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EVALUATION REPORT

EVALUATION OF THE CHUKO FOOD SECURITY PROJECT

July 2013 – December 2015
Project Number (19/2013-2015/24)

February 2016

Evaluation team

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CZECH REPUBLIC
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

IDENTIFICATION FORM

Partner country (country of implementation): Ethiopia	***Project sites:*** SNNPR, Sidama Zone, six Kebeles in Aleta Chuko Woreda: Makala, Gambela, Lela-Honcho, Dibicha, Futahe, Tesso
Project name: Chuko Food Security Development Project, Phase III	***Sectoral focus:*** Water supply and sanitation Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Coordinator: Czech Development Agency (CZDA)	***Implementer:*** Diaconia of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren - Center for Relief and Development (DECCB – CRD) Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus, South Central Ethiopia Synod Development and Social Services Commission (EECMY/DASSC-SCES)
Implementation period – month/year of project launch: July 2013	***Month/year of project completion:*** December 2015
Total utilization of Czech development cooperation funds (CZK) : 5 009 456	***Total utilization, including co-financing (CZK):*** 15 214 004
Other donors involved in the project: Brot für die Welt (BfdW), Germany	
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(Disclaimer)
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Acronyms and abbreviations

BARD	Bureau for Agriculture and Rural Development
BftW	Bread for the World
BOFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
BOMAC	Bureau of Marketing and Cooperative
BWCYA	Bureau for Women, Children and Youth Affairs(SNNPR)
BWM&E	Bureau for Water Mines and Energy (SNNPR)
CDF	Community Development Facilitator
CP	Community Hygiene and Sanitation Promoters
CRD	Center of Relief and Development
CS	Case study
CZDA	Czech Development Agency
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Sidama Zone)
DASSC	Development and Social Services Commission
Diaconia CZ	Diaconia of the ECCB - Center of Relief and Development, Czech Republic.
DOMAC	Department of Marketing and Cooperatives (Sidama Zone)
DECCB	Diaconia of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren

DOFED	Department of Finance and Economic Development
DWC&Y	Department for Women, Culture and Youth (Sidama Zone)
DWM&E	Department of Water, Mines and Energy (Sidama Zone)
EECMY	The Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus,
EPCS	Environmental protection clubs in schools
FGD	Focus group discussion
FPC	Food Processing Cooperative
HABP	Household Asset Building Program
H&S	Hygiene and sanitation
HHH	Households headed by a handicapped person
KII	Key informant interview
LHH	Landless households
NREPA	Natural Resources & Environmental Protection Authority
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OD	Open defecation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OMAC	(Woreda) Office for Marketing and Cooperatives
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
SCC	Savings and credit cooperative
SC USA	Save the Children USA
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region
SWC	Soil and water conservation
TOR	Terms of Reference
V&O	Visit and observation
WARDO	Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Office
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHCO	WASH Committee
WC&Y Affairs Office	Women, Culture & Youth Office, Aleta Chuko Woreda
WM&E Office	Water, Mines and Energy Office, Aleta Chuko Woreda
WMC	Watershed management committee
WOFED	Woreda Office for Finance & Economic Development

1 INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT

1.1 The Project and evaluation context

The project area is located in Aleta Chuko Woreda of Sidama Zone in South Nation, Nationalities, People Region (SNNPR), Ethiopia. The Woreda covers 322 km2, with a total population of 190,190. It is divided into 25 Kebeles of which the project covers six: Dibicha, Futahe, Gambela, Makala, Lelahoncho, and Tesso. Total population of these six Kebeles is about 55,000 people living in 14,560 households.

The project area covers two agro-economic zones: Sidama Coffee Livelihood Zone (Futahe and Lela-honcho) and Sidama Maize Livelihood Zone (SMLZ) (Makala, Tesso, Dibicha and Gambela). The land cover in the Coffee Livelihood Zone is comparatively good with agroforestry type of multistory vegetation as most of it is planted with perennials such coffee, enset, banana, avocado and khat. The Maize Livelihood Zone has less cover on hillsides.

Main crops include enset, maize and haricot beans (major food crops), millet, and teff as well as cash crops (coffee, khat, pineapple). Maize and sorghum are major belg crops which will be replaced by short

seasoned crops such as haricot bean and teff during the meher rains. The failure of belg or late onset usually affects the cropping calendar of the meher season. This has become a repeated phenomenon for the food insecurity situation of the communities. There is no irrigation to spare the loss of harvest. Livestock production is losing its economic significance due to the shortage of grazing land. Farmers are expanding khat and pineapple into the Maize Zone replacing the meagre pastureland.

A baseline survey conducted in the 6 target Kebeles by Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus, South Central Ethiopia Synod Development and Social Services Commission (EECMY/DASSC-SCES) (further EECMY) in Collaboration with Bread for the World (BfdW) in 2011 identified the following causes for food insecurity:

- Small landholding (the average landholding is less than 0.25 ha)
- Low or no livestock holding
- Low productivity per head of animal
- Limited livelihood sources (limited opportunities for off-farm income, limited cash transfers)
- High population pressure
- Variability in rainfall patterns

Due to high malnutrition rates compared to Sidama Zone average, Aleta Chuko (predominantly maize livelihoods) has been classified as a “hotspot 1” Woreda.[1]

The evaluated project followed on two previous phases. Phase I (2008 – 2010) Phase II (2011 – 2013), aiming at improving livelihoods and food security for households in the project Kebeles and took into account best practices and lessons learned during the previous phases. The project encompassed the following components:

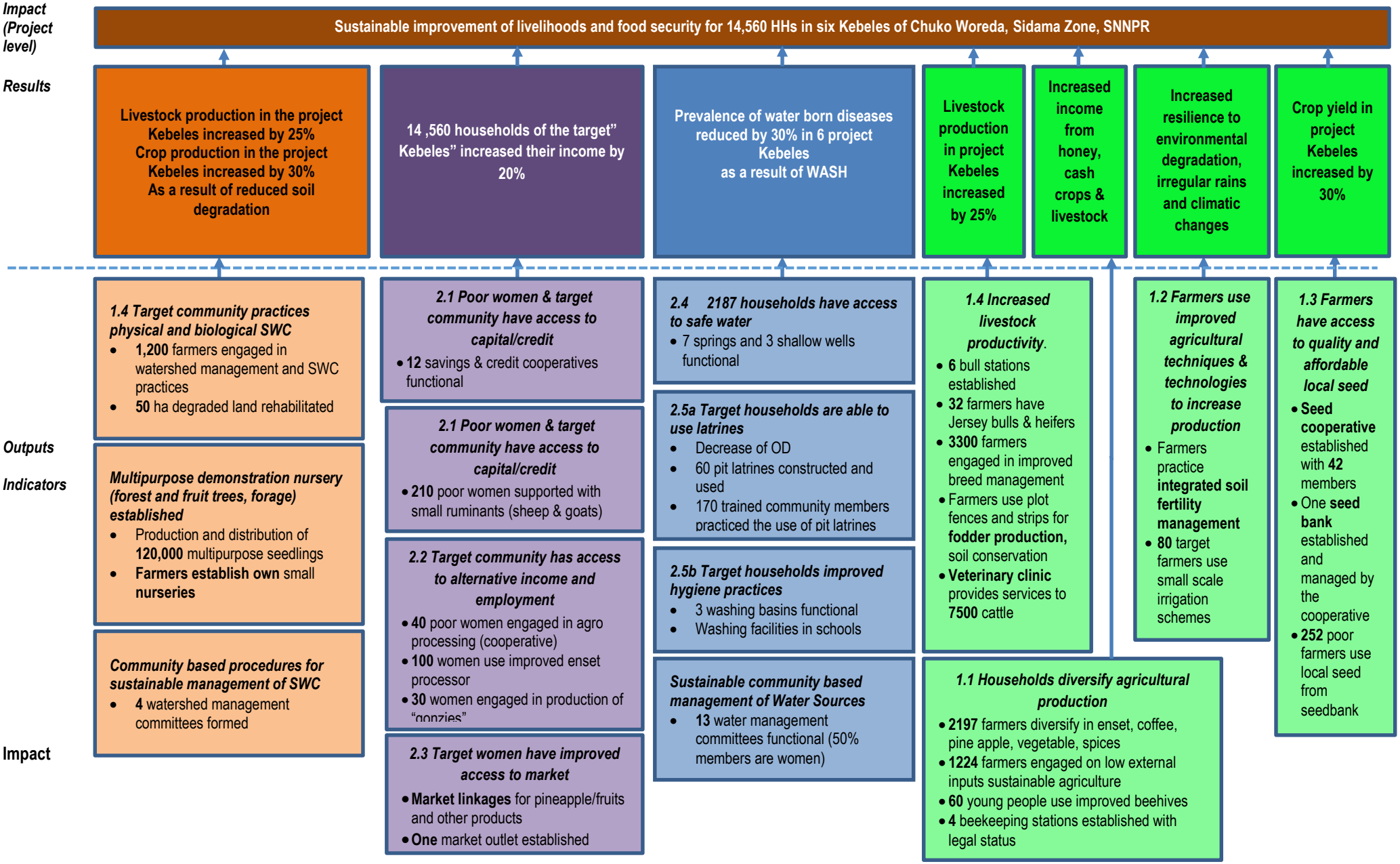
- Improvement and diversification of agricultural production (Agriculture)
- Biological and physical soil and water conservation (SWC)
- Economic empowerment of disadvantaged groups (Economic empowerment)
- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)
- Family planning and reproductive health

The evaluation focused on the agriculture, SWC, economic empowerment and WASH. The main purpose of the evaluation was to obtain objectively substantiated and consistent conclusions that can be used in informed decision making of Diaconia of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren - Center for Relief and Development (DECCB - CRD) (further Diaconia), foster an environment of learning by doing and promote greater accountability for performance. Lessons learned will be used in other Diaconia livelihood funding projects in Ethiopia. Information from this evaluation will be used in determining future strategies, planning of future interventions, effective and efficient allocation of resources for the Project continuation and requests for funding from the Czech Development Agency (CZDA).

[1] Jennifer Holden, Action Contre La Faim (ACF International). January – May 2014. Nutrition Casual Analysis, Maize Livelihood Belt of Aleta Chucko and Salta Wondo Woredas, Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia. Final Report

1.2 The theory of change

The scheme of TOC (impact level, results and outputs) reconstructed on the basis of the Project Description and TOR is presented below. The reconstructed TOCs for each of the four components including activities are also presented in Annexes E1, E2, E3 and E4 – summaries of findings and conclusions for the respective components..



1.3 Key assumptions

1.3.1 Improvement and diversification of agricultural production

Assumptions in the Project Description

- Changes in National policies that would influence the project

Additional assumptions identified by the evaluation team

- Introducing improvements to pro-active members of a community will improve food security of resource poor households
- Trained community members effective as extension experts
- Improved bee hives are profitable (business plan)
- Farmers sharing good seed free of charge
- Farmers adopt improved practices and technologies acquired in trainings
- Poor farmers have funds for 25% down payment for coffee seedlings
- Willingness and ability of governmental and community organizations to continue support at the required level after project completion (handing over and sustainability plan)
- Seed cooperative has the capacity and competence to manage the seed bank without external support
- Trained Woreda staff remains in positions
- Farming inputs (seed, tools) provided by the project are used for the intended purposes
- High inflation rate (46% in 2011 – Source: Project Description) does not offset the improvements in livelihoods and food security (the cost of inputs do not offset the benefits)

1.3.2 Biological and physical soil and water conservation

Assumptions in the Project Description

- No policy change at all levels in the institutional set up which could have negative impacts in the implementation of the proposed project activities.

