming to support its members' livelihoods. To support and strengthen their dairy farming, a new cowshed was constructed and heifers were provided. Major processes were shown below. 1. Planning meetings with Kebele staff and local people 2. Construction of a new cowshed 3. Preparation of fodder crops 4. Provision of heifers <u>June 2010</u> Discussion was made among the stakeholders. The WAO decided to distribute the heifers to the TSINAT HIV/AIDS association through fund revolving system and the association agreed to payback with in three years after commencement of operation. WAO communicated with the Zone and Regional Agricultural Bureaus on selection of the improved heifer and it was revealed that better improved heifers could be purchased from Farta Woreda around Debre Tabor town. WAO held discussions with the concerned HIV/AIDS Association about the contribution of the association. The association agreed to provide woods, iron sheet and nails for the construction of a new cowshed. The main works of the cowshed construction were almost completed by the end of June 2010.  New cowshed The fact that the WAO faced long bureaucratic procedures of the Woreda Finance Office for the procurement of required materials caused the delayed implementation of proposed activities.  Preparation for wall plastering <u>July 2010</u> Because the association members were busy in farming activities, the construction of cowshed was not yet finalized in the end of July. Wall plastering started and association members planted fodder crops around the shelter in the end of July.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>The WAO didn't still procure heifers since their prevailing market price was found to be around Birr 8,000-9,000 per heifer which was above the expected and planned unit price of Birr 6,000 per heifer.

<u>September 2010</u>
Shed construction was completed but its plastering was still ongoing and feeding bowl would be constructed soon. (16 quintal cement purchased for the construction of feeding bowl but sand was not yet delivered.)
Five heifers were procured by WAO with a total amount of 24,000 Birr but dairy farming could not yet start because the purchased heifers were not matured enough for milking. Medicines for the cows would be purchased.
Fodder crops are planted.
 

<u>October 2010</u>
On October 20, 55 association members (11 males and 44 females) gathered to evaluate the activities implemented so far. Since the association is not in the model watershed, separate meeting was held. Followings are evaluation results.
Effectiveness: Not so good
Still neither income generated nor supply of milk produced because the heifers procured were not matured enough to produce milk. They were procured by the WAO alone in which it didn't account the interest of association on the type of heifers to be procured.

Validity: Very good
It increased overall wealth of the association.

Sustainability: Very high
The introduced improved heifers are expected important sources of income for the association in the near future.

<u>December 2010</u>
All of the heifers procured were healthy. They didn't face any health problems but none of them still started milk production.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Activity Level *</td><td>Demonstration/Application</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. Period</td><td>April 2010 – December 2010</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. Evaluation of the Study Team</td><td>Effectiveness: Good
As the association evaluated, the introduced heifers have not yet produced milk or income, but association members worked hard for shed construction and fodder crop cultivation. They will soon get benefits of milk and income..

Validity: Very good
Many people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) are considered as the needy vulnerable in the society, so it has very good validity.

Sustainability: High
After the heifers get matured and start producing milk, certain amount of income is envisaged to be generated. But initial input cost was rather high.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10. Remarks</td><td>WAO contributed 16 quintals of cement (A unit price was Birr 350, in total, Birr 5,600) for the construction of cowshed basement and water and feeding trap.</td></tr>
</table>

Note: *: Activity Level Classification: Trial (T), Demonstration/Application (D/A), Extension (E)

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Livelihood Improvement Component: Livestock 3

1. Activity Name	Ewe keeping training for women
2. Site	Bekelo Manekiya Kebele, Gidan Woreda
3. Objectives	The activity aims to increase the income of women.
4. Implementer	Women Affairs Office with WARDO
5. Beneficiaries	10 female trainees
6. Activity Description	In Gidan Woreda, there are many women without job opportunities or cash incomes. To support these women, ewe keeping training was planned by the initiatives of Woreda Women Affairs Office. 1. Planning meetings by Women Affairs Office 2. Selection of trainees and training for them 3. Provision of ewe to trainees <u>May 2010</u> Criteria for the selection of targeted women beneficiaries were established and distributed to the targeted Bekelo Manekiya Kebele. These criteria were; • Being resident in the Bekelo Manekiya Kebele, • Being able and willing to work in ewe keeping, • Unable to run the proposed activity because of both financial shortage and skill deficiency, and • Having enough land area for ewe keeping. The Bekelo Manekiya Kebele Administration made its own comments regarding the targeted beneficiaries to be selected on the basis of established criteria. Based on the criteria established for the selection of targeted women beneficiaries and comments from the Bekelo Manekiya Kebele Administration, 10 rural women beneficiaries were selected. <u>June 2010</u> The 10 rural women beneficiaries were trained in ewe keeping on 10 June 2010 for one day. The training was facilitated by two trainers from Gidan WARDO, animal production and animal health experts. The topics of training for ewe keeping included; • The general concept of ewe keeping, • Concept of ewe feeding, • Shelter construction for ewes, • Kinds of feeds for ewe, and • The general concept of keeping ewes' health condition.  Signed contract document After training, 3 ewes and 1 ram were distributed to 8 beneficiaries on 11 June 2010. (Two beneficiaries received 5 sheep.) The beneficiaries agreed to payback within 2 years, by June 2013, in accordance with the written signed contract. The total cost of 3 ewes and 1 ram with some important feeds incurred for each beneficiary was Birr 1080 (1,000: 250 x 4 sheep + 80: feed). <u>July 2010</u> Separate monitoring checklist for the activity of ewe keeping training for women was prepared by Woreda Women Affairs Office.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>
<u>August 2010</u>
According to the monitoring result done by Woreda Women Affairs Office during 3-5 August, 3 sheep were sick and 1 sheep was dead but 4 baby sheep were born.

<u>September 2010</u>
According to the monitoring result done by Woreda Women Affairs Office during 13-15 September, all the 3 sheep found to be sick

recovered and 8 baby sheep were born. But unfortunately 1 sheep was dead.

<u>October 2010</u>
On October 29, the JALIMPS team with the regional focal person visited three beneficiaries out of 10 and collected the data on evaluation of the activities conducted so far. Since the implementing Kebele is not the same as the model watershed Kebele, Mewat, visit was separately done. Followings are evaluation results.
Effectiveness: 2 Good, 1 Very good
Within 4-month period, they got 4, 3 and 2 births of sheep, respectively. They think that they will sell offsprings after June 2011, after they are grown-up.

Validity: 3 Very good
They think the area has good environment for sheep with many grasses.

Sustainability: 3 Very high
The introduced improved heifers are expected important sources of income for the association in the near future.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Activity Level *</td><td>Demonstration/Application</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. Period</td><td>April 2010 – June 2010</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. Evaluation of the Study Team</td><td>
Effectiveness: Very good
Planned activities were smoothly implemented and sheep was procured and distributed on time by the initiatives of Woreda Women Affairs Office.

Validity: Good
Most rural women are still at a lower financial condition as compared to men. If fodder crops are available without degrading watershed environment, validity is considered to be very high.

Sustainability: Very high
Initial project budget per beneficiary was relatively low and it was within the repayment ability. Hence it is easy to reproduce the similar activities.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>10. Remarks</td><td>Woreda Women Affairs Office’s performance was very good. Beneficiaries are now organized in an association for the purpose of sharing best experiences and making discussions on ewe keeping improvements. The name of the association is “Beklo Manekia Sheep Rearing Association of Women”.</td></tr>
</table>

Note: *: Activity Level Classification: Trial (T), Demonstration/Application (D/A), Extension (E)

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Livelihood Improvement Component: Livestock 4

1. Activity Name	Goat fattening training for jobless people
2. Site	Medina town, Aregoba Woreda
3. Objectives	The activity aims (1) to create income generation activities and (2) to improve living standards of local people.
4. Implementer	Small and Micro Enterprise Office with WARDO
5. Beneficiaries	30 jobless people (16 females and 14 males)
6. Activity Description	Aregoba is a newly established Woreda and there are no urban areas in the Woreda. Therefore non-agricultural income generation activities are rather difficult and there are no facilities for vocational training. To support the jobless, goat fattening was planned by the initiatives of Woreda SME. 1. Planning meetings by SME 2. Selection of beneficiaries and provision of training 3. Provision of some materials <u>June 2010</u> Criteria for selection of beneficiaries of goat fattening training for jobless people were established. These criteria were; • Being jobless but able and willing to work, • Being dependent on family for survival, and • Motivated to engage in the proposed activities. Based on the criteria, 30 jobless people (16 female and 14 male) were selected. 3-day training on business skill for the selected beneficiaries started from 24 June 2010. The training was done by two experts from SME and included following items. • Basic business skills • General concept of income generation activities • Identification and screening of different types of income generation activities • Saving, Business planning concepts • Basic book keeping and recording system 29 targeted beneficiaries were trained in which fifteen were male and fourteen were female. Including the person who didn't participate in the training on business skill, all 30 targeted beneficiaries planned to be organized in association. <u>July 2010</u> SME decided to procure a water tank of 2,500 liters since the office faced some budget gap to procure the planned water tank of 5,000 liters. The procurement of the water tank was decided to be undertaken directly by SME without the involvement of the Finance Office since the SME faced long procurement procedures on side of the Finance Office. The bidding process of Roto tank procurement was finalized and the bidding process of construction of shelters for goats was also finalized and the contractor was identified. For the construction of shelter for goats, 60 iron sheets and 6 quintals of cement were purchased. Woods for the shelter construction of goats were procured and the trained beneficiaries agreed to contribute some woods. The trained beneficiaries were organized in two associations. One of the associations consists of 15 beneficiaries and the other association consists of 14 beneficiaries <u>October 2010</u> The construction of shelter for goats was not yet finalized where only excavation of the basement and other land preparations was done. Water tank was not yet procured because SME found unit price of proposed Roto water

	tank (2,500 liters) was very expensive unexpectedly contrary to the collected market information. Goat fattening training was not yet provided. Except for iron sheets, cement and nails, all other materials required for implementation of the project activity were not yet procured though SME made requisition. The targeted beneficiaries requested SME many times to provide them with goat fattening training and goats and thereby they would engage in goat fattening activity. However, because of long bureaucratic procurement procedures on the side of Finance Office, SME couldn't provide them goat fattening training and goats. Hence, the targeted beneficiaries complained about the delayed implementation of goat fattening training. SME requested the Finance Office to perform the procurement of all required materials needed for accomplishment of the project activities. Also they informed the Woreda Administration about the problems associated with delayed construction of shelter for goats and delayed implementation of goat fattening training and thereby they would make solution measures on their side so as to complete the project activity before 31 December 2010. Hence, SME modified the plan of procuring 2,500 liters of water tank by the iron sheet beam which is low cost and thereby a rise in unit price for woods which are required for construction of shelter for goats would be compensated. Also they decided to fill the budget gap from the SME government allocated budget if the project activity needs additional costs for accomplishment of the proposed activities of goat fattening training for jobless people. <u>November and December 2010</u> No remarkable progress of the activity was made because of long bureaucratic procurement procedures on the side of Finance Office. Because the goat fattening activity has not yet started by the beneficiaries, evaluation meeting hasn't been done with them.
7. Activity Level *	Demonstration/Application
8. Period	April 2010 – December 2010
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	Effectiveness: Not good Although it has been passed more than 6 months since the activity plan was decided, training has not been provided to the 30 beneficiaries. There were various reasons for delay but it is unavoidable to evaluate as "not good". Validity: Good Aregoba Woreda has neither urban areas nor urban population. Because of this, non-agricultural income generation activities (commercial or industrial related ones) were almost impossible to introduce. It was proper to come up with goat fattening training from its specific background. However, the material procurement was very difficult in Medina, which made the activity suspended for a long time. It may be suitable to introduce a more simple method like the activity of ewe keeping training in Gidan Woreda. Sustainability: Medium For the better sustainability, inputs/materials from outside Woreda should be minimized because the transportation/supply was very limited under the present poor road conditions.
10. Remarks	Aregoba Woreda is newly established Woreda and it has very poor infrastructure. In particular, after the Woreda center moved from Harbu to Medina in 2009, communication and road access became worse than before. This specific condition is necessary to be considered for activity planning not only for livelihood improvement component but also for other components.

Note: *: Activity Level Classification: Trial (T), Demonstration/Application (D/A), Extension (E)

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Livelihood Improvement Component: Education 1

1. Activity Name	Primary school construction support
2. Site	Buhoro Kebele, Kobo Woreda
3. Objectives	The activity aims to support construction of a primary school building.
4. Implementer	Woreda Education Office
5. Beneficiaries	Primary school children in Buhoro Kebele
6. Activity Description	In Amid watershed, which is a model watershed in Buhoro Kebele, Kobo Woreda, local people donated materials to construct a primary school in the past. However, the collected materials weren't enough and the construction of the school building was suspended at this moment. Hence the activity aims to promote school building construction together with the Woreda Education Office. Major processes were shown below. 1. Planning meetings with Education Office and local people 2. Provision of inputs 3. Resumption of school construction <u>May 2010</u> The Education Office made an effort to convince the targeted community to make contribution in terms of providing sands, stones, woods and straws of teff which were required for the proposed construction of primary school. Preconditions for the procurement of the required irons sheet and nails were accomplished and the bid process was finalized.  Present school building and classroom  The construction of a primary school wasn't started yet because the farmers in the targeted area were found to be very busy by their farming activities by which they couldn't make contributions of materials. <u>June 2010</u> On 9 June 2010, discussions were held with community regarding their contribution and selection of site. 102 iron sheets were purchased at a unit price of Birr 136 (32 gauge), total in Birr 13,872. 17 quintals of cement were also purchased at a unit price of Birr 375, total in Birr 6,375. The site to the left side of the reconstructed primary school was selected for the construction of the proposed new class rooms of the primary school where it also incorporates some areas of the farm land. Those farmers who lost their farmland because of the construction of primary school agreed to receive alternative farmland as given by the local government. The beneficiary community made available eucalyptus for the construction of the proposed new class rooms of the primary school. The Education Office purchased nails for the construction of the proposed primary school with its own budget.

	July 2010 All necessary materials necessary to be prepared by the community for the construction of the primary school were provided. The contractor for the construction of the primary school was identified by the process of bidding rules and regulation under the government implementation procedures. However, the first identified contractor was replaced by the second identified local contractor because the first identified contractor demanded more contributions from the community. The second identified contractor signed a contract with Education Office on 19 July 2010 and made preconditions to start construction. November 2010 According to the Woreda Education Office, the community showed good commitment for the finalization of the reconstructed school. However, due to the shortage of community contribution, the office had discussions with the associations to make available credit to the community. The experts of the office were following up the progress of the school by the costs of the office and they were promoting the community for more contributions. It was planned to finalize the construction of the school before January 2010. The fact that the office has very limited financial capacity made it to make less financial contributions. Following evaluation results came from the watershed level workshop held on November 10. Effectiveness: Very good Validity: Very good Sustainability: Very high  School building under construction December 2010 Roofing with iron sheets was finalized. Education Office planned to finalize plastering the wall by mud up to the end of December 2010.
7. Activity Level *	Demonstration/Application
8. Period	April 2010 – December 2010
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	Effectiveness: Not good School construction works started but it delayed so much. Even though Education Office took initiatives for the construction in consultation with local people, it didn't go as planned. Validity: Very good Construction of the primary school was a community request for a long time. But it was not adopted by the local authorities. Since education is one of the most important subjects, it has a very good validity. Sustainability: High For this activity, the original plan didn't go well. If it goes well, it could be a model case for primary school construction in cooperation with a local community.
10. Remarks	Even though the school construction was delayed very much as compared to the original plan and was not yet completed, local residents evaluated the activity as very good. The reason for good evaluation resulted from the fact that the local residents thought the commencement of the construction works was enough for good impression. In the background, they often requested local authorities to construct a primary school building because their children had dangerous experiences on the way to the school in Gobiye, but there had been no positive reply. Therefore the people there were glad to see the start of school building construction even if it is behind the schedule.

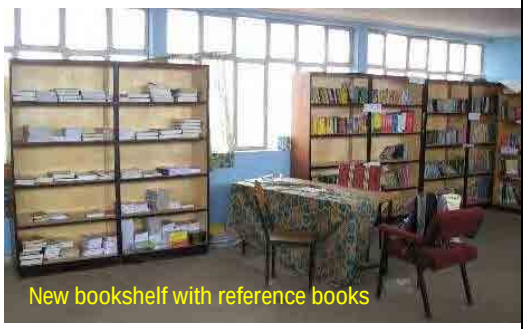
Note: *: Activity Level Classification: Trial (T), Demonstration/Application (D/A), Extension (E)

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Livelihood Improvement Component: Education 2

1. Activity Name	Mekedela Preparatory and Secondary School support (library and hand dug well)
2. Site	Mekedela Preparatory and Secondary School, Mekedela Woreda
3. Objectives	The activity aims (1) to support school library because of shortage of reference books for both students and teachers, and (2) to provide water for drinking, irrigation within school site and laboratory experiments.
4. Implementer	Mekedela Preparatory and Secondary School and Water Resource Office
5. Beneficiaries	School students and teachers
6. Activity Description	Mekedela Preparatory and Secondary School is the only one secondary school in the Woreda and there are more than 2,400 students between Grade 9 and 12. The school currently has difficulties to provide appropriate classes because of shortage of reference books. The activity aims to provide reference books for both students and teachers together with the hand-dug well construction. Major processes are shown below. 1. Planning meetings with the school and WRD Office 2. Provision of reference books 3. Construction of hand-dug well <u>April 2010</u> Design discussion for project implementation was done with Water Resource Office. <u>May 2010</u> Discussions on withdrawal and management of the budget were done with the school finance and Woreda Finance Office. The draft list of reference books to be purchased was made by the teachers. <u>June 2010</u> The draft list of reference books was revised with director, vice director and 4 other staff. In the middle of June, 2 teachers and 1 school finance staff went to Addis Ababa to purchase reference books. 232 reference books arrived at the school on 26 June 2010. The school had discussion on the hand-dug well construction with the Woreda Water Resource Office and got a conclusion. (The hand-dug well would be constructed by Water Resource Office while the school would procure 10,000 liters tank at Dessie and arrange to construct the tower to put the tank.) Site for the proposed hand dug well development was selected by the Woreda Water Resource Office. Activities of site clearing and excavation for the hand dug were started. <u>July 2010</u> All the purchased reference books were marked with the JALIMPS stamp together with date by the JALIMPS team members. Students started to borrow these reference books for summer season reading. The process for procurement of water tank was finalized and procured in Dessie. Now a 10 m^3 tank was transported to the school. Stones, sands, 10 quintals of cement, wire for tying iron bars were also procured. For the hand dug well


Overview of school library

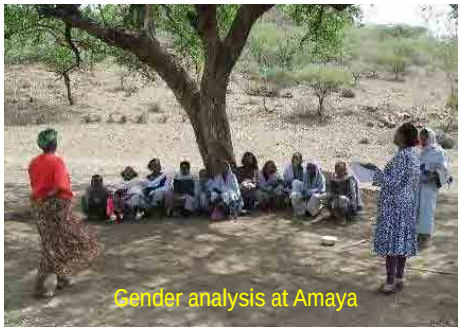

New bookshelf with reference books

	development, different Woreda Offices made contributions in terms of providing reinforcement bar for the construction of tower. Water Office contributed 4 reinforcement bars of size 16 cm (Unit price of the bar: Birr 500), WARDO contributed 10 reinforcement bars of size 12 cm (Unit price of the bar: Birr 200) and Education Office contributed 3 reinforcement bars of size 14 cm (Unit price of the bar: Birr 300). The length of all reinforcement bars is 14 meters. The hand dug well was excavated up to 6-meter depth. During excavation of the hand dug well, necessary technical support was provided by the Woreda Water Resource Office.  Stand for water tank <u>September 2010</u> Excavation of the well couldn't be finished on the expected time because of heavy rain, which stagnated at the bottom of excavated well. After the water is dried up, it is planned to finalize the remaining works where all the required materials are available from the Water Office. <u>November 2010</u> On November 17, the JALIMPS team had a meeting with teachers and students and had discussion on evaluation of the activities conducted so far. Followings are evaluation results. Effectiveness: Very good Reference supplementary books have been increased both in quantity and quality. These books could help the students of this school to compete with the students of big towns like Dessie and Addis Ababa. Validity: Very good We could get the opportunity to read important books that we need to use most of the time. Sustainability: Very high We are in need of using these books year by year in which we found them very important in relation to the education curriculum and interests of teachers and students. <u>December 2010</u> The accumulated water in the well was draining off by a generator. After that, wall of the well would be dried up so that construction would be resumed.
7. Activity Level *	Demonstration/Application
8. Period	April 2010 – December 2010
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	Effectiveness: Good All the activities were implemented according to the plan except for hand dug well development. Both teachers and students are making use of the reference books. In collaboration with Water Office, budget was utilized wisely. Validity: Good The school is only one secondary and preparatory school in Mekedela and students are so many so the support has very good validity. However, books provision was just an instant action, not a continuous development intervention. In the long run, the students will have better futures. Sustainability: High If record keeping and management of reference books are appropriate, both students and teachers use them for a long period. However, provision of reference books is generally regarded as one of government responsibilities.
10. Remarks	Monitoring records by the School were good as well as financial record keeping. Everything was transparent in terms of budget expenditure.

Note: *: Activity Level Classification: Trial (T), Demonstration/Application (D/A), Extension (E)

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Livelihood Improvement Component: Gender 1

1. Activity Name	Gender mainstreaming
2. Site	Golecha Kebele and Amaya Kebele, Kobo Woreda
3. Objectives	The activity aims (1) to promote gender equality, enhance women economically and (2) to contribute to the prevention of harmful traditional practices.
4. Implementer	Women Affairs Office
5. Beneficiaries	People living in Golecha Kebele and Amaya Kebele, School teachers/students and administrative officers in Kobo Woreda, 8 target women
6. Activity Description	Gender inequality is pointed out as one of the serious issues not only in Kobo Woreda but also in other rural Woredas. To improve the situation in two Kebeles, gender mainstreaming activities were planned by the initiatives of Woreda WAB. Major processes were shown below. 1. Planning meetings by Women Affairs Office 2. Selection of Kebeles and implementation of gender analysis 3. Support of IGA activities 4. Implementation of gender mainstreaming activities <u>May 2010</u> Two Kebeles (Golecha and Amaya) were selected on the basis of the prevalence of gender inequality problem. Preconditions for training of gender analysis at the Kebele level were arranged and the training would be provided for five consecutive days. Through this training it was planned that the targeted beneficiaries were expected to identify the problems in their Kebele regarding gender inequality which would be expressed in terms of income, wealth, power, educational status, division of labor and asset ownership gaps. <u>June 2010</u> Gender analysis at Golecha Kebele level was done during 2 - 6 June 2010. The total numbers of participants were 26 people (13 households). The topics of the gender analysis training included household gender divisions on benefits, resource, power, labor and service/facility. During the analysis, various tools were practiced such as activity profile tool, decision profile tool, resource profile tool, service profile tool and benefit profile tool and the participants recognized activity shares, decision controls, resource shares, service/facility shares and benefits shares among men and women at the household level. The participants were able to establish consensus building on each result of the gender analysis in their Kebele. Gender analysis at Amaya Kebele level was conducted during 15 - 19 June 2010. The total numbers of participants were 23 people (11 households).  Gender analysis at Amaya Criteria for selection of beneficiaries for supporting women IGA were established. The criteria were; (1) Vulnerability to the pandemic of HIV/AIDS, (2) Having day to day life through engaging in commercial sex, (3) Motivated to be organized and change their life through engaging in income generating activities other than prostituting, and (4) Having no alternative means of income. Based on the criteria, 8 targeted women beneficiaries were selected from Dur Lebese or Wacho Kebele. Training on business skill training for the 8 beneficiaries of Women IGA was conducted for 2 consecutive days from 25 June 2010 by experts from SME. The training topics included; (1) Basic business skills and Customer satisfaction, (2) Identification and screening of alternative business ventures, (3) Business planning, and (4) Saving. Those trained beneficiaries planned to open a kiosk for selling of different commodities like spices, sugar, soap, powder, etc.

	The 2-day training on gender mainstreaming at schools for teachers and students was conducted from 25 June 2010. The trainees were 15 people (7 males, 8 females) from five selected schools in five Kebeles. The name of schools and Kebeles were Robit Primary School (Robit Kebele), Gobiye Higher Secondary School (Gobiye), Gedemiye Primary School (Gedemiye), Afaf Primary School (Afaf), and Jarota Primary School (Jarota). The topics of the training include: Concepts of Gender and Sex, Gender mainstreaming for Gender equality, Gender division of labor, benefit, power, resources and service/facility, Gender Violence/Needs, Gender and Development/Poverty. After the gender mainstreaming training and discussions, teachers and students planned to strengthen the existing gender clubs or establish them in their school. The proposed training on gender mainstreaming for administrative experts was given for 31 staff for one day on 29 June 2010. The topics were almost same as the training for school teachers/students. The trainees were 31 people (17 males, 14 females) from 14 governmental offices in Kobo Woreda. After the gender mainstreaming discussions, leaders and experts planned to incorporate more the issues of gender equality in their efforts towards development. <u>November 2010</u> On November 9, the JALIMPS team had a meeting with 2 beneficiaries of women IGA and had discussion on evaluation of the activities conducted so far. Followings are evaluation results. Effectiveness: Very good We started business. It is making income for the association.  Two of five women who start kiosk (November 9) Validity: Very good It becomes basement for our future benefits. Sustainability: Very high We are running our business and the demand is very good. Community and clients provide us moral support. <u>December 2010</u> Business of the kiosk was good because the demand was encouraging. Women Affairs Office tried to enable them to have credits from Amhara Credit and Saving Institution, Kobo Branch Office.
7. Activity Level *	Demonstration/Application
8. Period	April 2010 – December 2010
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	Effectiveness: Very good Woreda Women Affairs Office took initiatives for all the activities. Both gender mainstreaming and women IGA support activities were conducted very smoothly. Validity: Very good Although everyone understands that gender mainstreaming is important, it is not easy to incorporate it into daily activities. Also, other issues are often assumed to be more important than the gender issue. Therefore it is worthwhile to support the gender related activities since there are still many harmful traditional practices (HTPs) in the rural Ethiopian communities. Sustainability: High As compared to the activities completed, the budget scale was relatively small. To take root in the gender issues among the people, continuous support, hence budget allocation, is indispensable.
10. Remarks	Woreda Women Affairs Office performance was very good. They implemented the plans very quickly with their own initiatives. Also reporting was good.

Note: *: Activity Level Classification: Trial (T), Demonstration/Application (D/A), Extension (E)

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Livelihood Improvement Component: Water supply 1

1. Activity Name	Spring development facility construction support
2. Site	Woiraye water shed, Engudadar Kebele, Simada Woreda
3. Objectives	(1)To increase the number of people who can access clean water. (2)To improve the health condition of farmers.
4. Implementer	Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Office(WARDO)
5. Beneficiaries	Villagers in Woiraye watershed
6. Activity Description	At Woiraye watershed, farmers are using spring water and stored water in the open wells for drinking.  Spring  Open well As results of water quality examination conducted by the Study Team, quality of spring water was better than the open wells. It was supposed that fertilizer, distributed to upper farmland, came into the open wells with runoff of rain water or wind and made water quality worse. While data provided from health department of Simada Woreda showed a trend that after rainfall the number of patients of diarrhea with blood (dysentery) increased. It is suspected that excrement on the slope surface in the stream catchment was washed out and polluted water in the open well during rainy season. And using this polluted water is considered to be the cause of diarrhea diseases. With consideration on the results of water quality examination and data analysis of diarrhea diseases, spring development facility with concrete covered structure was expected to prevent the spring water from pollution and to help improvement of the health condition of farmers. This activity has four processes shown as below. 1. Planning meeting with expert of WARDO 2. Construction site selection with farmers and DAs 3. Water quality examination 4. Facility construction <u>March 2010</u> Plan for sprig development was formulated by an expert of WARDO in early March 2010, and cost estimation by an expert of WARDO followed it through active discussion and mutual understanding between the expert of WARDO and the Study Team. <u>June 2010</u> Since DAs and farmers proposed 2 springs as targets for facility construction, on

	6th June 2010, the Study Team visited both springs with experts of WARDO, DAs and farmers to select one of them for the construction target. As results of this joint inspection, it was cleared that one of the proposed springs does not have water during dry season, while another spring has water through the year. Thus, the Study Team recommended the joint inspection members the latter one for spring development and obtained their acceptance.  <u>October 2010</u> Water quality examination was conducted by the Study Team.  <u>November 2010</u> Water quality examination was conducted by the Study Team. Construction site clearing was conducted by farmers. Bidding to identify the contractor was conducted by WARDO. <u>December 2010</u> Contactor was identified and construction was started. =Results of final evaluation workshop= Final evaluation workshops of Watershed and Woreda level were held at the end of October. However effectiveness, validity and sustainability of spring development activity were not evaluated at each workshop since the construction was not started at that time.
7. Activity Level *	Demonstration / Application
8. Period	April 2010 – December 2010
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	Effectiveness: (N/A) Construction started from middle of December and is still ongoing. Farmers can not use the facility yet. Validity: Very Good(◎) As results of water quality examination, the quality of spring is better than the other sources for drinking water such as open well. To construct spring development facility will increase the number of farmers who can access the clear water and will improve the health condition of farmers. Sustainability: High(○) There are many springs in Amhara Region. Construction cost is not so high and it can be managed with easy maintenance. Contractors have enough experience to construct this kind of facility.
10. Remarks	

Note: *: Activity Level Classification: Trial (T), Demonstration / Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Livelihood Improvement Component: Water supply 2

1. Activity Name	Roof water harvesting facility installation
2. Site	Burko primary school in Keyberet watershed, Burko Kebele, Bugena Woreda
3. Objectives	(1) To improve the health condition of people in and around the school. (2) To reduce the heavy work for fetching water. (3) To increase the production of agriculture.
4. Implementer	JALIMPS, Woreda Water Resource Development Office
5. Beneficiaries	Primary school children, teachers and people living around the target school.
6. Activity Description	In Keyberet watershed, people utilize spring water for drinking and water fetching works are mainly conducted by children and women. It takes long time and they have to fetch 3-4 times for 1 day with 30litter jelly can (weight is 30kg). Due to this situation, it is expected that effective using of rain water will reduce some of this heavy works. A lot of houses in Keyberet watershed have roofs with corrugated iron sheet but no households utilize rainwater from the roof. Based on this situation, the Study Team suggested idea of the rainwater harvesting facility to villagers, DAs and experts of Woreda and Burko primary school was selected as the target of facilities installation through discussion. Roof rainwater harvesting facilities is expected to contribute not only for reducing the heavy work for fetching water but also to increase the production of agriculture through using for kitchen garden irrigation. This activity has four processes as shown below. 1. Planning meeting 2. Facility installation 3. Water quality examination 4. Concrete basement and roof construction <u>March 2010</u> During midterm evaluation workshop, Burko primary school was selected as target for facility installation through discussion with experts of Woreda Water Resource Development Office. <u>July 2010</u> Water tanks were loaded on the trucks at the factory in Addis Ababa and installed at Burko primary school. At the same time, the basement was made by small stones and soil for temporary basis. At night of the day of installation, there was rain so DAs informed the Study Team that the rain water was harvested in the tanks. <u>October 2010</u> The permanent basement by reinforced concrete and roof were designed by the Study Team. <u>November 2010</u>  As of March 9  As of July 16

	Meeting about responsible demarcation on water tank maintenance was held and the responsible agency for each issue concerning maintenance was confirmed. Repairing materials was provided for Woreda Water Resource Development Office from the Study Team. Bidding to identify the contractor for basement and roof was conducted by Woreda Water Resource Development Office. <u>December 2010</u> Construction was started and will finish until end of January 2011. =Results of final evaluation workshop= [Watershed level] Effectiveness: Not so Good(△) Validity: Very Good(◎) Sustainability: Medium(-) -Half of the part of the tank was filled by water during end September. -Birds entered in the tank and we don't know how to dispose them. -The upper tank has two damages i.e. on its surface and outer part. -The surface is being damaged because it doesn't have basement. [Woreda level] Effectiveness: Not Good(▲) Validity: Very Good(◎) Sustainability: Very High(◎) - Birds and other small animals i.e. insects entered in it. - Enough water couldn't be harvested. - The tanks shouldn't have been placed on a temporary basement. - Woreda Water Resource Office should be responsible.
7. Activity Level *	Trial, Demonstration / Application
8. Period	April 2010 – December 2010
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	Effectiveness: Not so good(△) Due to the cracks at the bottom of tanks, the tanks could not harvest enough water. Validity: Very Good(◎) As results of water quality examination, the quality of water stored in the tank is the same as or better than spring water near the school utilized for drinking. To construct rain water harvesting facility increase the number of people who can access the clear water and will improve the health condition of people around the school. Furthermore it will contribute to reduce some of water fetching works and to increase the farm products. Sustainability: Very High(◎) Almost no areas have no experiences to use rain water for drinking in Amhara Region. With introducing the results of this activity, it can interest Woreda experts to utilize rainwater.
10. Remarks	

Note: *: Activity Level Classification: Trial (T), Demonstration / Application (A), and Extension (E).