Additional assumptions identified by the evaluation team

- Interest and participation of communities, farmers. Kebeles and local institutions – ownership of results
- Relevance of SWC measures for project Kebeles
- Adoption of know-how (SWC and nursery)
- Financial resources required for the utilization of production capacities of the nursery
- Security of (tangible) benefits from enclosed areas: Ownership of trees, communal ownership of grass and other products from enclosed areas
- Security of long-term land tenure (farmers are not interested to invest in land if they are not confident that it will be available for future generations)
- Trained Woreda staff remains in positions
- Inputs (seedlings, tools) provided by the project are used for the intended purposes

1.3.3 Economic empowerment of disadvantaged groups

The **Project Description** mentions the risks arising from high inflation rate, to be mitigated by periodic market surveys. Only one general assumption has been mentioned, pertaining to the whole project, namely that there is no policy change at all levels in the institutional set up which could have negative impacts in the implementation of the proposed project activities.

The evaluation team identified several assumptions specific for the Economic Empowerment component:

- Women/members of savings and credit cooperatives make savings sufficient for their functioning
- Owners of sheep and goat provided on loan are willing to provide off springs as repayment
- Demand and prices for “gonzies” are sufficient to ensure profitability (business plan)
- Demand and market prices for dried pineapple and fruits are sufficient to ensure profitability of the agro-processing cooperative (business plan)
- Women can afford buying enset processors

1.3.4 Water, sanitation and hygiene

Assumptions in the Project Description

- Changes in National policies that would influence the project
- Cooperation from local partners and their commitment

Additional assumptions identified by the evaluation team

- Developed and constructed water schemes are well maintained
- Willingness and ability of water users to pay for safe water
- Collected tariffs for water schemes cover the cost of O&M and repairs
- Trained community promoters effective as extension experts
- Trained WASHCOs have legal status
- WASHCO members trained and remain in positions
- Transparency in managing funds collected from water users
- Trained teachers remain in positions
- Willingness and ability of governmental and community organizations to continue support at the required level after project completion (handing over and sustainability plan)

2 METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The assignment has been implemented in accordance with the requirements of the Terms of Reference (TOR) (Annex A) for the Evaluation of Chuko Food Security Project (Project number 19/2013 – 2015/24). The approach is compliant with the IDEAS Code of Ethics adopted in November 2014, and respected the Code of Ethics for Evaluators adopted by the Czech Evaluation Society on 09 December 2011. The evaluation was on the Formal Standards for Implementing Evaluations of the Czech Evaluation Society. Major changes in the approach and methodology have been consulted with the contracting authority – Diaconia in advance.

2.1 Methodology for gathering data

The approach has been participatory, based on consultations and dialogue. The participation of Diaconia on the evaluation team greatly contributed to common understanding of the evaluation process and outcomes as well as of the issues the project has been facing. The ownership of findings, conclusions and recommendations is shared.

The evaluation has been implemented in line with the program design, available project documents and has been based on primary and secondary research using mixed methods. Source of information are quoted for each finding. Conclusions are clearly linked to findings. Own comments by the evaluation team have been marked as such and explained.

Information on specific questions has been gathered from different sources and by different techniques; the data has been compared and triangulated for improved validity (triangulation of sources and methods). Reliability of data collection instruments has been verified during discussions within the evaluation team.

Evaluation questions discussed and agreed with Diaconia are presented in evaluation matrices in Annex D. The questions are mainly descriptive (seeking to determine what is). Where indicators are available for the end values (of outputs, objectives), also normative questions have been used, comparing what is with what should be.

Design is non-experimental, one-shot (situation during the evaluation). This design is insufficient to demonstrate that the intervention (project) alone caused the change (causality), but is the only option available in the absence of a reference group randomly identified before the intervention; the counterfactual methods cannot be used.

The evaluation has been implemented in three phases:

Preparatory phase encompassing:

- Gathering of information, review of secondary data – analysis of available data; relevant legislation, project documentation, periodic project reports, financial reports and budget, strategic documents, and other relevant accessible documents
- Preparation and consolidation of the evaluation methodology and evaluation matrix
- Agreeing on a detailed schedule
- Preparation of data gathering instruments
- Discussing the project, purpose of the evaluation and modalities for implementation to bring some thoughts on the benefits and limitations of the approach from a global perspective
- Formulation of hypotheses related to the evaluation questions

Field phase: The fieldwork has been implemented in accordance with the agreed evaluation questions and methodology and in compliance with the objectives of the evaluation. This phase encompassed:

- Interviews with stakeholders in Ethiopia
- Detailed consultations with the implementer's teams (EECMY) in Awassa and in Aleta Chuko Woreda
- Review of secondary data – including strategic plans, project reports, statistics, monitoring reports, monitoring reports from previous projects, reports from trainings and other relevant documents
- Analysis of information and factors that contributed to successes and failures
- Identification and gathering of missing information
- Verification of hypothesis formulated during the inception phase

During the *final phase*, the information from the preparatory and field phases has been consolidated, processed, analyzed, and interpreted in relation to the evaluation questions. This phase encompasses:

- Analysis and synthesis of data
- Formulation of findings, conclusions and recommendations
- Preparing the final report

Techniques for data collection included review of secondary data (bibliography is attached in Annex B), Focus group discussions, key informant interviews, interviews with EECMY staff, visits and observations and single case studies. (List of meetings and interviews is attached in Annex C).

2.2 Limits of the evaluation

- **By the time the Team Leader and the WASH and Natural Resource Management Expert arrived in Ethiopia, their approval for business visa, arranged by EECMY, expired**. The Ethiopian legislation does not permit working in the country without a valid business visa. The evaluation team has agreed that the field work will be implemented by the Diaconia colleagues. Due to time limitations, the number of interviews and meetings has been decreased. The team remained in daily contact via emails, phone and skype. The Team Leader provided methodological support and guidance. This posed additional work load on the whole team, but has been necessary to complete the evaluation.

- EECMY monitoring is based on activities rather than results. **Baseline or current information on result indicators is not available**. Information on output indicators is often missing or incomplete. Values reported by EECMY are sometimes inconsistent. The evaluation team had to rely largely on anecdotal evidence from meetings and interviews. This influences the validity of conclusions on effectiveness.

- The project aims at improving food security. **Baseline or mid-term assessments were not available.** Anticipated impacts were assessed on the basis of anecdotal evidence. This influences the validity of conclusions on impacts.

- The **absence of properly formulated theory of change/logical framework matrix** posed one of the main problems. Often the TOC/LFM can be reconstructed in consultation with the project partners and consensus reached on the individual components and assumptions to allow assessments of effectiveness and impacts. The reconstructed TOC has been presented to EECMY and Diaconia. It has been agreed with Diaconia; the EECMY has not provided any feedback.

- Budgets and financial reports are based on activities rather then inputs. **The absence of itemized budgets posed and obstacle to assessing financial efficiency.**
- **Activity schedule for the whole project duration is not available.** The schedule available for the first year of operations annexed to the Project Proposal includes activities scheduled between July 2013 – June 2014. Target dates for outputs/ milestones have not been included. Findings from comparing the activity schedule for the first year have been compared with actual achievements reported in the final project report.
- **Due to the project context, the evaluation design is relatively weak and does not allow convincing demonstration of causality between interventions and the result.**

2.3 Summary of conclusions

The conclusions on relevance efficiency, effectiveness, impacts and sustainability have been drawn from findings on the individual components. Scale high, rather high, rather low, low have been used for ranking. Conclusions on consistency of project design and complementarity and synergies have been drawn from findings on the individual components. Detailed findings and conclusions from evaluations of the components are included in Annexes E1 – E4.

Evaluation criteria	Rate of fulfillment				
	Agriculture	*SWC*	*WASH*	*Economic*	*Project*
Relevance	Rather high	Rather high	Rather high	High	**Rather high**
Effectiveness	Rather low	High	Rather high	Rather high	**Rather high**
Efficiency	Rather low	Rather low	Rather low	Rather low	**Rather low**
Anticipated impacts	Rather high	Rather high	Rather high	Rather high	**Rather high**
Likelihood of sustainability	Rather low	Rather low	Rather high	Rather low	**Rather low**
Consistency of project design					**Rather low**
Complementarity and synergies					**Low**

3 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Recommendations related to the Project and continuation of support

The scale for the degree of importance: 1 = the most important, 3 = the least important

Recommendation	Main addressee	Degree of importance
Food security in the project area continues to be a problem. Project focused on improving food security at household level should continue with agreed modifications	CZDA	1
Focus on supporting interventions with high likelihood of sustainability and anticipated high impact on food security of resource poor households works	CZDA Diaconia EECMY	1

Food security in the project area continues to be a problem. Project focused on improving food security at household level should continue with agreed modifications

The project monitoring system does not provide information on effectiveness or current nutrition status. Findings from the recent study conducted by ACF International in the project area[2] indicate that further interventions are required to decrease child undernutrition. Aleta Chuko has been classified as malnutrition "hotspot 1" Woreda. It is recommended to continue support to the project with some modifications in design, processes and mechanism. The project should continue with integrated approach to addressing major causes of malnutrition.

Focus on interventions with high likelihood of sustainability and anticipated direct impact on food security of resource poor households

Based on findings and conclusions from assessments of the four project components, the following interventions are proposed for future support:

[2] Jennifer Holden, Action Contre La Faim (ACF International). January – May 2014. Nutrition Casual Analysis, Maize Livelihood Belt of Aleta Chucko and Salta Wondo Woredas, Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia. Final Report

Agriculture
• *Fodder production on soil bunds.* Improved grasses and other plants suitable for this activity have already been introduced. Extension is easily possible by multiplication of the already planted species which the farmers can do on their own, perhaps with some additional training. Project should therefore refrain from distributing further grass cuttings or seed and focus only on extension and training.
• *Low external inputs farming*. The practices have already been adopted and proven beneficial to some farmers. Trained farmers can extend the know-how to others. The project should continue supporting this activity by extension and training.
• *Beekeeping* in an important incentive for sustaining the closed areas and provides incomes to young people in the groups. Findings indicate that this activity is profitable and no further support to the existing association is required from the project. It is recommended that the project provides support to legalizing and capacity building of the existing association as well as to marketing (contracts with hotels who could supply packaging). The association should have access to mentoring. Close monitoring of the existing association and its performance, business plan, and rolling cash flows will help to establish the potential for replication to other closed areas.
• Farmers in the are facing are post-harvest losses. *Support to improved storage to households and to the local seed bank* and its linkage to the research will improve food/seed availability and contribute to the preservation of traditional varieties resilient to local conditions.
SWC
• *SWC in combination with drinking water sources* (micro-watershed). Findings indicate that the Futahe model is successful and can be replicated to other areas. The project should closely monitor the performance of the Futahe WASHCO cum WMC and support replication to other sources of drinking water.
• *Support to management of closed areas: The project should support the WMCs* in obtaining legal status that enables them to fine trespassers and incentives in the form of remuneration by the Woreda. WARDO supported by the Woreda Administration should request appropriate budget for the next fiscal year and provide evidence to the project that is has submitted such request. Further support to closed areas should be conditional on the government contribution. This recommendation is based on experience from similar projects where WMCs gradually stopped functioning due to the lack of tangible benefits. The project should also support *tangible benefits for communities from the closed areas* (availability of free or cheap grass for fodder and roof construction, beekeeping and other non-timber products such as herbs or mushrooms).
• *Rights on the use of communal land for non-farming activities* (growing fruits); security of land tenure encouraging growing perennials; formalized full ownership of trees planted by households on common land based on contracts with Kebeles and Woreda.
• *Support to school environmental clubs*: Investment in raising awareness and educating children helps to improve attitudes and practices related to environmental protection.
• *Learning visits* to successful projects/models that could be replicated for experts and beneficiaries, support to networking (projects, NGOs, communities)
• Compare nursery gate cost for selected species with same species grown in government nurseries/nurseries of other projects; business plan for nursery; *decision on future support to nursery based on break-even point and cost efficiency*
Economic empowerment
• *Proper business plans for all activities*, including investment cost in cash flows and income-expenditure projections. Reserve fund for bad years. Continued support can be considered for ongoing activities with break-even point during project life time (without subsidies*).*
• *Stabilizing and weaning off savings – credit cooperatives.* Learning from "Ekub" – first savings, then loans. Savings can be complemented by matching grants instead of seed money. People have group savings tradition on which the project can build
• *Continue gender sensitization training* and awareness raising including female genital mutilation
• P*rivatization of subsidized group businesses* if there are interested buyers (chance to improve sustainability or to stop subsidizing unprofitable venture). Processing (drying, pickling, preserving, milling), of agricultural commodities is adding value to produced raw crops (based on properly prepared business plan). Phasing out plan based on selling to private company processing particular crop led by successful model farmer
WASH
• *Tariffs calculated to recover the full cost* of O&M, depreciation and reserve fund for replacements