Activity Sheet for JALIMPS Verification Project

Livelihood Improvement Component: Water supply 3

1. Activity Name	Roof water harvesting facility installation
2. Site	Fetekoma primary school in Senbo watershed, Fetekoma Kebele, Aregoba Woreda
3. Objectives	(1) To improve the health condition of people in and around the school. (2) To reduce the heavy work for fetching water. (3) To increase the production of agriculture.
4. Implementer	JALIMP, Woreda Water Resource Development Office
5. Beneficiaries	Primary school children, teachers and people living around the target school
6. Activity Description	In Senbo watershed, people utilize spring water for drinking and water fetching works are mainly conducted by children and women. It takes long time and they have to fetch 3-4 times for 1 day with 30litter jelly can (weight is 30kg). Due to this situation, it is expected that effective using of rain water will reduce some of this heavy works. Corrugated iron sheet roof is not popular in the Senbo watershed so the Study Team suggested idea of the rainwater harvesting facility to install at the school to villagers. Finally Fetekoma primary school was selected as the target of facilities installation through discussion. Roof rainwater harvesting facilities is expected to contribute not only for reducing the heavy work for fetching water but also to increase the production of agriculture through using for kitchen garden irrigation. This activity has four processes as shown below. 1. Planning meeting 2. Facility installation 3. Water quality examination 4. Concrete basement and roof construction <u>March 2010</u> Fetekoma primary school was selected as target for facility installation through discussion with villagers, DAs and experts of Woreda Education Office. <u>July 2010</u> Water tanks were loaded on the trucks at the factory in Addis Ababa and installed at Fetekoma primary school. At night of the day of installation, there was heavy rain. Next day the Study Team visited the Fetekoma primary school and confirmed that the rain water was harvested in the water tanks satisfactorily. <u>October 2010</u> The permanent basement by reinforced concrete and roof were designed by the Study Team.  As of June 11  As of July 12

	November 2010 Meeting about responsible demarcation on water tank maintenance was held and the responsible agency for each issue concerning maintenance was confirmed. Repairing materials was provided for Fetekoma primary school from the Study Team. Bidding to identify the contractor for basement and roof was conducted by Woreda Water Resource Development Office. January 2011 Construction will start and will finish until end of January. =Results of final evaluation workshop= [Watershed level] Effectiveness: Good(○) Validity: Very Good(◎) Sustainability: (N/A) - As planning levl, it was good. - The quality of the water tank should be improved by maintaining. - Budget shall be allocated for maintenance. [Woreda level] Effectiveness: Very Good(◎)(20votes), Good(○)(3votes) Validity: Very Good(◎) Sustainability: Very High(◎) - The basement was not made first and it leaked water. - The idea of establishing water tank was good for vegetable production and food preparation. - Over 800 students are in the school and it can serve a lot.
7. Activity Level *	Trial, Demonstration / Application
8. Period	April 2010 – December 2010
9. Evaluation of the Study Team	Effectiveness: Not so good(△) Due to the cracks at the bottom of tanks, the tanks could not harvest enough water. Validity: Good(○) As results of water quality examination, the quality of water stored in the tank is not so good. But the quality will be improved with properly maintenance. To construct rain water harvesting facility increase the number of people who can access the clear water and will improve the health condition of people around the school. Furthermore it will contribute to reduce some of water fetching works and to increase the farm products. Sustainability: Very High(◎) Almost no areas have no experiences to use rain water for drinking in Amhara Region. With introducing the results of this activity, it can interest Woreda experts to utilize rainwater.
10. Remarks	

Note: *: Activity Level Classification: Trial (T), Demonstration / Application (A), and Extension (E).

F-5: Results of Final Participatory Evaluation

Summary of Final Evaluation Workshops (Agricultural Promotion)

Component	Sub-component	Evaluation	South Gondar Zone				North Wollo Zone						South Wollo Zone						
			Ebinate watershed	Ebinate Woreda	Simada watershed	Simada Woreda	Bugena watershed	Bugena Woreda	Gidan watershed	Gidan Woreda	Kobo watershed	Kobo Woreda	Mekedela watershed	Mekedela Woreda	Legambo watershed	Legambo Woreda	Aregoba watershed (lower)	Aregoba watershed (upper)	Aregoba Woreda
Agricultural Promotion	Crop Production	Effectiveness	Teff & Barley: Very Good	Teff & Barley: Very Good	Teff, Barley & Wheat: Very Good Potato: Good Peas, Rice & Groundnut: Not Good	Maize, Triticale, Wheat, Teff & Potato: Good Groundnut & Rice: Not Good	Good	Trial: Very Good (except Maize) Demo Very Good (except Beans.)	Very Good	FTC: Very Good Farmers' Land: Not Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Good	Good	Very Good: 3 Good: 14
		Validity	Very Good	Very Good	Teff, Barley, Wheat, Peas, Potato & Beans: Very Good Groundnut & Rice: Not So Good	Maize, Triticale, Wheat, Teff & Potato: Very Good Groundnut & Rice: Not Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good
		Sustainability	Very High	High	Barley, Beans & Potato: Very High Peas: Medium Rice & Groundnut: Low	Maize, Triticale, Wheat & Potato: Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High: 14 High: 12	Very High	Medium	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	High	Very High	Very High
	Fruits Trees (Fruit production Campaign)	Effectiveness	Good	Good	Orange: Good Mango: Not Good	Orange: Good Mango: Not So Good		Very Good: 9 Good: 15	Good	Good: 18 Not Good: 8			Not So Good		Very Good	Good	Good	Good	Very Good
		Validity	Good	Good	Orange: Very Good Mango: Not So Good	Orange & Mango: Very Good		Very Good	Good	Good			Very Good		Very Good	Very Good	Good	Good	Very Good
		Sustainability	Very High	Very High	Orange: Very High Mango: Medium	Very High		Very High	High	High			High		Very High	N/A	N/A	N/A	Very High
	Horticulture (Vegetable Production)	Effectiveness	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good										Very Good	Good			
		Validity	Good	Very Good	Very Good										Very Good	Very Good			
		Sustainability	High	Very High	Very High										Very High	Very High			
	Forage Development (Farmland)	Effectiveness			Good	Not So Good		Farmland: Very Good Alfalfa & Dismodium at FTC: Not Good	Good	Treelucern, Vetch & Sinar: Good Rhodes & Falaris: Not Good	Very Good	Very Good		Good	Very Good	Very Good		N/A	
		Validity			Not So Good	Very Good		Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good		Very Good	Very Good	Very Good		N/A	
		Sustainability			Medium	Very High		Very High	Very High	High	Very High	High		High	Very High	Very High		N/A	
	Forage Development (Hillside)	Effectiveness	Good	Very Good	Good	Good					Very Good	Very Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good		N/A	
		Validity	Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good					Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good		N/A	
		Sustainability	High	High	Very High	Very High					Very High	High	Very High	High	Very High	Very High		N/A	
	Modern Beehive Development	Effectiveness	Not So Good	Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Not Good	Good:8 Not Good:12	N/A	(Changed to Sheep)	(Not JALIMPS)	N/A			
		Validity	Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	N/A			
		Sustainability	Not So High	Very High: 8 High: 14	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High: 14 High: 12	High	High: 13 Low: 5	N/A	N/A	(Not JALIMPS)	N/A			
	Sheep Breed Improvement / Fattening	Effectiveness	Not So Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good			
		Validity	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good			
		Sustainability	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High			
	FTC Farm Improvement	Effectiveness												Not Good					Not Good
		Validity												Very Good					Very Good
		Sustainability												N/A					Very High
	Artificial Insemination	Effectiveness										(Still Pending)							
		Validity										N/A							
		Sustainability										N/A							

Summary of Final Evaluation Workshops (Natural Resource Management)

Component	Sub-component	Evaluation	South Gondar Zone				North Wollo Zone						South Wollo Zone						
			Ebinate watershed	Ebinate Woreda	Simada watershed	Simada Woreda	Bugena watershed	Bugena Woreda	Gidan watershed	Gidan Woreda	Kobo watershed	Kobo Woreda	Mekedela watershed	Mekedela Woreda	Legambo watershed	Legambo Woreda	Aregoba watershed (lower)	Aregoba watershed (upper)	Aregoba Woreda
Natural Resource Management	Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Effectiveness	Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Not Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Good
		Validity	Very Good	Very Good:2 Good: 17 Not So Good: 2	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
		Sustainability	Very High	High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	High	Very High	Very High	Very High: 9 High: 9 Low: 2	Very High	Very High	High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High
	Gully Rehabilitation / Terracing	Effectiveness	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good: 7 Not Good: 7			Very Good	Very Good	N/A		
		Validity	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good			Very Good	Very Good	N/A		
		Sustainability	High	High	Very High	Very High	High	Very High	Very High	High	Very High	High			Very High	Very High	N/A		
	Tree Planting	Effectiveness	Good	Very Good					Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good		Not Good				N/A	
		Validity	Good	Very Good					Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good		Very Good				N/A	
		Sustainability	High	High					High	Very High	High	Medium		High				N/A	

Summary of Final Evaluation Workshops (Livelihood Improvement)

Component	Sub-component	Evaluation	South Gondar Zone				North Wollo Zone						South Wollo Zone						
			Ebinate watershed	Ebinate Woreda	Simada watershed	Simada Woreda	Bugena watershed	Bugena Woreda	Gidan watershed	Gidan Woreda	Kobo watershed	Kobo Woreda	Mekedela watershed	Mekedela Woreda	Legambo watershed	Legambo Woreda	Aregoba watershed (lower)	Aregoba watershed (upper)	Aregoba Woreda
Livelihood Improvement	Inset Processing and Production Training	Effectiveness	Good	Very Good															
		Validity	Good	Good															
		Sustainability	High	Very High															
	Improved Heifer Introduction	Effectiveness		Good															
		Validity		Very Good															
		Sustainability		Very High: 6 High: 14															
	Water Tank Construction	Effectiveness					Not So Good	Not Good			Not Good						Good		Very Good:20 Good:3
		Validity					Very Good	Very Good			Very Good						Very Good		Very Good
		Sustainability					Medium	Very High			High						N/A		Very High
	Ewe Keeping Training for Women	Effectiveness								Very Good									
		Validity								Very Good									
		Sustainability								Very High									
	Vocational Training on Carpentry	Effectiveness								Good									
		Validity								Very Good									
		Sustainability								High									
	Business Skill Training for PLWHAs	Effectiveness								Very Good									
		Validity								Very Good									
		Sustainability								Very High: 3 High:24									
	Primary School Construction Support	Effectiveness									Very Good	Very Good							
		Validity									Very Good	Very Good							
		Sustainability									Very High	Very High							
	Poultry Production	Effectiveness									Not Good		Very Good	Very Good					
		Validity									Very Good		Very Good	Very Good					
		Sustainability									High		Very High	Very High					
	Women IGA	Effectiveness										Very Good							
		Validity										Very Good							
		Sustainability										N/A							
	Vocational Training on Brick Production and Sewing	Effectiveness										Very Good							
		Validity										Very Good							
		Sustainability										Sewing: Very High Brick: High							
	Business Shed Construction for Youth	Effectiveness														Very Good			
		Validity														Very Good			
		Sustainability														Very High			
	Fish Pond Construction	Effectiveness												Not Good					
		Validity												Very Good					
		Sustainability												N/A					
	School (Library) Support	Effectiveness												Very Good					
		Validity												Very Good					
		Sustainability												Very High					
	Goat Fattening Training for Jobless Youth	Effectiveness																	Good: 15 Not Good:5
		Validity																	Very Good
		Sustainability																	Very High

Overall Evaluation of Verification Sub-components by Watersheds

Component	Sub-component	Effectiveness									Vaidity									Sustainability									Region Average
		South Gondar Zone		North Wollo Zone			South Wollo Zone				South Gondar Zone		North Wollo Zone			South Wollo Zone				South Gondar Zone		North Wollo Zone			South Wollo Zone				
		Ebinate watershed	Simada watershed	Bugena watershed	Gidan watershed	Kobo watershed	Mekedela watershed	Legambo watershed	Aregoba watershed (lower)	Aregoba watershed (upper)	Ebinate watershed	Simada watershed	Bugena watershed	Gidan watershed	Kobo watershed	Mekedela watershed	Legambo watershed	Aregoba watershed (lower)	Aregoba watershed (upper)	Ebinate watershed	Simada watershed	Bugena watershed	Gidan watershed	Kobo watershed	Mekedela watershed	Legambo watershed	Aregoba watershed (lower)	Aregoba watershed (upper)	
Agricultural Promotion	Crop Production	4	2.5	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	2.5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3.5
	Fruits Trees (Fruit production Campaign)	3	2.5		3		2	4	3	3	3	3		3		4	4	3	3	4	3		3		3	4	N/A	N/A	3.2
	Horticulture (Vegetable Production)	4	4					4			3	4					4			3	4					4			3.8
	Forage Development (Farmland)		3		3	4		4		N/A		2		4	4		4		N/A		2		4	4		4		N/A	3.5
	Forage Development (Hillside)	3	3			4	3	4		N/A	3	3			4	4	4		N/A	3	4			4	4	4		N/A	3.6
	Modern Beehive Development	2	3	4	4	1	N/A	Not JALIMPS			3	3	4	3	3	4	4			2	4	4	4	3	N/A	Not JALIMPS			3.2
	Sheep Breed Improvement / Fattening	2	4	3	3	4	4	4			4	4	4	4	4	4	4			4	4	4	4	4	4	4			3.8
	FTC Farm Improvement																												-
	Artificial Insemination																												-
Natural Resource Management	Improved Fuel Saving Stove	3	4	3	3	4	4	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3.7
	Gully Rehabilitation / Terracing	4	3	3	4	4		4	N/A		4	4	4	4	4		4	N/A		3	4	3	4	4		4	N/A		3.8
	Tree Planting	3			3	3				N/A	3			3	4				N/A	3			3	3				N/A	3.1
Livelihood Improvement	Inset Processing and Production Training	3									3									3									3.0
	Improved Heifer Introduction																												-
	Water Tank Construction			2		1			3				4		4			4				2		3			N/A		2.9
	Ewe Keeping Training for Women																												-
	Vocational Training on Carpentry																												-
	Business Skill Training for PLWHAs																												-
	Primary School Construction Support					4									4									4					4.0
	Poultry Production					1	4								4	4								3	4				3.3
	Women IGA																												-
	Vocational Training on Brick Production and Sewing																												-
	Business Shed Construction for Youth																												-
	Fish Pond Construction																												-
	School (Library) Support																												-
	Goat Fattening Training for Jobless Youth																												-

Effectiveness: 1 :Not Good; 1 to 2 :Not so good; 2 to 3 :Good; 3 to 4 :Very good

Vaidity: 1 :Not Good; 1 to 2 :Not so good; 2 to 3 :Good; 3 to 4 :Very good

Sustainability: 1 :Low; 1 to 2 :Medium; 2 to 3 :High; 3 to 4 :Very high

: Item which has some evaluation

Overall Evaluation of Verification Sub-components by Woredas

Component	Sub-component	Effectiveness								Validity								Sustainability								Region Average
		South Gondar Zone		North Wollo Zone			South Wollo Zone			South Gondar Zone		North Wollo Zone			South Wollo Zone			South Gondar Zone		North Wollo Zone			South Wollo Zone			
		Ebinate Woreda	Simada Woreda	Bugena Woreda	Gidan Woreda	Kobo Woreda	Mekedela Woreda	Legambo Woreda	Aregoba Woreda	Ebinate Woreda	Simada Woreda	Bugena Woreda	Gidan Woreda	Kobo Woreda	Mekedela Woreda	Legambo Woreda	Aregoba Woreda	Ebinate Woreda	Simada Woreda	Bugena Woreda	Gidan Woreda	Kobo Woreda	Mekedela Woreda	Legambo Woreda	Aregoba Woreda	
Agricultural Promotion	Crop Production	4	2	4	2.5	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	3.5	2	4	4	4	3.5
	Fruits Trees (Fruit production Campaign)	3	2.5	3	2.5			3	4	3	4	4	3			4	4	4	4	4	3			N/A	4	3.5
	Horticulture (Vegetable Production)	4						3		4						4		4						4		3.8
	Forage Development (Farmland)		2	2.5	2	4	3	4			4	4	4	4	4	4			4	4	3	3	3	4		3.5
	Forage Development (Hillside)	4	3			4	3	4		4	4			4	4	4		4	4			3	3	4		3.7
	Modern Beehive Development	3	3	4	3	2	Changed to Sheep	N/A		4	4	4	4	4	4	N/A		3	4	4	3.5	3	N/A	N/A		3.5
	Sheep Breed Improvement / Fattening	4	3	4	4	3	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	3	4	4		3.9
	FTC Farm Improvement						1		1						4		4						N/A		4	2.8
	Artificial Insemination					Still Pending								N/A								N/A				-
Natural Resource Management	Improved Fuel Saving Stove	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3.5	4	4	4	3.8
	Natural Resource Management (Gully Rehabilitation / Terracing)	4	4	4	4	2		4		4	4	4	4	4		4		3	4	4	3	3		4		3.7
	Tree Planting	4			4	4	1			4			4	4	4			3			4	2	3			3.4
Livelihood Improvement	Inset Processing and Production Training	4								3								4								3.7
	Improved Heifer Introduction	3								4								3								3.3
	Water Tank Construction			1					4			4					4			4					4	3.5
	Ewe Keeping Training for Women				4								4								4					4.0
	Vocational Training on Carpentry				3								4								3					3.3
	Business Skill Training for PLWHAs				4								4								3					3.7
	Primary School Construction Support					4								4								4				4.0
	Poultry Production						4								4								4			4.0
	Women IGA					4								4								N/A				-
	Vocational Training on Brick Production and Sewing					4								4								3.5				3.8
	Business Shed Construction for Youth							4								4								4		4.0
	Fish Pond Construction						1								4								N/A			-
	School (Library) Support						4								4								4			4.0
	Goat Fattening Training for Jobless Youth								3								4								4	3.7

1 :Not Good 1 to 2 :Not so good 2 to 3 :Good 3 to 4 :Very good

1 :Not Good 1 to 2 :Not so good 2 to 3 :Good 3 to 4 :Very good

1 :Low 1 to 2 :Medium 2 to 3 :High 3 to 4 :Very high

: Item which has some evaluation

Summary of Final Evaluation Workshops by Zones

Component	Sub-component	Evaluation	South Gondar Zone Average	North Wollo Zone Average	South Wollo Zone Average	South Gondar Zone				North Wollo Zone						South Wollo Zone						
						Ebinate watershed	Ebinate Woreda	Simada watershed	Simada Woreda	Bugena watershed	Bugena Woreda	Gidan watershed	Gidan Woreda	Kobo watershed	Kobo Woreda	Mekedela watershed	Mekedela Woreda	Legambo watershed	Legambo Woreda	Aregoba watershed (lower)	Aregoba watershed (upper)	Aregoba Woreda
Agricultural Promotion	Crop Production	Effectiveness	3.1	3.3	3.1	4	4	2.5	2	3	4	4	2.5	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
		Validity	3.5	3.5	3.9	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4
		Sustainability	3.4	3.6	3.9	4	3	2.5	4	4	4	4	3.5	4	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	4
	Fruits Trees (Fruit production Campaign)	Effectiveness	2.8	2.8	3.2	3	3	2.5	2.5		3	3	2.5			2		4	3	3	3	4
		Validity	3.3	3.3	3.7	3	3	3	4		4	3	3			4		4	4	3	3	4
		Sustainability	3.8	3.3	3.7	4	4	3	4		4	3	3			3		4	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
	Horticulture (Vegetable Production)	Effectiveness	4.0		3.5	4	4	4										4	3			
		Validity	3.7		4.0	3	4	4										4	4			
		Sustainability	3.7		4.0	3	4	4										4	4			
	Forage Development (Farmland)	Effectiveness	2.5	3.1	3.7			3	2		2.5	3	2	4	4		3	4	4		N/A	
		Validity	3.0	4.0	4.0			2	4		4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		N/A	
		Sustainability	3.0	3.6	3.7			2	4		4	4	3	4	3		3	4	4		N/A	
	Forage Development (Hillside)	Effectiveness	3.3	4.0	3.5	3	4	3	3					4	4	3	3	4	4		N/A	
		Validity	3.5	4.0	4.0	3	4	3	4					4	4	4	4	4	4		N/A	
		Sustainability	3.5	3.5	3.8	3	3	4	4					4	3	4	3	4	4		N/A	
	Modern Beehive Development	Effectiveness	2.8	3.0		2	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	1	2	N/A	Changed to Sheep	Not JALIMPS	N/A			
		Validity	3.5	3.7	4.0	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	N/A			
		Sustainability	3.3	3.6		2	3	4	4	4	4	4	3.5	3	3	N/A	N/A	Not JALIMPS	N/A			
	Sheep Breed Improvement / Fattening	Effectiveness	3.3	3.5	4.0	2	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4			
		Validity	4.0	4.0	4.0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
		Sustainability	4.0	3.8	4.0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4			
	FTC Farm Improvement	Effectiveness			1.0												1					1
		Validity			4.0												4					4
		Sustainability			4.0												N/A					4
	Artificial Insemination	Effectiveness													Still Pending							
		Validity													N/A							
		Sustainability													N/A							
Natural Resource Management	Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Effectiveness	3.5	3.5	3.3	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	1	4	3	4	3
		Validity	3.8	4.0	4.0	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
		Sustainability	3.8	3.8	3.9	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3.5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
	Natural Resource Management (Gully Rehabilitation / Terracing)	Effectiveness	3.8	3.5	4.0	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	2			4	4	N/A		
		Validity	4.0	4.0	4.0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			4	4	N/A		
		Sustainability	3.5	3.5	4.0	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3			4	4	N/A		
	Tree Planting	Effectiveness	3.5	3.5	1.0	3	4					3	4	3	4		1				N/A	
		Validity	3.5	3.8	4.0	3	4					3	4	4	4		4				N/A	
		Sustainability	3.0	3.0	3.0	3	3					3	4	3	2		3				N/A	

: Item which has some evaluation

Effectiveness:	1	:Not Good	1 to 2	:Not so good	2 to 3	:Good	3 to 4	:Very good
Validity:	1	:Not Good	1 to 2	:Not so good	2 to 3	:Good	3 to 4	:Very good
Sustainability:	1	:Low	1 to 2	:Medium	2 to 3	:High	3 to 4	:Very high

Effectiveness of Verification Sub-components

Component	Sub-component	South Gondar Zone				North Wollo Zone						South Wollo Zone							Region Average
		Ebinate watershed	Ebinate Woreda	Simada watershed	Simada Woreda	Bugena watershed	Bugena Woreda	Gidan watershed	Gidan Woreda	Kobo watershed	Kobo Woreda	Mekedela watershed	Mekedela Woreda	Legambo watershed	Legambo Woreda	Aregoba watershed (lower)	Aregoba watershed (upper)	Aregoba Woreda	
Agricultural Promotion	Crop Production	4	4	2.5	2	3	4	4	2.5	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3.2
	Fruits Trees (Fruit production Campaign)	3	3	2.5	2.5		3	3	2.5			2		2	3	3	3	4	2.8
	Horticulture (Vegetable Production)	4	4	4										4	3				3.8
	Forage Development (Farmland)			3	2		2.5	3	2	4	4		3	4	4		N/A		3.2
	Forage Development (Hillside)	3	4	3	3					4	4	3	3	4	4		N/A		3.5
	Modern Beehive Development	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	1	2	N/A	Changed to Sheep	Not JALIMPS	N/A				2.9
	Sheep Breed Improvement / Fattening	2	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4				3.6
	FTC Farm Improvement												1					1	1.0
	Artificial Insemination										Still Pending								
Natural Resource Management	Improved Fuel Saving Stove	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	1	4	3	4	3	3.4
	Gully Rehabilitation / Terracing	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	2			4	4	N/A			3.7
	Tree Planting	3	4					3	4	3	4		1				N/A		3.1
Livelihood Improvement	Inset Processing and Production Training	3	4																3.5
	Improved Heifer Introduction		3																3.0
	Water Tank Construction					2	1			1						3		4	2.2
	Ewe Keeping Training for Women								4										4.0
	Vocational Training on Carpentry								3										3.0
	Business Skill Training for PLWHAs								4										4.0
	Primary School Construction Support									4	4								4.0
	Poultry Production									1		4	4						3.0
	Women IGA										4								4.0
	Vocational Training on Brick Production and Sewing										4								4.0
	Business Shed Construction for Youth														4				4.0
	Fish Pond Construction												1						1.0
	School (Library) Support												4						4.0
	Goat Fattening Training for Jobless Youth																	3	3.0

1 :Not Good 1 to 2 :Not so good 2 to 3 :Good 3 to 4 :Very good

: Item which has some evaluation

Validity of Verification Sub-components

Component	Sub-component	South Gondar Zone				North Wollo Zone						South Wollo Zone							Region Average
		Ebinate watershed	Ebinate Woreda	Simada watershed	Simada Woreda	Bugena watershed	Bugena Woreda	Gidan watershed	Gidan Woreda	Kobo watershed	Kobo Woreda	Mekedela watershed	Mekedela Woreda	Legambo watershed	Legambo Woreda	Aregoba watershed (lower)	Aregoba watershed (upper)	Aregoba Woreda	
Agricultural Promotion	Crop Production	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3.6
	Fruits Trees (Fruit production Campaign)	3	3	3	4		4	3	3			4		4	4	3	3	4	3.5
	Horticulture (Vegetable Production)	3	4	4										4	4				3.8
	Forage Development (Farmland)			2	4		4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		N/A		3.8
	Forage Development (Hillside)	3	4	3	4					4	4	4	4	4	4		N/A		3.8
	Modern Beehive Development	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	N/A				3.7
	Sheep Breed Improvement / Fattening	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4				4.0
	FTC Farm Improvement												4					4	4.0
	Artificial Insemination										N/A								
Natural Resource Management	Improved Fuel Saving Stove	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3.9
	Gully Rehabilitation / Terracing	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			4	4	N/A			4.0
	Tree Planting	3	4					3	4	4	4		4				N/A		3.7
Livelihood Improvement	Inset Processing and Production Training	3	3																3.0
	Improved Heifer Introduction		4																4.0
	Water Tank Construction					4	4			4						4		4	4.0
	Ewe Keeping Training for Women								4										4.0
	Vocational Training on Carpentry								4										4.0
	Business Skill Training for PLWHAs								4										4.0
	Primary School Construction Support									4	4								4.0
	Poultry Production									4		4	4						4.0
	Women IGA										4								4.0
	Vocational Training on Brick Production and Sewing										4								4.0
	Business Shed Construction for Youth														4				4.0
	Fish Pond Construction												4						4.0
	School (Library) Support												4						4.0
	Goat Fattening Training for Jobless Youth																	4	4.0

1 :Not Good 1 to 2 :Not so good 2 to 3 :Good 3 to 4 :Very good

: Item which has some evaluation

Sustainability of Verification Sub-components

Component	Sub-component	South Gondar Zone				North Wollo Zone						South Wollo Zone							Region Average
		Ebinate watershed	Ebinate Woreda	Simada watershed	Simada Woreda	Bugena watershed	Bugena Woreda	Gidan watershed	Gidan Woreda	Kobo watershed	Kobo Woreda	Mekedela watershed	Mekedela Woreda	Legambo watershed	Legambo Woreda	Aregoba watershed (lower)	Aregoba watershed (upper)	Aregoba Woreda	
Agricultural Promotion	Crop Production	4	3	2.5	4	4	4	4	3.5	4	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3.6
	Fruits Trees (Fruit production Campaign)	4	4	3	4		4	3	3			3		4	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	3.6
	Horticulture (Vegetable Production)	3	4	4										4	4				3.8
	Forage Development (Farmland)			2	4		4	4	3	4	3		3	4	4		N/A		3.5
	Forage Development (Hillside)	4	4	4	4					4	3	4	3	4	4		N/A		3.8
	Modern Beehive Development	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	3.5	3	3	N/A	N/A	Not JALIMPS	N/A				3.5
	Sheep Breed Improvement / Fattening	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4				3.9
	FTC Farm Improvement												N/A					4	4.0
	Artificial Insemination										N/A								
Natural Resource Management	Improved Fuel Saving Stove	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3.5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3.8
	Gully Rehabilitation / Terracing	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3			4	4	N/A			3.6
	Tree Planting	3	3					3	4	3	2		3				N/A		3.0
Livelihood Improvement	Inset Processing and Production Training	3	4																3.5
	Improved Heifer Introduction		3																3.0
	Water Tank Construction					2	4			3						N/A		4	3.3
	Ewe Keeping Training for Women								4										4.0
	Vocational Training on Carpentry								3										3.0
	Business Skill Training for PLWHAs								3										3.0
	Primary School Construction Support									4	4								4.0
	Poultry Production									3		4	4						3.7
	Women IGA										N/A								
	Vocational Training on Brick Production and Sewing										3.5								3.5
	Business Shed Construction for Youth														4				4.0
	Fish Pond Construction												N/A						
	School (Library) Support												4						4.0
	Goat Fattening Training for Jobless Youth																	4	4.0