• *Training of women in safe water handling chain, safe food processing/storage, nutrition*
• *Legalization of WASHCOs* , bylaws, authorities and responsibilities *and their capacity building* on financial management, administration of water supply systems
• *Training of technicians* (WASHCO, Woreda, private) in maintenance and operation, equipment with tool kites
• Washing facilities, hygiene and sanitation *trainings in schools* bring long-term modification in attitudes and practices for a community
• *Support to sanitation marketing,* private manufacturer of concrete slabs and covers in the community or nearby

3.2 Recommendations to processes and mechanism

The scale for the degree of importance: 1 = the most important, 3 = the least important

Recommendation	Main addressee	Degree of importance
Piloting implementation by Diaconia (transfer of know-how, international experience) on one component (crop production including value chains, marketing, agro-processing).	CZDA Diaconia	1
Improve cooperation, coordination, learning from lessons of other projects	EECMY	2
Results based monitoring, periodic simple nutrition/income surveys, sample from poor households, better off HHs can serve as comparison group to establish likely impacts	EECMY, CZDA, Diaconia	1
Phasing out, handing over plans as part of the proposal (agreed with implementers and partners), allocations in Woreda budgets pre-condition for supporting activities that will need continued support (staff, money)	EECMY Diaconia	2
Theory of change with proper analysis of assumptions and their monitoring; and work plan for the whole project duration obligatory for grants	CZDA Diaconia	1
Modified monitoring of progress and financial utilization	CZDA Diaconia	1

Piloting implementation by Diaconia (transfer of know-how, international experience) on one component (crop production including value chains, marketing, agro-processing)

Findings from the evaluation indicate serious shortcomings in systematic monitoring, reporting and planning. The project has been implemented since 2009. Its likely contribution to the objective *Sustainable improvement of livelihoods and food security for 14,560 HHs in six Kebeles of Chuko Woreda, Sidama Zone, SNNPR* has never been assessed. The hypothesis of contributions by the different components to this objective have not been tested; the project operates on trial- and- error basis. Although most of the results have been quantified, the degree of their achievement has not been established and reported. Effectiveness of the project interventions cannot be assessed. EECMY considers this to be the responsibility of the Woreda. There is however no evidence of agreement with or support to the Woreda in implementing this task. Business plans for economic activities have not been prepared. The evaluation team came to the conclusion that EECMY is unlikely to modify its current approach. Diaconia would implement the necessary surveys, introduce a proper monitoring mechanism, support the preparation of business plans and provide technical implementation support to one of the components. If present in the field as an implementing partner, Diaconia would have the possibility to facilitate the introduction of proper planning and monitoring practices for the remaining project components. CZDA would have information on the benefits from co-funding for the intended beneficiaries.

Improve cooperation, coordination, learning from lessons of other projects

Several related projects have been implemented in Sidama at the same time as the evaluated project, some of them in Aleta Chuko Woreda. There is no evidence of initiatives on the part of EECMY to cooperate, to complement resources or to share experiences from successes and failures by establishing linkages with potential partners. EECMY does not have direct relationships with other NGOs and relies on the government institutions to coordinate activities. The opportunities to possibly increase effectiveness of project funds and to achieve synergy effects in the form of maximizing positive results have not been explored.

Results based monitoring, periodic simple nutrition/income surveys, sample from poor households, better off HHs can serve as comparison group to establish likely impacts

Monitoring is focused on inputs and activities rather than on results and benefits. It also does not allow to draw conclusions on impacts (proven or likely positive and negative, direct and indirect, intended and unintended consequences of the development intervention for the target group and in the project area). Questions such as "*Is the project achieving what it has intended to achieve*?", "*What has the project changed*?" or "*Has the nutritional status of people in the project area improved*?" Cannot be answered. The introduction of results based monitoring system that would allow to answer these question and provide basis for making informed decisions on improving the implementation of this and other similar projects.

Phasing out, handing over plans as part of the proposal (agreed with implementers and partners), allocations in Woreda budgets pre-condition for supporting activities that will need continued support (staff, money)

Handing over and phasing out plans are not available. There is no evidence that the benefits achieved with substantial inputs from the project can be sustained without external support. It is recommended that a draft **sustainability plan** is formulated to increase the likelihood of sustainability during implementation and phase-out. This plan should be based on the project logical framework matrix/theory of change, identified assumptions and risks and formulated at the beginning of a project. Ideally, sustainability plans are discussed understood and formally agreed by all key stakeholders and should form an integral part of the project document/grant application and contract. It should include all major risk factors with an assessment of the degree of the risk and proposed mitigation measures with responsibilities and time frame for their implementation.

An **exit strategy** with clearly defined steps should be discussed and agreed with the partners during formulation. It helps to gradually and systematically phase out donor support and to sustain benefits after the project completion. It also helps to assess the sustainability before the project end including the willingness and ability of partners and beneficiaries to take over. The exit strategy includes: (i) Clear institutional and organizational responsibilities and arrangements/agreements for taking over outputs, supporting their use and ensuring benefits for intended beneficiaries. (ii) The possibility of expanding and/or replicating these benefits to additional groups/areas. (iii) Sources of funding. (iv) Time frame with phased (if possible) handing over the responsibility for project activities and outputs.

Modified monitoring of progress and financial utilization

Budgets and financial reports based on activities are not transparent, verifiable and controllable. They do not allow drawing definite conclusions about efficiency or acceptable expenses (expenses that can be invoiced) during external monitoring or evaluation. Considering the necessity of efficient utilization of funds throughout implementation, it is recommended to require itemized budgets (based on inputs) and financial reports. This will allow continued control and monitoring and provide the flexibility necessary to establish financial status and to introduce possible modifications at any given moment.

It is recommended to require **itemized budgets based on unit cost**. Examples: Construction of hand dug well is an activity, hand pump India Mark III or m3 dug soil is and input. Training for teachers in hygiene and sanitation is an activity, person days of trainers, per diems or handouts are inputs.

The **budget items should be clearly linked to outputs.** This is the case in the evaluated project. However, since the items are formulated as activities and not as inputs, assessment of cost efficiency has not been possible.

Deviations from approved budgets or shifts between budget lines should be properly justified and possible without prior approval only to a clearly established limit.

I Evaluation Title

Chuko Food Security Development Project

Project Number (19/2013-2015/24)

Place: Chuko, Woreda Aleta Chuko, Sidama Zone, SNNPRS, Ethiopia

II Program/Project Description

II.A: Project Identification

Project Funding Agency: Bread for the World/BftW/, Germany and Diaconia of the ECCB - Center of Relief and Development, Czech Republic.

Executing Gov't Agencies: BOA, BOH, BOWR, BOWA, NREPA, BOFED and CZDA.

Implementing Agency: The Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus Development and Social Services Commission EECMY/ DASSC South Central Ethiopia Synod Office**.**

Beneficiaries: Direct target groups- 14,560 households (9,565 are male and 4,995 are female); Ultimate beneficiaries- Male: 27 405 / Female: 27 250 / Total: 54 655

Project Duration: July 2013-December 2015

II.B: Summary

Chuko Food Security Development Project/CFSDP/ is located in Aleta Chuko Woreda in SNNPRS, Sidama zone, Ethiopia. The project target consists of 6 kebeless/PAs (Makala, Gambela, Lela-Honcho, Dibicha, Futahe, Tesso) selected by the administrative council of the Woreda in cooperation and consultation with line offices. The project has started its intervention in 2008 and passed through 2 phases.

The goal of the project in previous years was to enhance the status of food security in Aleta Chuko Woreda. During the consolidation phase (July 2013-December 2015) the goal of the project is to contribute to sustainable improvement of household Livelihoods and food security.

The objective of the project is to support 14,560 households of the target kebeles to increase and diversify agricultural production, increase their income, and improve their health status for better livelihoods.

The aim of the project is to enhance the status of food security in Aleta Chuko woreda in general and of the target kebeles /PAs in particular through

- Improving agricultural production by creating access to improved technologies/techniques, inputs for both crop and livestock production.
- Soil water conservation through building capacity of community in land-use management, seedlings production and distribution, rehabilitation of degraded lands etc
- Improving social services through water development, hygiene and sanitation education and health promotion
- Economic empowerment of disadvantaged groups specially women through creating access to capital, income generation schemes and improved technologies
- Improving education facilities

The focal point of intervention is establishing farmer experts among the community through various skills up grading trainings. Individual households are the basic unit of the project activities, and benefits are measured at the household level. The project gives attention to strengthen community based organizations to enhance their capacity.

II.C. Scope of outputs and activities within the project:

Output 1.1: Target households are able to diversify agricultural production

- 2197 farmers given support of enset, coffee, pine apple, vegetable and spices seedlings/seeds;
- 1224 farmers engaged on low external inputs sustainable agriculture;
- 3300 farmers engaged on improved local breed management;
- 6 bull stations established;
- 4 bee-keeping stations established.

Activities for Output 1.1:

- 1.1.1 Support of 120 000 Enset seedlings, 60 000 Coffee seedlings, and 12 000 Pine apple seedlings to poor farmers;
- 1.1.2 Distribution of 18 000 fruits seedlings, 30 kg vegetable seeds and 720 hand tools to resource poor farmers, provision of 2000 kg Haricot beans and 500 kg fruit seeds to farmers;
- 1.1.3 Promotion of organic farming techniques to740 target farmers;
- 1.1.4 Provision of improved Jersey bulls and heifers to 32 target farmers;
- 1.1.5 Introduction of 60 000 improved forage/fodder to target farmers;
- 1.1.6 Purchase of drugs, equipment and furniture for veterinary services;
- 1.1.7 Purchase of drugs, equipment and furniture for veterinary services;
- 1.1.8 Provision of vet health service to 7500 cattle heads at target area;
- 1.1.9 Trainings of 1340 target community on different development issues.

Output 1.2: Farmers are able use improved agricultural technologies/ techniques to increase production

- farmers practice integrated soil fertility management;
- 80 target farmers use small scale irrigation schemes;
- 4 bee-keeping stations established.

Activities for output 1.2:

- 1.2.1 Promotion of low external input sustainable agriculture practices to 1900 target farmers;
- 1.2.2 Introduction of small scale irrigation system to 80 target farmers;
- 1.2.3 Introduction of bee-keeping technology to 60 young people.

Output 1.3: Target farmers have access to local and affordable seed.

- One community managed seed bank established.
- 252 low income farmers use local seeds.
- One local seed service cooperative will be established.

Activities for output 1.3:

- 1.3.1 Establishment of one community seed collection, multiplication and distribution bank;
- 1.3.2 Formation of one community seed cooperative with founding membership of 42 people;

1.3.3 Training of 42 community members on climate, seed, and knowledge.

Output 1.4: Target community practiced on physical and biological soil and water conservation.

- 1200 farmers engaged on watershed management and practices
- 50 ha degraded land rehabilitated

Activities for output 1.4:

- 1.4.1 Rehabilitation of 50 ha degraded land with physical and biological soil conservation practices;
- 1.4.2 Formation of 4 watershed management committees;
- 1.4.3 Establishment of one multipurpose (forest, fruits, forage) nursery site as demonstration;
- 1.4.4 Production of 120,000multipurpose seedlings and distribution;
- 1.4.5 Training of 150 target community on climate change and adaptation;
- 1.4.6 Experience sharing field visits and environmental day celebration to 210 people;
- 1.4.7 Establishment of two environmental protection clubs at schools.

Outputs 2.1: Poor women and target community have access to capital/ credit.

- 210 poor women are supported with seed money and ruminant animals;
- 12 saving and credit cooperatives are functional.

Activities for outputs 2.1:

- 2.1.1Provision of seed money support to 6 women groups;
- 2.1.2 Distribution of Goats and sheep to 90 target women on credit bases;
- 2.1.3 Training of 120 women on saving and credit management;
- 2.1.4 Training of 90 women on goat/sheep management.

Output 2.2: Target community has access to alternative income and employment.

- 40 poor women engaged on agro-processing;
- 100 women practiced on improved enset processor;
- 30 women engaged on production of improved fuel saving stoves.

Activities for Output 2.2:

- 2.2.1 Agro-processing of Pine apple (fruits) by 40 target community: provision of one pine apple tunnel dryer to target women group;
- 2.2.2 Introduction of improved enset processor to 100 target women;
- 2.2.3 Improved fuel saving stoves introduction to 30 target women.

Output 2.3: Target women have access to market linkage.

- Market linkage created for pine apple/ fruits value chain products;
- One market out let established.

Activities for Output 2.3:

- 2.3.1 Establishment of Pine apple and fruits value chain;
- 2.3.2 Promotion of dried pine apple/fruits at local markets;
- 2.3.3 Training of 40 women on pine apple/ fruits processing, packaging and storage.

Outputs 2.4: Target households have access to safe water.

- 13 springs and shallow wells developed and constructed;
- 13 water management committees formed;
- 2187 households have access to safe water.

Activities for Outputs 2.4:

- 2.4.1 Construction of 7 springs, 3shallow wells, and 3 wash basins;
- 2.4.2 Distribution of one set of tools to 26 community water technicians;
- 2.4.3 Formation of 13 water, sanitation and hygiene management committees;
- 2.4.4 Training of 210 water committees members on management of water points.

Output 2.5: Target households are able to use latrines and practice safe hygiene.

- 170 trained community members practiced the use of pit latrines;
- 60 pit latrines constructed.

Activities for Output 2.5:

- 2.5.1 Training of 120 community promoters on hygiene and sanitation;
- 2.5.2 Provision of support to 60 target community for pit latrine utilization;
- 2.5.3 Establishment of 6 hygiene and sanitation campaign on schools.

Output 2.6: Target community use more family planning techniques.

- 6 HIV/AIDS prevention and control clubs functional;
- 120 community members trained on harmful traditional practices;
- Number of family planning users increased by 30%.

Activities for Output 2.6:

- 2.6.1 Training of 300 target community on reproductive health and family planning;
- 2.6.2 Training of 120 the target community on harmful traditional practices;
- 2.6.3 Training on 120 target community on HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

II.D Organization and Management

EECMY//SCES-Development and Social Services Commission/DASSC-BO provides administrative and professional support mainly for monitoring, evaluation, capacity building, and overall coordination of the project development work at central and church unit levels.

Board Director of EECMY-DASSC-SCES in Hawassa: Tessema Hirbaye

The project office is established at Chuko rural town 70 km away from Hawassa town, capital of SNNPRS and Sidama Zone. The project has Manager and five core technical staff, one finance and administration officer and other support staffs. The field experts with the finance and administration officer are accountable to the Project Manager. At the project level the project Manager and core staffs make administrative body at the project level.

The field workers will be composed of three experts, three community development facilitators (CDFs), one water technician and one saving and credit officer.

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Table 1. Project human power

Job title/position/name	No.	Profession	Academic qualification
Project manager **Abraham Tiramo**	1	Plant Science, Management, religious study	MRS, BSC/ BA in Agriculture/Management
Crop development expert **Birru Washie**	1	Agronomist	BSC in Plant science
Livestock husbandry expert **Wubishet Meeiwa**	1	Animal husbandry	Doctor of Vet Medicine
Soil and water conservation expert **Sato Yisak**	1	Agro engineer	BSC in Agricultural engineering
Saving and credit officer **Girum Endale**	1	Accounting	BSC in Accounting
Public health expert and WASH technician **Wondimasen Womania**	1	Water technology	Diploma in water technology
Community Development Facilitators **Asrat Girma**	3	Plant science, General Agriculture	Diploma in plant science
Veterinary technicians **Marta Tsegaye**	1	Animal health	Diploma
Finance and administration officer **Desalgn Matwewo**	1	Accounting	BSC in accounting
Typist/ cashier **Ezewoter Shameaa**			
Total	**10**		

II.E Finances Funding

Total funding amounts to 13 882 392 CZK over a three year period from 2013 to 2015. Allocations are CZK 1 314 298 in 2013; and CZK 1 802 150 in 2014 and CZK 1 910 166 in 2015. The contribution of DECCB-CRD is 5 026 614 CZK total per project. The funds are managed through standardized systems, outlined in an operations manual, which is updated periodically.

III Reasons for Evaluation

DECCB-CRD calls for independent evaluation of this project outputs and activities. The results contribute to better informed decision-making, foster an environment of learning by doing and promote greater

accountability for performance. The results plant to be used in better negotiation with back donor CZDA and to support our future cooperation.

The Chuko Food Security Development Project has been selected for evaluation to identify performance levels, achievements and lessons learned. A third phase was discussed at the all stakeholders Team meeting in November 2014 in Hawassa. An evaluation was recommended to ascertain results to date for use in determining optimal strategies for project continuation.

Value added from this evaluation is expected to achieve through more efficient and effective allocation strategies and lessons learned for application in other DECCB-CRD livelihood funding projects.

IV Scope and Focus

The Consultant will:

- Assess progress made towards the achievement of results at the outcome and output levels;
- Determine if the results contribute to the overall goals of poverty reduction and sustainable development;
- Assess the reasonability of the relationship between project costs and results;
- Assess performance in terms of the relevance of results, sustainability, shared responsibility and accountability, appropriateness of design, resource allocation, and informed and timely action;
- Identify lessons learned and provide recommendations for guiding DECCB-CRD´s future progress.

The evaluation is to focus on - but not be limited to -reporting on progress in achieving results relating to project outputs and outcomes as mentioned in article II.C, outputs marked thick, namely: Output 1.4; 2.1, 2.2., 2.3 and 2.5.

V Stakeholder Involvement

Stakeholder participation is fundamental to project evaluation. The Consultant is expected to conduct a participatory evaluation providing for meaningful involvement by project partners, beneficiaries and other interested parties. Stakeholder participation is to be an integral component of evaluation design and planning; information collection; the development of findings; evaluation reporting; and results dissemination.

VI Accountabilities and Responsibilities

DECCB-CRD assigned project manager will represent the DECCB-CRD during the evaluation. He will co-ordinate the evaluation.

The project manager is responsible for:

- Overall responsibility and accountability for the evaluation;
- Guidance throughout all phases of execution;
- Approval of all deliverables;
- And Co-ordination of the internal review process.

The Consultant is responsible for: 1) conducting the evaluation; 2) the day-to-day management of operations; 3) regular progress reporting to DECCB-CRD project manager; 4) the development of results; and, 5) the production of deliverables in accordance with contractual requirements. The Consultant will report to DECCB-CRD project manager.

VII Evaluation Process

The evaluation will be carried out in conformity with the principles, standards and practices set out manual for development projects.

7.1 Evaluation Work Plan

The Consultant will prepare an evaluation work plan that will operationalize and direct the evaluation. The work plan will describe how the evaluation is to be carried out, bringing refinements, specificity and elaboration to this terms of reference. It will be approved by DECCB_CRD project manager and act as the agreement between parties for how the evaluation is to be conducted.

The evaluation work plan will address the following reporting elements:

Overview of Program/project

Expectations of Evaluation

Roles and Responsibilities

Evaluation Methodology

Evaluation Framework

Information Collection and Analysis

Reporting

Work Scheduling

7.2 Field Mission

The evaluation is to include a site visit to Chuko to consult withCFSDP field personnel and project stakeholders; and to collect information in accordance with the requirements stipulated in the evaluation work plan. This mission is expected to be no longer than three weeks in duration (10November till 30 November 2015). CFSDP field personnel are to be briefed on arrival and before departure from the field.

7.3 Evaluation Report

The Consultant will prepare an evaluation report that describes the evaluation and puts forward the evaluator's findings, recommendations and lessons learned. The presentation of results is to be intrinsically linked to the evaluation issues, establishing a flow of logic development derived from the information collected.

VIII **Deliverables**

The Consultant will prepare: 1) an evaluation work plan; and, 2) an evaluation report in accordance with standards.

These deliverables are to be:

- Prepared in English only, except for the final evaluation abstract/executive summary that will be submitted in both languages (Czech and English);
- Submitted to DECCB-CRD electronically via e-mail and/or on flash disk.
- Submitted in hard copy format (two (2) copies)
- All reports are to be submitted to DECCB- CRD project manager.

8.1 Draft Evaluation Work Plan

A draft evaluation work plan is to be submitted within four (4) weeks of the signing of the contract. The electronic format is to be submitted.

8.2 Evaluation Work Plan

Within one (1) week of receiving DECCB_CRD comments on the draft work plan, the Consultant will produce a final evaluation work plan. One copy in electronic and one copy in hard copy format are to be submitted.

8.3 Draft Evaluation Report

The Consultant will submit a draft evaluation report for review by DECCB-CRD within four (4) weeks of returning from mission. One copy in electronic copy format is to be submitted.

8.4 Evaluation Report

Within two (2) weeks of receiving DECCB-CRD comments on draft report, the Consultant will submit a final evaluation report including an evaluation abstract/executive summary. One copy in electronic and one copy in hard copy format are to be submitted. Latest on 15 January 2015.

IX Evaluator Qualifications

The evaluation will be carried out by a team of two senior consultants, the Czech who will lead the evaluation.

The Czech consultant is expected to be:

- A reliable and effective evaluation manager with extensive experience in conducting evaluations and a proven record delivering professional results
- Fluent in English
- Experienced in the region and have experience with CZDA donor funded programs targeting the focus of WASH program and IGS.