1 :Low 1 to 2 :Medium 2 to 3 :High 3 to 4 :Very high

: Item which has some evaluation

Summary of Final Evaluation Workshops in South Gondar Zone

Component	Sub-component	Evaluation	South Gondar Zone				Zone Average
			Ebinate watershed	Ebinate Woreda	Simada watershed	Simada Woreda	
Agricultural Promotion	Crop Production	Effectiveness	4	4	2.5	2	3.1
		Validity	4	4	3	3	3.5
		Sustainability	4	3	2.5	4	3.4
	Fruits Trees (Fruit production Campaign)	Effectiveness	3	3	2.5	2.5	2.8
		Validity	3	3	3	4	3.3
		Sustainability	4	4	3	4	3.8
	Horticulture (Vegetable Production)	Effectiveness	4	4	4		4.0
		Validity	3	4	4		3.7
		Sustainability	3	4	4		3.7
	Forage Development (Farmland)	Effectiveness			3	2	2.5
		Validity			2	4	3.0
		Sustainability			2	4	3.0
	Forage Development (Hillside)	Effectiveness	3	4	3	3	3.3
		Validity	3	4	3	4	3.5
		Sustainability	3	3	4	4	3.5
	Modern Beehive Development	Effectiveness	2	3	3	3	2.8
		Validity	3	4	3	4	3.5
		Sustainability	2	3	4	4	3.3
	Sheep Breed Improvement / Fattening	Effectiveness	2	4	4	3	3.3
		Validity	4	4	4	4	4.0
		Sustainability	4	4	4	4	4.0
	FTC Farm Improvement	Effectiveness					
		Validity					
		Sustainability					
	Artificial Insemination	Effectiveness					
		Validity					
		Sustainability					
Natural Resource Management	Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Effectiveness	3	3	4	4	3.5
		Validity	4	3	4	4	3.8
		Sustainability	4	3	4	4	3.8
	Gully Rehabilitation / Terracing	Effectiveness	4	4	3	4	3.8
		Validity	4	4	4	4	4.0
		Sustainability	3	3	4	4	3.5
	Tree Planting	Effectiveness	3	4			3.5
		Validity	3	4			3.5
		Sustainability	3	3			3.0
Livelihood Improvement	Inset Processing and Production Training	Effectiveness	3	4			3.5
		Validity	3	3			3.0
		Sustainability	3	4			3.5
	Improved Heifer Introduction	Effectiveness		3			3.0
		Validity		4			4.0
		Sustainability		3			3.0
	Water Tank Construction	Effectiveness					
		Validity					
		Sustainability					
	Ewe Keeping Training for Women	Effectiveness					
		Validity					
		Sustainability					
	Vocational Training on Carpentry	Effectiveness					
		Validity					
		Sustainability					
	Business Skill Training for PLWHAs	Effectiveness					
		Validity					
		Sustainability					
	Primary School Construction Support	Effectiveness					
		Validity					
		Sustainability					
	Poultry Production	Effectiveness					
		Validity					
		Sustainability					
	Women IGA	Effectiveness					
		Validity					
		Sustainability					
	Vocational Training on Brick Production and Sewing	Effectiveness					
		Validity					
		Sustainability					
	Business Shed Construction for Youth	Effectiveness					
		Validity					
		Sustainability					
	Fish Pond Construction	Effectiveness					
		Validity					
		Sustainability					
	School (Library) Support	Effectiveness					
		Validity					
		Sustainability					
	Goat Fattening Training for Jobless Youth	Effectiveness					
		Validity					
		Sustainability					

: Item which has some evaluation

ffectiveness:	1	:Not Good	1 to 2	:Not so good	2 to 3	:Good	3 to 4	:Very good
Validity:	1	:Not Good	1 to 2	:Not so good	2 to 3	:Good	3 to 4	:Very good
Sustainability:	1	:Low	1 to 2	:Medium	2 to 3	:High	3 to 4	:Very high

Summary of Final Evaluation Workshops in North Wollo Zone

Component	Sub-component	Evaluation	North Wollo Zone						Zone Average
			Bugena watershed	Bugena Woreda	Gidan watershed	Gidan Woreda	Kobo watershed	Kobo Woreda	
Agricultural Promotion	Crop Production	Effectiveness	3	4	4	2.5	3	3	3.3
		Validity	4	4	3	4	3	3	3.5
		Sustainability	4	4	4	3.5	4	2	3.6
	Fruits Trees (Fruit production Campaign)	Effectiveness		3	3	2.5			2.8
		Validity		4	3	3			3.3
		Sustainability		4	3	3			3.3
	Horticulture (Vegetable Production)	Effectiveness							
		Validity							
		Sustainability							
	Forage Development (Farmland)	Effectiveness		2.5	3	2	4	4	3.1
		Validity		4	4	4	4	4	4.0
		Sustainability		4	4	3	4	3	3.6
	Forage Development (Hillside)	Effectiveness					4	4	4.0
		Validity					4	4	4.0
		Sustainability					4	3	3.5
	Modern Beehive Development	Effectiveness	4	4	4	3	1	2	3.0
		Validity	4	4	3	4	3	4	3.7
		Sustainability	4	4	4	3.5	3	3	3.6
	Sheep Breed Improvement / Fattening	Effectiveness	3	4	3	4	4	3	3.5
		Validity	4	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
		Sustainability	4	4	4	4	4	3	3.8
	FTC Farm Improvement	Effectiveness							
		Validity							
		Sustainability							
	Artificial Insemination	Effectiveness						Still Pending	
		Validity						N/A	
		Sustainability						N/A	
Natural Resource Management	Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Effectiveness	3	4	3	3	4	4	3.5
		Validity	4	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
		Sustainability	4	4	3	4	4	3.5	3.8
	Gully Rehabilitation / Terracing	Effectiveness	3	4	4	4	4	2	3.5
		Validity	4	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
		Sustainability	3	4	4	3	4	3	3.5
	Tree Planting	Effectiveness			3	4	3	4	3.5
		Validity			3	4	4	4	3.8
		Sustainability			3	4	3	2	3.0
Livelihood Improvement	Inset Processing and Production Training	Effectiveness							
		Validity							
		Sustainability							
	Improved Heifer Introduction	Effectiveness							
		Validity							
		Sustainability							
	Water Tank Construction	Effectiveness	2	1			1		1.3
		Validity	4	4			4		4.0
		Sustainability	2	4			3		3.0
	Ewe Keeping Training for Women	Effectiveness				4			4.0
		Validity				4			4.0
		Sustainability				4			4.0
	Vocational Training on Carpentry	Effectiveness				3			3.0
		Validity				4			4.0
		Sustainability				3			3.0
	Business Skill Training for PLWHAs	Effectiveness				4			4.0
		Validity				4			4.0
		Sustainability				3			3.0
	Primary School Construction Support	Effectiveness					4	4	4.0
		Validity					4	4	4.0
		Sustainability					4	4	4.0
	Poultry Production	Effectiveness					1		1.0
		Validity					4		4.0
		Sustainability					3		3.0
	Women IGA	Effectiveness						4	4.0
		Validity						4	4.0
		Sustainability						N/A	
	Vocational Training on Brick Production and Sewing	Effectiveness						4	4.0
		Validity						4	4.0
		Sustainability						3.5	3.5
	Business Shed Construction for Youth	Effectiveness							
		Validity							
		Sustainability							
	Fish Pond Construction	Effectiveness							
		Validity							
		Sustainability							
	School (Library) Support	Effectiveness							
		Validity							
		Sustainability							
	Goat Fattening Training for Jobless Youth	Effectiveness							
		Validity							
		Sustainability							

: Item which has some evaluation

ffectiveness:	1	:Not Good	1 to 2	:Not so good	2 to 3	:Good	3 to 4	:Very good
Validity:	1	:Not Good	1 to 2	:Not so good	2 to 3	:Good	3 to 4	:Very good
Sustainability:	1	:Low	1 to 2	:Medium	2 to 3	:High	3 to 4	:Very high

Summary of Final Evaluation Workshops in South Wollo Zone

Component	Sub-component	Evaluation	South Wollo Zone							Zone Average
			Mekedela watershed	Mekedela Woreda	Legambo watershed	Legambo Woreda	Aregoba watershed (lower)	Aregoba watershed (upper)	Aregoba Woreda	
Agricultural Promotion	Crop Production	Effectiveness	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3.1
		Validity	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3.9
		Sustainability	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3.9
	Fruits Trees (Fruit production Campaign)	Effectiveness	2		4	3	3	3	4	3.2
		Validity	4		4	4	3	3	4	3.7
		Sustainability	3		4	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	3.7
	Horticulture (Vegetable Production)	Effectiveness			4	3				3.5
		Validity			4	4				4.0
		Sustainability			4	4				4.0
	Forage Development (Farmland)	Effectiveness		3	4	4		N/A		3.7
		Validity		4	4	4		N/A		4.0
		Sustainability		3	4	4		N/A		3.7
	Forage Development (Hillside)	Effectiveness	3	3	4	4		N/A		3.5
		Validity	4	4	4	4		N/A		4.0
		Sustainability	4	3	4	4		N/A		3.8
	Modern Beehive Development	Effectiveness	N/A	Changed to Sheep	Not JALIMPS	N/A				
		Validity	4	4	4	N/A				4.0
		Sustainability	N/A	N/A	Not JALIMPS	N/A				
	Sheep Breed Improvement / Fattening	Effectiveness	4	4	4	4				4.0
		Validity	4	4	4	4				4.0
		Sustainability	4	4	4	4				4.0
	FTC Farm Improvement	Effectiveness		1					1	1.0
		Validity		4					4	4.0
		Sustainability		N/A					4	4.0
	Artificial Insemination	Effectiveness								
		Validity								
		Sustainability								
Natural Resource Management	Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Effectiveness	4	4	1	4	3	4	3	3.3
		Validity	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
		Sustainability	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3.9
	Gully Rehabilitation / Terracing	Effectiveness			4	4	N/A			4.0
		Validity			4	4	N/A			4.0
		Sustainability			4	4	N/A			4.0
	Tree Planting	Effectiveness		1				N/A		1.0
		Validity		4				N/A		4.0
		Sustainability		3				N/A		3.0
Livelihood Improvement	Inset Processing and Production Training	Effectiveness								
		Validity								
		Sustainability								
	Improved Heifer Introduction	Effectiveness								
		Validity								
		Sustainability								
	Water Tank Construction	Effectiveness					3		4	3.5
		Validity					4		4	4.0
		Sustainability					N/A		4	4.0
	Ewe Keeping Training for Women	Effectiveness								
		Validity								
		Sustainability								
	Vocational Training on Carpentry	Effectiveness								
		Validity								
		Sustainability								
	Business Skill Training for PLWHAs	Effectiveness								
		Validity								
		Sustainability								
	Primary School Construction Support	Effectiveness								
		Validity								
		Sustainability								
	Poultry Production	Effectiveness	4	4						4.0
		Validity	4	4						4.0
		Sustainability	4	4						4.0
	Women IGA	Effectiveness								
		Validity								
		Sustainability								
	Vocational Training on Brick Production and Sewing	Effectiveness								
		Validity								
		Sustainability								
	Business Shed Construction for Youth	Effectiveness				4				4.0
		Validity				4				4.0
		Sustainability				4				4.0
	Fish Pond Construction	Effectiveness		1						1.0
		Validity		4						4.0
		Sustainability		N/A						
	School (Library) Support	Effectiveness		4						4.0
		Validity		4						4.0
		Sustainability		4						4.0
	Goat Fattening Training for Jobless Youth	Effectiveness							3	3.0
		Validity							4	4.0
		Sustainability							4	4.0

: Item which has some evaluation

ffectiveness:	1	:Not Good	1 to 2	:Not so good	2 to 3	:Good	3 to 4	:Very good
Validity:	1	:Not Good	1 to 2	:Not so good	2 to 3	:Good	3 to 4	:Very good
Sustainability:	1	:Low	1 to 2	:Medium	2 to 3	:High	3 to 4	:Very high

Final Evaluation at Silasiemesk Watershed, Ebinat Woreda, South Gondar Zone

20 October 2010

Sub-component	Participants	Expected outputs	Midterm-evaluation	Why?	Effectiveness	Why?	How can we improve?	For future	In general	Validity	Sustainability
Improved Stove	Total: 22 Present: 20 (F:4, M:16)	Time, health, human power, and fuel woods saved.	Good result.	It saves wood and reduces smoke.	Good		It does not serve long. Let it be cement.		The project should be for the kebele in general, not only for one watershed. (Projects may cover the whole kebele. (DA.) / Beneficiaries are limited. / Turnover of DAs are too much. We don't know much about JALIMPS activities because we are new. (DA) / Poultry production is also good for the area. / The project activities are yours. (Zone) We need poultry./ We need seeds for horticulture.	Very Good	Very High
Beekeeping (Modern Beehive Package)	Total: 6 Present: 2 (F:0, M:2)	To earn money and home consumption.	Good result.	Modern beehive protects pest/ant.	Not So Good	It was not provided timely. Wax was not enough. The price of bee hives were high.	More training on beekeeping.	Beekeeping is more productive if there is change on productivity.		Good (The honey produced is of better quality.)	Not So High (Price of bee hive is high)
Sheep Breed Improvement	Total: 10 (F:3, M:7) Present: 4	Fast growth and additional income.	Sheep got thinner and thinner, then died.	Highland variety is not good for this area.	Not So Good	They are highland sheep.	Lowland breed is required.	Sheep breeding is not good ecologically. / This area is convenient for sheep rearing. (DA.)		Very Good	Very High
Gully Control	Total: 30 Present: 24 (F:4, M:20)	Livestock feed and saving soil.	In good condition.	Due to plantation of different trees. Conservation of water and soil.	Very Good	Check dam and gabion constructed.	Plant more seedlings.			Very Good	High
Fruits Trees (Fruit Production Campaign)	Total unknown Present: 22 (F:3, M:19)	Supportive food.	Only flowering without having seeds.	No training for the new fruit trees. (Mango)	Good		Training is necessary.	Nursery for fruits trees is necessary.		Good (Moisture shortage; low water availability.)	Very High
Tree Plating (Hillside Forage Development)	Total: 30 Present: 24 (F:12, M:12)	To preserve soil fertility.	It is good and should continue.	Prevent flooding. Rehabilitate the land/area.	Good		Plants should be supplied on time.	Seed supply is good.		Good (Guards should be given salary)	High
Horticulture	Total: 13 (F:13, M:0) Present: 7	Income source by selling.	Not much effective.	Water shortage.	Very Good	There was enough rain during plantation time. It was planted on the right time.	Motor pump is required.			Good (Not much irrigable land)	High
Seed Planting (Teff, Barley)		More production.	Teff is good. Barley is not good.	Weeding in time for teff. Water logged area for barley.	Very Good	Row planting was used. Fertilizer applied. Follow up done by DAs.	Timely sowing.	Add maize and wheat.		Very Good	Very High
Inset Processing and Production Training		We use it as additional food item. (for kita-local bread, porridge and kocho.)	N/A		Good	It is a new idea. It is additional food item other than Enjera.	We should expand to other farmers and kebeles.	We got training for 5 days.		Good	High

Total Participants of the Final Evaluation Workshop: 64 (Female: 13, Male: 51) including 2 Development Agents (Female: 1, Male: 1), 2 Regional Officers and 1 Woreda Expert (Male: 3).

Final Evaluation at Ebinat Woreda, South Gondar Zone

21-22 October 2010

Sub-component	Major activities	Expected outputs	Midterm-evaluation	Why?	Effectiveness	Why?	How can we improve?	Other issues / For future	Validity	Sustainability
Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Four experts (supervisor, woreda expert and 2 DAs) trained in Bahir Dar and they give training for farmers at household level.	Increases forest coverage.	It's a good start and effective.	Mother's health condition improved and the stove saves time, energy, and fuel wood.	Good	Farmers started constructing by themselves. (105 farmers out of 119HHs./ They shifted the need from the cemented ones to the mud.	Close follow up of DAs and awareness creation works.	Scaling up	Very Good: 2 Good: 17 Not So Good: 2	High
Beehive Development	Farmers organized in groups and 10 kg. wax given by WAO. / 10 colonies, modern bee hives purchased and distributed to 10 farmers by WAO.	Increases income.	It's very good.	Farmers can sell it for a good price. / It has better quality.	Good	Necessary materials for bee keeping not fulfilled./ There was shortage of wax./ No proper follow up and care by JALIMPS, woreda, DAs and farmers.	Close follow up of DAs and awareness creation works.	Farmers' awareness regarding bee keeping is low compared to other activities. (IGA) / There should be flower development for the bees. (Zone)	Very Good	Very High: 8 High: 14
Sheep Breed Improvement	20 farmers trained by WAO. / 20 rams bought from Adet and distributed.	Farmers get improved breeds. / Income increases.	8/20 died, the rest are in good condition (It's not so good).	Not enough follow up of DAs and less awareness creation works and training. / Lack of consistency in taking care of rams by farmers.	Very Good	More than half of them survived./ The sheep could give 76 cross breeds so far.	Close follow up of DAs and awareness creation works.	Over fat was just one of the causes for death.	Very Good	Very High
Gully Control	Check dam constructed and tree seedling planted. / There was discussion among farmers.	Soil fertility improved. / Ground water level increases. / Agro ecological conditions improve.	It's very effective.	It was 6-10 m wide, now it decreases by half. / It's becoming a habitat for wild animals such as impala.	Very Good		Strengthening nursery. / Conducting biological treatment. / area closure.	Doing other activities of check dam - using sack, same, stone, gabion. / Experience sharing.	Very Good	High
Fruits Trees (Fruit Production Campaign)	30 farmers received 279 fruit seedlings from ORDA and WAO. / 5 CRGs organized (each has 5 members).	Production and productivity improve. / Cash income and home consumption increase.	201/279 survived (72%). It's in a good condition (effective).	Farmers are interested in planting fruits. / It's compatible with the agro ecology.	Good		Close follow up of DAs and awareness creation works.	Grafted fruit varieties is better than the local one.	Good	Very High
Tree Plating (Hillside Forage Development)	Cut-off drain constructed and 30,200 seedlings planted. / 25 check dams constructed.	Soil fertility and biomass developed. / Ground water level increases and agro ecological status improves.	It's very good.	Better awareness by farmers. / Area enclosed by farmers.	Very Good		Providing maintenance service and planting annual forage plants egg. Alfalfa, cow pea and lablab. / Fulfilling the necessary equipments like hammer, hoe & spade.		Very Good	High
Horticulture	10 women organized in groups and they planted lettuce, salad, tomato, onion, green pepper. / Pedal pump provided by WAO.	Cash income and home consumption increase. / Production and productivity in small plot of land improves.	It's very good.	It fills their food gap. / Women's group sell at a good price.	Very Good		Women's group mainly expect inputs from WAO and FTC. Therefore awareness creation should be done to do activities by themselves.		Very Good	Very High
Seed Planting (teff and barley)	4 CRGs organized (4 members each). / Teff and barley planted by farmers for demonstration.	Production increases. / Enough bi-product.	Barley not good.	The seeds of barley didn't come on time, the land was not fertile.	Very Good	Seed delivery was on time.	Integrated work among the stakeholders (DAs, ORDAs,JALIMPS and farmers. / We should work hard more.		Very Good	High
			Teff very good.	The variety of teff was conducive for the environment. / There was close follow up by DAs and farmers. / It was planted on the right time.	Very Good					
Inset Processing and Production training	Training given for five farmers and two DAs for five days on Inset processing./ 109 seedlings distributed.	Farmers get additional food item./ Farmers use Enset for bread and mix with other food./ It fills food gap.	N/A		Very Good	We got good result with this short training.	We should expand this good practice to other kebeles./ Doing market assessment./ Doing capacity building for experts, DAs and farmers.		Good	Very High
Improved Heifer Introduction	5 hybrid heifers purchased./ Forage planted./ Shed constructed./ Orientation and awareness creation activities done.	Introducing farmers the skill of milk production./ Quality production and productivity./ Income source to association./ Starting milk supply to the town./ To compare local breeds and hybrids in terms of productivity.	N/A		Good	Not profitable within short period of time./ The start is good./ There is a skill gap to manage.	Hybrids should be selected from certified company and we should know breed potential./ Collaborating with other programs in forage, health and NGOs./ Using of bull(hybriding) 100%./ Fulfilling of water, feeder and filling gaps.		Very Good	Very High: 6 High: 14

Total Participants of the Final Evaluation Workshop: 35 (Female: 2, Male: 33) including 2 Regional and 1 Zonal Officers (Male: 3).

Final Evaluation at Woiraye Watershed, Simada Woreda, South Gondar Zone

25 October 2010

Sub-component	Participants	Major Activities	Expected benefits	Midterm-evaluation	Why?	Effectiveness	Why	Other issues	Validity	Sustainability	General
Crop Production	Total: 20 Present: 20 (F:0, M:20)	Adaptive trial on pea, bean, potato, rice, ground nut, haricot bean, barley and sorghum. / 1CRG having 5 members formed. / 3 CRGs formed having 5 members. / Different varieties of teff and wheat planted for demonstration.	Basically for home consumption. If there is excess harvest, for market purpose. / Increased production and productivity.	Except potato and barley, others didn't grow very well.	The land was muddy during plantation except for teff and barley;	Very Good (Barley and Wheat)		Ploughing fields on time. / Farmers should work together.	Very Good (Barley, Wheat Beans, Potatoes and Peas)	Very High (Beans and Potato)	Selection of farmers were not done properly. (Farmers)/ JALIMPS is helping us in keeping our land from danger. The activities undertaken are very important not only to us but also to our children. (Farmer)/ Materials for the nursery site came late. (DA)/ Administrative problems will be solved by WARDO, DAs and Woreda Administration offices. (Woreda)/ We should focus on the effectiveness of the activities. How can you improve the quality of these small activities. (Zone) Farmers should know that we live as long as our environment is protected. So, it is farmers who should be responsible and take the necessary care for our environment. (Woreda)/ This area has been given aid for 25 years and no change yet. But if we could change our attitude and work hard, we could be developed within 5 years. (Woreda)
						Good (Potato)				Medium (Peas)	
						Not good (Peas, Rice and Ground nut)			Not So Good (Ground nut and Rice)	Low (Rice and Ground nut)	
				Teff and barley are very good.	There was enough rain before and after plantation for teff and barley.	Very Good			Very Good	Very High	
Fruits Trees (Fruit Production Campaign)	Total: 6 Present: 2 (F:0, M:2)	Farmers planted seedlings. / 29 farmers received 5 mangoes and 5 oranges each.	Home consumption. / Increased income.	Orange is good.	The soil type was suitable for the orange.	Good		Preparing the land for planting beforehand.	Very Good	Very High	
				Mango is not good.	The soil type was not suitable for the mango.	Not Good			Not So Good	Medium	
Beekeeping (Modern beehive package)	Total: 10 (F:3, M:7) Present: 4	Only training provided.	Farmers use honey basically for market purpose but as a medicine as well.	Not implemented.	Farmers haven't received hives.	Good	We purchased bee colony. Bee hive given by WARDO. The price of bee colony is high now. We were trained in 2008.	Making the area free from small ants.	Good	Very High	
Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Total: 30 Present: 24 (F:4, M:20)	Farmers took training for the improved fuel saving stove. / Farmers constructed improved fuel saving stove.	It saves fuel wood, time and energy. / It has less smoke and good for health.	It is very good.	Farmers made the training practical. / They constructed stoves.	Very Good		We should continue using improved fuel saving stoves.	Very Good	Very High	
Drainage of Vertisol	Total: 24 Present: 3 (F:1, M:2)	Two groups containing 12 members each formed. / Two ponds constructed.	To get harvest twice a year. / Increasing productivity.	It is not good.	After digging the pond there was little rain.	Not JALIMPS'					
Forage Development	Total: 176 Present: 52 (F:21, M:31)	8,000 holes dug. / Sesbania, lucinia and tree lucern planted.	There will be healthy animals. / The bi-product will serve as a fuel wood.	It is effective.	Milk production increased. / Goat and sheep get fat. / Sick animals recover. / The soil type is suitable for forage development. / Farmers follow up its growth closely.	Good		Follow up their growth more closely.	Good	Very High	
Vegetable Production		We planted onion and pepper (10 farmers). We got the seeds from WARDO.	To try and expand for other farmers.	N/A	Doing follow up properly.	Very Good			Very Good	Very High	
Sheep Breed Improvement		8 farmers took one sheep each by credit. We prepared forage and	To expand improved breed for other farmers.	N/A		Very Good			Very Good	Very High	
Forage Development		We planted tree lucern and sesbania.	We get feed for our cattle. It conserves the soil.	N/A	The plants are growing well but there is no proper management by farmers. The area is not closed.	Good		It is better to plant around farmers' house and the church yard.	Very Good (Hillside)	Very High (Hillside)	
									Not So Good (Farm Land) (because of free grazing)	Medium (Farm Land)	
Gully Rehabilitation		We planted eucalyptus, acacia and other local trees on the gullies. We constructed with gabion and check dam. Seedling production	To rehabilitate the land. Soil will not be taken by erosion.	N/A	The problem is wrong area selection and the foreman. The physical status of the gully is good.	Good			Very Good	Very High	

Total Participants of the Final Evaluation Workshop: 52 (Female: 10, Male: 42) including 1 Development Agent (Male: 1), 2 Woreda Experts (Male: 2) 2 Regional and 1 Zonal Officers (Male: 3).

Final Evaluation at Simada Woreda, South Gondar Zone

26-27 October 2010

Sub-component	Major Activities	Midterm-evaluation of farmers' activities	Why	Midtern-evaluation of our" activities	Why?	Effectiveness	Why?	How can we improve?	Other Issues	Validity	Sustainability
Crop Production	Site selection. / orientation for farmers.	Good.	Farmers accepted and implemented DAs advice.	Not Good	Not enough orientation from woreda. / Seeds were not supplied on time. / The existing DAs are all new.	Good (Maize, Triticale, Wheat, Teff & Potato)	Rice and groundnut are not adaptable to the area.	Selecting model farmers and organizing other farmers under them. / Conducting timely monitoring. / Treating land by fertilizer.	Hillside development is not done as one part. / Component of the activities of verification. (Region) / Bee hives were purchased; not sure where they are. (Zone) There was no responsible person to facilitate payment for farmers in the woreda. We were in the field. (Woreda) / We asked farmers to bring an ID to be paid for what they have worked through JALIMPS activities. We didn't know who is who. All the farmers were not paid at once. Some of them come independently. (Woreda) / The implementer of Hand-dug-well was not clearly identified. There was a dispute between Water Resource Office and Woreda Agriculture Office.	Very Good (Others)	Very High (Maize, Triticale, Wheat & Potato)
						Not Good (Groundnut and Rice)				Not Good (Rice and Groundnut)	
Fruits Trees (Fruit Production Campaign)	Inventory survey conducted.	Very good.	70 trees survived and they are in a very good condition.	Good	Monitoring done.	Good (Orange)	Mango hasn't grown very well.	More awareness creation activities are required for farmers. / Only mango and orange are not enough. It's good to try apple, guava, sugar cane, avocado and coffee as well.		Very Good (Orange and Mango)	Very High
						Not So Good (Mango)					
Beehive Development	Training given to farmers.			Not Good	No other activity other than training.	Good	Farmers purchased bee colony and materials.	Supply of materials should be on time. / Close monitoring.		Very Good	Very High
Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Training given to farmers.	Very good.	Most farmers who made stove are using the stoves now.	Good	Necessary equipments for making stove were supplied on time. / Close follow up were done	Very Good	Out of 166 households, 40 females trained./ Except about 20 households, others are using improved stove. (July)	Scaling up the activities. / Demonstrating the good stoves to those who are not make use of them. / Making the mold ready and provide when farmers need.		Very Good	Very High
Drainage of Vertisoils	N/A	N/A				Not JALIMPS'					
Forage Development	Inventory survey conducted.	Forage development around farm land is not good.	Farmers do free grazing around farm yard.	Not So Good	Enough awareness creation activities were not done by Das.	Good (Hillside)		Organizing farmers in groups and making them look after the planted forage by turn. / Increasing farmers awareness on management, how to use forage and the effect of free grazing. / Bring the practices of other woredas.		Very Good	Very High
		Forage development around homestead is good.	The soil type around homestead is suitable for forage development.			Not So Good (Farmland)				Very Good	Very High
Sheep Breed Improvement	8 sheep breeds provided to the farmers/ orientation and training given/ follow up done	Very Good	Farmers are doing the necessary follow up	N/A		Good	Breed of the sheep in the watershed will be improved.	Doing close follow up.		Very Good	Very High
Natural Resource Management	Gully rehabilitation/ hillside forage development/ eye brow basin/ trench/ nursery site development	Good	Farmers actively involved in the activities.	N/A.		Very Good	Farmers accepted the NR activities./ Nursery established.	Administrative problems should be solved as soon as possible.		Very Good	Very High

Total Participants of the Final Evaluation Workshop: 32 (Female: 4, Male 28) including 2 Regional and 1 Zonal Officers (Male: 3).

Final Evaluation at Keyberet Watershed, Bugena Woreda, North Wollo Zone

1 November 2010

Sub-component	Participants	Major Activities	Expected benefits	Midterm-evaluation	Why?	Effectiveness	Why	How Can We Improve?	Issues / For future	Validity	Sustainability
Bee Keeping	Total: 6 (F:4, M:2)	We planted fodder for bees. We shifted the bees to modern bee hives. We organized in groups.	It needs less labor. We get more income from the sale of honey. We get quality honey.	Good	We got quality honey. / We got better production. (The local one was attacked by a disease.)	Very Good	The selling price of bee colony (traditional) was 30 birr. Now the bee colony for modern bee hive is 300 birr.	We have to change our training fully in to practice. We should add and use more modern hives. / We should plant fodder trees for beehives.	There is demand of bee hives. There should be more expansion of bee hives.	Very Good	Very High
Crop Production	Total: 24 (F:12, M:12)	We used tie ridger. We organized in group. We used byproducts. We are using the experiences we got from FTC (demo farm) to our own land.	We get more production from small land.	Good	Even though there was shortage of rain fall, there was relatively better production. (From one timad, locally, we get 3-4 quintal. Now, 6 quintal)	Good	The new breeds need more carethan the local ones. When they get sick, there is no adequate treatment.	Borderless and repeated ploughing to protect pest. (Degeza) / We have to fully implement the skills we got from the training.		Very Good	Very High
Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Total: 20 (F:10, M:10)	We constructed stoves. We are using it now. We are organized as a group. We prepare a new lid.	It saves fire wood and has no much smoke. It has less fire exposure.	Very Good	It saved our time significantly. It reduced fire exposure and wood consumption.	Good	Improved stove is very important to the watershed but we couldn't sell what we produced.	There should be more expansion of using improved fuel saving stoves to others.	We produced but not sold 63 stoves./ Place for production is not enough.	Very Good	Very High
Sheep Rearing	Total: 10 (F:5, M:5)	We took one ram and one ewe. The male changed to female. The fattening was changed to production. We planted fodder and we are using it.	We get better price by rearing and selling.	Very Good	We managed around our house (less labor). We got more income.	Good	The new breeds need more carethan the local ones. When they get sick, there is no adequate treatment.	We should take care on their health and add more sheep. We should prepare fodder.		Very Good	Very High
Natural Resource Development	Total: 72 (F:39, M:33)	We implemented half crescent and hillside terracing. We planted seedlings of eucalyptus, gravilia, juniperous, omedla and pigeon pea.	We know that mountains are economic sources. Therefore, we expected to keep the area fertile; to balance the weather condition forest. (We have seen other areas which have good forest are advantageous.)	Good	Now, forest trees are growing. Soil erosion highly decreased.	Good		JALIMPS should not mix its activities with ORDA's. It has to have one mountain in the watershed and develop.	Planting forage hasn't been practicedby farmers from history. We should expand this practice around farmland and hillsides./ There is land shortage to plant enough forage but many need to plant. There should be control of free grazing.	Very Good	High
Fruit Production									They should be planted in areas where there is water.	Very Good	Very High
Water Tank						Not So Good			Half of the part of the tank was filled by water during end September. Birds entered in the tank and we don't know how to dispose them./ The upper tank has two damages i.e. on its surface and outer part. The surface is being damaged because it doesn't have basement.	Very Good	Medium

Total Participants of the Final Evaluation Workshop: 55(Female: 44, Male: 11) including 1 Development Agent (Male: 1), 2 Regional and 1 Zonal Officers (Male: 3).