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Meetings and Interviews

DATE & TIME	TEAM	LOCATION	ORGANIZATION/ ENTITY	CONTACT PERSONS/PERSONS TO MEET
Czech Republic				
16 March Mo 10:00	MK, JP	Prague	**Diaconia CZ**	Nadezda Matouskova, Project Manager, International Projects, CRD; +420 733 524 569; matouskova.spolu@diakonie.cz
14 July Tu 09:30	MK, JP	Prague	**Diaconia CZ**	Nadezda Matouskova, Project Manager, International Projects, CRD; +420 733 524 569; matouskova.spolu@diakonie.cz Vojtech Zitny, Ing. Vojtěch Žitný, Coordinator, International Projects, CRD; +420 603 587 210; zitny.spolu@diakonie.cz
08 October Th 15:30	MK, JP	Prague	**Diaconia CZ**	Vojtech Zitny, Ing. Vojtěch Žitný, Coordinator, International Projects, CRD; +420 603 587 210; zitny.spolu@diakonie.cz
02 Nov Mo 14:00	MK, JP	Prague	**Diaconia CZ**	Vojtech Zitny, Ing. Vojtěch Žitný, Coordinator, International Projects, CRD; +420 603 587 210; zitny.spolu@diakonie.cz
Ethiopia				
09 Nov Mo 09:30	VZ	Awassa	**EECMY**	Ato Abraham Tiramo (EECMY – DASSC – SCES project manager), abraham.tiramo@gmail.com, telephone: 0916823263; Ato Tessema Hirbaye (EECMY-DASSC-SCES director); tessemahr@yahoo.com
11 Nov We 15:00	MK, JP	Addis Ababa	**Embassy of the Czech Republic**	Václav Kuželka, Deputy Head of Mission, vaclav_kuzelka@mzv.cz; addisabeba@embassy.mzv.cz Tel.: +251 (0) 11 55 16 382; +251911222401 (emergency); www.mzv.cz/addisababa Václav Kuželka; Fax: +251 (0) 11 55 13 471
10:45	VZ	Dibicha	**Poor Farmers**	Model farmer Tadesse Wombeto
12 Nov Th 11:30	VZ	Gambela	**Poor Farmers**	Model farmer Alemu Baredo
12:30	VZ	Dibicha	**Dryer**	Girum Endale (EECMY saving and credit officer) + cooperative members (3 of them present)
10:30	VZ	Tesso	**Poor Farmers**	Poor farmer Aklilu Meo

DATE & TIME	TEAM	LOCATION	ORGANIZATION/ ENTITY	CONTACT PERSONS/PERSONS TO MEET
13 Nov Fr 09:30	VZ	Awassa	**EECMY**	Ato Tessema Hirbaye (EECMY-DASSC-SCES director); tessemahr@yahoo.com
16 Nov Mo 14:30	VZ	Futahe	**Water Management Committees**	Ato Girma (head of WMC Futahe)
10:30	VZ	Chuko	**EECMY Expert**	Birru Washie (crop development expert), Dr. Wubishet Meeiwa (project VET doctor/expert)
11:00	VZ	Chuko	**VET Clinic (EECMY)**	Dr. Wubishet Meeiwa, Marta Tsegaye (veterinary technician)
11:30	VZ	Chuko	**EECMY Soil and Water Conservation Expert**	Sato Yisak
13:30	VZ	Futahe	**SCC**	Weizero Addo
17 Nov Tu 10:00	VZ	Futahe	**Kebele Leaders**	Ato Lemma, Ato Irgamo (leaders)
10:30	VZ	Futahe	**Poor Farmers**	7 poor farmers FGD (Kefielo Kebede, Legesse Mogass, Dabato Dagolle, Kosta Dasta, Surupa Fetta, 2 unknw);
11:00	VZ	Futahe	**Men**	4 farmers (Kefielo Kebede, Legesse Mogass, Dabato Dagolle, Kosta Dasta)
11:45	VZ	Futahe	**Women**	13 ladies from credit and saving association in Futahe
12:50	VZ	Chuko	**Stoves**	Fuel saving stove manufacture (Chuko) - 3 cooperative members
12:15	VZ	Futahe	**Enset processors**	13 ladies from saving association (Weizero Asnakach cooperative facilitator)
16:30	VZ	Awassa	**BOFED**	Brahanu Eshetu, Planning Officer, M&E;+251916829393; berhanu100@yahoo.com
18 Nov We 11:00	VZ	Dibicha	**Bee Keepers**	Leader (Ato Tariku) + 3 other members
12:00	VZ	Tesso	**Seed cooperative**	5 cooperative members (chairperson: Abebe Shalamo; Bunaka Manu, Bendesha Hidana. Tetamo Gota, Dagife Ordofa)

DATE & TIME	TEAM	LOCATION	ORGANIZATION/ ENTITY	CONTACT PERSONS/PERSONS TO MEET
18 Nov We afternoon	VZ	Tesso	**Poor farmers**	5 poor farmers
14:30	VZ	Gambela	**Teachers, Environmental Protection Club**	Bekele Kontamo, Gizau Bekele
19 Nov Th 16:30	VZ	Awassa	**DARD Sidama Zone**	Mogus Amelo, Environmental Protection and Land Administration, +251911360287
11:00	VZ	Tesso	**Credit and Saving Cooperative**	10 ladies
13:15	VZ	Chuko	**WOFED**	Ato Getachew
16:00	VZ	Awassa	**DARD**	Mogus Amelo (Environmental Protection and Land Administration)
20 Nov Fri 08:30	VZ	Awassa	**DOFED Sidama Zone**	TsegayYutamu, Deputy Head, +251916840305 – officer for NGOs
4 Dec Fri 09:45	JD	Chuko	**WARDO**	Lyyaasu Ledamo Kontamo, Adisu Mekonnen
11:15	JD	Awassa	**WM&E Office**	Nuri Sad
13:00	JD	Gambela	**Gambela water source**	Latamo Awoke
13:20	JD	Tesso	**WASHCO Tesso**	Mitsamo Muthaba
14:15	JD	Chuko	**WC&YO**	Agizech Abebe, Maji Mekonnen
15:30	JD	Chuko	**OMAC**	Kalaa Aseffa Adamo Kamale
16:20	JD	Chuko	**WOFED**	Gerremu Yohaanis Shodde
7 Dec Tue 09:20	JD	Makala	**Kebele**	Mekkeba Nwayo, Nguye Sourace, Endove Donga

DATE & TIME	TEAM	LOCATION	ORGANIZATION/ ENTITY	CONTACT PERSONS/PERSONS TO MEET
7 Dec Tue 09:50	JD	Makala	**SCC**	Amsalech Farsamo, Ayelech Doyamo, Turuneshkanta, Zanabaditasa
10:10	JD	Tesso	**School**	Children: Lakeila Dwango, Munade Bahru, Amatre Southa; Teshome Lekela – principal of the school
11:00	JD	Makala	**School**	Abivayo Techane, Tesfayo Helliso, Abbebe Wollaso, Kefbiaro
12:50	JD	Makala	**Women**	Amsalech Farsamo, Ayelech Doyamo, Turuneshkanta, Zanabaditasa
14:10	JD	Lela-Honcho	**Poor Farmers**	Syu Tumicha
16:50	JD	Lela-Honcho	**Poor Farmers**	Kembala Lenodo
8 Dec Wed 9:20	JD	Tesso		observation
11:10	JD	Dibicha	**Pineapple Cooperative**	Birke Bellate, Ganet Galfato, Alamitu Abewe
13:15	JD	Gambela	**Watershed Mngm. Commit. Gambela**	Teshome Motiza, Yebba Motiza
13:50	JD		**CP**	Lekema Yandy, Washino Grava, Eduale Mookes
14:50	JD	Lela-Honcho	**Women headed households**	Lella Gembalo, Vandea Shemango, Mghiba Wighio
15:30	JD	Chuko	**DASSC Savings and Credits Expert**	Girum Endale
16:00	JD	Chuko	**Chuko - DASSC**	Birru Washie – Crop Development Expert
9 Dec R 08:30	JD	Awassa	**Bureau for Agriculture and Rural Development**	Mohammednur Faris
9 Dec R 14:30	JD	Awassa	**Women and Children Affair Bureau (formerly: Bureau for Women, Culture and Youth Affairs)**	Mesert Meskele Ayano - Head of Women and Children Affair Bureau

DATE & TIME	TEAM	LOCATION	ORGANIZATION/ ENTITY	CONTACT PERSONS/PERSONS TO MEET
10 Dec Fr 14:45	JD	Awassa	**BWM&E**	Ashebo Ouliso Jabo – Head of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation; Temtim Cherkos – WASH Monitoring Coordinator
11 Dec Fri 09:20	JD	Awassa	**BOMAC**	Muhammad Attahmo – responsible for cooperativees
15:00	JD	Awassa	**BOFED**	Aklilu Tuqela Bekata - Deputy Head of BOFED Brahanu Eshetu, Planning Officer, M&E;+251916829393; berhanu100@yahoo.com
16:00	JD	Awassa	**DOFED**	TsegayYutamu, Deputy Head, +251916840305
14 Dec Mo 09:00	JD	Awassa	**BOFED**	Ato Aberra, BOFED, 0926 528 363
Czech Republic				
14 Jan R 12:00	JP	Prague	**CZDA**	Lucie Chudá, chuda@czda.cz, +420 251 108 114, Teritoriální oddělení
4 Feb R 13:00	JP, MK	Prague	**CZDA**	Lucie Chudá, chuda@czda.cz, +420 251 108 114, Teritoriální oddělení Monika Toulová, toulova@czda.cz, Oddělení vztahů s partnery Jana Žaloudková, zaloudkova@czda.cz,Oddělení vztahů s partnery

Agriculture

Q	SQ	Question/sub-question	Indicator	Baseline	Type	Design	Data source(s)	Data collection instrument
1. Relevance								
	1.1. To what extent did the agricultural interventions complement other projects and donor activities in Sidama Zone?							
		1.1-1 Which similar projects were implemented under the CZDC before, during and after this project?	An overview of projects of the CZDC	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, CZDA, Embassy, EECMY	Review, KII, EECMY
		1.1-2 Which related projects were implemented by other donors/government/communities?	An overview of related agricultural projects, programs and interventions	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, BARD, DARD, WARDO, DOMAC, BOMAC, Embassy	Review, KII, EECMY
		1.1-3 To what extent did the project complement these activities or overlap with them?	Rate of complementarity and duplications	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, BARD, DARD, WARDO, DOMAC, BOMAC, Embassy	Review, KII, EECMY
	1.2. How did the selection of beneficiaries followed poverty criteria?							
		1.2-1 How did the beneficiares come into the project?	Selection criteria for distribution of jersey bulls and heifers	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Woreda, Kebele, Secondary sources	Review, EECMY, KII
			Selection criteria for distribution of fodder crop seeds/seedlings	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Woreda, Kebele, Secondary sources	Review, EECMY, KII
			Selection criteria for trainings and promotion activities	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Woreda, Kebele, Secondary sources	Review, EECMY, KII
			Selection criteria for small scale irrigation system	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Woreda, Kebele, Secondary sources	Review, EECMY, KII
			Selection criteria for tool distribution	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Woreda, Kebele, Secondary sources	Review, EECMY, KII

1.3. How relevant were the agricultural interventions for women, poor farmers and landless HHs?							
	1.3-1 How did you benefit from the Agricultural activities of the project?	At least 3 specific and relevant examples mentioned by each group	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Women, Landless HH, Poor farmers, Women headed HH	FGD, KII, CS
	1.3-2 How does the project define poor farmers?	Definition and lists of poor farmer	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY	KII
1.4. To what extent are the objectives of the Agricultural component still valid considering current priorities of partner organizations, direct beneficiaries and the program of Diaconia CZ?							
	1.4-1 Which are the first three priorities in your community?	>50% of men and women list one of the agriculrural interventions as priority 1,2 or 3	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Men, Women	FGD
	1.4-2 Is promotion of organic farming a current priority?	Promotion of organic farming is a priority in GTP II, BARD, DARD, WARDO, Woreda planning documents	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, Woreda, DARD, BARD, WARDO, Diaconia CZ	Review, KII
2. Effectiveness							
2.1. Did the reported figures meet all indicators identified in the log frame?							
	2.1-1 Have improved breeds been introduced by the project?	32 poor farmers own Jersey bulls and Heifers	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, Poor farmers, Extension workers, WARDO	Review, EECMY, FGD, KII, V&O
	2.1-2 Has access to veterinary services been improved as a result of the project?	Veterinary clinic equipped under the project providing relevant services	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	VET clinic, Secondary data, EECMY	Review, KII, V&O, EECMY
		750 cattle treated in the VET clinic since 2013	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	VET clinic, Secondary data, EECMY	Review, KII, EECMY
	2.1-3 Has local availability of fodder crops improved as a result of the project?	Land covered by fodder crops increased since 2013	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WARDO, Extension workers, Secondary data, EECMY	Review, KII, EEECMY, V&O
	2.1-4 Has access to irrigation increased as a result of the project?	80 farmers use irrigated land	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	WARDO, Extension workers, Secondary data, EECMY	KII, Review, EECMY

2.1-5 Has bee keeping increased as a result of the project?	60 young people trained by the project practice bee keeping	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	Bee keepers, Secondary data, EECMY	Review, KII, EECMY, CS
2.1-6 Has the project contributed to improved access to local seed?	Seed bank established under the project fully functional	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	Seed bank, EECMY, Secondary data, WARDO, Extension workers,	V&O, KII, EECMY
	Seed cooperative with at least 42 members established under the project functional	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	Seed Cooperative, EECMY, WARDO, Secondary data, EECMY	V&O, KII, EECMY, Review
2.2. To what extent did the project contribute to improved access by poor farmers to affordable seed?						
2.2-1 What is your main source of seed?	>50% Poor farmers reply seed bank	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Poor farmers	FGD
2.2-2 What are the reasons for not using the seedbank as the main source of seed?	Reasons do not include affordability	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Poor farmers, Seed bank	FGD, KII
2.3. To what extent have poor farmers diversify their production?						
2.3-1 How have you diversified your production as a result of training and information provided by the project?	> 50% of 740 Poor farmers trained by the project in organic farming introduced new/replaced existing food and cash crops since 2013	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Poor farmers, Extension workers, WARDO, Secondary data	V&O, Review, KII, FGD
	> 50% of 80 poor farmers using small scale irrigation introduced new/replaced existing food and cash crops since 2013	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Poor farmers, Extension workers, WARDO, Secondary data	Review, KII, FGD
2.4. To what extent has the project been effective in introducing improved farming practices and technologies among poor farmers?						
2.4-1 Have you started to practice organic farming as a result of what you have learned from the project?	At least 50 farmers practice organic farming	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Poor farmers, WARDO	FGD, KII
2.4-2 Are you now using less external inputs and getting similar yields?	> 50% reply with YES	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Poor farmers, WARDO, Extension workers	FGD, KII

2.5. To what extend did the project help poor households to improve the productivity of their livestock?							
	2.5-1 How did the training provided by the project help you to improve the productivity of your livestock?	At least 1 example quoted	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Poor farmers, Women	FGD
		> 50% of farmers trained under the project added value to produce from their livestock					
2.6. What were the main problems in achieving the planned results in the agricultural component (the reasons for a failure)?							
	2.6-1 What has not been achieved in comparison with the plan?	Comparing Project Planning Matrix with actual achievements	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Secondary data	Review, EECMY
	2.6-2 What were the main problems (the reasons for a failure)?	Overview of barriers and impediments	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY	EECMY
3. Efficiency							
3.1. Has the theory of change been properly formulated and used for monitoring?							
	3.1-1 Has the theory of change been properly formulated?	Project Planning Matrix (update 04 Nov 15)	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data	Review
	3.1-2 Has the theory of change been updated based on programme monitoring?	Extent to which revisions of Project Planning Matrix reflect information from monitring progress and risk factors	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY	Review, EECMY
3.2. Were planned results achieved in accordance with the time plan (Agriculture)?							
	3.2-1 Which were the major delays in implementation of the agricultural component?	No substantial delays	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Secondary data	EECMY, Review
3.3. What is the quality of Agriculture component monitoring and its role in improving delivery?							
	3.3-1 How were you involved in the monitoring of Agricultural activities in Aleta Chuko project?	> 2 examples quoted	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, BOFED, DOFED, Woreda, WOFED, BARD, DARD, BOMAC, DOMAC Embassy, CZDA	KII, Review

3.3-2 What is the mechanism for tracking lessons from monitoring and recommendatins from monitoring?	Effective mechanism	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY	Review, EECMY
3.3-3 Can you give example(s) of changes based on recommendations from evaluations/findings from monitoring?	Specific examples	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY	Review, EECMY
3.3-4 How do you communicate concerns or inputs regarding Agriculture with community?	Clear line of communication	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Poor farmers, Kebele, EECMY	FGD, EECMY
3.4. Which are the alternative methods for sustainable increase in crop production?						
3.4-1 Which are the alternative/cheaper approaches to increasing crop production in Aleta Chuko?	Comparison of costs of applied and alternative solutions	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, WARDO, DARD, BARD, Expert	Review, KII
3.5. Which are the alternative methods to sustainable increase in livestock production?						
3.5-1 Which are the alternative/cheaper approaches to improving livestock production in Aleta Chuko?	Comparison of costs of applied and alternative solutions	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, WARDO, Expert, DARD, BARD	Review, KII,
4. Anticipated impacts						
4.1. What changes have been created in the lives of communities as a result of the Agricultural interventions?						
4.1-1 In your opinion, what are the key benefits of the Agricultural intervention? (healthier livestock, access to affordable seed, alternatives to traditional crop production, introduction of improved practices, etc.)	Examples mentioned by participants indicate knowledge of improved farming practices, organic farming, bee keeping, irrigated agriculture, livestock management etc.	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Poor farmers, Extension Workers, Model farmers, WARDO	FGD, KII
4.1-2 What additional incomes and other benefits have bee keeing activities brought to the bee hives owners?	Income is equal or exceeds expenditure	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Bee keepers, Secondary data, EECMY	Review, KII, EECMY
4.2. Have crop yields in the six Kebeles increased as a result of the project?						
4.2-1 Did the project contribute to increasing crop production?	Agricultural production in the six project Kebeles increased by at least 30%	YES	Cause and effect	Before & after without comparison group	Secondary data, Woreda, EECMY	Review, KII, EECMY

4.3. Has livestock productivity in the six Kebeles increased as a result of the project?							
	4.3-1 Did the project contribute to increasing livestock production?	Livestock production in the six project Kebeles increased by at least 25%	YES	Cause and effect	Before & after without comaprison group	Secondary data, Woreda, EECMY	Review, KII, EECMY
5. Sustainability							
5.1. Has an exit strategy been discussed and agreed with partners during formulation?							
	5.1-1 Has a sustainability plan with clear exist strategy including timeframe been agreed with partners?	Agreed sustainability plan exists and includes clear exit strategy	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Secondary data	Review, EECMY
5.2. What is the likelihood of the seed bank to continue serving the poor farmers without external support?							
	5.2-1 How is support to the seed bank reflected in the plans of Woreda, Zone, Region?	Plans at all three levels include sufficient support to seed bank (budget and activities)	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Woreda, WARDO, DARD, BARD, Secondary data	Review, KII
	5.2-2 Which are the main impediments to sustaining or expanding the seed bank services in the communities?	No killing assumptions mentioned	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Woreda, WARDO, DARD, BARD, Secondary data, EECMY	Review, KII, EECMY
5.3. What is the likelihood of the upgraded veterinary clinics to continue serving poor livestock owners after the project completion??							
	5.3-1 What are the major constraints (including funding) to proper management, operation and maintenance of the VET clinic?	No killing assumptions mentioned	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	VET Clinic, EECMY, Woreda	KII, EECMY
5.4. What other factors influence sustainability of benefits?							
	5.4-1 What is the likelihood that farmers will continue improving farming practices without project support?	>50% likely	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Kebele, CP, EECMY, Woreda	EECMY, KII, FGD
	5.4-2 What is the likelihood that increased number of landless HHs will introduce bee keeping?	>50% likely	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Bee keepers, Secondary data, EECMY, WARDO	EECMY, Review, KII
6. END							

SWC

Q	SQ	Question/sub-question	Indicator	Baseline	Type	Design	Data source(s)	Data collection instrument
1. Relevance								
	1.1. To what extent did the SWC interventions complement other projects and donor activities in Sidama Zone?							
		1.1-1 Which similar projects were implemented under the CZDC before, during and after this project?	An overview of projects of the CZDC	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, CZDA, Embassy, EECMY	Review, KII, EECMY
		1.1-2 Which related projects were implemented by other donors/government/communities?	An overview of related agricultural projects, programs and interventions	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, BARD, NREPA, DARD, WARDO, Embassy	Review, KII, EECMY
		1.1-3 To what extent did the project complement these activities or overlap with them?	Rate of complementarity and duplications	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, BARD, NREPA, DARD, WARDO, Embassy	Review, KII, EECMY
	1.2. How relevant were SWC interventions for women, landless, female-headed HHs, handicapped-headed HHs?							
		1.2-1 How did you benefit from the SWC activities of the project?	At least 3 specific and relevant examples mentioned by each group	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	LHH, Women, Secondary data	FGD, Review
	1.3. To what extent are the objectives of the SWC component still valid considering current priorities of partner organizations, direct beneficiaries and the program of Diaconia CZ?							
		1.3-1 Which are the first three priorities in your community?	>50% of men and women list one of the SWC interventions as priority 1,2 or 3	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Men, Women	FGD

1.3-2 Which are the current priorities regarding SWC of project partners?	SWC is a priority in GTP II, BARD, DARD, WARDO, NREPA, Woreda planning documents	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, Woreda, DARD, BARD, WARDO, NREPA	Review, KII
2. Effectiveness						
2.1. Did the reported figures meet all indicators identified in the log frame?						
2.1-1 Is there a baseline assessment of land degradation in the six project kebeles?	Land degradation study	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Secondary data	EECMY, Review
2.1-2 To what extent did the project increased the ecological capacity of six Kebeles?	50 ha of land improved by enclosures and biological/physical SWC measures	NO	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, WARDO	Review, EECMY, KII, V&O
2.1-3 To what extent did the project increase local capacities in anti-erosion measures and sustainable land management?	Nursery with annnual capacity of 120,000 multi-purpose seedlings	NO	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, Nursery, EECMY	Review, KII, V&O, EECMY
	At least 4 WMC trained, with by laws working on protection measures	NO	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	WMC, Secondary data, EECMY	Review, FGD EEECMY
	150 people trained in climate change and adaption	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY	Review, EECMY
	210 people participated in experience sharing visits and environmental day	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY	Review, EECMY
	At least 2 EPCS trained, established and active	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	EPCS, Teachers, Secondary data, EECMY	FGD, V&O, EECMY, KII

2.2. How effective are the trained people in transferring knowledge to others in their community?							
	2.2-1 From where do you get advice and information on SWC?	Possibilities for consultation (linkages with experts, research and training institutions)	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Men, Women, Extension workers, WARDO, EPSC, Teachers, WMC	FGD, KII, FGD
		Training materials, brochures, manuals				EECMY, Secondary data	Review, EECMY
	2.2-2 What SWC measures have you implemented on your land since 2013?	At least 2 examples mentioned by each group	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Men, Women, Poor farmers	FGD
	2.2-3 What are the reasons for not maintaining common and enclosed land?	No killing assumptions mentioned	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WMC, WARDO, NREPA	FGD, KII
2.3. What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the outcome (the reasons for a failure)?							
	2.3-1 What has not been achieved in comparison with the plan?	Comparing Project Planning Matrix with actual achievements	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Secondary data	Review, EECMY
	2.3-2 What were the main problems (the reasons for a failure)?	Overview of barriers and impediments	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY	EECMY
3. Efficiency							
3.1. Has the theory of change been properly formulated and used for monitoring?							
	3.1-1 Has the theory of change been properly formulated?	Project Planning Matrix (update 04 Nov 15)	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data	Review
	3.1-2 Has the theory of change been updated based on programme monitoring?	Extent to which revisions of Project Planning Matrix reflect information from monitring progress and risk factors	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY	Review, EECMY