Final Evaluation at Bugena Woreda, North Wollo Zone

7-8 November 2010

Sub-component	Major activities	Midterm-evaluation	Why?	Effectiveness	Why?	How can we improve?	Issues / For future	Validity	Sustainability
Beekeeping	Training given for 4 days to 12 farmers and 4 DAs. Technical guidance on the field provided. Bee hive and wax for the trainees provided. / 10 farmers provided with modern bee hives. Training given for 5 days for the ten farmers and Kebele DAs.	Very Good	Farmers are interested in this activity very much. They are getting 35 kg honey from 1bee hive.	Very Good	Bee flower is available. Farmers are transferring from the traditional to modern bee keeping.	Budget allocation should be on time.	Watersheds have their own byawsand committees. Committees are composed of priest, women, rich farmer, poor farmer, model farmer, Natural Resource DA, representative from neighboring village (to settle arising disputes) and kebele administrator./ Since there is high turn over in the woreda, we didn't want to give veterinary service training for experts. The trainees are giving service service now. (done out of watershed)	Very Good	Very High
Crop Production	Training given for 5 days to 8 farmers. We provided crop seeds (wheat, harricott bean, lentil, rice and barley to DAs.) Chemicals provided to farmers to protect crop damage by Cricket (Degeza or Wollo Bush) / Wheat, barley, beans and maize planted on a trial farm at FTC. Teff, wheat, barley and beans planted on farmers' plot.	Very Good	The farm land was prepared on the right time. Weeding and harvesting were also done on the right time.	Very good except maize (Trial) Very Good except beans (Demo)	Maize was sowed late. Beans were damaged by a disease. We call it "Sir abesbis" or "Chafer"	Budget allocation should be on time. We should protect the crops before they become damaged by insects.		Very Good	Very High
Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Training given for 20 farmers and 4 DAs for 10 days. / Training given for 3 experts for 5 days in Bahir Dar. Training given for 60 youth who are organizing in groups. Gonze, fetenech and mud type closed stove constructed.	Good	Farmers got training before starting to make stoves.	Very Good	We organized Enjera party to sensitize farmers to use improved stoves. Farmers clearly see the difference of using the three stones and improved ones. Farmers travel more than 4 hours to collect fire wood so they want to save.	Farmers prefers another type of stove (Mirt) than Gonze. So, we should try to bring Mirt in addition to Gonze.		Very Good	Very High
Sheep Breed Improvement	Training given for 12 farmers and 4 DAs for 5 days. Sheep distributed to farmers. / Four washera improved breeds and 6 local breeds provided for 5 farmers.	Good	Farmers got training on how to manage the sheep and how to feed them.	Very Good	The sheep were physically well. (Their growth and weight)	Enough feed for the sheep should be prepared.	It was planned to do sheep fattening but changd in to breed improvement.	Very Good	Very High
Natural Resource Management	Training given for Gabiyon tying for 8 woreda experts, 4 DAs and 3 farmers for 7 days. (Both pratical and theoretical) We asked a trainer from ORDA to give training on Gabiyon tying. Field guidance given. Training for 15 farmers for 5 days on Mobile Nursery Establishment. / Nursery site establishment, afforestation, gully rehabilitation and soil and water conservation done.	Not Good	Shortage of rain, budget, transportation and poor management. There was no close assistant.	Very Good	It is contributing to the natural resource management conservation activities of the woreda. The nursery is serving as a model nursery site in addition to other nurseries.	We should do close follow up. The estimated budget should be enough to implement the plan.	Wardo doesn't give enough atttention to the JALIMPS activities because the most of the experts don't understand the scope of the work.	Very Good	Very High
Fruit and Vegetable Production	Training given to more than 20 farmers and 3 DAs. Provision of fruit seedlings done. (apple, mangoe, papaya, orange, guava and lemon) / Apple, orange and mango planted. We provided to 46 farmers. (2women and 44 men) The fruits are planted in the FTC and farmers' land.	Good	Fruit seedlings are well growing because they are near to the pond that helps to water them on time. We educated the farmers on how to manage the seedlings.	Very Good: 9 Good: 15	Their germination rate is 90%. They are growing well. There was problem of management. (All the necessary follow up was not done.)	The allocated budget should come on time. We should water the plants continuously.	Farmers used to consider that fruits are not adaptive to the area.	Very Good	Very High
Hillside Forage Development	Pigeon pea, treelucern, sesbania planted on hillside and sesbania and vetch planted on farmers' land;			Very good	Forage plants at FTC and hillside became very good even without proper management. (They are suitable for the agro ecology.)			Very Good	Very High
	Alfalfa and dismodium planted in FTC			Not Good	Alfalfa and dismodium need fertile land. The agro ecology is not suitable for them.				
Water Tank Construction				Not Good	Birds and other small animals i.e. insects entered in it. Enough water couldn't be harvested. It was installed hurriedly.		The tanks shouldn't have been placed on a temporary basement. No proper attention was given. For the future, permanent basement should be done. Woreda Water Resource Office should be responsible.	Very Good	Very High

Total Participants of the Final Evaluation Workshop: 31 (Female: 3, Male: 28) including 2 Regional and 1 Zonal Officers (Male: 3).

Final Evaluation at Tejno Watershed, Gidan Woreda, North Wollo Zone

4 November 2010

Sub-component	Participants	Major Activities	Expected benefits	Midterm-evaluation	Why?	Effectiveness	Why?	How can we improve?	Other Issues	Validity	Sustainability
Beehive Development	Total: 12 (F:0, M:10)	We got training for 5 days. / Bee colony purchased from other farmers by the money received.	Farmers use the honey for market purpose.	Not Good	Bees couldn't get adequate nectar from vetch, acacia, asta, kosheshila, kelawa, ashendiya, adey abeba because of a disease called 'wag'.	Very Good	Now there is flower for the bee.	Follow DAs advice. / Follow up closely.	Farmers are seeing changes with the activities being undertaken. / Since the activities are yours, you (farmers) should continue doing by yourselves. You should consult DAs as well as to make your activities effective. (Zone) / More awareness creation works have to be done with respect to the importance of those activities to the farmers. / Farmers should improve their follow up. / Particularly, sheep fattening is good for our watershed. The improved varieties have big difference from the local breeds. / We feel as if we are in 'Raya' and 'Yeju' when we see trees are growing well. / Planting wheat in our watershed is a new idea. We could find about 2.5q from 0.1ha. / We should follow modern systems of planting by working with DAs.	Good	Very High
Sheep Fattening	Total: 10 (F:0, M:10)	We fatten the sheep provided by ARDO and sold them with a better price.	We get additional income.	Good	Disease prevalence decreased and the sheep got enough forage.	Good		Planting enough forage and taking the animals to agriculture office when they get sick.		Very Good	Very High
Crop Production	Total: 10 (F:0, M:10)	We planted wheat and barley at FTC. / 4 farmers planted on their own farms (bean, lentil, wheat and barley).	Increase product and productivity. / We keep the harvest as a seed for next plantation.	Good	Farmers did close follow up. / There was adequate rain.	Very Good	The varieties were resistant to sun shine.	Better to plant in May than in July. / Consult DAs.		Good	Very High
Tree Planting	Total: 50-60 (F:25-30)	We planted eucalyptus at enclosed areas. / We dug holes for more than 20 days.	The trees serve for construction purpose. / We get additional income.	Good	There was adequate rain. / The area was enclosed and was free from contact.	Good		We should keep enclosing the area. / We should plant on the right time of plantation.		Good	High
Gully Rehabilitation	Total: 50-60 (F:25-30)	We planted eucalyptus and forage seeds on gullies.	Keeps the soil from erosion.	Very Good	Several varieties of plants planted such as sesbania, vetch sinar and eucalyptus. / No much damage because there was no heavy rain.	Very Good	It reduced wide gully.	We should plant more elephant grass.		Very Good	Very High
Forage Development	Total: 50-60 (F:25-30) 5 at FTC	We planted sesbania, treelucern, chebha and alfalfa and sinar at FTC. / We planted forage seeds around farm land.	We sell the product for cooperatives.	Good	There was adequate rain. / The area was enclosed and was free from contact. / Farmers did close follow up.	Good		Follow DAs advice. / Follow up closely.		Very Good	Very High
Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Total: 20 (F:18, M: 2)	Farmers took training in to rounds. / They constructed stoves.	The smoke of the improved stove will not affect women's eye. / It saves fuel wood.	Good	Farmers organized in groups and discuss about its importance.	Good	The soil of the are is not appropriate to produce stoves.	We should keep using the stoves.		Very Good	High
Fruit Production		More than 50 farmers planted apple. We have been given guidance by DAs.	We expected the apple to give fruits after 4 years. We expect to sell it.	N/A		Good	Its good from its stand.			Good	High
Hillside Terracing		Cut off drain, half moon and terrace constructed.	It conserves soil and water.	N/A		Very Good	We cut the grass and feed to our cattle. It controlled erosion. It used as a model to train other farmers			Very Good	Very High

Total Participants of the Final Evaluation Workshop: 73 (Female: 21, Male: 52,) including 2 Development Agents (Male: 2), 1 Woreda Expert (Male: 1), 2 Regional and 1 Zonal Officers (Male: 3).

Final Evaluation at Gidan Woreda, North Wollo Zone

5-6 November 2010

Sub-component	Major Activities	Midterm-evaluation	Why?	Effectiveness	Why?	How can we improve?	Other Issues	In general	Validity	Sustainability
Beehive Development (Total = 12, M=10)	Selection of target groups. / Hive, wax and other materials were bought. / Training given to farmers for 5 days.	Not Good	It was too late.	Good	The strength increased through time. Now there is flower for the bee. A package of materials supplied.	Supply of materials should be on time. / There should be close follow up.		Budget allocation and activities should follow government procedure. / The provision of money and input should revolve around farmers. If not, it is against the regulation of the law. / We should consider JALIMPS as part of our regular activities. / DAs and Woreda experts should report officially to each respective body respective body consistently. (There should be monitoring system) (Zone) /	Very Good	Very High: 14 High: 12
Sheep Fattening	Selection of target groups - 10 farmers. / Training given for 3 days. / Forage seed distributed. / 3 sheep delivered for each farmer.	Good	Sheep were bought by experts. / The breed fits to the environment. / Provision of forage.	Very Good	The money we are getting from the improved breeds sale is 4 times higher than local breeds.	Bringing other improved breeds from other areas. / Currently only oat and vetch available so we should also plant other forage seeds.	What was the exact activity done? Sheep fattening or sheep breed improvement? (Region)		Very Good	Very High
Crop Production	Demonstration done at FTC (wheat, barley carrot and onion)	FTC: Very Good	There was close follow up and it was local variety.	Very Good (FTC)	The follow up in the farmers' land was not as good as in the FTC because DAs have much burden.	We should do the activities on the proposed time. / Training on pest control.	Wheat for Mewat Kebele is a new finding. It was not planted by farmers previously. This is s good result. (Region)		Very Good	Very High: 2 High: 12
	Adaptive trial done on farmers' farm land (barley, lentil, bean and wheat).	Farmers' land: During germination:Good Farmers' land: After growth: Not	It was damaged by rats and birds.	Not Good (Farmers' land)		Follow up should be done closely and consistently.			Very Good	Very High
Tree Planting	N/A / Discussion made with farmers. 2500 eucalyptus seedlings planted. Terracing done.			Very Good	It was managed properly. It is enclosed area. Farmers have nursery.	We heard informally that 20,000 birr allocated lately. No activities done by JALIMPS under NR management component. (woreda) / In the plan, the cost for digging holes was calculated but the holes at the watershed were already dug by Safety net. Therefore we shifted the budget to buy apple under discussion with the NR management expert of JALIMPS. / JALIMPS is undertaking different components namely, Agricultural Promotion, Livelihood Improvement and NR management. What is the progress of NR management activities?			Very Good	Very High
Gully Rehabilitation	N/A / Terracing, gabion checkdam, half moon trench, I brow basin and cut off drain constructed.			Very Good	Farmers didn't use to practice planting on gullies. Now they understood the importance and are interested in planting seedlings on gullies.				Very Good	High
Forage Development	Forage seed distributed for 20 farmers.	Good	Farmers did ploughing and weeding repeatedly. / Forage seeds are suitable to the agroecology.	Good (Treelucern, Vetch and Sinar) Not Good (Rhodes and Falaris)	Rhodes is not suitable to the area. Falaris was washed away by the heavy rain.	Other forage seeds should also be incorporated.			Very Good	High
Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Selection of target groups. / Training given for 15 days (all of them constructed stoves.	Not Good	The produced stoves got crack. / The soil type is not to make stoves and awareness of trainees is limited.	Good	Guidance and orientation given repeatedely. Mothers are using it in the watershed.It gets cracked during transportation from the FTC to Woreda.	The soil type should be studied. / Awareness creation tasks for farmers should be done. / There should be enough facility at the FTC.	JALIMPS compared the effectiveness of improved stoves and three stone stoves at Bahir Dar. (Region)		Very Good	Very High
Fruit Production	187 apple seedlings distributed for 27 farmers	Good	Most of the beneficiaries have irrigable land.	Good: 18 Not Good: 8	Hail damaged the leaves of the apple. It could have recovered had there been proper management by farmers and DAs. Das and woreda experts don't have enough awareness about apple. Though budget allocated, no training had been given.	We should provide training on fruit management for farmers. / Farmers should prepare the land beforehand.	Fruit production was not a planned activity. Hence we couldn't give training for farmers and follow up.		Good	High
Ewe Keeping Training for Women	Training given for one day for 10 women on ewe keeping. Each woman received 4 sheep. (Package: 1: 3)	N/A.		Very Good					Very Good	Very High
Vocational Training on Carpentry	Five unemployed youths recruited. Training given for 25 days in carpentry. Materials provided.	N/A.		Good	Creates job opportunity. There is shortage of capital. They are going to be organized as association. It provides additional				Very Good	High
Business Skill Training for PLWHAs.	Business skill training given for 5 days. Starting Capital provided to 10 PLWHAs.	N.A.		Very Good	Previously it was difficult for them to get their daily food. Now they can sustain themselves.		The money given should not be credit, but free for PLWHAs.		Very Good	Very High: 3 High: 24

Total Participants of the Final Evaluation Workshop: 37 (Female: 2, Male: 35) including 2 Regional and 1 Zonal Officers (Male: 3).

Final Evaluation at Amid Watershed, Kobo Woreda, North Wollo Zone

9 November 2010

Sub-component	Participants	Major Activities	Expected benefits	Midterm-evaluation	Why?	Effectiveness	Why?	How can we improve?	Other Issues	Validity	Sustainability
Beehive Development	Total: 5 (F:0, M:5) Present: 4	We got training for three days.	We get additional income.	Not Good	Even though the training helped us in understanding improved methods of bee keeping, we couldn't practice what we have learned.	Not Good		We have to work hard and show to others how we become successful. / We should plant flowering trees.	We shouldn't forward all the problems to JALIMPS, DAs or WAO. We should also see our own problems/ Much work has to be done on our part. Even though there is draught, what has been done by us is not satisfactory./ we want to use ground water/ JALIMPS is studying in this area for the betterment of the livelihood of the people through small verification projects implementation. (Zone)/ We should not expect payment for every thing because primarily all activities being done are for the improvement of your livelihood. The activities are yours. (Region) We thought improved stove is not that effective but now we see a big difference between the improved and traditional one./ We are happy about the school construction project./ Due to lack of clean water, diseases are spreading./ Fertilizer in a dry land is not good.	Good	High
Sheep Rearing	Total: 9 (F:0, M:9) Present: 2	We got training for one day.	We get hybrid sheep - productive sheep. / We sell the sheep for a better price.	Not Good	Theoretically, there are improved varieties that can be productive within short time; practically, we didn't see one. But we know how to rear and fatten sheep.	Very Good	Now, we have new breed sheep. We have hope.	If one ram comes, we can improve the productivity of our sheep through insemination		Very Good	Very High
Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Total: 20 (F:15, M:5) Present: 10 (F:2, M:8)	We got training for 9 days. / Each of us constructed stoves. / 60 to 70 farmers constructed stoves after we showed them how to make at the FTC together with DAs. / We compared the efficiency of three stone stove and the improved one at the FTC.	It saves fuel wood. / It doesn't have much smoke and less exposure to fire.	Very Good	We can make coffee and wat sideways/ at the same time.	Very Good	It is protecting us from flame.	We should continue using improved stoves and other farmers should also construct.		Very Good	Very High
Crop Production	Total: 3 (F:0, M:3) Present: 2	We planted teff, sorghum and teff on demo farm. / We planted rice, ground nut and chickpea on trial farm.	Relatively better harvest. / We will continue plantation if rice and ground nut are adaptable.	Not Good	There was not enough rain during germination.	Good	Teff is very good. (Groundnut and sorghum not good)	We have to be careful when to apply fertilizer. (It should be when it rains).		Good	Very High
Tree Planting	Total: about 200 (F:80 -100) Present: 62 (F:18, M:44)	We planted about 3600 indigenous tree seedlings and eucalyptus on hills.	Keeps the soil from erosion.	Not So Good	Majority of the seedlings not survived. / The ones which are survived have fast growth.	Good		There should be consistent follow up from farmers and DAs.		Very Good	High
Forage Development		We planted cow pea, sesbania, lucinia around farm land and hills.	We get enough feed for our cattle.	Good	We cut the forage plants and give to our cattle. / We are also using the longer logs for construction of houses.	Very Good		We should do follow up and plant forage seeds on time.		Very Good	Very High
Gully Rehabilitation		We planted Jatropha on gullies.	The area will be enclosed and free from animal contact.	Good	The land is rehabilitating to its previous condition.	Very Good		We should use gabion to withstand heavy rain. We can use sack as an alternative.		Very Good	Very High
Primary School Construction		Committee formed. Materials collected. (wood, stone) Construction started.	Our children can access education near by. They will not be exposed to car accident. They don't have to go further up to Gobiye.	N/A	Even though the school is under construction, children are learning.	Very Good				Very Good	Very High
Poultry Production		We purchased chicken with 500 birr. Shed constructed.	We get additional income.	N/A	The chicken came during cold season and most of them died.	Not Good				Very Good	High

Total Participants of the Final Evaluation Workshop: 26 (Female: 0, Male: 26) including 2 Development Agents (Male: 2), 1 Woreda Expert (Male: 1), 2 Regional and 1 Zonal Officers (Male: 3).

Final Evaluation at Kobo Woreda, North Wollo Zone

10-11 November 2010

Sub-component	Major Activities	Midterm-evaluation	Effectiveness	Why?	How can we improve?	Other Issues	Validity	Sustainability
Beehive Development	Training for 3 days for 9 farmers given. / We searched for colonies and hives-we found. / 10 farmers organized n groups newly and site selection done to continue bee keeping.	Not Good	Good: 8 Not good: 12	The hives were planned to be given for free. Woreda/ government regulation doesn't allow free provision. Then farmers became reluctant to take hives by credit. (9 hives through cooperatives, 1 hive :540 birr) / They want to do individually not in group / association./ We couldn't find bee colony so far. Shed constructed.	It is better to use organized groups for implementing activities, not individual farmers. (eg. Youth group)	Washera breed was not compatible for the agroecology of Kobo/ budget transfer should be on time (We organized youth group for poultry production and sheep production) / Do farmers have capacity to buy cemented improved stoves? We better try to extend the cheaper ones. (Zone) / We should convince farmers that they should work hard and take the harvest for themselves; using rented land for demonstration is not recommended. It should be on farmers' land- they take the harvest.(we didn't try to convince farmers. / Before contacting farmers and DAs directly, JALIMPS should contact WAO./ The Technical Committee should be active, do monitoring frequently and report to respective bodies. (zone)	Very Good	High:13 Low: 5
Sheep Production	Training was given to 5 farmers for one day. / We made discussion with ORDA and agreed to change the breeds (that fits to the agroecology).	Implementation not good (but the training was good in filling the management gap of farmers.	Good	The money transfer didn't come until now. / Woreda administration agreed to give the sheep with subsidy. (15-30%) / 5 sheep provided to 5 farmers. Their adaptibiity is good.	We are waiting the budget. (we are now ready to purchase from Sirinka Research Center.		Very Good	High
Improved Fuel Saving Stove	8 days training was given to 65 farmers (theory + practice) at FTC by woreda experts. / During the training farmers constructed stoves (more than 150 stoves). / 26 of them organized as one group and they are constructing to sell to other farmers. (They do not start selling yet).	Very Good	Very Good	Conserves vegetation. / Reduces smoke. / There was sufficient practical training. / Used as IGA.	Gonze is movable so that the plate of the stove is being broken. (farmers told to DAs and woreda experts) / Follow up should be done closely and consistently. / Gonze is made from clay soil; the soil type is not available easily. / Much fire wood is requi		Very Good	Very High: 9 High: 9 Low: 2
Crop Production	We planted ground nut, maize and rice in trial farm (row planting and broadcasting). / Fertilizer and improved seed provided. We also planted sorghum and maize on demo farm with farmers.	Not Good	Good	There was no enough rain (it was good during germination period). / Except ground nut, the rest crops are adaptible. / There was too heavy rain and early ceasation./ Farmers are comapring and contrasting different varieties of crops.	We should do water harvesting. / Demonstration should be done where there is irrigable land.		Good	Medium
Tree Plantation	About 3,000 saligna, 30 kg jatropha provided for farmers. / Training given to about 250 farmers (all people of the community) on NR ,management and agricultural production for 1 day.	Not Good as Expected	Very Good	There was no enough rain after they were planted. / Jatropha: 20-25% survived; Acacia saligna: 40% survived. / The seedlings are growing well. There is relatively high survival rate. The watershed community ha its own bylaws.	We should use proper. / Recommended plantation pit. (Zay or improved pit). / We should be careful in selecting the appropriate area for plantation.		Very Good	Medium
Forage Development	12 kg rhodes grass and 40 kg vetch provided (some pigeon pea also).	Good for Pigeon Pea, Rhodes Grass Vetch are not good as expected.	Very Good	Pigeon pea needs less moisture. / Rhodes grass affected by drought. / Farmers understood the importance of forage development. They are interested in planting both in farm land and hillside.	We should prepare the land beforehand and plant forage seeds during rainy season.		Very Good	High
Gully Rehabilitation	We provided cow pea from FTC to farmers to plant on gullies. / Check dam constructed on the gully. / Discussion made with farmers and site selected.	Very Good	Good: 7 Not good: 7	Pigeon pea and check dam contributed good. / The area was closed and it is in a very good stage of development. / Gully rehabilitation activities decrease in terms of both quality and quantity. Amid watershed is a model watershed and gabions were purchased but not implemented.	We have to reshape the gully by doing structures. (eg. checkdams) After that we have to plant fruit like banana o gully.		Very Good	High
Artificial Insemination	Market assessment conducted. / Training on AI service provided for about 250 people for 1 day.	For the next stage.	Still Pending				N/A	N/A
Women IGA	Gender Anaysis/ Gender training on IGA/ Gender mainstreaming	N/A	Very Good	Husbands didn't know the role of their wives in decision making. Trainees atleast could identify the distinction between gender and sex.			Very Good	N/A
Vocational Training on Brick Production and Sewing	Training given./ Group association formed. Sewing machine purcased./ Brick production started.	N/A	Very Good				Very Good	Very High (Sewing) High (Brick)
Primary School Construction Support	Corrugated iron sheet provided./ Committee formed to collect construction wood.	N/A	Very Good	Children are attending school nearby.			Very Good	Very High

Total Participants of the Final Evaluation Workshop: 28 (Female: 2, Male: 26) including 2 Regional and 1 Zonal Officers (Male: 3).

Final Evaluation at Tebi Watershed, Mekedela Woreda, South Wollo Zone

17 November 2010

Sub-component	Participants	Major Activities	Expected benefits	Midterm-evaluation	Why?	Effectiveness	Why?	How Can We Improve?	Issues / For future	General	Validity	Sustainability
Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Total: 50 (F:2, M:29) Present: 13 (F:6, M:7)	Training was given for 50 people. We produced and sold to market. 50 of them are utilizing. We formed an association. Other 15 farmers produced stoves with 15 birr each. We sold 18 stoves for 30 birr each. 31 stoves are ready for sale. There are other 35 stoves not yet fermented.	It saves forest from cut down. We get additional income as a group. It reduces firewood consumption by half.	Very Good	We are using cow dung as a compost instead of using it for fire wood. We are earning income birr 10 per fuel stove. We use the mold in schedule. We can cook wat and coffee at the same time. It prevents us from smoke.	Very Good		Promotion by woreda shall be done. Place for production should be prepared. Shortage of mold should be resolved. Farmers should do the activities by commitment.	Generally, to improve the sale of fuel stoves, it is better to breed with local varieties. / The cost of improved stove became 30 birr from 10 birr - The association decided. But no demand from the people bcause the cemented one used to be sold 50 birr and not easily broken. the clay one is 30 birr and easily broken. Quality should be improved.	We all should be benefited out of the components because if one is successful, we will balance the unsuccessful ones. There should be frequent visit by JALIMPS to the watershed or woreda monthly or once in two months. (WAO) You did good regarding improved stove. We will find a way how to promote and mobilize the people with WAO. You have to continue all the mentioned activities by yourselves. WAO will continue working together with you. (Zone)/ The finance procedure is an obstacle for our work. We couldn't buy some of onion and potato seeds on due time. (DA)/ We didn't do capacity building because of shortsge of budget. Forage development was not so effective. (WAO)/ Some farmers thought JAtropha kills their cattle. So they damaged it. Activities should be done on the right time. I also think Jatropha is not good for cattle. (DA)	Very Good	Very High
Poultry Production	Total: 30 Present: 11 (F:4, M:7)	We got two days training on poultry for 30 people. Chicken distributed to 5:1 ratio. We prepared poultry house and started to produce. We prepared poultry feed.	We get egg for sale, to reproduce and for home consumption. It helps us in improving our livelihood.	Good	It benefits us by producing one egg per day. / We sell for 2 birr per egg.	Very Good	The price of egg is getting high. (now 2 birr) We are selling eggs consistently. (My hen lays eggs every day for two years without interruption.)	They are out of home and taken by birds. We should construct shelter for the chicken.	Poultry is good for the area. / Medical treatment should be improved. We shouldn't expect from woreda and other donors every time. We can do poultry by ourselves because.		Very Good	Very High
Crop Production	Total: 10 (only at FTC)	We prepared compost. We used fertilizer to plant wheat, teff, bean, chickpea, lentil, maize and rice at the FTC on demo and trial farm. We did preparation of land, weeding, and harvesting. We got fertilizer and improved stove. We compared the harvest.	It generates income for FTC. To reproduce seeds and to be supplied for other farmers. Production increases.	Teff was Good. Wheat was Good. Maize, if panted early, it was Good. DZ variety increases by 50%. Rice was Not Good. Lentil, chickpea and bean were Not Good because they were late.	In general, rain didn't come on time.	Good	Teff is improved variety and we got advice from DAs. Wheat was not good. (I could get 13 quna of lentil from 10 by 15 m land.)	Payment was not given to us. Supply of improved seeds and fertilizer should be on time. We should prepare our land on time.	Teff variety is very good. Woreda should supply more.		Very Good	Very High
Sheep Rearing	Total: 10 Present: 6 (F:0, M:6)	We got 1 ram each for 10 farmers. We did breeding and prepared forage for the rams. (We sold our own local vareties.)	Income increases by selling them to marke for a better price. We breed with our sheep.	Very Good	They are breeding. Their size is bigger. Forage feed becomes very helpful to their development.	Very Good		Female breeds are better. We should expand to others through breeding.	The sheep are disease resistant. They are adaptive to the environment. Awasi breed are very good.		Very Good	Very High
Hill side Development/ Forage Development	All farmers in the watershed	We planted jatropha, saligna, tree lucern at model hill. Seedling given to us.	To conserve soil and to percolate water. To prevent from flood and use as a firewood.	Good	It serves as feed for cattle and for sheep. It conserves soil. After cutting it regenerates. Saligna is used for bees.	Good		We should manage (watering and cultivation) properly. We should continue expanding.	Forage development has multi-purpose. (for cattle, bees and land) We should keep planting widely. We should plant more forage plants which can reach within short period of time.		Very Good	Very High
Bee Keeping	Total: 10 (F:1, M:10)	Training was given to 10 farmers.	We get high and quality honey. Our income increases.	The training was Good. Production was Not So Good.	Farmers are practicing of modern bee hive by themselves. Modern bee hive is more productive than the traditional one. Insecticide kills bees.	N/A		Insecticide to the weeds on planting of bees. Smoking tool and other inputs should be supplied according to the plan. Planting of forage plants; saligna in particular in our homestead in addition to hillsides.	Bee keeping changed to sheep breed improvement.		Very Good	N/A
Fruit Production		We planted 300 apple seedlings. Each farmer received 12 to 16 seedlings.				Not So Good	It takes long time to give fruit. There are other varieties which give fruit in a short time. It requires much water.	There is another variety which is more productive. We call it ground apple.			Very Good	High

Total Participants of the Final Evaluation Workshop: 33 (Female: 3, Male: 30) including 4 Development Agents (Female: 1, Male: 3), 2 Regional and 1 Zonal Officers (Male: 3).