3.2. Were planned results achieved in accordance with the time plan (SWC)?							
	3.2-1 Which were the major delays in implementation of the agricultural component?	No substantial delays	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Secondary data	EECMY, Review
3.3. What is the quality of monitoring SWC and its role in improving program delivery?							
	3.3-1 How were you involved in the monitoring of SWC activities in Aleta Chuko project?	> 2 examples quoted	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, BOFED, NREPA, DOFED, Woreda, WOFED, BARD, DARD, Embassy, CZDA	KII, Review
	3.3-2 What is the mechanism for tracking lessons from monitoring and recommendatins from monitoring?	Effective mechanism	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY	Review, EECMY
	3.3-3 Can you give example(s) of changes based on recommendations from evaluations/findings from monitoring?	Specific examples	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY	Review, EECMY
3.4. Which are the alternative methods for seedling production in the nursery? (Cost of producing seedlings?)							
	3.4-1 Which are the alternative/cheaper approaches to producing seedlings?	Comparison of costs with Government and other project	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, NREPA	Review, KII
3.5. How efficient were the institutional/organizational arrangements for the implementation of SWC activities?							
	3.5-1 Which are the alternative/cheaper approaches to implementing sustainable SWC activities?	Comparison of costs of applied and alternative approaches (cash for work vs. motivation and creation of formal entities)	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, WARDO, Expert, NREPA	Review, KII

4. Anticipated impacts

4.1. How have the SWC activities contributed to improved food security of HHs?

4.1-1 In your opinion, what are the key benefits of the SWC intervention? (improved yields, reduced crop losses, reduced land losses, additional income from cutting grass in enclosed areas, cheaper grass for roofs etc.)	Examples mentioned by participants indicate tangible benefits linkd to improved food security	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Women, Men, EPSC, WARDO, Kebele, WMC, Secondary data	FGD, KII, Review, CS
4.1-2 What additional incomes and other benefits have SWC activities brought to LHH?	LHH report additional incomes or in-kind benefits	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	LHH, Secondary data, EECMY	FGD, KII, EECMY

4.2. What changes (behavioral and other) have been created in the lives of communities as a result of SWC interventions?

4.2-1 What changes occurred in the developmet of enclosed areas and SWC measures that can be attributed to the project?	Physical and biological SWC measures practiced in all six project Kebeles	YES	Cause and effect	Before & after without comparison group	Secondary data, WARDO, EECMY, Kebele, Extension workers, WMC	Review, KII, EECMY, FGD
	Evidence of improved condition of the soil (decreased erosion) and cover re-grow	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Enclosed and rehabilitated area	V&O
4.2-2 How do you use the knowledge from training provided by the project to teach and motivate people in your area to implement SWC measures?	At least 3 examples from each sources	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WMC, EPSC, Extension workers, WARDO	FGD, KII

5. Sustainability							
5.1. Has an exit strategy been discussed and agreed with partners during formulation?							
	5.1-1 Has a sustainability plan with clear exist strategy including timeframe been agreed with partners?	Agreed sustainability plan exists and includes clear exit strategy	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Secondary data	Review, EECMY
5.2. What is the readiness and capacity of local partners/communities to continue SWC activities?							
	5.2-1 How is support to SWC activities reflected in the plans of Woreda, Zone, Region?	Plans at all three levels include sufficient support to SWC (budget and activities)	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Woreda, WARDO, DARD, BARD, NREPA, Secondary data, WOFED	Review, KII
	5.2-2 What are the major constraints to effective functioning of the WMCs?	No killing assumptions mentioned	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WMC, EECMY, WARDO, Kebele, Secondary data	FGD, EECMY, KII, Review
	5.2-3 What are the major constraints to proper functioning of the EPCSs?	No killing assumptions mentioned	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EPCS, Teachers, Secondary data, EECMY	FGD, Review, EECMY, KII
	5.2-4 What are the major constraints (including funding) to proper management, operation and maintenance of the nursery?	No killing assumptions mentioned	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Nursery, EECMY, WARDO, WOFED	KII, EECMY
5.3. What other factors influence sustainability of benefits?							
	5.3-1 What is the likelihood that motivation of households and farmers for SWC activities will continue without project support?	>50%	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, WOFED, WMC, Kebele	EECMY, KII, FGD
6. END							

WASH

Q	SQ	Question/sub-question	Indicator	Baseline	Type	Design	Data source(s)	Data collection instrument
1. Relevance								
	1.1. To what extent did the WASH interventions complement other projects and donor activities in Aleta Chuko Woreda?							
		1.1-1 Which similar projects were implemented under the CZDC before, during and after this project?	An overview of projects of the CZDC	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, CZDA, Embassy, EECMY	Review, KII, EECMY
		1.1-2 Which related projects were implemented by other donors/government/communities?	An overview of related WASH projects, programs and interventions	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, SC USA, EECMY, Woreda, DWM&E	Review, KII, EECMY
		1.1-3 To what extent did the project complement these activities or overlap with them?	Rate of complementarity and dupplications	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, Woreda, DWM&E, Embassy	Review, KII, EECMY
	1.2. How were the specific needs of children considered by designing/constructing latrines?							
		1.2-1 Are the latrines suitable for use by children?	Findings from observation in schools & HHs	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Latrines	V&O
		1.2-2 Are there women/girls latrines in schools?	> 80 % of schools have separate latrines for boys and girls	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Latrines, Children	V&O, FGD
	1.3. How gender sensitive were the activities in terms of the approach, quality of participation, information and its dissemination?							
		1.3-1 How did you improve your knowledge and skills in hygiene and sanitation?	Project informatino and promotion activities mentioned by >50% of respondents	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Women	FGD
		1.3-2 Are there any cultural or social reasons why particularly women in the village do not use latrines?	>90% reply "no"	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Women	FGD

1.4. To what extent are the objectives of the WASH component still valid considering the current priorities of partner organizations, direct beneficiaries and the program of Diaconia CZ?							
	1.4-1 Which are the first three priorities in your community?	>50% of HHs, men and women list improved access to sanitation as priority 1,2 or 3	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Men, Women	FGD
		>50% of HHs, men and women list improved access to water as priority 1,2 or 3	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Men, Women	FGD
	1.4-2 Is improved access to water & sanitation a current priority?	Improved access to water and sanitation is a priority in BWM&E, DWM&E, Woreda planning documents	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, Woreda, WM&Eoffice, DWM&E, Diaconia	Review, KII
2. Effectiveness							
2.1. Did the reported figures meet all indicators identified in the log frame?							
	2.1-1 Has acess to drinking water improved as a result of the project?	2,187 HHs have access to drinking water water from 7 springs and 3 shallow wells constructed under the project	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, WASHCO, Water sources, WM&Eoffice	Review, EECMY, FGD, V&O
	2.1-2 Has OD decreased as a result of the project?	60 HHs with pit latrines constructed under the project do not practice open defecation	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, CP, HH	Review, EECMY, KII
2.2. Do the trained Community Hygiene and Sanitation Promoters play their roles in creating the social change as a result of the capacity building activities of the project?							
	2.2-1 How did the CPs help you to understand about the link between health, washing hands with soap and using latrine?	Specific examples of help quoted (FGDW, FGDM)	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Men, Women	FGD
	2.2-2 How did you improve your knowledge and skills in sanitation and hygiene education?	Project mentioned by >50% of respondents	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	CP	FGD
2.3. How are the constructed latrines in households and schools used?							
	2.3-1 Do you use the latrine regularly?	>50% of 60 HHs supplied with latrines reply with yes, or more or less	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	HH, Men, Women, Children	FGD

2.3-2 What made it difficul/easy for the 60 households supplied with latrines to maintain them?	Assumption/risk included in programme design and MIS	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	HH, CP	FGD, KII
2.3-3 Do you consider not using the latrine anymore? Why?	>50% of HHs supplied with latrines reply with NO	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	HH, CP	FGD, KII
2.4. How effective were the health and sanitation campaigns in schools?						
2.4-1 Do children have access to washing facility with water and soap to wash hands after using the toilette?	>50% YES	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Children, CP, Teachers, Latrines	FGD, KII, V&O
2.5. To what extent did the intervention increase the capacity of WASHCOs to manage & maintain water sources?						
2.5-1 How do you maintain and repair the pump?	>80% give correct replies	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WASHCO	FGD, V&O
2.5-2 How do you maintain and manage the spring?	>80% give correct replies	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WASHCO	FGD, V&O
2.6. What were the main problems in achieving the planned results in the WASH Component (the reasons for a failure)?						
2.6-1 What has not been achieved in comparison with the plan?	Comparing Project Planning Matrix with actual achievements	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Secondary data	Review, EECMY
2.6-2 What were the main problems (the reasons for a failure)?	Overview of barriers and impediments	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY	EECMY
3. Efficiency						
3.1. Has the theory of change been properly formulated and used for monitoring?						
3.1-1 Has the theory of change been properly formulated?	Project Planning Matrix (update 04 Nov 15)	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data	Review
3.1-2 Has the theory of change been updated based on programme monitoring?	Extent to which revisions of Project Planning Matrix reflect information from monitring progress and risk factors	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY	Review, EECMY

3.2. Were planned results achieved in accordance with the time plan (water, H&S)?							
	3.2-1 Which were the major delays in implementation of the WASH component?	No substantial delays	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Secondary data	GOAL, Review
3.3. What is the quality of WASH component monitoring and its role in improving delivery?							
	3.3-1 How were you involved in the monitoring of WASH activities in Aleta Chuko project?	> 2 examples quoted	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, BOFED, DOFED, Woreda, WOFED, BWM&E, DWM&E, Embassy, CZDA	KII, Review
	3.3-2 What is the mechanism for tracking lessons from monitoring and recommendatins from monitoring?	Effective mechanism	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY	Review, EECMY
	3.3-3 Can you give example(s) of changes based on recommendations from evaluations/findings from monitoring?	Specific examples	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY	Review, EECMY
	3.3-4 How do you communicate concerns or inputs regarding WASH with community?	Clear line of communication	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Men, Women, Kebele, EECMY	FGD, EECMY
3.4. Which were the alternative methods for improving access to water and sanitation?							
	3.4-1 Which are the alternative/cheaper approaches to reaching ODF status?	Comparison of costs of applied and alternative solutions	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, Woreda, CP, EECMY	Review, KII, EECMY
	3.4-2 Which are the alternative/cheaper approaches to improving access to drinking water?	Comparison of costs of applied and alternative solutions	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, Woreda, EECMY, WM&Eoffice	Review, KII, EECMY
4. Anticipated impacts							
4.1. What changes have been created in the lives of communities as a result of the WASH interventions?							
	4.1-1 Did the project reduce the incidence of water borne diseases between Jan 2013, Oct 2015 in the six project Kebeles?	Prevalence of listed water borne diseases in project Kebeles reduced at least by 30% between January 2013 - October 2015	YES	Cause and effect	Before & after without comparison group	Secondary data, Woreda, EECMY	Review, KII, EECMY

4.1-1 Did the project reduce the incidence of water borne diseases between Jan 2013, Oct 2015 in the six project Kebeles?	Reduction in prevalenece of WASH borne diseases in non-itervention Kebeles lower than in project Kebeles	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, Woreda, EECMY	Review, KII, EECMY
4.1-2 In your opinion, what are the key benefits of the WASH intervention? (less diseases /diarrhoea, fever…/, better environment /less smell, less flies, more safe water…/, better school attendance, financial savings /doctors, medicine/, other)	Examples mentioned by participants indicate knowledge of link between improved sanitation, health, environment, savings for doctors, etc.	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Men, Women, Kebele, Children, CP, Woreda, WM&Eoffice	FGD, KII
4.1-3 To what extent are the latrines constructed under the project environmentally safe?	>50% of latrines constructed under the project are covered by a lid and meet other environmental stadards	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Latrines, EECMY, Secondary data	V&O, Review, EECMY
4.1-4 To what extent are the water supply sources constructed/upgraded under the project technically and environmentally safe?	Water sources constructed under the project meet basic technical and environmental standards	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Water sources, EECMY, secondary data	V&O, Review, EECMY
4.1-5 From where do you usually fatch drinking water during the dry season?	Only safe sources listed	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Women, Children	FGD
4.1-6 From where do you usually fatch water during the rainy season?	Only safe sources listed	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Women, Children	FGD
4.1-7 How do you dispose of small children's excreta?	>50% states disposal to latrine	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Women	FGD
4.1-8 What changes do you see in sanitation and hygiene behavior in households?					CP, Kebele	
4.2. As a result of the capacity building activities, how many WASHCOs and HHs maintain the improved water and sanitation facilities?						
4.2-1 How are the latrines constructed under the project maintained?	> 80% of latrines well maintained	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Latrines, CP	V&O, KII