Final Evaluation at Mekedela Woreda, South Wollo Zone

18-19 November 2010

Sub-component	Major activities	Midterm-evaluation	Why?	Effectiveness	Why?	How can we improve?	Issues / For future	General	Validity	Sustainability
Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Training for 50 farmers in 3 round. Mould supplied to farmers. (M:21, F:29)	Good.	It saves fuel wood/ forest trees. It reduces smoke. It generates additional income for farmers. It uses only local resource. It is not very good because there is a problm of working place.	Very Good	Mainly our mothers and sisters are using improved stoves. It saves their time and protect them from health related problems.	Fetenech improved stove thickness should be reduced. It requires much mud. (The mud farmers use to make one stove is equivalent with the mud they use for mking three big pots(gan) reduce atleast to 1. / We should improve the quality of the stoves. The assocation should be given a working place. (They borrowed FTC's store room temporarily.) The produced stoves should be kept in a proper place. Promotion activities should be done.	The mold became deformed after much use. Additional mold is necessary. Promotion for the improved stove is needed.	There is less monitoring from JALIMPS. We should improve the activities we are supposed to do as a technical committee. We have to improve the budget flow and transfer up to watershed. (WAO) We have to connect JALIMPS activities and our own activities. JALIMPS watershed (Tebi) is better off, why is that watershed selected? Food Security expert as a Focal Perso is better. (Zone)/ We wanted to make the watershed model watershed. Since there is a dam there, we thought we would get technical support from JALIMPS. We expected some maintenance activities too. (WAO) Activities should be done on the due time./ Activities of Agricultural Promotion are good, because the experts frequently come and give technical support unlike NR management activities. Regarding NR activities, the budget was released. No technical support and enough monitoring. (WAO)/ Incentive should be consistent for all DAs in all components. (DA)/ Purchasing process is long and needs manual. (WAO)/	Very Good	Very High
Poultry Production	Training for 30 farmers. (M:25, F:5) 45 male and 135 female poltry distributed purchased from Gerado. (1:5 ratio)	Not as expected	Poultry feed and management was low.	Very Good	Farmers are getting additional income. Poultry requires small cost and less labor. (Women and children are taking care of them.) There is high demand of improved varieties. There is some management problem though from the side of the farmers.	We should do close monitoring. Training given for farmers on the management and care of poultry. We should take care during purchasing. (their health and variety) / Farmers should do all the necessary management activities by themselves. (instead of wire, local fence) Farmers should be organized in a form of association. (need assessment)	There should be close relationship among implementing stakeholders. Variety selection should be emphasized. Inserting fish in to the dam were tried once but not effective.		Very Good	Very High
Crop Production	10 farmers organized as one group. (5 farmers at demo farm - teff and wheat planted; 5 farmers did adaptive trial on teff, rice, lentil, faba bean, field pea and maize.)	Teff was very good. Lentil was medium. Maize was not good.	Teff variety was disease resistant and good for the environment. There was late sowing for maize. There was water lodging for the lentil.	Good	We found 25q. Per hectare. Teff and wheat are very good. Farmers are learning modern agronomic practices starting from land preparation to harvesting time. 300 farmers bought improved seed variety of teff from FTC.	Adaptive trial should be done on farmers' field. Crop variety and soil type should match and also the variety to the environment. We should consult *Sirinka* Research Center. We have to expand the trial.	DAs in the FTC don't know much about the varieties. (on demo and trial farm) The same kind of field guidance is necessary. (There was a joint field guidance at Kobo last year.)		Very Good	Very High
Sheep Rearing	Orientation was given. No training. We provided 10 rams.	Good.	The varieties have rapid growth and bigger physical appearance than the local ones. Not very good because price was expensive for sheep. (1000 birr) The environment is conducive to sheep.	Very Good	Other 72 sheep distributed to farmers. They easily get fat during fattening.The sheep got vaccination before they come here. The selling price of sheep is high.	Since *Awasi* breed is expensive, *Washera* breed has better price. (500 birr) Training and experience sharing for farmers needed.	Female breeds are required.		Very Good	Very High
Hillside Development/ Forage Development	We provided saligna, accacia dikerence, elephant grass and vetch. Plantaton done with farmers on hills and farmers' field.	Not good.	After plantation, damaged by cattle./ Awareness of farmers is low. Jatropha was planted on degraded areas. Forage plants on farmers' field dissappeared. No enough monitoring by DAs and WAO.	Good	Farmers planted forage seedlings willingly. All forage plants aren't damaged; some survived. Some farmers are planting forage by themselves.	Supply of tree seed should be on time. Seedlings should be produced in the local area, not seed distribution to farmers.	We should give training/ orientation for farmers regarding free grazing and jatropha. Participatory action planning for NR manageent activities is needed. Technical Committee should be active in NR activities too. Hillside forage development requires close follow up.		Very Good	High
Beekeeping	Training given for three days for 10 farmers. Implementation not started yet. We shifted some money (about 1/4) to poultry and forage seed procurement. The remaining money not utilized.	Good for training Not good implementation	Farmers understood modern bee keeping mechanisms. JALIMPS couldn't buy hives from WAO. (JALIMPS budget is in government Finance Office. WAO becomes the seller and purchaser.)	It was changed to Sheep Rearing.		JALIMPS/ WAO should consult BoARD on how to get the hives from Kombolcha Agricultural Mechanization.		All activities are being carried out under the umbrella of Food Security Program. So basically, food insecured farmers should be the main actors of any agricultural activity. (Region)/ The Chairperson of the committee should be active. The Focal Person and the Chair Person should communicate frequently. / The committee should know the objective of the Study clearly. JALIMPS contact DAs directly. However, the woreda has to know what activities are being done in the watershed basically. There is a camera purchased by Rural Capacity Building project; No need to purchase another camera.	Very Good	N/A
FTC Farm Improvement	Puchasing of farm tools done. (Measuring tape, watering can, honey extractor, shovel, spade, vegetable seeds and stationery)	Very good.	Farmers are using them at FTC and nursery sites.	Not Good	Improved bull purchased. It is giving crossing service. Shed constructed to water harvesting well at the FTC. Sleeping bag was purchased but not given to FTC. The planned activities were not done accordingly.		One camera was provided by SIDA to FTC bought at 6000 birr. So we didn't buy one. The budget for the purchase of camera is not utilized yet. (2000 birr) Statonary was not included in the action plan.		Very Good	N/A
Agroforestry (Tree Planting)	Olive, acacia albenda and dikerence, wanza, zigba and gravilia were purchased from Dessie. We established nursery site. Seeds distributed.	Not yet.		Not Good	We didn't integrate agricultural production and forestry. The seeds were not compatible to the agro ecology.				Very Good	High
Fish Pond Construction	Fish pond dug by farmers (10 farmers). Compost added to produce algae.			Not Good	We saw some fishes died. No preparation done. No body from woreda and kebele was there when the fishes wetre inserted in to the pond.				Very Good	N/A
School Support (Library Support)	We purchased reference books from Addis Ababa. Well dug in June. We purchased 10,000 litre water tank. Necessary materials for hand dug well construction purchased.			Very Good	Most of the books in the library were fiction books. Our library moved one level up. It contributed greatly to the quality of education.				Very Good	Very High

Total Participants of Final Evaluation Workshop: 32 (Female: 4, Male: 28) including 2 Regional and 1 Zonal Officers (Male: 3).

Final Evaluation at Assoye Watershed, Legambo Woreda, South Wollo Zone

21 November 2010

Sub-component	Participants	Major Activities	Expected benefits	Midterm-evaluation	Why?	Effectiveness	Why	How can we improve	Issues / For future	Validity	Sustainability
Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Total: 27 (F:24, M:3) Present: 10 (F:8, M:2)	Training was given to 27 farmers for five days and other 40 farmers for two days. We constructed more than 50 stoves and took them most of them to Akesta for sale.	We get additional income. It saves time and fire wood. It minimizes exposure to fire.	Good (Stoves made in October were damaged though.)	It reduces fire wood by 2/3. / Exposure to fire reduced.	Not Good	Those who are involved in the group (association) of improved stove are not benefiting from it rather it is consuming much of their time. It is very useful that it doesn't consume much time. No much demand from other farmers. We took the stoves at a bazaa	We should improve the quality of the stove. / Farmers should disseminate the skills of making stoves to other farmers. / Promotion activites should be done by woreda.	The main aim of improved stove extension is to use the improved stove by all farmers and ultimately conserve the forest coverage. (Woreda) / The soil type farmers using is not so good to make stove ./ The area is potentially good for bee keeping so it should be given more attention.	Very Good	High
Gully Rehabilitation	Total: 173 (All farmers in the watershed)	We practiced using wood and nail purchased by Woreda Agriculture Office. We planted grass and conserve the soil.	To protect land from soil erosion (protect us from flood) To produce forage grass; To make the area green and good for bee keeping	Very good.	We saw a big change. There was a big gorge - Now the gorge is rehabilitating and we and our cattle can pass through the gorge easily. / The power of water below the gorge is increasing. The fertility of soil improved.	Very Good	Our land is rehabilitating. Sol is not being washed away. Our cattle are drinking water nearby after we planted many trees on the hillside.	Rehabilitated gully is like a 'sponge'. It absorbs water and holds it. So, we should continue doing gully treatment.	After planting onion, we couldn't plant onion the coming year because of the damage by a disease called 'Jibo'./ Farmers should develop by themselves and they should discuss on how to disseminate the skills/ exchange skills. (Region)	Very Good	Very High
Bee Keeping	Total: 173 Present: 2 (F:0, M:2)	Training was given to 173 farmers for three days. We compared traditional and modern bee keeping in the training. There was no supply of bee colonies and hives. Four farmers are doing modern bee keeping by themselves after the training.	By applying modern bee keeping, quality honey for sale and for home consumption. To get promising income by planting flowering plants for the bees and keeping gullies.	Good.	We understood modern bee keeping mechanisms.	Not JALIMPS'		We have to plant flowering plants. We should conserve hilly areas.		Very Good	N/A
Forage Development	Total: 173 (Majority are males.) Present: 36 (F:10, M:26)	173 farmers trained on forage development for three days. We planted more than 10,000 seedlings of tree lucern and elephant grass at homestead, farm land and gullies.	We get feed for our cattle and sheep so that we get better beef and milk. Soil erosion stopped; environment balanced; water conserved.	Good.	Our cattle and sheep are getting enough feed. It becomes good for honey development.	Very Good		We should continue planting forage seeds every where. (homestead, farm land and hilly areas) We should stop overgrazing and free grazing.		Very Good	Very High
Vegetable Production	Total: 173 (Majority are males.) Present: 5 (F:1, M:4)	We received seeds of onion, garlic, cabbage and tomato. Training was given for three days to 173 farmers.	For home consumption; For market purpose, it generates income.	Cabbage was very good. Carrot and Garlic are good, not affected by Germination of onion was good. After growth, Germination of onion was not good.	Onion was damaged by an insect called 'Jibo'. Cabbage generated about 1000 birr.	Very Good	We are getting cash income. I sold 1,100 birr from 20g of carrot. (a farmer)	Agriculture Office should find disease controlling mechanism.		Very Good	Very High
Crop Production	Total: 2 (F:0, M:2) Present: 1 (F:0, M:1)	Training was given on crop production for three days. Wheat, bean, fenugreek, and barley planted on demo and trial farm in rows and broadcasting. We planted barley and lentil on our farm land after seeing the barley at demo farm.	To fill the food gap and contribute to ensuring of food security	Not good.	It was not sowed on time but the variety was good.	Good		We should plant crops on time. We should give due attention for the crops. (using fertilizer, improved method)		Very Good	Very High
Fruit Production		Each farmer planted from 10 to 12 seedlingds on average in homeyard or irrigable land. (30 farmers took.) 400 apple seedlings planted.				Very Good	The seedlings are growing well.		Other nearby village is getting aid from Red Cross. JICA is not doing like Red Cross.	Very Good	Very High
Sheep Breed Improvement		Seven farmers took one Awasi breed each.	Improved local breeds, we expect.			Very Good	All are in a very good condition. They are not old enough to make offsprings.			Very Good	Very High

Total Participants of the Final Evaluation Workshop: 46 (Female: 19, Male: 27) including 3 Development Agents (Female: 1, Male: 2), 2 Regional and 1 Zonal Officers (Male: 3).

Final Evaluation at Legambo Woreda, South Wollo Zone

22-23 November 2010

Sub-component	Major activities	Midterm-evaluaton	Why?	Effectiveness	Why?	How can we improve?	Issues / For future	Validity	Sustainability
Improved Fuel Saving Stove	We provided training for 27 farmers for five days on how to construct, use and manage improved stoves. We provided two days training for other 42 farmers. Other 8 people including School Director, Kebele Administrator and DAs were trained for 1 day. Promotion and distribution of improved stove done.	Good	Other than the trainees are using improved stoves. JALIMPS is the only organization inthis woreda doing activities of improved stove extension. The outputs are gradually being sold for 50 birr each even in Dessie.	Very Good	Of course some stoves damaged during transportation, their quality is not so good and there is no proper storage of stoves. But it is a very good start for the kebele. Farmers understood the importance. Promotion done by the woreda.	Improving the quality of the stove. Elongating part of the improved stove. Skill transfer to neighbours. We have to arrange working place for farmers.	We should not stick to one type of fuel saving stove. We should try to employ other fuel saving mechanisms like solar energy and bio gas.	Very Good	Very High
Gully Rehabilitation	Nail and wood purchased by 11,000 birr. Grasses planted. 156 people trained for three days on Gully Rehablitation. About 30 ha. Area closure done. Fodder crops planted on gullies.	Very Good	The area was highly degraded, but now it is rehabilitating.	Very Good	Other biological activities like forage development are done. We are harmonizing JALIMPS activities in to our own activities.	Some cemented check dams and gabion should be constructed in areas which are severely damaged.	We have to harmonize JALIMPS activities with other activities of the Woreda Agriculture Office. In one way or another, the Study focuses on ensuring of food security of farmers. It is not a project yet. (Region)	Very Good	Very High
Beekeeping	Training given for 53 people on bee keeping for three days. Two farmers are doing traditional, other two farmers modern bee	Good	Farmers were not interested in bee keeping before. However now, the demeand of farmers to conduct bee keeping is increasing.	N/A		We have to make arrangement for farmers to purchase local bees each other. Arranging credit through revolving mechanism.	How are we measuring the results of our activities? What are the indicators?	N/A	N/A
Forage Development	Vetch, alfalfa, cow pea and dismodium seeds distributed to farmers. Training provided for 53 farmers for 2 days.	Alfalfa, vetch and cow pea: Good Dismodium and lablab: Not Good	Most of the seeds arrived at WAO on 29 July. They were supposed to be planted the first week of June though. Farmers reserved vetch seeds for next plantation. They use it for their cattle. Vetch is used also as a flowering plant for honey development.	Very Good		The seeds should be quality seeds and adaptible to the area. (highland) Seed supply should be on the expected time. There should be additional technical training on how to grow fodder seeds effectively. / Some forage seeds/ plants are not eaten/ eatable by cattle but very productive and nutritious. We have to fmiliarize these plants/ grass to the cattle through recurrent practice.	Since we are encurring additional resource, there should be a difference among JALIMPS watershed (Assoye) and other watersheds in the woreda.	Very Good	Very High
Vegetable Production	Carrot, onion, cabbage, lettuce, potato, tomato and garlic provided for 56 farmers.	Onion & Garlic: Very Potato: Good Cabbage & Tomato: Not Good	The potato is being damaged by porcupine, however the production is good. Cabbage is not good because of water shortage. Onion and garlic are needed for market. Tomato doesn't fit to the environment.	Good	JICA/ JALIMPS brought new technology regarding potato plantation. 95% of th seed survived.	The quality of onion seed should be improved. Meher season and belg season seeds should be separated. For belg season, seed should come in September; for meher season, in June. (through irrigation)	Guards are not paid. They don't do safety net activities but are beneficiaries.	Very Good	Very High
Crop Production	Adaptive trial on wheat, barley, lentil and bean varieties done at FTC. 50kg fertilizer was bought and distributed to farmers.	Not Good	It rained before the land was prepared. The trial farm holds too much water. Seeds didn't arrive on the due time. Farmers didn't like the barley variety because local ones have 6 branches but this one only 2.	Very Good	There is crop pest epidemic in the woreda this time. However, the varieties tried are disease resistant. Especially one of the wheat varieties didn't damage by the disease occurred.	Seed type of barley should be good for the area. We should work together with Research Centers. There should be timely provision of seed.		Very Good	Very High
Fruit Production				Good	Germination rate of apple is high.		The seedlings may be in a dormancy period. We cannot evaluate their sustainability at this time.	Very Good	N/A
Sheep Breed Improvement				Very Good	Awasi breeds are disease resistant. They are in a good condition. We have record sheet to follow up their growth. Enough training given to the seven farmers.		Farmers prefer Awasi breeds than other improved breeds such as Washera. The breeds came to give crossing service to the watershed. Seven farmers are selected by the community and are just hosting the sheep. Committee established to follow up the service properly.	Very Good	Very High
Business Shed Construction for Youth				Very Good	Youth are participating such as in barbery, food preparation, tea/ coffee selling. It contributes a lot to reduce the wide unemployment problem.			Very Good	Very High

Total Participants of the Final Evaluation Workshop: 25 (Female: 3 Male: 22) including 2 Regional and 1 Zonal Officers (Male: 3).

Final Evaluation at Lower Senbo Watershed, Aregoba Woreda, South Wollo Zone

24 November 2010

Sub-component	Participants	Major Activities	Expected benefits	Midterm-evaluation	Why?	Effectiveness	Why?	How can we improve?	Other Issues	Validity	Sustainability
Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Total: 20 (F:19, M:1) Present: 14 (F:14, M:0)	5 days training for 20 people given. / We were organized in two groups. / Each group constructed one stove. / No other activitites done after training.	It saves our time and fuel wood. / Reduces smoke. / Fire doesn't burn our legs and hands.	Not Good	DAs took the mold to Dibie(upper watershed). So, each of us didn't construct.	Good	We have done closed stove by mud. Some women are doing them. It simplified the work of women. Gonzeare not used widely. To do gonze we took training but the community is using widely mud made to save firewood. The mould is not available yet.Soil to make gonze is available in the area widely. Gonze is sold in market. It saves women from fire and smoke.	Keeping the mold at the FTC. / We should share skills to one another.	There are other farmers who constructed improved stove in the watershed. But they didn't get training from JALIMPS. So, if they involve in JALIMPS activities, it's easier to extend./ farmers should continue planting the successful crop varieties on their own farm land (woreda) / Since firewood is not available, we have to expand with the support of experts. For future, the land is getting eroded and giving attention to conserve the soil must be done.	Very Good	Very High
Crop Production	Total: 1 (F:0, M:1)	One farmer demonstrated four crops, teff, masho(sorghum), harricott bean and maize. / After growth, we visited the demo farm. / We identify varieties that can be harvested within short time.	We use the seed for the next plantation. / We get better production.	Good	After visiting the demo farm, farmers are encouraged to plant the demonstrated crop varieties.	Good	There are farmers who planted sorghum, teff and maize. Maize and sorghum are practically seen. Sorghum has change.They are short season crops that can be suitable for short rainy season. They are drought resistant. They can be harvested with in to months. They hold good fruits. There was a trial in a small farm; 10m by 20m, each crop on farmers' land. Masho is growing by the farmers themselves privately. 50 kg of Masho is being sold up to birr 1000. There is no grazing land in the area and sorghum leaves are used as a forage. The stems are not much to use as a forge. Seeds were not supplied on time.	We should discuss with the demo farm owner how to get the seeds and implement. / We should work together with DAs.	Farmers should discuss their problems and successes regarding the crops they are planting. (eg. Which varieties are more productive?)/ Water Action planned to construct water point. The kebele stopped them because the Kebele Administration was not sure what JALIMPS planned to do/ JALIMPS promised us to construct small scale irrigation scheme(river diversion) what is the progress? / Farmers have interest to use the varieties. Four farmers participated in the trial. The seeds should be supplied on time. We have been trained on crop production, bee hive development, fruit production, vegetable production and animal husbandry. On crop, pest and disease control, forage trining for 21 farmers provided. The training was not put in to application. There was budget at the woreda but no many activities.	Good	High
Fruit Production	Total: 10-20 Present: 0	20 apple seedlings planted. / 1-2 seedligs distributed to each farmer.	We sell the fruit at the market.	N/A		Good	Their leaves are at good condition. They haven't started giving fruit yet. The growing stage is good. Planted near by water. This year apple seedlings were not distributed. Farmer not yet recognized the use. Appropriate for woina dega. Mango and avocado were introduced and other farmers can also try apple.			Good	N/A
Water Tank Construction			We cook food to students by water harvested from the water tank.			Good	As planning levl, it was good. We planned to use them for vegetable production.	The quality of the water tank should be improved by maintaining. Budget shall be allocated for maintenance if not changing of the tanker.	This year there is a flood and the land is forming gullies but there is no activities on NR. An associationis established to do NR. A mechanism of supporting this shall be arranged by JICA. We heard there is budget at woreda.	Very Good	N/A
Natural Resource Development		N/A (There was only a study to identify the watershed for JALIMPS activities.								N/A	N/A

Total Participants of the Final Evaluation Workshop: 22 (Female: 8, Male: 14) including 1 Development Agent (Female: 1), 2 Regional and 1 Zonal Officers (Male: 3).

Final Evaluation at Upper Senbo Watershed, Aregoba Woreda, South Wollo Zone

25 November 2010

Sub-component	Participants	Major Activities	Expected benefits	Midterm-evaluation	Why?	Effectiveness	Why?	How can we improve?	Other Issues	In General	Validity	Sustainability
Crop Production	Total: 5 (F:0, M:5) Present: 2	We prepared compost. / We planted teff, maize and wheat on demo farm./ Six farmers (in the WS) participated in crop production. We sowed wheat new variety. Weeding done three times. We planted sorghum this year.	More production and productivity.	It is good but not as expected.	Short life span, 29 days. / Late sowing and shortage of rain.	Good	Maize tried and it reaches within short period of time and good at its standing. Lentil, oat, field pea and bean's production decreased but by half wheat and sorghum. The local varieties were also not much productive. (Not because of the varieties.)	Planting seeds on time. / The seeds should be multiplied and distributed to other farmers. Training shall be expanded to other farmers.	We need new varieties of teff and lentil. The wheat variety has fruits but it was harmed by the rain. As we compare with last year, the product is lower due to heavy rain but the varieties are good. They are adaptable to the environment (lentil and field	The time for implementing the activities was too short. / If you work harder, the zone will continue working closely with you. (Zone)/ You should work closely with DAs; consult them on how to protect disease, increase productivity of our land and so on. (Region)	Very Good	Very High
Fruit Production	Total: 10 (F:0, M:10)	15 farmers planted 5 seedlings each.	We use it as income source.	Good at its seeding stage, it takes time to give produce.	Farmers water the seedlings daily.	Good	We haven't seen the benefit of apple. There are farmers who took 2-3 seedlings. Some of the planted apples that are planted in watery areas and managed properly, started giving fruits.	Applying the advices of DAs.	We would like to try other fruit trees like mango, orange and coffee.		Good	N/A
Forage Development	Total: 45 (F:10, M:35) Present: 10 (F:2, M:8)	We got training for 5 days on forage production, tree planting and poultry production.		Good.	Elephant grass is a new idea.	N/A		Implementing the ideas and techniques we found from the training by ourselves.			N/A	N/A
Tree Planting	Total: 45 (F:10, M:35) Present: 9 (F:6, M:3)			Good.		N/A					N/A	N/A
Poultry Production	Total: 45 (F:10, M:35) Present: 6 (F:4, M:2)			Not good.	No supply of chicken. / We already know how to raise	N/A		We want to know which breed is better and how to treat them when they get sick.			N/A	N/A
Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Total 20 (F:16, M:4) Present: 8 (F:5, M:3)	20 farmers trained for 5 days. / All of us constructed stoves. / Other farmers are constructing stoves after we showed then at FTC.	It save time and fuel wood. / It reduces smoke.	Good.	Protect children from fire. / Saves time and labour.	Very Good	Using small amount of firewood, we can cook food. Stves cannot be broken easily. It prevents children from fire. We can cook in short period of time. Trained farmers showed other farmers. We use the mold and women are doing.	The mold is not for the small sized stove; we want to try the small one too.			Very Good	Very High

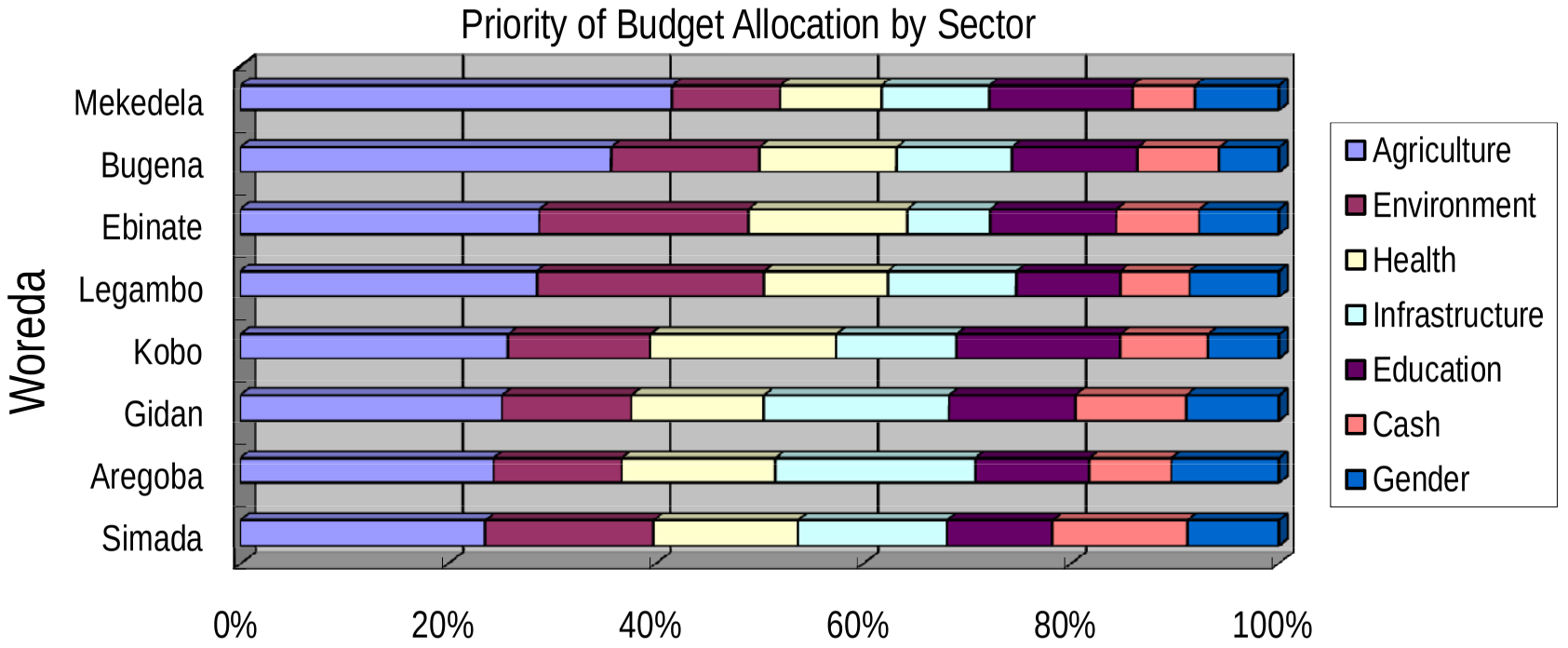
Total Participants of the Final Evaluation Workshop: 77 (Female: 15, Male: 62) including 2 Development Agents (Male: 2), 2 Regional and 1 Zonal Officers (Male: 3).

Final Evaluation at Aregoba Woreda, South Wollo Zone

26-27 November 2010

Sub-component	Major activities	Midterm-evaluation	Why?	Effectiveness	Why?	How can we improve?	Issues / For future	Validity	Sustainability
Improved Fuel Saving Stove	Training provided for five days for both lower and upper watersheds for 40 people. (20 each) We gave one mold for lower FTC. FTCs use the mold by turn.	Very Good	Each trained farmer constructed one. Some other farmers (seven farmers out of the trainees) are producing stoves by themselves.	Good	There were gaps in support and follow-up. The majority of farmers are not using improved fuel saving stoves. the training was not continuous. The start is good. there is an expertise gap. There is no an expert of energy at woreda level. There is no enough mould.	If possible, it would be good to use cement; the current one is broken frequently. (One farmer repaired 6 times.) Until farmers understand the advantages of using improved stove, cement is better. Modifying the mold to make the smoke in only one direction is preferable. / Monitoring and technical support is needed.	This kind of workshop should be at Harbu. Otherwise, it is 4 hours journey from Dibie and 5 hours from Fetekoma on foot to come to Senkele. (DAs)/ The woreda center is not Harbu. It is Senkele; The woreda administration decided to conduct this kind of workshop at Senkele basically. (WAO)/ Farmers consider JALIMPS as one of the donor organizations. We should make farmers understand that it is a Study. Administrators and office heads should also understand this clearly. (WAO)/ No close monitoring done by JALIMPS in all activities. WAO)/ For communication problem, if possible, well working radio communication is an alternative solution. (WAO)/ I don't see much work done in this woreda. As an example, farmers in Mekdela woreda are organized as an association by themselves. You should have done better. Don't expect everything from JALIMPS. (Zone)/ You should harmonize JALIMPS' activities with WAO on going activities. (Region) Veterinary service training was done.	Very Good	Very High
Crop Production	We give training on ICM for 30 farmers for the two watersheds. (15 each) We did adaptive trial at farmers' field. (Sorghum, maize, teff, ground nut, haricot bean on 0.23 ha land)	Very Good	0.23 ha land planted. Row planting exercised. Crop varieties that are drought and pest/ disease resistant planted. (Short life span crop varieties were also planted.)	Very Good: 3 Good: 14	Sorghum variety named abshir was adaptable to the area. Teff was also adaptable to the area. Format and gobiye variety of sorghum were next effective varieties of sorghum. Teff showed good result. Wheat at upper watershed was good. follow-up of woreda to kebele development workers was not good. these varieties can reach within 90 to 120 days. Seeds were supplied but guidance was not good.	Expansion of adaptive trial in wider area and using on other farmers' land. There should be timely preparation of trial. Experience sharing. / Last year, the adaptive trials were effective. 28 per hectare from abshir variety of sorghum was obtained. Format variety was effective at lower watershed. 51uintal per hectare of maize obtained last year. This year, sirinka agricultural research center took the responsibility but not supported the woreda. This year, land rent for trial of crops was not there because farmers were let to develop dependency syndrome due to land renting.		Very Good	Very High
Fruit Production	About 500 apple seedlings distributed. Orientation given to farmers.	Not Good	No training given. No follow up and monitoring.	Very Good	Apple is reaching at flowering and fruiting stage especially at upper watershed (dibea). Apple is at good condition in place of dega weather and watery area. Last year, 80 seedlings of apple were planted at lower watershed and 20 seedlings at upper watershed. At dibea only few of the seedlings planted at FTC did not survive due to the change of development agents and close management was not there but at farmers level they were effective. Out of 20, sixteen of them survived at dibea watershed the majority of the survived were plants at watery area. At fetekoma 61 seedlings survived from the planted 80 seedlings. Those planted at kolla weather were not much successful.	Train farmers properly. Apple is new for the area therefore, training for DAs is necessary. There should be timely and sufficient provision of seed. Fruit nursery should be established. Since fruit takes much time to give production, it is good to focus on vegetables. There should be continuous follow up. / Training should be given on time.		Very Good	Very High
FTC Farm Improvement	Farm tools (shovel, spade, weighting balance, rain gauge, tie ridger) provided for lower watershed. Farm tools (shovel, spade and weighting balance provided to upper watershed.	Not Good	There was late provision of equipments. Very small quantity provided. Equipments not centrally situated. No camera and GPS.	Not Good	This year, there are materials to be supplied by ORDA but the procurement was not done. There was no detailed know how on the issue. It was not implemented. There was a purchase of digging hoe, shovel last year. On the other hand purchase of tray, shovel, meter, rope, pick-axe materials from NR budget.	FTC equipments and other preconditions for training should be fulfilled. There should be enough monitoring and follow up by JALIMPS. (budget also) / Auditing and follow-up shall be made by JALIMPS. There is no FTC at Dibea. There is FTC at fetekoma. Strengthening of these FTCs with materials and equipments is necessary. At Dibea, FTC is not in a position of working.	On the other hand natural resource management activities were done by the regular agriculture office regular program. But material procurement to FTC was done from the budget of Natural resource management.	Very Good	Very High
Goat Fattening Training for Jobless Youth	Ironsheet, wood, nail were requested for purchase but it is in the process of bidding to construct shed. 30 youth were trained on goat fattening. The non-functioning of the road contributed for delay of procurement of materials. Discussion with the technical committee to purchase wood and barrel was done. Shed is not yet constructed.			Good: 15 Not Good: 5	The budget is small from the side of JALIMPS (60,000). The process of purchasing and procurement was not fast. The training was done at the right time. Finance couldn't make purchasing. The person won the bidding was not volunteer to transport the materials. A total request for procurement of materials was not done and changing of the material request was there. This led inability to fit the allocated budget with the cost of materials.		There are jobless youth in the woreda. The expected benefit was that the youth can raise goats and sell them and generate income. Veterinary service training was done. On the other hand natural resource management activities were done by the regular agriculture office regular program. But material procurement to FTC was done from the budget of Natural resource management.	Very Good	Very High
Water Tank Construction	The water tank was transported to the school by JAIMPS.			Very Good: 20 Good: 3	The basement was not made first and it leaked water. The idea of establishing water tank was good for vegetable production and food preparation. Over 800 students are in the school and it can serve a lot.			Very Good	Very High

Total Participants of the Final Evaluation Workshop: 32 (Female: 2, Male 30) including 2 Regional and 1 Zonal Officers.



	Mekedela	Bugena	Ebinate	Legambo	Kobo	Gidan	Aregoba	Simada	Average
Agriculture	41.6%	35.7%	28.8%	28.6%	25.8%	25.2%	24.4%	23.6%	29.2%
Environment	10.4%	14.3%	20.1%	21.9%	13.7%	12.5%	12.4%	16.2%	15.2%
Health	9.7%	13.2%	15.3%	11.9%	17.9%	12.8%	14.8%	13.9%	13.7%
Infrastructure	10.4%	11.1%	8.0%	12.4%	11.6%	17.8%	19.2%	14.4%	13.1%
Education	13.8%	12.1%	12.2%	10.0%	15.8%	12.2%	11.0%	10.2%	12.1%
Cash	6.0%	7.9%	8.0%	6.7%	8.4%	10.7%	7.9%	13.0%	8.6%
Gender	8.1%	5.7%	7.6%	8.6%	6.8%	8.9%	10.3%	8.8%	8.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Ten Priority Agricultural Strategies

Zone	South Gondar		North Wollo			South Wollo		
Woreda	Ebinate	Simada	Bugena	Gidan	Kobo	Mekedela	Legambo	Aregoba
Soil fertility is improved.	1	5	1	See Note		See Note	2	4
Farmers use **modern farming practice**. / Agricultural system is modern.	3	2	2				1	6
Soil moisture and water increased. / Access of irrigation increased. / People use water resources properly and effectively. / Drought problem reduced.	2	8	7			1	6	1
Crop production and productivity increased.				2	1	2		
Livestock production increased. / Livestock production and productivity improved.		9		1	4	3	5	3
Pest and disease prevalence controlled. / Crop protection improved.	7	7	5	5	2			2
Strategy disseminating **new extension approach**.		1						
Crop variety improved. / Farmers get enough improved varieties of crops. / Edible food source species conserved. / High market oriented crops produced.	4	6		3	7		7	
Forage production increased.	6	11	4					5
Intensive use of land increased.		3	8			4		

Note: Priorities were not given to these strategies because Gidan, Kobo and Mekedela Woredas chose a general "Crop production and productivity increased" as a strategy.

Priority of Agricultural Strategies

Zone	South Gondar		North Wollo			South Wollo		
Woreda	Ebinate	Simada	Bugena	Gidan	Kobo	Mekedela	Legambo	Aregoba
Soil fertility is improved.	1	5	1	See Note		See Note	2	4
Farmers use modern farming practice. / Agricultural system is modern.	3	2	2				1	6
Soil moisture and water increased. / Access of irrigation increased. / People use water resources properly and effectively. / Drought problem reduced.	2	8	7			1	6	1
Crop production and productivity increased.				2	1	2		
Livestock production increased. / Livestock production and productivity improved.		9		1	4	3	5	3
Pest and disease prevalence controlled. / Crop protection improved.	7	7	5	5	2			2
Strategy disseminating new extension approach.		1						
Crop variety improved. / Farmers get enough improved varieties of crops. / Edible food source species conserved. / High market oriented crops produced.	4	6		3	7		7	
Forage production increased.	6	11	4					5
Intensive use of land increased.		3	8			4		
Livestock health improved. / Livestock disease prevalence decreased.	8	12	3					
Livestock management improved. / Farmers use enough modern animal husbandry.	5	10	6					
Farmers use enough agricultural inputs. / Farmers use different agricultural inputs.		4					3	
Afforestation. / Forest coverage increased.					6		4	
Conservation practice improved.					3			
Fruit production.				4				
Post harvest handling loss improved.					5			
Access of irrigation increased. / Communal irrigable land increased.		8						7
Farmers use enough improved livestock breeds. / Improved livestock breed.	9	13						8
Shortage of land reduced.			9					
Livestock bi-product improvement increased.			10					

Note: Priorities were not given to these strategies because Gidan and Kobo Woredas chose a general "Crop production and productivity increased" as a strategy.

Priority Approaches and Strategies of Ebinate Woreda

21-22 October 2010

Approach I	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago	Approach II-III	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago	Approach IV-VII	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago
I. Agriculture (Agricultural and livestock production of Ebinate increased.)	I.1. Soil fertility improved.	1	II. Environment (Environment of Ebinate protected.)	II.1. Awareness of all levels of students and community about environmental protection increased.	1	IV. Education (People of Ebinate are educated.)	IV.1. People get adult education.	3
	I.2. Soil moisture and water increased.	7		II.2. Law and regulation on environmental rehabilitation and protection.	2		IV.2. People get basic education.	1
	I.3. Farmers use modern farming practice.	2		II.3. Natural resource conserved.	3		IV.3. People get vocational training.	4
	I.4. Crop variety improved.	3	[20.1%, 58/288] (9.7%, 29/300)	II.4. Land shortage reduced.	4	[12.2%, 35/288] (12.0%, 36/300)	IV.4. People get higher education.	2
	I.5. Livestock management improved.	4	III. Health (Health status of Ebinate people improved.)	III.1. Preventive health care practices improved.	2	V. Infrastructure (Infrastructure of Ebinate constructed.)	V.1. Road construction increased.	1
	I.6. Livestock forage development improved.	8		III.2. Hygiene and sanitation condition improved.	3		V.2. Water supply increased.	2
	I.7. Pest and disease occurrence controlled.	5		III.3. People get enough balanced diet.	4		V.3. Telecommunication increased.	3
	I.8. Livestock health improved.	6	[15.3%, 44/288] (19.3%, 58/300)	III.4. People get proper medical care.	1	[8.0%, 23/288] (10.0%, 30/300)	V.4. Supply of electricity increased.	4
[28.8%, 83/288] (30.0%, 90/300)	I.9. Animal breed improvement.	9				VI. Cash (People of Ebinat have enough cash.)	VI.1. Small & Micro enterprises expansion.	1
						[8.0%, 23/288] (11.1%, 33/300)	VI.2. Market access to sell produce increased.	2
						VII. Gender (Gender issues incorporated to all activities in Ebinat.)	VII.1. Gender mainstreaming increased.	1
						[7.6%, 22/288] (8.0%, 24/300)	VII.2. Women empowerment increased.	2

Priority Approaches and Strategies of Simada Woreda

26-27 October 2010

Approach I	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago	Approach II-IV	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago	Approach V-VII	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago
I. Agriculture (Agricultural production of Simada is high.)	I.1. Strategy disseminating new extension approach.	1	II. Environment (Environment of Simada improved.)	II.1. Natural environment is improved.	1	V. Cash (People of Simada have enough cash.)	V.1. People practice enough IGAs.	4
	I.2. Agricultural system is modern.	2	[16.2%, 35/216] (11.5%, 55/480)	II.2. Other environmental issues are improved.	2		V.2. People get enough credit access.	2
	I.3. Intensive use of land increased.	7	III. Infrastructure (Infrastructure of Simada are constructed.)	III.1. Road is improved.	1		V.3. Farmers sell their produce at good price.	1
	I.4. Farmers use enough agricultural inputs.	6		III.2. Water supply is improved.	2		V.4. People sell livestock at good price.	5
	I.5. Soil fertility is improved.	3		III.3. Electricity is available.	3		V.5. People use available cash effectively.	6
	I.6. Farmers get enough improved varieties of crops.	8	[14.4%, 31/216] (17.9%, 86/480)	III.4. Telecommunication is available.	4	[13.0%, 28/216] (7.3%, 35/480)	V.6. People get necessary off-farm activity.	3
	I.7. Pest and disease prevalence controlled.	12	IV. Health (Health condition of Simada people is high.)	IV.1. People have enough balanced diet.	1	VI. Education (People of Simada get good education.)	VI.1. People get basic education.	1
	I.8. Access of irrigation increased.	5		IV.2. Level of private hygiene and sanitation increased.	2	[10.1%, 22/216] (11.0%, 53/480)	VI.2. People can access higher education.	2
	I.9. Livestock production increased.	13		IV.3. People get proper medical care.	3	VII. Gender (People of Simada have enough awareness of gender.)	VII.1. Bad cultures reduced.	2
	I.10. Farmers use enough modern animal husbandry.	4		IV.4. Malaria infestation decreased.	4		VII.2. Women equality improved.	1
	I.11. Forage production increased.	9		IV.5. Water borne disease controlled.	5	[8.8%, 19/216] (6.5%, 31/480)	VII.3. Women empowerment improved.	3
	I.12. Livestock disease prevalence decreased.	10	[13.8%, 30/216] (15.4%, 74/480)	IV.6. TB / HIV prevalence decreased.	6			
[23.6%, 51/216] (30.4%, 146/480)	I.13. Farmers use enough improved livestock breeds.	11						

Priority Approaches and Strategies of Bugena Woreda

7-8 November 2010

Approach I	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago	Approach II-IV	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago	Approach V-VII	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago
I. Agriculture (Agricultural production of Bugena improved.)	I.1. Soil fertility improved.	1	II. Environment (Environment of Bugena protected.)	II.1. Natural resource conserved.	1	V. Infrastructure (Bugena people's access to infrastructure increased.)	V.1. Water supply increased.	1
	I.2. Modern farming practice increased.	7		II.2. Environmental pollution protected.	3		V.2. Road construction increased.	2
	I.3. Livestock health improved.	2	[14.3%, 40/280] (14.8%, 80/542)	II.3. Water / moisture for production increased.	2		V.3. Electricity supply increased.	4
	I.4. Enough livestock food available.	4	III. Health (Health status of Bugena improved.)	III.1. Water borne disease controlled.	2	[11.1%, 31/280] (13.8%, 75/542)	V.4. Tele-structure construction increased.	3
	I.5. Pest and disease controlled.	5		III.2. People get proper medical care.	1	VI. Cash (People of Bugena have enough cash.)	VI.1. Job opportunity to people improved.	1
	I.6. Modern livestock management increased.	8	[13.2%, 37/280] (17.5%, 95/542)	III.3. Combating HTPs increased.	3		VI.2. Farmers sell their produce at good price.	4
	I.7. Soil moisture improved.	3	IV. Education (People of Bugena are educated.)	IV.1. Quality of education increased.	1		VI.3. People's saving practice improved.	2
	I.8. Intensive farming carried out by farmers.	9	[12.1%, 34/280] (12.5%, 68/542)	IV.2. Education access increased.	2	[7.9%, 22/280] (7.7%, 42/542)	VI.4. Controlling high cost of living improved.	3
	I.9. Shortage of land reduced.	10				VII. Gender (Gender issues incorporated to all activities in Bugena.)	VII.1. Women empowerment increased.	2
[35.7%, 100/280] (26.4%, 143/542)	I.10. Livestock bi-product improvement increased.	6				[5.7%, 16/280] (7.2%, 39/542)	VII.2. Women labor work reduced.	1

Priority Approaches and Strategies of Gidan Woreda

5-6 November 2010

Approach I-II	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago	Approach III-IV	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago	Approach V-VII	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago
I. Agriculture (Agricultural production of Gidan improved.)	I.1. Livestock production increased	4	III. Health (Health status of Gidan people improved.)	III.1. People get balanced diet.	1	V. Education (People of Gidan are educated.)	V.1. Access to education to all people increased.	1
	I.2. Crop production and productivity increased.	1		III.2. Preventive measure practicing increased.	2		V.2. Education quality improved.	2
	I.3. Farmers get access to enough improved varieties	2		III.3. Water borne disease controlled.	3		V.3. People get adult education.	N
	I.4. Providing farmers fruit production.	N	[12.8%, 43/337] (16.3%, 83/506)	III.4. People get proper medical care.	4	[12.2%, 41/337] (12.1%, 61/506)	V.4. People get vocational training.	N
[25.2%, 85/337] (24.7%, 125/506)	I.5. Pest and disease occurrence controlled	3	IV. Environment (Environment of Gidan protected.)	IV.1. Natural resources conserved and expansion of improved stoves.	1	VI. Cash (People of Gidan have enough cash.)	VI.1 People have enough credit access.	4
II. Infrastructure (Gidan people's access to infrastructures increased.)	II.1. Road Construction	1		IV.2 Enough water is available for production.	2		VI.2. Farmers have enough alternative income source.	1
	II.2. Water supply and sanitation increased	N		IV.3. Afforestation increased.	N		VI.3. Farmers produce market oriented crops (cash crops).	2
	II.3. Rural electricity improved.	3		IV.4 Undulated lands managed properly.	3		VI.4. People sell their produce at good price.	3
[17.8%, 60/337] (18.6%, 94/506)	II.4. Telecommunication structure construction increased.	2	[12.5%, 42/337] (13.4%, 68/506)	IV.5 Environmental pollution protected.	4	[10.7%, 36/337] (8.5%, 43/506)	VI.5. Farmers saving practice improved.	5
						VII. Gender (Gender issues incorporated to all activities in Gidan.)	VII.1. Women empowerment increased.	1
						[8.9%, 30/337] (6.3%, 32/506)	VII.2. Education of discriminatory attitudes and violence against women and girls.	N

Priority Approaches and Strategies of Kobo Woreda

10-11 November 2010

Approach I	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago	Approach II-IV	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago	Approach V-VII	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago
I. Agriculture (People of Kobo have enough food.)	I.1. Crop production and productivity increased.	1	II. Health (Health status of Kobo improved.)	II.1. People get enough medical care.	4	V. Infrastructure (Infrastructure of Kobo improved.)	V.1. Water supply improved.	4
	I.2. Crop protection improved.	2		II.2. People's hygiene condition improved.	2		V.2. Transportation improved.	1
	I.3. Conservation practice improved.	4		II.3. Malaria control improved.	3		V.3. People get access to enough electric power.	3
	I.4. Livestock production and productivity improved.	3		II.4. People get enough potable water.	1		V.4. People's communication improved.	2
	I.5. Post harvest handling loss improved.	5	[17.9%, 34/190] (18.2%, 91/500)	II.5. Water borne disease controlled.	5	[11.6%, 22/190] (7.8%, 39/500)	V.5. Modern and well organized market centers constructed.	5
	I.6. Afforestation.	6	III. Education (People of Kobo are educated.)	III.1. People get quality education.	2	VI. Cash (People of Kobo have enough cash.)	VI.1. People get enough income generation improved.	1
[25.8%, 49/190] (29.6%, 148/500)	I.7. Edible food source species conserved.	6	[15.8%, 30/190] (14.2%, 71/500)	III.2. People get basic education.	1	[8.4%, 16/190] (10.4%, 52/500)	VI.2. Saving practice of people improved.	2
			IV. Environment (Environment of Kobo improved.)	IV.1. Natural environment protected.	1	VII. Gender (Gender issues incorporated to all activities of Kobo. / HTPs controlled.)	VII.1. Providing capacity building training.	1
			[13.7%, 26/190] (14.8%, 74/500)	IV.2. Environmental pollution controlled.	2	[6.8%, 13/190] (5.0%, 25/500)	VII.2. Women workload reduced.	2

Priority Approaches and Strategies of Mekedela Woreda

18-19 November 2010

Approach I-III	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago
I. Agriculture (Agricultural production of Mekedela increased.)	I.1. Drought problem reduced.	1
	I.2. Crop production and productivity improved.	2
	I.3. Livestock production improved.	3
[41.6%, 124/298] (34.1%, 156/458)	I.4. Intensive land utilization increased.	4
II. Education (People of Mekedela are educated.)	II.1. People get vocational education.	N
	II.2. People get basic education.	1
	II.3. People get adult education.	2
[13.8%, 41/298] (10.3%, 47/458)	II.4. People get special need education.	3
III. Environment (Environment of Mekedela protected.)	III.1. Environmental management system increased.	2
	III.2. Environmental policy and law implemented.	1
[10.4%, 31/298] (10.5%, 48/458)	III.3. Environmental pollution controlled.	3

Approach IV-V	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago
IV. Infrastructure (Infrastructure of Mekedela constructed.)	IV.1. Road network improved.	1
	IV.2. Potable water supply coverage increased.	2
	IV.3. Electric provision is improved.	3
[10.4%, 31/298] (13.8%, 63/458)	IV.4. communication is improved.	4
V. Health (Health status of Mekedela improved. - Implementing disease preventing measures increased.)	V.1. Personal hygiene.	1
	V.2. Immunization.	3
	V.3. Decreased HIV prevalence.	7
	V.4. Care and support for PLWHA, OVC and vulnerable group.	8
	V.5. Medical treatment of people increased.	4
	V.6. Awareness creation on preventive measures.	6
	V.7. Malaria control.	2
[9.7%, 29/298] (16.6%, 76/458)	V.8. Awareness creation on medical utilization.	5

Approach VI-VII	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago
VI. Gender (Gender issues incorporated in all development activities in Mekedela.)	VI.1. Strengthening women affairs office to do awareness creation activities.	1
	VI.2. attitudinal change of community forwards gender increased.	2
[8.1%, 24/298] (4.8%, 22/458)	VI.3. Participation of women in IGA activities increased.	3
VII. Cash (People of Mekedela have enough cash.)	VII.1. Production of food increased.	1
	VII.2. Farmers produce market oriented products.	2
	VII.3. Farmers / people practice proper expenditure.	5
	VII.4. People practice saving.	4
[6.0%, 18/298] (10.0%, 46/458)	VII.5. People get enough alternative income.	3

Priority Approaches and Strategies of Legambo Woreda

22-23 November 2010

Approach I-II	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago	Approach III-V	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago	Approach VI-VII	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago
I. Agriculture (Agricultural production of Legambo increased.)	I.1. People's use of modern agricultural practices improved.	1	III. Infrastructure (Infrastructure of Legambo constructed.)	III.1. Water supply increased.	1	VI. Gender (Gender issues incorporated in all activities in Legambo.)	VI.1. All sector plan gender issues on their annual plan.	1
	I.2. Soil fertility improved.	5		III.2. Road network improved.	2		VI.2. Women empowerment.	3
	I.3. People use different agricultural inputs.	2		III.3. Electrification increased.	4	[8.6%, 18/210] (7.4%, 29/390)	VI.3. Ending HTPs and outlook towards women.	2
	I.4. Forest coverage increased.	6	[12.4%, 26/210] (10.8%, 42/390)	III.4. Telecommunication access improved.	3	VII. Cash (People of Legambo have enough cash.)	VII.1. Agricultural production increased.	1
	I.5. Livestock production increased.	4	IV. Health (Health status of the people of Legambo improved.)	IV.1. People get enough balanced diet.	1		VII.2. People have enough income generating activities.	2
	I.6. People use water resources properly / effectively.	3		IV.2. People get enough potable water.	2		VII.3. Farmers sell their produce at a good price.	3
[28.6%, 60/210] (26.4%, 103/390)	I.7. High market oriented crops produced.	7	[11.9%, 25/210] (14.9%, 58/390)	IV.3. People get enough medical care.	3		VII.4. People's expenditure managed / is economical.	4
II. Environment (Environment of Legambo protected.)	II.1. Soil and water conservation increased.	1	V. Education (People of Legambo are educated.)	V.1. People get access to adult education.	2	[6.7%, 14/210] (11.3%, 44/390)	VII.5. People's saving practice improved.	5
	II.2. Nursery establishment.	2		V.2. People get basic education.	1			
[21.9%, 46/210] (16.7%, 65/390)	II.3. Plantation of forest seedlings and management increased.	3		V.3. People get enough vocational education.	3			
			[10.0%, 21/210] (12.6%, 49/390)	V.4. People get higher education.	4			

Priority Approaches and Strategies of Aregoba Woreda

26-27 November 2010

Approach I	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago	Approach II-III	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago	Approach IV-VII	Priority Strategy	2 yrs ago
I. Agriculture (Agricultural and livestock production of Ebinat increased.)	I.1. Soil moisture is improved.	1	II. Infrastructure (Infrastructure of Aregoba improved.)	IV.1. Road construction improved.	1	IV. Environment (Environment of Aregoba protected.)	IV.1. Natural resource conserved.	1
	I.2. Pest infestation is reduced.	3		IV.2. Electricity supply increased.	2	[12.4%, 36/291] (4.8%, 26/539)	IV.2. Watershed conserved.	2
	I.3. Livestock production and productivity improved.	6		IV.3. Telecom structure increased.	3	V. Education (People of Aregoba are educated.)	V.1. Education for all (access).	1
	I.4. Soil fertility is improved.	2	[19.2%, 56/291] (27.6%, 149/539)	IV.4. Postal service established.	3	[11.0%, 32/291] (16.0%, 86/539)	V.2. Quality of education for all.	2
	I.5. Livestock forage improved.	8	III. Health (Health status of Aregoba people improved.)	III.1. People get enough potable water.	1	VI. Gender (Gender issues incorporated to all activities in Aregoba.)	VI.1. HTPs controlled.	2
	I.6. Farmers practice modern agricultural practices.	4		III.2. People get enough knowledge on hygiene and sanitation.	2	[10.3%, 30/291] (2.2%, 12/539)	VI.2. Gender mainstreaming improved.	1
	I.7. Communal irrigable area increased.	5		III.3. People get enough knowledge about family health.	3	VII. Cash (People of Aregoba have enough cash.)	VII.1. People get enough access to jobs.	2
[24.4%, 71/291] (22.3%, 120/539)	I.8. Improved livestock breed.	7		III.4. People get enough knowledge on HIV/AIDS.	4	[7.9%, 23/291] (8.3%, 45/539)	VII.2. Production of market oriented crop increased.	1
			[14.8%, 43/291] (18.7%, 101/539)	III.5. People get proper medical care.	5			

F-6: Relations of the Woreda Development Plan and Verification Project

Ebinate Woreda: Verification Project in relation to the Woreda Development Plan

Approach	Strategy	No.	Program (No. of Projects formulated during the Workshops)	No.	Activity of Verification Project
1. Agriculture Agricultural and livestock production of Ebinate increases. (1st priority)	1.1 Soil fertility is improved.	1	Organic fertilizer increases. (2 projects)	AP1	Demonstration/verification plot (primary crops)
	1.2 Soil moisture and water increment	2	New farming system on soil water and moisture introduction (2)	AP1	Demonstration/verification plot (primary crops)
	1.3 Farmers use modern farming practices.	3	Farmers adopt on capacity to new technologies. (3)	AP14	Inset processing training
				AP19	Modern beehive package
				AP21	FTC farm improvement
	1.4 Crop variety improvement	4	Supply of improved and market oriented seeds (1)	AP3.1	Simple trial on crops & practices
				AP3.2	Simple trial (with RCs)
	1.5 Livestock management	5	Modern livestock management practice introduction (2)	AP4	Fruit production campaign
				AP11	Introduction of AI services
	1.6 Livestock forage development improves.	6	Productivity and production increase. (4)	AP8	Hillside forage development
	1.7 Pest and disease occurrence is controlled.	7	IPM (Integrated Pest Management) is conducted. (3)		
	1.8 Livestock health improves.	8	Modern livestock management practice introduction. (3)		
	1.9 Animal breed improvement	9	Farmers adopt new animal breeds. (1)	AP9	Sheep breed improvement
2. Environment Environment of Ebinate is protected.	2.1 Awareness of students on environment protection	1	Curriculum preparation on natural resource and conduct teaching (3)		
	2.2 Law and regulation on environmental rehabilitation and protection	2	Environmental policy advocacy and strengthening implementing agents (3)	NR1	Production of tree seedling
				NR2	Afforestation
				NR5	Capacity building
		3	Afforestation increases. (3)		
	2.3 Natural resources are conserved.	4	Soil erosion is controlled. (2)	NR3	Soil & water conservation structure
				NR4	Gully rehabilitation
				NR5	Capacity building
	2.4 Land shortage reduces.	5	Population growth is controlled. (3)		
3. Health Health status of Ebinate people improves.	3.1 Preventive health care practices improve.	1	Knowledge toward preventive measures increase. (3)		
	3.2 Hygiene and sanitation condition improve.	2	Personal hygiene and sanitation improve. (1)		
		3	Access to pure water increases. (1)		
	3.3 People get enough balanced diet.	4	See the First Priority.		
	3.4 People get proper medical	5	Medical professionals increase. (2)		
4. Education People of Ebinate are educated.	4.1 People get adult education.	1	Disseminate the importance of adult education. (1)		
	4.2 People get basic education.	2	Awareness creation on the importance of education (1)		
		3	Child education (2)		
	4.3 People get vocational training.	4	Construction of vocational training centers (1)		
	4.4 People get higher education.	5	Implement quality education package. (1)		
5. Infrastructure Infrastructures of Ebinate are constructed.	5.1 Road construction increases.	1	Construction of rural roads (3)		
	5.2 Water supply increases.	2	Construction of water supply scheme (4)		
	5.3 Telecommunication increases.	3	Access to telecommunication increases. (1)		
	5.4 Supply of electricity increases.	4	Expansion of hydroelectric power (1)		
6. Cash People of Ebinate get enough cash.	6.1 Small & micro enterprise expansion	1	Access to off-farm activities increases. (1)	LI1	Aquaculture for youth assoc.
				LI2	Improved heifer for HIV/AIDS assoc.
		2	Access to loan increases. (1)		
		3	Monitoring and evaluation (1)		
	6.2 Market access to sell produces improves.	4	Road access increases. (1)		
		5	Market facilities are expanded and improved. (3)		
7. Gender Gender issues are incorporated to all activities in Ebinate.	7.1 Gender mainstreaming increases.	1	Women equality increases. (4)		
	7.2 Women empowerment increases.	2	Ownership of the property increases. (3)	AP17	Women Association Strengthening

Simada Woreda: Verification Project in relation to the Woreda Development Plan

Approach	Strategy	No.	Program (No. of Projects formulated during the Workshops)	No.	Activity of Verification Project
1. Agriculture Agricultural production of Simada is high. (1st priority)	1.1 New extension approach disseminates.	1	Enough knowledge about extension (1 project)	AP21	FTC farm improvement
	1.2 Agricultural system is modern.	2	Farmers get enough agriculture technologies. (5)	AP1	Demonstration/verification plot (primary crops)
				AP19	Modern beehive package
	1.3 Intensive use of land increases.	3	Agricultural productivity improves. (3)		
	1.4 Farmers use enough agricultural inputs.	4	Farmers have enough agricultural inputs. (2)		
	1.5 Soil fertility is improved.	5	Soil degradation decreases. (1)	NR3	Soil & water conservation structure
		6	Farmers use enough fertilizer. (2)	NR4	Gully rehabilitation
		7	Farmers do enough fallowing. (1)	NR5	Capacity building
		8	Land sliding problems are controlled. (same as above 5)		
	1.6 Farmers get enough improved crop varieties.	9	Farmers have enough agricultural inputs. (2)	AP3.1	Simple trial on crops & practices
				AP4	Fruit production campaign
	1.7 Pest and disease prevalence is controlled.	10	Favorable condition for pest & disease decrease. (3)		
	1.8 Access of irrigation increases.	11	Utilization of all sources of water for production increases. (3)		
	1.9 Livestock production increased	12	Livestock production increases. (3)		
	1.10 Farmers use enough modern animal husbandry.	13	Farmers introduce modern animal husbandry system. (6)	AP9	Sheep breed improvement
	1.11 Forage production increases.	14	**Farmers produce more forage. (4)**	**AP7**	Forage development
				AP8	Hillside forage development
	1.12 Livestock disease prevalence decreases.	15	Unfavorable conditions for livestock disease create. (3)		
	1.13 Farmers use enough improved livestock breeds.	16	Crop & livestock production and productivity increases. (2)		
2. Environment Environment situation of Simada is improved.	2.1 Natural environment is improved.	1	Deforestation of natural forest decreases. (3)	NR1	Production of tree seedling
				NR2	Afforestation
				NR3	Soil & water conservation structure
	2.2 Other environmental issues are improved.	2	Conservation of biomass energy (1)	NR4	Gully rehabilitation
				NR5	Capacity building
3. Infrastructure Infrastructures of Simada are constructed.	3.1 Road is improved.	1	Transportation accessibility of towns with kebeles is high. (2)		
	3.2 Water supply is improved.	2	Access to potable water supply increases. (2)	LI3	Spring & hand dug well dev't
	3.3 Electricity is available.	3	Access to electrical power for towns increases. (1)		
	3.4 Telecommunication is available.	4	Access to mobile, wireless and landline phones at household increases. (1)		
4. Health Health condition of Simada people is well.	4.1 People have enough balanced diet.		Agricultural production of Simada is high. (same as the 1st priority)		
		1	**People have enough knowledge of nutrition. (1)**		
		2	**People get enough fruits and vegetables. (2)**		
		3	Family size is reduced. (1)		
	4.2 Level of private hygiene and sanitation increases.	4	Standard of living house of people improves. (1)		
	4.3 People get proper medical care.	5	Enough medical centers are constructed. (1)		
		6	Enough health professionals are available. (1)		
		7	Purchase of medical equipments (1)		
	4.4 Malaria infestation decreases.	8	Favorable condition for malaria is decreased. (1)		
	4.5 Waterborne disease is controlled.	9	Enough preventive measures are practiced. (1)		
	4.6 TB / HIV decreases. (Prevalence)	10	TB / HIV is prevented. (3)		
5. Cash People of Simada have enough cash.	5.1 People practice enough I.G.A.s.	1	People have enough skill. (1)		
		2	Cultural influence of people reduces. (1)		
	5.2 People get enough credit access.	3	Credit institutions are available. (1)		
	5.3 Farmers sell their produce at good price.	4	Farmers have enough knowledge on cash crops. (1)	AP16	W'S community veg. nursery dev't
		5	Farmers produce enough quality produces. (1)		
		6	Farmers have enough market places. (1)		
	5.4 People sell livestock at good price.	7	Cultural influence of farmers reduces. (1)		
	5.5 People use available cash effectively.	8	People use saving institutions. (1)		
	5.6 People get necessary off-farm activity inputs.	9	Well organized SSMFI and suppliers' office are available. (1)		
6. Education People of Simada get good education.	6.1 People get basic education.	1	Expansion of opportunity of education (1)		
	6.2 People access higher education.	2	Expansion of universities, colleges, vocational training (2)		
7. Gender People of Simada have enough awareness on gender.	7.1 Bad cultures reduce.	1	Educated females increase. (1)		
	7.2 Women equality disseminates.	2	Division of labor reduces. (1)		
	7.3 Women empowerment improves.	3	Women actively participate on various forums. (1)		

Bugena Woreda: Verification Project in relation to the Woreda Development Plan

Approach	Strategy	No.	Program (No. of Projects formulated during the Workshops)	No.	Activity of Verification Project
1. Agriculture Agricultural production of Bugena improved. (1st priority)	1.1 Soil fertility is improved.	1	Soil erosion reduces. (3 projects)	AP1	Demonstration/verification plot (primary crops)
		2	Improved agricultural inputs utilization increases. (4)	AP1	Demonstration/verification plot (primary crops)
	1.2 Modern farming practice increases.	3	Undulated topography management increases. (2)	AP3.1	Simple trial on crops & practices
	1.3 Livestock health is improved.	4	Livestock disease decreased. (1)	AP4	Fruit production campaign
		5	Enough livestock drugs are provided. (1)	AP5	Preliminary trial on agro-forestry
				AP21	FTC farm improvement
	1.4 Enough livestock food is available.	6	Forage development increases. (4)	AP13	Kebele veterinary agent training
	1.5 Pest and disease are controlled.	7	Improved agronomic practice (1)	AP7	Forage development
		8	Improve agronomic management (1)	AP8	Hillside forage development
		9	Seed quality center (1)		
	1.6 Modern livestock management increases.	10	Livestock breeds improvement increases. (2)		
		11	Quality livestock production increases. (2)	AP18	Sheep fattening
		12	Beekeeping production increases. (5)	AP19	Modern beehive package
		13	Poultry production increases. (2)		
		14	Improvement of fish production (1)		
		15	Livestock production improvement (2)		
	1.7 Soil moisture is improved.	16	Improved water holding capacity of the soil (1)	AP3.1	Simple trial on crops & practices
	1.8 Intensive farming is carried out by farmers.	17	Enough water for production (1)		
		18	Farmers attitude on holidays and dependency on species is improved. (1)		
	1.9 Shortage of land reduces.	19	Population growth is controlled. (2)		
	1.10 Livestock by-product improvement increases.	20	Backward farming practice is improved. (2)		
		21	Improve hide and skin production. (2)		
2. Environment Environment of Bugena is protected.	2.1 Natural resources are conserved.	1	Soil erosion is controlled. (3)	NR3	Soil & water conservation structure
		2	Afforestation increases. (3)	NR4	Gully rehabilitation
		3	Animal conservation/preservation is done. (2)	NR1	Production of tree seedling
		4	Non-renewable energy resource is conserved. (2)	NR2	Afforestation
	2.2 Environmental pollution decreases.	5	Sanitation (1)	NR5	Capacity building
		6	Afforestation (1)		
	2.3 Water and moisture for production increase.	7	Environmental maintenance (2)		
		8	Soil moisture/water content is improved. (3)		
3. Health Health status of Bugena people is improved.	3.1 Water borne disease is controlled.	1	Hygiene and sanitation improve. (3)	LI4	Roof rainwater harvesting facility
		2	Potable water coverage increases. (2)		
	3.2 People get proper medical care.	3	Health center coverage increases. (1)		
		4	Medical professional availability increases. (1)		
		5	Drug and medical equipment supply increases. (4)		
		6	Reducing HIV/AIDS epidemic & increase life span of people. (2)		
	3.3 Combating harmful traditional practices	7	Access to education increases. (2)		
4. Education People of Bugena are educated.	4.1 Quality of education improves.	1	Teacher development program increases. (5)		
		2	Information communication technology increases. (1)		
		3	Student motivation (1)		
	4.2 Access to education increases.	4	People get basic education. (6)		
		5	People get enough vocational trainings. (3)		
		6	People get adult education. (4)		
		7	People get higher education. (4)		
5. Infrastructure Bugena people's access to infrastructures increases.	5.1 Water supply increases.	1	Urban & rural water supply construction increase. (2)		
	5.2 Road construction increases.	2	Road construction increases. (3)		
	5.3 Electricity supply increases.	3	Water energy power increases. (1)		
		4	Solar energy power increases. (1)		
		5	Wind power energy increases. (1)		
	5.4 Tele-communication facilities construction increases.	6	Wireless phone construction increases. (1)		
		7	Landline telecommunication increases. (3)		
6. Cash People of Bugena have enough cash.	6.1 Job opportunity to people improves.	1	People's capacity to create job improves. (3)		
		2	Workshops and factory expansions increase. (4)		
		3	Identification of job opportunities at other areas improves. (1)		
	6.2 Farmers sell their produce at good price.	4	Farmers produce quality and diversified crops, fruits, vegetables, etc. (3)	AP6	Sunflower production
		5	Market access improves. (3)		
	6.3 People's saving practice improves.	6	Credit and saving institution coverage increases. (2)		
	6.4 Controlling high cost of living increases.	7	Farmers extravagant expenditure reduces. (1)		
		8	Credit access for startup capital increases. (1)		
7. Gender Gender issues are incorporated to all activities in Bugena.	7.1 Women empowerment increases.	1	Gender mainstreaming increases. (5)		
	7.2 Women labor work reduces.	2	Work delegation for men and women improves. (2)		

Gidan Woreda: Verification Project in relation to the Woreda Development Plan

Approach	Strategy	No.	Program (No. of Projects formulated during the Workshops)	No.	Activity of Verification Project
1. Agriculture Agricultural production of Gidan increases. (1st priority)	1.1 Livestock production increases.	1	Forage development improves. (3 projects)	AP7	Forage development
				AP8	Hillside forage development
		2	Modern livestock management practicing increases. (1)		
		3	Livestock health improves. (3)	AP18	Sheep fattening
				AP19	Modern beehive package
		4	Livestock breed is improved. (3)	AP20	Small-scale poultry farming
	1.2 Crop production and productivity increase.	5	Farmers get enough awareness on technologies. (3)	AP3.1	Simple trial on crops & practices
				AP21	FTC farm improvement
		6	Price of technologies are affordable. (3)		
		7	Proper agricultural technology utilization increases. (1)	AP1	Demonstration/verification plot (primary crops)
		8	Soil fertility is improved. (3)	AP2	Demonstration/verification plot (secondary crops)
	1.3 Farmers get access to enough improved varieties.			AP3.1	Simple trial on crops & practices
		9	Seed multiplication of improved varieties increases. (2)	AP5	Preliminary trial on agro-forestry
	1.4 Providing farmers fruit production.				
	1.5 Pest and disease occurrence is controlled.	10	Farmers do proper agronomic practices. (2)		
2. Infrastructure People of Gidan's access to infrastructure increases.	2.1 Infrastructures are constructed.	1	Road construction increases. (5)		
		2	Water supply and sanitation increase.		
		3	Electricity supply increases. (4)		
		4	Telecommunication facility is constructed. (5)		
3. Health Health status of Gidan people is improved.	3.1 People get enough balanced diet.	1	Awareness creation increases. (2)		
	3.2 Preventive measures and practices increase.	2	People get enough knowledge on preventive measures. (3)		
	3.3 Water borne disease is controlled.	3	People get enough potable water. (4)		
		4	Enough health professionals are available. (2)		
		5	Medicine supply increases. (4)		
	3.4 People get proper medical care.	6	People go health centers on time. (3)		
		7	Upgrading first service provision (1)		
		8	People attitude towards longterm solutions improves. (1)		
4. Environment Environment of Gidan is protected.	4.1 Natural resources are conserved.	1	Soil erosion reduces. (3)	NR1	Production of tree seedling
	4.2 Enough water is available for production.	2	Afforestation increases. (2)	NR2	Afforestation
				NR3	Soil & water conservation structure
	4.3 Afforestation increases.			NR4	Gully rehabilitation
				NR5	Capacity building
	4.4 Undulated lands are properly managed.	3	Farmers implement modern agricultural practice. (2)		
	4.5 Environmental pollution reduces.	4	Deforestation reduces. (3)		
5. Education People of Gidan are educated.	5.1 Access to education to all people increases.	1	People get enough basic education. (4)		
		2	People get adult education. (2)		
	5.2 Education quality improves.	3	Teacher development program increases. (3)		
		4	People get enough vocational education. (1)		
		5	People get higher education. (1)		
6. Cash People of Gidan have enough cash.	6.1 People get enough credit access.	1	More farmers use credit service institutions. (2)		
	6.2 Farmers have enough alternative income sources.	2	Farmers get enough skill. (1)	LI5	Ewe keeping training for women
		3	People attitude towards cottage industry improves. (2)	LI6	Business skill training for PLWHA
				LI7	Vocational training (carpentry, etc.)
	6.3 Farmers produce market oriented crops.	4	Farmers get enough knowledge on cash crop production. (1)		
		5	Intensive utilization of farmlands improves. (1)		
	6.4 People sell their produce at good price.	6	Access to market information improves. (2)		
		7	Farmers bargaining power increases. (1)		
		8	Production quality improves. (1)		
	6.5 Farmers saving practice improves.	9	Knowledge of resource utilization improves. (1)		
		10	People's attitude towards saving practice improves. (2)		
7. Gender Gender issues are incorporated to all activities in Gidan.	7.1 Women empowerment increases.	1	Gender mainstreaming improves. (5)		
		2	Women association capacity increases. (1)	LI5	Ewe keeping training for women
	7.2 HTPs and violence are eraducated.				

Kobo Woreda: Verification Project in relation to the Woreda Development Plan

Approach	Strategy	No.	Program (No. of Projects formulated during the Workshops)	No.	Activity of Verification Project
1. Agriculture People of Kobo have enough food. (1st priority)	1.1 Crop production and productivity improve.	1	Enough water source is available for protection. (3 projects)		
		2	Soil fertility is improved. (3)		
		3	People get access to enough technology. (2)	AP1	Demonstration/verification plot (primary crops)
				AP3.1	Simple trial on crops & practices
		4	Introduction of new food crops (1)	AP21	FTC farm improvement
	1.2 Crop protection improves.	5	IPM (Integrated Pest Management) will be practiced. (1)		
		6	Different pesticides (1)	NR3	Soil & water conservation structure
				NR4	Gully rehabilitation
	1.3 Conservation practice improves.	7	Soil erosion decreases. (1)	NR5	Capacity building
	1.4 Livestock production and productivity improves.	8	Forage development improves. (4)	AP8	Hillside forage development
		9	Livestock breed improves. (2)	AP9	Sheep breed improvement
		10	Veterinary service improves. (3)	AP11	Introduction of AI service
	1.5 Post harvest handling loss decreases.	11	Agro-processing (1)	AP19	Modern beehive package
				AP20	Small-scale poultry farming
	1.6 Afforestation (Food production from trees)	12	Food trees plantation is encouraged. (6)		
	1.7 Edible food source species are conserved.	13	Cactus (edible food source) species are conserved. (3)		
2. Health Health status of Kobo is improved	2.1 People get enough medical	1	Promotion of health institutions and medical equipments (3)		
	2.2 Hygiene condition is	2	People get enough knowledge on sanitation. (2)		
	2.3 Malaria control is improved.	3	People get enough knowledge on preventive measures. (2)		
	2.4 People get enough potable	4	Undertaking water supply & sanitation program (4)		
	2.5 Waterborne disease is controlled.	5	Waterborne disease control (2)		
3. Education People of Kobo are educated.	3.1 Need quality education.	1	Improve education quality. (2)		
	3.2 People get basic education.	2	Expand opportunity of education. (5)	LI9	School support
		3	Create conducive school environment. (1)		
		4	Encourage special need education. (1)		
4. Environment Environment of Kobo is improved.	4.1 Natural environment is protected.	1	Environmental rehabilitation and protection (6)	NR1	Production of tree seedling
		2	Appropriate land use and land administration (2)	NR2	Afforestation
	4.2 Environmental pollution is controlled.	3	Government sanitation program (3)	NR3	Soil & water conservation structure
		4	Application of environmental friendly technology (4)	NR4	Gully rehabilitation
				NR5	Capacity building
5. Infrastructure Infrastructure of Kobo is improved.	5.1 Water supply is improved.		See the Second Priority (2.4).		
	5.2 Transportation is improved.	1	Road construction is promoted. (3)		
		2	Transportation facility is improved. (1)		
	5.3 People get access to enough electric power.	3	Electricity supply is improved. (4)		
	5.4 Communication facilities are improved.	4	Telecommunication construction is promoted. (3)		
	5.5 Modern & well-organized market centers are	5	Promotion of market-based production & preservation mechanism (3)		
6. Cash People of Kobo have enough cash.	6.1 People get enough income generating activities.	1	Off-farm activity is improved. (11)	LI7	Vocational training (carpentry, etc.)
	6.2 Saving practice of people is improved.	2	Micro-finance system is improved. (1)		
7. Gender Gender issues are incorporated to all activities in Kobo.	7.1 Harmful traditional practices are controlled.	1	Provision of capacity building training (2)	LI8	Gender mainstreaming
		2	Women work load reduces. (1)		

Mekedela Woreda: Verification Project in relation to the Woreda Development Plan

Approach	Strategy	No.	Program (No. of Projects formulated during the Workshops)	No.	Activity of Verification Project
1. Agriculture Agricultural production of Mekedela increases. (1st priority)	1.1 Drought problem reduces.	1	Enough water available for production (2 projects)	NR1	Production of tree seedling
		2	Rain water harvesting (2)	NR2	Afforestation
		3	Forest coverage increases. (1)	NR3	Soil & water conservation structure
		4	Distribution of rain improves. (1)	NR4	Gully rehabilitation
				NR5	Capacity building
	1.2 Crop production and productivity increases.	5	Soil fertility is improved. (3)	AP1	Demonstration/verification plot (primary crops)
		6	Improved agricultural technology increases. (3)	AP3.1	Simple trial on crops & practices
		7	Modern crop management increases. (2)	AP3.2	Simple trial (with RCs)
		8	Improved horticultural seeds (2)	AP4	Fruit production campaign
				AP21	FTC farm improvement
	1.3 Livestock production increases.	9	Improve livestock management. (3)	AP10	Small scale fish farming
				AP20	Small scale poultry farming
		10	Forage development increases. (3)	AP7	Forage development
		11	Genetic potential of livestock improves. (1)		
		12	Livestock breeds improve. (3)	AP9	Sheep breed improvement
	1.4 Intensive land utilization increases.	13	Enough family planning is practiced. (1)		
		14	Land administration and use proclamation & regulation. (1)		
		15	Land use sustainability (1)		
		16	Land holder demarcation (1)		
		17	Working habit of farmers improves. (1)		
2. Education People of Mekedela are educated.	2.1 People get vocational education.	1	People get enough technical training. (1)		
	2.2 People get basic education.	2	Students get enough basic education. (1)	LI9	School support
	2.3 People get adult education.	3	People get adult education. (1)		
	2.4 People get special need education.	4	Students get special need education. (1)		
3. Environment Environment of Mekedela is protected.	3.1 Natural environment condition is improved.	1	Environmental policy & law (1)	NR1	Production of tree seedling
		2	Environmental management system (1)	NR2	Afforestation
		3	Environmental pollution is controlled. (3)	NR3	Soil & water conservation structure
				NR4	Gully rehabilitation
				NR5	Capacity building
4. Infrastructure Infrastructures of Mekedela is constructed.	4.1 Infrastructure service improves.	1	Road network improves. (1)		
		2	Potable water supply coverage is increased. (2)	LI9	School support
		3	Electricity provision is improved. (1)		
		4	Communication is improved. (1)		
5. Health Health status of Mekedela people improves.	5.1 Disease preventing measures increases.	1	Personal hygiene (3)		
		2	Immunization (3)		
		3	Decreasing HIV prevalence (4)		
		4	Care & support for vulnerable people (2)		
		5	Medical treatment of the people increases. (3)		
		6	Awareness creation (4)		
		7	Malaria control (1)		
		8	Awareness creation of medical utilization. (1)		
	5.2 Waterborne disease prevalence decreases.	9	Potable water coverage increases. (4)	LI9	School support
6. Gender Gender issues are incorporated in all activities in Mekedela.	6.1 Gender equality practices.	1	Mainstreaming (3)		
7. Cash People of Mekedela have enough cash.	7.1 Production of food increases.		See the First Priority.		
	7.2 Farmers produce market oriented products.	1	Good market networks are established. (1)		
		2	Farmers sell their produce at good price. (1)		
	7.3 People practice proper expenditure.	3	Extravagancy of people reduces. (1)		
	7.4 People practice saving.	4	Enough micro-finance institutions are established. (1)		
		5	Cultural influence reduces. (1)		
		6	Wise use of resources increases. (1)		
	7.5 People get enough alternative income sources.	7	People engaged in various kinds of IGAs. (1)		

Legambo Woreda: Verification Project in relation to the Woreda Development Plan

Approach	Strategy	No.	Program (No. of Projects formulated during the Workshops)	No.	Activity of Verification Project
1. Agriculture Agricultural production of Legambo increases. (1st priority)	1.1 People's use of modern agricultural practices improves.	1	People get enough agriculture technologies. (2 projects)	AP1	Demonstration/verification plot (primary crops)
		2	People practice modern farming system. (1)	AP3.1	Simple trial on crops & practices
		3	Minimize pre & post harvest crop yield loss. (1)	AP3.2	Simple trial on (with RCs)
				AP21	FTC farm improvement
	1.2 Soil fertility improves.	4	Soil management is improved. (2)	NR3	Soil & water conservation structure
		5	Soil erosion reduces. (3)	NR4	Gully rehabilitation
				NR5	Capacity building
	1.3 People use different agricultural inputs.	6	People get different agricultural inputs & participate on the preparation. (2)	AP4	Fruit production campaign
	1.4 Forest cover increases.	7	Afforestation increases. (3)	NR1	Production of tree seedling
				NR2	Afforestation
				NR5	Capacity building
	1.5 Livestock production increases.	8	People practice modern livestock production system. (1)		
		9	Forage development improves. (1)	AP7	Forage development
				AP8	Hillside forage development
		10	Animal health improves. (1)		
		11	Cross breeds improve. (1)	AP9	Sheep breed improvement
	1.6 People use water resources properly / efficiently.	12	People get enough knowledge to use water resources. (1)		
		13	Farmers participation for river diversion and spring development. (1)		
	1.7 Producing high marketing oriented produces	14	Farmers produce market oriented products. (1)		
2. Environment Environment of Legambo protected.	2.1 Natural environment is	1	Watershed management is improved. (1)	NR1	Production of tree seedling
		2	Afforestation (2)	NR2	Afforestation
		3	Energy saving technology (2)	NR3	Soil & water conservation structure
				NR4	Gully rehabilitation
				NR5	Capacity building
3. Infrastructure Infrastructures of Legambo are constructed.	3.1 Water supply increases.	1	Standard water supply system is constructed. (4)		
	3.2 Road network is improved.	2	Standard road is constructed. (1)		
	3.3 Electrification increases.	3	Solar system expands. (1)		
		4	Electrification increases. (1)		
	3.4 Telecommunication access improves.	5	Mobile network access (1)		
		6	People exchange information. (1)		
4. Health Health status of people of Legambo is improved.	4.1 People get enough balanced diet.	1	People get enough nutrition. (2)		
	4.2 People get enough potable water.	2	Knowledge of hygiene and sanitation improves. (1)		
	4.3 People get enough medical care.	3	Health centers provide proper service. (3)		
		4	Communicable disease is controlled. (1)		
5. Education People of Legambo are educated.	5.1 People get access to adult education.	1	Establishing adult education centers (2)		
	5.2 People get basic education.	2	Increasing educational coverage (4)		
	5.3 People get enough vocational education.	3	People awareness & skill on vocational education improves. (1)		
	5.4 People get enough higher education.	4	Improve educational quality. (1)		
6. Gender Gender issues are incorporated in all activities in Legambo.	6.1 Mainstreaming of gender increases.	1	All sectors annual plans include gender issues. (1)		
		2	Women's empowerment increases. (2)		
		3	Ending HTPs & outlooks towards women (2)		
7. Cash People of Legambo have enough cash.	7.1 Agricultural production increases.		See the First Priority.		
	7.2 People have enough income generating activities.	1	People get enough job opportunities. (1)	LI10	Business shed construction
		2	Awareness & skill on IGAs improves. (2)		
		3	People have access to loans. (1)		
	7.3 Farmers sell their produce at good price.	4	People produce quality produces. (1)		
		5	People get enough market access. (2)		
	7.4 Expenditure is managed / economical.	6	Consumers get commodities at reasonable price. (3)		
		7	People get inputs at reasonable price. (1)		
	7.5 People improve their saving practices.	8	Commercial expenditure of people for social affairs improves. (1)		
		9	People get enough knowledge of saving. (1)		
		10	Saving and credit institutions operation improve. (2)		

Aregoba Woreda: Verification Project in relation to the Woreda Development Plan

Approach	Strategy	No.	Program (No. of Projects formulated during the Workshops)	No.	Activity of Verification Project
1. Agriculture Agricultural production of Aregoba is high.(1st priority)	1.1 Soil moisture is improved.	1	Enough water for production increases. (4 projects)		
		2	Water harvesting utilization efficiency increases. (3)		
		3	Efficiency of water utilization increases. (2)		
	1.2 Pest infestation is reduced.	4	Crop agronomy & protection improves. (3)	AP15	IPM training
	1.3 Livestock production and productivity improve.	5	Livestock disease is controlled. (5)	AP12	Veterinary services strengthening
		6	Livestock and livestock product marketing (1)	NR3	Soil & water conservation structure
				NR4	Gully rehabilitation
	1.4 Soil fertility is improved.	7	Soil erosion reduces. (4)	NR5	Capacity building
		8	Afforestation increases. (4)	NR1	Production of tree seedling
				NR2	Afforestation
		9	Farmers use enough organic fertilizer. (4)	NR5	Capacity building
	1.5 Livestock forage improves.	10	Livestock get enough forage. (3)	AP7	Forage development
	1.6 Farmers practice modern agricultural technologies and inputs.	11	Awareness creation on new technologies. (1)	AP3.1	Simple trial on crops & practices
				AP3.2	Simple trial on (with RCs)
		12	Operating development activities in demonstration site (1)	AP5	Preliminary trial on agro-forestry
				AP21	FTC farm improvement
	1.7 Command irrigable area increases.	13	Farmers use irrigation water efficiently. (3)		
	1.8 Livestock breed improves.	14	Improved local breed. (1)	AP20	Small-scale poultry farming
2. Infrastructure Infrastructure access of Aregoba improves.	2.1 Infrastructures are constructed.	1	Road construction increases. (3)		
		2	Electricity supply increases. (2)		
		3	Telecommunication facility construction increases. (2)		
		4	Postal service is established. (1)		
3. Health Health status of Aregoba people improves.	3.1 People get enough potable water.	1	Increase water supply coverage. (4)	LI4	Roof rainwater harvesting facility
	3.2 People get enough knowledge on hygiene and sanitation.	2	Environmental & personal hygiene is improved. (2)		
	3.3 People get enough knowledge about family health.	3	Increase awareness on immunization & family planning. (1)		
	3.4 People get enough knowledge on HIV/AIDS.	4	Increase awareness how to prevent HIV/AIDS. (1)		
	3.5 People get proper medical care.	5	Capacity of health professionals increase. (3)		
4. Environment Environment of Aregoba is	4.1 Natural resources are	1	Biodiversity is conserved. (4)	NR1	Production of tree seedling
				NR2	Afforestation
	4.2 Watershed is conserved.	2	Integrated watershed management (6)	NR3	Soil & water conservation structure
				NR4	Gully rehabilitation
				NR5	Capacity building
5. Education People of Aregoba are educated.	5.1 Education for all	1	People get enough access to basic education. (3)		
		2	People get adult education. (1)		
		3	People get higher education. (2)		
	5.2 Quality of education for all	4	Promoting induction course (2)		
		5	Training on work (OJT) (2)		
		6	Input provision (1)		
6. Gender Gender issues are incorporated to all activities in Aregoba.	6.1 Harmful traditional practice is controlled.	1	Preparing society forum and establishing referral system (2)		
	6.2 Gender mainstreaming is improved.	2	Preparing gender analysis and women forum. (4)		
7. Cash People of Aregoba have enough cash.	7.1 People get enough access to jobs.	1	People get enough alternative income generating activities. (5)	LI11	Goat fattening training for jobless
	7.2 Production of market oriented crops increases.	2	People get enough market access. (4)		

Appendix G: Current Dvelopment Intervetions in ANRS

Current Development Interventions in ANRS (2010)

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Summary Table by Activity Sector

Organization \ Sector	Food Security	Agriculture/Rural Development	Irrigation	Natural Resource/Watershed Management	Rural Energy	Marketing	Water Supply and Sanitation	Health	Income Generation	Capacity Development	Nutrition	Gender	Education	Youth/Children Support	HIV/AIDS	Total
1 Programs/Projects by Bilateral Agencies	3	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	2							17
1.1 Austrian Embassy Development Cooperation	✓	✓														2
1.2 Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)			✓	✓												2
1.3 Finland Development Cooperation							✓									1
1.4 German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	✓			✓			✓		✓							4
1.5 Swedish International Development Agency	✓	✓		✓					✓							4
1.6 Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)								✓								1
1.7 Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affair, Development Cooperation					✓	✓	✓									3
2 Programs/Projects by Multilateral Agencies	3	3	3	4		4	5	3		9	2	3	2	2	3	46
2.1 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)							✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7
2.2 United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	✓			✓						✓					✓	4
2.3 United Nations Fund for Population Affairs (UNFPA)								✓		✓		✓				3
2.4 World Food Program (WFP)	✓											✓		✓		3
2.5 Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓					6
2.6 African Development Bank																
2.6.1 Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene Project							✓			✓						2
2.6.2 Agricultural Sector Support Program			✓	✓		✓				✓						4
2.7 World Bank (WB)																
2.7.1 Water Supply and Sanitation Project - IDA							✓									1
2.7.2 Water Supply and Sanitation Project - DFID							✓									1
2.7.3 Water Supply and Sanitation Project implemented by Bureau of Health							✓									1
2.7.4 Tana Beles Integrated Water Resource Development Project				✓												1
2.7.5 Productive Safety Net Programme	✓															1
2.7.6 Urban Local Governance Development Program (ULGDP)										✓						1
2.7.7 Ethiopia Nile Irrigation and Drainage Project		✓	✓			✓										3
2.7.8 General Education Quality Improvement Program													✓			1
2.8 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)																
2.8.1 Agricultural Marketing Improvement Program						✓				✓						2
2.8.2 Participatory Small Irrigation Development Project		✓	✓							✓						3
2.9 Global Fund (GF)										✓					✓	2
Total	6	5	4	7	1	5	8	4	2	9	2	3	2	2	3	63

1 Programs/Projects by Bilateral Agencies

1.1 Austrian Embassy Development Cooperation

(1) Name of Program/Project Sustainable Resource Management Program in North Gondar
(2) Location 17 woredas of North Gondar Zone; Gondar Zuria, Dembia, Dabat, Chilga, Wogera, Lay-Armachiho, Debark, Tach-Armachiho, Metema, Quara, Adi-Arkay, Janamora, Tselemt, Alefa, Takusa, Godar town and Beyeda
(3) Period 2008 – 2012 (2 financing terms: 2008 – 2010, 2011 – 2012)
(4) Implementation agencies Austrian Embassy Development Cooperation (AEDC)
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions BoARD, EPLAUA, ARARI, Park Development & Protection Authority, Bahir Dar University, Bureau of Culture & Tourism, FSCDPO, BoFED
(6) Objectives To contribute to sustainable rural development and improvement of food security in North Gondar through rational use and conservation of natural resources.
(7) Components Enhancement of marker oriented livestock development / Promotion of integrated watershed management / Alternative livelihood options / Community based tourism development / Enhancement of park infrastructure and management / Strengthening rural land administration / Institutional capacity building through action research and knowledge management / Program management
(8) Budget 10.25 million EUR [125 million Birr] (8.2 million EUR by AEDC and the rest 2.05 million EUR by regional government)

1.2 Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

(1) Name of Program/Project Sustainable Water Harvesting and Institutional Strengthening in Amhara Region (SWHISA)
(2) Location 6 Woredas; East Gojjam Administrative Zone; Gonchasiso Enese Woreda / North Gonder Adm Zone; West Belesa and East Belesa Woredas / South Wollo Administrative Zone; Wereillu Woreda / North Shewa Administrative Zone ; Menz Mama Woreda / North Wollo Administrative Zone; Delanta Woreda
(3) Period 6 years since February 2005
(4) Implementation agencies Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions Program Implementation Unit together with ARARI, BoARD, Bureau of Capacity Building

(6) Objectives 1.To increase food security of the poor farmers through increasing agricultural production using improved water management. 2. To strengthen the capacity of the Amhara Region Institutions (BoWRD, BoARD, and ARARI) and farmer associations to better plan, design, implement, and manage the sustainable harvesting and use of irrigation.
(7) Components Water harvesting, irrigated agriculture and watershed management / water harvesting schemes owned and sustainably managed / strengthening the woreda and the development of an integrated institutional platform / strengthening regional institutions and the inter-agency cooperation / strengthening of sector agency coordination and cooperation, and Management of the project.
(8) Budget CDN$ 16,136,427 (Birr 136,965,992)

1.3 Finland Development Cooperation

(1) Name of Program/Project Rural Water Supply and Environmental Program/RWSEP (Phase IV)
(2) Location 14 woredas [phase III]; East Gojjam Zone: Enebsie Sarmidir and Bibuga Woredas. / South Gonder Zone: Dera, Farta, Fogera, West Estie and East Estie Woredas./ West Gojjam Zone: Bahir Dar Zuria, Yilmana Densa ,Gonji Kolela, Dega Damot and Quarit Woredas./ Awi Zone: Ankesha and Guangua Woredas
(3) Period July 2007- June 2012
(4) Implementation agencies Finland Development Cooperation
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions Water Resource Development Bureau (BoH and WAB at regional level. BoFED & ACSI are participating stakeholders.)
(6) Objectives To strengthen the capacity of the community to initiate, plan, implement and manage water supply and sanitation, environment and related schemes and processes
(7) Components A. Community development fund (CDF) implementation B. Capacity building and development
(8) Budget Government of Ethiopia: EUR 1.12 million / Finnish Government: EUR 9 million (grant basis) / Community contribution: EUR 1.15 million

1.4 German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)

(1) Name of Program/Project Sustainable Utilization of Natural Resources (SUN – Amhara)
(2) Location Eight food insecure Woredas as shown below. North Gondar- Gondar zuria and Lay Armmacheho, North Wollo- Meket and Wadla,

South Gondar- Libokemkem, West Gojjam- Sekela, Quarit and Degadamot
(3) Period January 2005 –2008, (extended up to December 2011)
(4) Implementation agencies GTZ
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions BoARD
(6) Objectives The production of potential of natural resources is sustainably utilized by the rural populations of Amhara, Tigray and Oromia. To considerably enhance the food security situation and income of the rural population.
(7) Components 1. Rural populations in the program areas apply innovations in the management of natural resources 2. Capacity building in service delivery structure; 3. Planning and implementation of packages of improvement measures at community levels 4. Support to political processes at national and regional levels.
(8) Budget 2.953 million EUR

(1) Name of Program/Project Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Three Towns in the Amhara Region
(2) Location Kobo, Dangla and Debre Markos towns
(3) Period Dec. 2004 – Dec. 2010
(4) Implementation agencies Frankfurt am Main (‘KfW’)
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions ANRS Water Resource Development Bureau.
(6) Objectives To improve the health and socio economic well-being of residents in the three towns
(7) Budget The total budget; 10,225,837.62 EUR (112.23 million Birr).

1.5 Swedish International Development Agency

(1) Name of Program/Project Sida-Amhara Rural Development Program (SARDP)
(2) Location **South Wollo**: Legambo, Debre Sina, Sayint, Kellela, Wogedi, Jamma, Woreilu, Dessie Zuria, Albuko, Kalu, Kutaber, Mekedela, Tehuledere, Ambassel, Worebabu and Tenta Woredas. **East Gojjam**: Machakel, Awabal, Gozamen, Basoliben, Dejen, Debaytilatgin, Enemay, Enargenawega, Debreelias, Shebeleberenta, Goncha, Hulet Eju Enesse, Enebsie Sarmider and Bibugne Woredas.
(3) Period July 2004 – June 2008 (Phase 3), (extended to June 30, 2010)

(4) Implementation agencies Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions BoFED (collaboration of different Bureaus such as BoARD, BOWA, ARARI, MSIEPA, BoTI, ACSI, BoUWD and HAPCO)
(6) Objectives To contribute to the poverty reduction of the Amhara Region by improving the food security conditions of the rural population 1. Increase the agricultural production and productivity, marketing of agricultural products and management of natural resource; 2. Diversification of income generating opportunities and enhance rural household income; 3. Improve infrastructure and social service delivery to address the needs of the rural population; 4. Enhance the decision making capacity of the rural communities and strengthen the capacity of local institutions, and 5. Enhance effective overall management program operation
(7) Components 1. Agriculture and Natural Resources Management 2. Economic Diversification 3. Infrastructure and Social Service Development 4. Decentralization and Cross Cutting Issues 5. Program Management
(8) Budget The over all program budget for phase III and the two years extended period: 468.69 Million Birr

1.6 Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

(1) Name of Program/Project Strengthening Infectious Diseases Prevention, Control and Response in Amhara Region
(2) Location North Gonder, South Gonder and West gojam, which are the most vulnerable areas for infectious diseases. Among 50 woredas in those 3 zones, 22 selected as pilot areas for the project.
(3) Period Jan. 2008 - Jan. 2012
(4) Funding agencies JICA
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions Bureau of Health (BoH)
(6) Objectives The system of infectious disease prevention, control, and response is strengthened in Amhara Region
(7) Components 1. Improvement/establishment of surveillance system. 2. Capacity development of health office, health facility staff and community members through group and on-site training 3. Production of reference and educational materials 4. Procurement of equipment (e.g. fax, computer for health offices, laboratory equipment for health centers)
(8) Budget 13,285,000 Birr (equivalent to 132,059,000 JPY)

1.7 Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affair, Development Cooperation

(1) Name of Program/Project Capacity Building
(2) Location • WASH: 3 woredas in East Gojjam zone (Awabel, basoliben and Machakel) Ankesha woreda in Awi zone and Ebinat woreda in south Gondar zone. • Biogas: Bahir dar zuria woreda in west Gojjam zone and woreta in South Gondar zone. • Tourism: Zegie, Bahir dar and its surroundings in Bahir dar city administration. • Agricultural value chain: Kobo woreda in North Wollo zone, Sekota in Waghimra zone and others to be identified.
(3) Period Three years from the date of signature (10 June 2008)
(4) Funding agencies Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affair, Development Cooperation
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions BoH, BoWRD, BoE, BoARD, BoCT and Amhara Mines and Energy Agency
(6) Objectives The objective of the program/portfolio is providing a capacity building support to intermediate (meso) level organizations (government, non-government and private sector organizations) and local capacity builders with the aim of improving governance and reducing poverty with in the frame work of MDG/PASDEP and its corresponding regional government strategy and goals. Over all objectives of SNV (Netherlands Development Organization) capacity building work in Amhara Region focused on basic services improvement and economic development with emphasis on Water Sanitation and Hygiene, Agricultural Value chain development, prompting pro-poor tourism and rural energy.
(7) Components 1. Water supply, sanitation and hygiene /WASH/. 2. House hold Biogas 3. Sustainable Pro-poor tourism 4. Agricultural value chains
(8) Budget 351,000 EUR (including advisors cost and investment in training and visits of clients within defined result assignment)

2 Programs/Projects by Multilateral Agencies

2.1 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

(1) Name of Program/Project
The 6th Country Cooperation Program

(2) Location (25 Woredas)
North Gonder ; Tsegedie-Armachiho / Tach Armachiho / Quara / Metema
North Gonder ; Libo Kemkim / Ebinate / Simada
North Shewa ; Ensarona-Wayu / Angolelana Tera / Tarmaber / Asagirt
North Wollo ; Habru / Bugena / Gidan
South Wollo ; Mekedela / Tenta
East Gojjam ; Machakel
West Gojjam ; Dembecha / Sekela / Bure
Awi ; Ankesha-Guagussa
Wag Himra ; Dahina / Ziquala / Seqota
Oromiya ; Artuma Fursi

(3) Period
January 2007 to -2011 (6th country program)

(4) Implementation agencies
UNICEF and other three sister UN-organizations (UNDP,UNFPA, WFP)

(5) Program intervention areas

1. Young ,Child, Adolescent and Women's Health

Major Activities :

- Detection and treatment of Malaria
- Strengthen capacities of health institutions
- Distribution of mosquito nets
- Capacity development of BoH for planning, managing, M&E, reporting of health related activities
- Community capacity development for promotion of beat practices
- Health post capacity development for service delivery
- Capacity development for health personnel for maternal and neonatal health services provision
- Expanded Program for Immunization

Implementing Agency: Bureau of Health

2. UN HIV/AIDS Program

Major Activities:

- Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in the core activities of institutions & leaders.
- Strengthen HIV/AIDS prevention initiatives for women, young people and vulnerable groups
- Care and support activities for peoples living with HIV/AIDS.

Coordinating Agency: Regional HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Secretariat.

3. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Program

Major Activities:

WASH supplies / Drilling / Rehabilitation and expansion of water supply schemes / Community level training / Study and Design / Provision of WASH packages for health institutions and schools / Capacity building / Provision of supplies and equipments

Implementing Agencies: Bureau of Health and Bureau of Water Resources Development

4. Basic Education Program

Main Activities:
Revise and adopt curriculum materials / Develop teachers' training materials / Provide essential materials to establish alternative basic education centers in UNICEF assisted woredas / Construction and renovation of school buildings / Capacity building activities / Establish and strengthen school cluster resource centers in UNICEF woredas / Organize workshop and research symposiums / Provide computer &essential school materials / Print and distribute teachers' guide
Implementing Agency: Bureau of Education

5. Communication, Gender and Rights Program
The program comprises of three projects**:** Gender, Children's rights, Program communication.
Major activities:
Stakeholders capacity building / Assessment of capacity gaps of woreda Women's associations / CRC committee members training / Training and workshops on Rights of Children / Facilitators training to combat HTPs / Training and awareness creation on child vulnerability and Gender based violence
Implementing Agencies: Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs, Bureau of Women's Affairs

6. Nutrition Program
Major Activities:
Training and awareness creation about community based Nutrition (CBN) food diversification / Promotion of breast feeding & use of iodized salt via mass media / Distribution of tablets, such as Chlorine, iron / Conduct baseline survey on nutrition at Kebele level / Supplementation of 80% of under 5 child population with Vitamin A and supportive activities / Treatment of malnutrition / Provision of supplies,
Implementing agency: Bureau of Health

7. Adolescent Development and Protection
Major activities:
Life skill training for in and out of school adolescents / Capacity building activities for adolescents to enable them participate in decision making concerning their own and their community development / Awareness creation training on human rights / Capacity building activities for youth on livelihood making / Equip and strengthen institutions involved at all levels / Strengthen HIV/AIDS prevention youth clubs
Implementing agency: Bureau of Youth and Sports' Affairs, Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs

(8) Budget
The total budget allocated for this program is about 112.8 Million ETB. The program components and detail budget breakdown are presented below.

No	Program	2001	2002
1	Program coordination Monitoring and Evaluation	578340	294380
2	Communication Gender and Rights Program	314259	178909
3	Nutrition Program	2348370	2223056
4	Young ,Child, Adolescent, Women's Health	4338257.30	5825345.79
5	UN-HIV/AIDS	225734	1,015,569
6	Adolescent Development and Protection of HIV/AIDS	225734	4,496,868
7	Basic Education	4289547	6,906,543
8	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1127109.9	2096427.25
9	Early Warning and Disaster preparedness	288172	187,762
	Total	13,735,523	23,224,860

2.2 United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

(1) Name of program
The 3rd Country Cooperation Framework (CCF_3)

(2) Period
January 2007– 2011

(3) Implementation agencies
UNDP

(4) Location (15 Woredas)
10 chronically food in-secured and 5 resettlement program Woredas
South Wollo ; Kallua, Legambo, Mekedela, Saynt Ajbar
North Gondar ; Quara, Metema, W. Armachiho Tegede, Beyeda, Janamora
North Wollo ; Gidan, Kobo
South Gondar ; Ebinate, Simada
Awi ; Jawwie

(5) Budget
Jan 1,2007-June 30/2008 / Total 2,035,544

Program	Jan 1999-June 2000 (18 months)	2001	2002
Program Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation		55,137	55,137
UN -Food Security and Recovery	984,316	935,401	681,431
UN-HIV/AIDS	1,051,228	94,200	570,000
DELCAP- Local Economic Development		760,820	187,640
Total	2,035,544	1,845,558	1,439,071

(6) Components
1. UN Food Security and Recovery
2. UN HIV/AIDS
3. DELCAP

Component 1. UN Food Security and Recovery

(1) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions
EPLAUA, BoWRD and FSPCDPO

(2) Program components and expected outputs

1. Support for Disaster Risk Reduction, recovery and Sustainable livelihood
   - Enhanced institutional coordination for recovery, food security and long term development.
   - Enhanced social mobilization and community level participation for disaster management, food security and livelihoods
   - Enhanced livelihoods of voluntarily resettled population and systematic intensification of the resettlement initiative.
2. Support for sustainable land/environmental management and natural resource planning.
   - Capacity to implement federal/regional environmental policy strategies, laws and action plans enhanced
   - Capacity to implement the Water Sector Development Program enhanced
   - Environmental convention obligations compliance implementation capacity strengthened.

(3) Location
South Wollo ; Kallua, Legambo, Mekedela, Saynt Ajbar
North Gondar ; Quara, Metema, W. Armachiho Tegede, Beyeda, Janamora
North Wollo ; Gidan, Kobo
South Gondar ; Ebinate, Simada
Awi ; Jawwie

Component 2. UN HIV/AIDS

(1) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions

Regional HAPCO

(2) Program Components and expected outcomes

1. HIV/AIDS and human development

HIV/AIDS effectively mainstreamed into PASDEP implementation, key sectors, decentralized plans, and implementation modalities

2. Human Rights gender and HIV/AIDS

An enabling environment to protect the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS and women at community level facilitated

(3) Location

10 chronically food in-secured and 5 resettlement program Woredas

South Wollo ; Kallua, Legambo, Mekedela, Saynt Ajbar

North Gondar ; Quara, Metema, W. Armachiho Tegede, Beyeda, Janamora

North Wollo ; Gidan, Kobo

South Gondar ; Ebinate, Simada

Awi ; Jawwie

Component 3. Developing Local Capacities for the Achievement of the MDG's (DELCAP)

(1) Program Components and expected outcomes

This project focuses on alleviation of poverty by creating jobs through growth of local economy.

Project outputs:

- Capacity of the local governments to create enabling environment for the LED interventions at regional and woreda level developed.
- Employment and self-employment opportunities enhanced
- Capacity for Basic Public Service delivery enhanced
- MDG related strategic initiatives undertaken
- Program coordination and management support system established.

(2) Location

The Program is designed to be implemented in selected kebeles of Bahir Dar City Administration and the near-by satellite towns, Tis Abay and Zeghie.

(3) Beneficiaries

The program targets mainly vulnerable and poorer households in selected kebeles.

2.3 United Nations Fund for Population Affairs (UNFPA)

(1) Name of Program Sixth Country Cooperation Program
(2) Location Regional level intervention
(3) Period January 2007-2011
(4) Components 1. Population and Development 2. Reproductive health 3. Gender 4. Leave No Woman Behind

Component 1. Population and Development

(1) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions

BoFED

(2) Beneficiaries

Amhara region communities in general and women in particular are beneficiaries of the program. Priority is given to women for they are negatively affected by unbalanced population and economic growth.

(3) Outputs

To strengthen capacity of the government and civil society to integrate population issues into development policies and poverty eradication strategies.

(4) Major Activities

- Integrate population issues in development policies & poverty eradication strategies,
- Strengthen the capacity of implementing agencies.
- Support research on population and development for evidence-based advocacy and policy dialogue.

(5) Budget

Birr 2.03 Million is allotted for 18 months, January 2007-2011.

Component 2. Reproductive Health

(1) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions

Bureau of Health and HAPCO

(2) Outputs

- Implementation of the road map for maternal mortality reduction supported through increased availability of high-quality and gender sensitive reproductive health services for women, men, and young people, emphasizing for safe motherhood, family planning, adolescent reproductive health services and attention to most vulnerable groups.
- Increased gender and culturally sensitive behavior change communication interventions to address reproductive health and socio-cultural issues.
- Strengthened HIV/AIDS prevention initiatives for women, men, young people and vulnerable groups.

(3) Budget

Birr 4.01 Million is allotted for 18 months, January 2007-2011.

Component 3. Gender

(1) Outputs

- Strengthened institutional capacity to mainstream gender in selected institutions.
- Enhanced community capacity to protect women's and girls' rights in the areas of gender-based violence, reproductive health, family planning and HIV/AIDS

(2) Budget

Birr 1.68 Million is allotted for 18 months, January 2007-2011.

Component 4. Leave No Woman Behind

(1) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions

Bureau of Women's Affairs (Implementing Partner: Bureau of Health)

(2) Outputs

This program is implemented in joint assistance with WFP. It focuses on issues of narrowing the gender disparity and enhancing the roles of women in development. The program is hoped to

contribute to poverty reduction, improved reproductive health and gender equity based development.

- Increased community capacity particularly vulnerable groups such as women and girls to participate in decisions that positively affect gender equality.
- Increased institutional capacity of Bureau of Women Affairs the District Women's Affairs Offices

(3) Budget

USD 163,075

2.4 World Food Program (WFP)

WFP is one of the major UN-Agencies that have committed to execute its program in a harmonized manner with the three sister UN-Organizations (UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA). It has three components as shown below.

- UN Food Security and Recovery
- Leave No Woman Behind
- CHILD/FFE

Component 1. UN Food Security and Recovery (under MERET PLUS Project)

(1) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions

Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development

(2) Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of this program are food in-secured households, poor women and school children in the program areas.

(3) Location

Following 23 Woredas are supported by WFP.

Wag Himira Zone: Seqota, Zikuala, Dehana

South Wollo Zone: Ambasel, Dessie Zuria, Jamma, Kallu, Legambo, Meqidla, Tenta, Saynt, Worebabo, Woreylu

North Wollo Zone: Bugna, Gidan, Habru, Kobo, Mekiet

North Shewa Zone: Gera Keya, Gishe, Kewet, Lallo Mamma

Oromiya Zone: Bati

(4) Outputs

MERET stands for the project entitled "Managing Environmental Resources better to Enable Transitions to more sustainable livelihood". Under this program two out comes are expected. They are:-

- Outcome 1. Increased ability to manage shocks and meet necessary food needs and diversify livelihood.
- Outcome 2 Sustainable Land Management Practices and systems institutionalized at community level and Replicated to other areas.

(5) Period

From January 2007-December 2011

Component 2. Child in Local Development (CHILD/FFE)

(1) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions

Bureau of Education

(2) Location

Communities of North Achefer, Dembia, Sekela, East Estie, West Estie, and Sekota woredas

(3) Outputs

This program has also two out comes.

- More children (boys and girls) enrolled in, attending and able to participate actively in schools.
- Quality of education improved and schools progressively transformed into centers for local-level development.

Component 3. Leave No Woman Behind

(1) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions

Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development (in coordination with Bureau of Women's Affairs)

(2) Outputs

This program is implemented in joint assistance with UNFPA. It focuses on issues of narrowing the gender disparity and enhancing the roles of women in development. The program is hoped to contribute to poverty reduction, improved reproductive health and gender equity based development.

- Increased community capacity particularly vulnerable groups such as women and girls to participate in decisions that positively affect gender equality
- Increased institutional capacity of Bureau of Women Affairs the District Women's Affairs Offices

(3) Budget

USD 129,514.9

2.5 Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

(1) Name of Program/Project FAO Government Co-operative Program ''Improving Nutrition and Household Food Security in North Shoa-Exit Phase''
(2) Location Lalomama and Gerakeya Woredas of North Shewa Zone
(3) Period January 2007- December 2011
(4) Implementation agencies The project is co-financed by FAO and the Belgium Survival Fund and the Government of Ethiopia.
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development
(6) Objectives Development objective is improving nutrition and household food security in North Shoa. There are four immediate objectives. • Community empowerment • Market and enterprise development • Nutrition and health promotion • Agriculture and natural resource development
(7) Budget The total budget allocated for Amhara and Tigray regions to execute the project activities is USD.3.6 million from the donor and 1.14 from the government.

2.6 Africa Development Bank

2.6.1 Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene Project

(1) Name of Program/Project Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene Project
(2) Location Following 28 Woredas are supported. North Shoa Zone (11 Woredas): Efrtana Gldim, Ankober, Berehet Antsiokia Gemza, Gishe Rabel, Gerakeya, Lallo-Mama, Basona Worana, Minjar Shenkora, Hagere Mariam, Merha Betie, Midana Woromo Oromia Zone (2 Woredas): Jole Tumuga ,Bati North Gondar Zone (6 Woredas): Lay Armachio, Dabat, Adiakay, Janamora, TachArmachio Elbelessa i North Wollo Zone (3 Woredas): Kobo, Gubalafto, Waldia, South Wollo Zone (2 Woredas): Ambasel, Worebabo West Gojjam Zone (2 Woredas): Jabitehinan, Womberma South Gondar Zone (2 Woredas): Laygaint, Tachgaint
(3) Period January 2008-December 2010
(4) Executing Agency Ministry of Water Resources
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions Bureau of Water Resources Development
(6) Objectives The objective of the project is to increase universal access through improved capacity of all stakeholders in the sector. Followings are project components: • Water facilities • Sanitation facilities • Capacity Building • Program support
(7) Budget ADF Grant = 161.754 Million Birr

2.6.2 Agricultural Sector Support Program

(1) Name of Program/Project Agricultural Sector Support Program
(2) Location Following 19 Woredas are beneficiaries Woredas. West Gojjam Zone (6 Woredas): Bahir Dar Zuriya, Gonji Kolela, S/Achefer, Sekela ,Burie, Jabitehnan East Gojjam Zone (2 Woredas): Huletu Ejnessie, Enarg Enawga South Gondar Zone (1 Woreda): Dera North Gondar Zone (1 Woreda): Dembia South Wollo Zone (4 Woredas) : Tehulederie, Dessie Zuria, Dessie Town, Borena North Shewa Zone (3 Woredas) : Kewet, Menz Mama Midir, Siya Debirina Wayu Awi Zone (2 Woredas): Banja, Guagsa Shikudad
(3) Period July 2005-June 2010
(4) Implementing Agency Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development, Bureau of Water Resource Development

(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development
(6) Objectives Program objective is improvement in rural livelihoods and food security, crop development and marketing. Followings are project components: • Small scale irrigation ,water harvesting, watershed development, and marketing, • Capacity building, • Project Coordination
(7) Budget Birr 152,885,000 for the Program period (Budget Allocated for 2002EFY: Birr 55,479,700)

2.7 World Bank (WB)

2.7.1 Water Supply and Sanitation Project - IDA

(1) Name of Program/Project Water Supply and Sanitation Project - IDA
(2) Location Following twenty Woredas located in ten Administrative Zones North Gondar ; Denbia, Wegera, Mirab Belesa West Gojiam ; Achefer, Bure, Sekela, Mecha Awi ; Dangla East Gojjam ; Debay Tilat Gin, Debre Elias South Gonder ; Simada North Shewa ; Moretina jiru, Mojana wedera South Wollo ; Kalu, Abluko, Tehuledere Oromia ; Dewa Cheffa North Wollo ; Habru, Meket Wag Himira ; Sequota
(3) Period January 2005- March 2010
(4) Implementation agencies Bureau of Water Resources Development
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions Bureau of Water Resources Development
(6) Objectives The overall objective of the program is to increase universal access coverage to sustainable water supply and sanitation service for rural and urban users through improved capacity of all stakeholders in the sector. Followings are project components: • Rural Water supply, sanitation and Hygiene • Urban Water Supply and Sanitation • Program support
(7) Budget ADA Grant/loan = 19,263,419.71 USD

2.7.2 Water Supply and Sanitation Project - DFID

(1) Name of Program/Project Water Supply and Sanitation Project - DFID
(2) Location Following twenty Woredas located in eight Administrative Zones North Gondar ; Denbia, Wegera, Mirab Belesa West Gojiam ; Achefer, Bure, Sekela, Mecha Awi ; Dangla East Gojjam ; Debay Tilat Gin, Debre Elias South Gonder ; Simada North Shewa ; Moretina jiru, Mojana wedera South Wollo ; Kalu, Abluko, Tehuledere Oromia ; Dewa Cheffa North Wollo ; Habru, Meket Wag Himira ; Sequota
(3) Period 2008- 2012
(4) Implementation agencies Bureau of Water Resources Development
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions Bureau of Water Resources Development
(6) Objectives The overall objective of the program is to increase universal access coverage to sustainable water supply and sanitation service for rural and urban users through improved capacity of all stakeholders in the sector. Followings are project components: • Rural Water supply, sanitation and Hygiene • Urban Water Supply and Sanitation • Program support
(7) Budget Approved Total Budget from WB: Rural Water Supply 147,852.8 Eth Birr (DFID Grant/loan)

2.7.3 Water Supply and Sanitation Project implemented by Bureau of Health

(1) Name of Program/Project Scale up Hygiene and Sanitation in Amhara region
(2) Location The program covers the whole region. Beneficiaries are all communities in the region.
(3) Period July 2006- 2010
(4) Implementation agencies Bureau of Water Resources Development
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions Bureau of Water Resources Development
(6) Objectives The overall objective of the program is to improve hygiene and sanitation condition in the region (both in rural and urban areas).

2.7.4 Tana Beles Integrated Water Resource Development Project

(1) Name of Program/Project
Tana Beles Integrated Water Resource Development Project

(2) Location
Tana Beles Watershed area

(3) Period
2009 –2013

(4) Implementation agencies
Bureau of Water Resources Development

(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions
Bureau of Water Resources Development

(6) Objectives
Followings are project components:

- Sub-basin resource planning and management
- Natural resource management investment
- Growth oriented investment facilitation
- Project management

(7) Budget
Approved Total Budget –68.85million USD

- IDA-45 million USD
- Government of Finland- 8million USD
- Government of Ethiopia-11.47million USD

2.7.5 Productive Safety Net Programme

(1) Name of Program/Project
Productive Safety Net Programme

(2) Location
Table below indicates beneficiary woredas and Zones for PSNP World Bank.

No.	Zone	Number of woredas	Remark
1	North Gonder	9	Wogera, Janamora, Debark, East Belessa, West Belessa, Dabat, Beyeda, Telemt, Adiarkay
2	South Gonder	5	Libokemkem, Lay Gaint, Tach Gaint, Simada, Ebinate
3	North Showa	7	Menz Gera Midir, Gishie Rabel, Menz Lallo, Menz Mama Midir, Angolela, Assagert, Menz Kaya Gebrael
4	East Gojjam	3	Goncha Siso, Shebel Berenta, Enebissie Sarmidir
5	Wag Humira	6	Dahana, Sekota, Saheleseyemt, Gazgibla, Abergellie, Ziquala
6	North Wollo	10	Kobo, Habru, Delanta, Gubalafto, Lasta, Gidan, Wadla, Meket, Bugnna, Dawent
7	South Wollo	19	Tehulederie, Legambo, Woreilu, Wogdi Borena, Tenta, Jamma, Dessie Zuria, Kalu, Worebabu, Ambasel, Mekdela, Saynt, Kutaber, Albuko, Kelala, Mehal Sayent, Legehidda, Argoba
8	Oromiya	5	Bati, Artuma fursi, Dawa Chefa, Dewieharewa, Jile Timuga
	Total	64	

(3) Period
January 01/2010-December 31/2014

(4) Implementation agencies
Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development

(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions Food Security Coordination and Disaster Prevention Office
(6) Objectives Program/Project Objectives are to provide transfer to the food insecure population in chronically food insecure woredas in a way that prevents asset depletion of the household level and assets of the community level.
(7) Components 1. Labour intensive public works 2. Direct support to those household who have not got employment opportunities at all
(8) Budget The programme is financed by group of donors including IDA, DFID, IRISH AID, EU, USAID, SIDA, and CIDA. Budget allocated for 2002 EFY in Birr Cash-959,636,000, Grain-600,557,000, Total-1,560,193,000

2.7.6 Urban Local Governance Development Program (ULGDP)

(1) Name of Program/Project Urban Local Governance Development Program (ULGDP)
(2) Location Following four City Administrations: Bahir Dar, Gonder, Dessie and Kombolcha
(3) Period 2001-2003 E.C
(4) Implementation agencies Bahir Dar, Gonder, Dessie and Kombolcha City Administrations
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions BoFED
(6) Objectives To broaden urban local governance development in city administration
(7) Components Civil work, Consultancy, Goods and Supervision
(8) Budget Budget allocated for 2002EFY:Birr 202,518,290.00

2.7.7 Ethiopia Nile Irrigation and Drainage Project

(1) Name of Program/Project Ethiopia Nile Irrigation and Drainage Project
(2) Location Libokemkem, Fogera and Dembia Woredas
(3) Period 2007 - 2015
(4) Implementation agencies BoWRD, BoARD, MoWRD, EPLAUA, Cooperative Agency
(5) Objectives To increase sustainable agricultural output and productivity in the project area
(6) Components • Irrigation Development • Agriculture and Market Development • Irrigation infrastructure management • Project management

(7) Budget Approved Total Budget – USD 100 Million

2.7.8 General Education Quality Improvement Program

(1) Name of Program/Project General Education Quality Improvement Program
(2) Location All schools found in all woredas of the region
(3) Period 2009-2013
(4) Implementation agencies Bureau of Education
(5) Components School Grant College and Regional Education Bureau activities
(6) Budget Budget allocated for the project Period: USD 11,248,898

2.8 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

2.8.1 Agricultural Marketing Improvement Program

(1) Name of Program/Project Agricultural Marketing Improvement Program
(2) Location (50 Woredas) North Gondar (10) ; Metema, Denbia, Wogera, Debark Chilga, Takussa, Gonder Zuriya, Tach Armachiho, Alefa South Gondar (5) ; Fogera, West Estie, Dera, Farta, Lay Gaint North Wollo (3) ; Kobo, Habru, Guba Lafto North Shewa (7) ; Moretina Jiru, Minjar Shenkora, Ensarona Wayu, Mojana Wedera, Antsokia Gemza, Basona Worana, Kewet South Wollo (7) ; Haik, Jamma, Legambo, Woreilu, Kallu, Debre Sina, Dessie Zuriya West Gojjam (7) ; Yilmana ensa, Jbitehnan, Bure Wonberma, South Achefer, Mecha, Bahir Dar Zuriya, Dembecha East Gojjam (7) ; Dejen, Enemay, Awabel, Huletu Ejunesie, Debre Elias, Gozamin, Baso Liben Awi (2) ; Dangla, Guan Gua Wag Hemra (1) ; Sekota Oromiya (1) ; Dawa Cheffa
(3) Period Six years (2007-2011)
(4) Funding agencies IFAD
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions Bureau of Agriculture & Rural Development, Cooperatives Promotion Agency
(6) Objectives To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of agricultural output marketing. This is achieved by strengthening institutional capacity at regional, woreda and Keble level through training, studies, development of market infrastructure and information centers.

(7) Components 1. Institutional Development 2. Market Infrastructure 3. Program Coordination and Management
(8) Budget Amhara Region : USD 9.1 million (Budget allocated for 2009: USD 280,770)

2.8.2 Participatory Small Irrigation Development Project

(1) Name of Program/Project Participatory Small Irrigation Development Project
(2) Location (23 Woredas) Awi (3) ; Fagita Lekoma, Ankesha, Guangua West Gojjam (2) ; Burie, Jabitehnan South Gondar (5) ; Farta, East Estie, West Estie, Fogera, Libokemkem South Wollo (5) ; Tehulederie, Legambo, Albuko, Kalu, Ambasel North Wollo (3) ; Gubalafto, Habru, Kobo North Shoa (4); Kewet, Basona worana, Angellela Tera, Debre Birhan Zuria East Gojjam (1) ; Debre Elia
(3) Period For Seven years
(4) Funding agencies IFAD
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions Bureau of Agriculture & Rural Development
(6) Components 1. Institutional Development 2. Small Scale Irrigation Development 3. Agricultural Development
(7) Budget USD 14.4 million (Budget allocated for 2009: USD 626,610)

2.9 Global Fund (GF)

(1) Name of Program/Project HIV/AIDS Prevention & Control Project
(2) Location Region Level Intervention
(3) Period Started in January 2004-
(4) Funding agencies GF
(5) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions Regional HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Secretariat

(6) Components 1.Strengthening of Voluntary Counseling Testing 2.Care and Support 3.Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission 4.Information, Education and Communication 5.Capacity Building 6.Monitoring and Evaluation
(7) Budget Total 58.36 million Birr since 2004 (11.6 million Birr (2005), 46.75 million Birr (2006))

3 Projects Under Consideration

3.1 UNESCO and UNDP

(1) Name of Program/Project Harnessing Diversity for Sustainable Development and Social Change
(2) Period For three years, 2009-2012
(3) Funding agencies UNESCO and UNDP
(4) Coordinator/Implementing Institutions Bureau Culture and Tourism
(5) Objectives This project is jointly designed by United Nation Agencies and the Government of Ethiopia. It is expected to be implemented in close consultation, collaboration, and partnership with the various levels of government, private sector and local communities. Proposed strategies: • Participatory Approach • Social mobilization • Building partnership • Creating strong linkages • Focus on multiplier effects • Capacity building
(6) Budget USD 5 million (The share of Amhara region not yet known)