4.2-2 How are the water supplies constructed/under the project maitained?	210 trained WASHCOs still working	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WASHCO, Secondary data, WM&Eoffice	FGD, Review
	WASHCOs function on economic principles	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WASHCO, Secondary data,	FGD, Review
	WASHCOs technically equipped	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WASHCO, Secondary data,	FGD, Review, V&O
	The time between break down of pumps and repair < 1 day	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WASHCO, Secondary data, Women, WM&Eoffice	FGD, Review
4.3. As a result of the WASH intervention, are there demonstrated changes in hygiene behavior in schools?						
4.3-1 Do you use the school latrine instead of open space more often than in the past?	>50% yes	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Children, Tachers	FGD, KII
4.3-2 Do you use handwashing facilities?	>50% yes	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Children, Teachers	FGD, KII
4.3-3 When do you wash your hands? (contact with excreta, before or after handling food)	> 50% mention all three options	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Children, Teachers	FGD, KII
4.3-4 Do you wash your hands usually with water, soap (detergent) and water?	>50% state soap/ashes/mud	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Children, Teachers	FGD, KII
5. Sustainability						
5.1. Has an exit strategy been discussed and agreed with partners during formulation?						
5.1-1 Has a sustainability plan with clear exit strategy including timeframe been agreed with partners?	Agreed sustainability plan exists and includes clear exit strategy	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Secondary data	Review, EECMY
5.2. What is the readiness and capacity of local partners to continue sanitation and hygiene promotion?						
5.2-1 How is support to water supply, hygiene and sanitation reflected in the plans of Woreda, Zone, Region?	Plans at all three levels include sufficient support to CLTS (budget and activities)	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Woreda, DWM&E, BWM&E, Secondary data, WM&Eoffice	Review, KII

5.2-2 What are the major constraints (staffing, time, information exchange, funds) to hygiene promotion in your community?	No killing assumptions mentioned	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, CP, EECMY, Woreda	Review, KII, EECMY
5.2-3 Which are the main impediments to sustaining or expanding the number of latrines and water supply sources in the communities?	No killing assumptions mentioned	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, Woreda, DWM&E	Review, KII, EECMY
5.3. How is the maintenance and operation of water supply facilities covered (financial, technical, organizational)?						
5.3-1 What are the major constraints (including funding) to proper management, operation and maintenance of the water supply points?	No killing assumptions mentioned	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WASHCO, EECMY, WM&Eoffice	FGD, KII, EECMY
5.3-2 What further support could EECMY provide for more effective implementation of the program?	Support consistent with GOAL plans and capacities	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Woreda, WM&Eoffice, CP, WASHCO	KII
5.4. What other factors influence sustainability of benefits?						
5.4-1 What is the likelihood that households will build their own latrines without the support of the project?	>59% likely	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Kebele, CP, EECMY, Woreda	EECMY, KII, FGD
5.4-2 What other factors influence the sustainability of water supply systems, latrines and changes in hygiene and sanitation behavior?	No serious risks mentioned by stakeholders	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Secondary data, Woreda, DWM&E, BWM&E	EECMY, KII, FGD
6. END						

Economic Empowerment

Q	SQ	Question/sub-question	Indicator	Baseline	Type	Design	Data source(s)	Data collection instrument
1. Relevance								
	1.1. To what extent did the Economic interventions complement other projects and donor activities in Sidama Zone?							
		1.1-1 Which similar projects were implemented under the CZDC before, during and after this project?	An overview of projects of the CZDC	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, CZDA, Embassy, EECMY	Review, KII, EECMY
		1.1-2 Which related projects were implemented by other donors/government/communities?	An overview of related economic empowerment projects, programs and interventions	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, WC&YO, DWC&Y, HABP, PSNP	Review, KII, EECMY
		1.1-3 To what extent did the project complement these activities or overlap with them?	Rate of complementarity and dupplications	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, WC&YO, DWC&Y, Embassy	Review, KII, EECMY
	1.2. How did the selection of beneficiaries follow poverty criteria?							
		1.2-1 How did the beneficiaries come into the project?	Selection criteria for membership in savings/ credit cooperatives are based on poverty	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, WC&YO, OMAC	Review, EECMY, KII
			Selection criteria for membership in six women groups are based on poverty	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, WC&YO	Review, EECMY, KII
			Women - recepients of goats and sheep in credit selected on poverty criteria	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, WARDO	Review, EECMY, KII
			Women supported in agro-processing selected on poverty criteria	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, WARDO	Review, EECMY, KII
			Women selected for the introduction of improved stoves on poverty criteria	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, WARDO, WC&YO	Review, EECMY, KII

1.2-1 How did the beneficiaries come into the project?	Women selected for improved enset processor on poverty criteria	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, WC&YO	Review, EECMY, KII
1.3. How does the program fit into the priority needs of poor women?						
1.3-1 Which are the first three priorities for poor women in your Kebele?	More cash for the household mentioned among the first three priorities by > 50%	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Women	FGD
	Improved stoves mentioned among the first three priorities by > 50%	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Women	FGD
	Easier processing of enset mentioned among the first three priorities by > 50%	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Women	FGD
1.4. To what extent are the objectives of the Economic component still valid considering the current priorities of partner organizations and the program of Diaconia CZ?						
1.4-1 Is support to processing and marketing of fruits a current priority?	Processing and marketing of fruits is a priority in GTP II, BWC&Y, DWC&Y, WC&YO, BOMAC, DOMAC, OMAC planning documents	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, BWC&Y, DWC&Y, WC&YO, BOMAC, DOMAC, OMAC	Review, KII
1.4-2 Are fuel saving stoves a current priority?	Improved stoves are a priority in GTP II, BWC&Y, DWC&Y, WC&YO, NREPA, DARD, WARDO planning documents	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, BWC&Y, DWC&Y, WC&YO, NREPA, DARD, WARDO	Review, KII
1.4-3 Is improved enset procesing a current priority?	Improved enset processing is a priority in GTP II, BWC&Y, DWC&Y, WC&YO planning documents	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, BWC&Y, DWC&Y, WC&YO	Review, KII
2. Effectiveness						
2.1. Did the reported figures meet all indicators identified in the log frame?						
2.1-1 Has acess to credit/capital for poor women improved as a result of the project?	120 Poor women have access to credit from 12 savings and credit cooperatives established under the project	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, SCC	Review, EECMY, FGD, V&O

2.1-1 Has acess to credit/capital for poor women improved as a result of the project?	Members of 6 poor women groups received seed money for income generating activities	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, WIG	Review, EECMY, FGD
	90 poor women received goats and sheep on credit basis	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY,Women	Review, EECMY, CS
2.1-2 Has the project created additional opportunities for alternative income and employment for 270 poor women?	40 poor women engaged in fruit processing, packaging and storage	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, FPC	Review, EECMY, FGD, V&O
	10 members of poor women group employed on pineapple tunnel dryer	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, Dryer	Review, EECMY, FGD, V&O
	100 poor women get additional income from improved enset processor	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, Enset processors	Review, EECMY, V&O, CS
2.1-3 Did the project contribute to fuel saving?	30 poor women save fuel by using fuel saving stove	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY, Stoves	Review, EECMY, V&O, CS
2.2. Since July 2013, how many poor women benefited from savings/credit services?						
2.2-1 How many women took credit since 2013?	≥ 50 120	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, SCC	Review, KII, FGD
2.2-2 What are the reasons for not using the credit/savings cooperative as source of credit?	Reasons do not include affordability	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, SCC, Women	Review, KII, FGD
2.3. Since July 2013, how many women benefited from alternative income and employment?						
2.3-1 How many poor women increased their income as a result of the project?	≥ 270 women	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WC&YO, EECMY, Secondary data	KII, Review
2.3-2 How did the project help you in increasing your income?	Each group provides at least 3 specific examples	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, FPC, SCC	FGD, Review
2.3-3 Do you consider leaving the FPC? Why?	>50% of women reply NO	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	FPC	FGD

2.4. What are the monthly savings in the amount (cost) of fuel from using improved stoves?							
	2.4-1 How much money do you save since you are using the improved stove?	>0	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WARDO, Stoves	KII, CS
2.5. Since July 2013, how many women benefit from improved access to markets?							
	2.5-1 How have your sales develop since establishment?	Positive trend	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Market outlet	KII
	2.5-2 How did the project help you to sell your products?	At least 3 specific examples	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	FPC	FGD
2.6. What were the main problems in achieving the planned results in the Economic Empowerment Component (the reasons for a failure)?							
	2.6-1 What has not been achieved in comparison with the plan?	Comparing Project Planning Matrix with actual achievements	YES	Normative	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Secondary data	Review, EECMY
	2.6-2 What were the main problems (the reasons for a failure)?	Overview of barriers and impediments	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY	EECMY
3. Efficiency							
3.1. Has the theory of change been properly formulated and used for monitoring?							
	3.1-1 Has the theory of change been properly formulated?	Project Planning Matrix (update 04 Nov 15)	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data	Review
	3.1-2 Has the theory of change been updated based on programme monitoring?	Extent to which revisions of Project Planning Matrix reflect information from monitring progress and risk factors	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY	Review, EECMY
3.2. How efficient were the institutional arrangements for the implementation of economic empowerment?							
	3.2-1 Which of the arrangements to increasing access to capital/ credit was cheapest per women beneficiary?	Comparison cost of investment/number of beneficiaries for SCC, WIG, goat&sheep on credit, other posibke alternatives	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Secondary data	EECMY, Review

3.3. Were planned results achieved in accordance with the time plan?							
	3.3-1 Which were the major delays in implementation of the economic empowerment component?	No substantial delays	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Secondary data	EECMY, Review
3.4. What is the quality of monitoring and its role in improving delivery?							
	3.4-1 How were you involved in the monitoring of economic activities in Aleta Chuko project?	> 2 examples quoted	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, BOFED, DOFED, Woreda, WC&YO, DWC&Y, BWC&Y, Embassy, CZDA	KII, Review
	3.4-2 What is the mechanism for tracking lessons from monitoring and recommendations from monitoring?	Effective mechanism	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY	Review, EECMY
	3.4-3 Can you give example(s) of changes based on recommendations from evaluations/findings from monitoring?	Specific examples	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY	Review, EECMY
4. Anticipated impacts							
4.1. As a result of the project, do households have higher income than they otherwise would have?							
	4.1-1 Did the project contribute to increasing incomes of households in the six project Kebeles?	14,560 households in the target Kebeles increased their income by 20% between January 2013 - October 2015	YES	Cause and effect	Before & after without comparison group	Secondary data, Woreda, EECMY	Review, KII, EECMY
		Increased of household income in non-itervention Kebeles lower than in project Kebeles	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, Woreda, EECMY	Review, KII, EECMY
4.2. What changes have been created in the lives of communities as a result of economic empowerment?							
	4.2-1 In your opinion, what are the key benefits of the economic empowerment intervention? (increased income, other)	Examples mentioned by participants indicate potential positive impacts	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Women, Kebele, Woreda, OMAC, WC&YO, WARDO	FGD, KII
	4.2-2 What does your household do with the additional income?	Better/more food for children	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Women	FGD

4.2-3 Are the Savings and Credit cooperatives properly managed and functioning?	Degree of accountability and transparency	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	CSS, OMAC, DOMAC	KII, V&O
4.2-4 What change brought the project to members of WIGs?	> 80% members invested seed money in income generating activities	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WIG	FGD
4.2-5 What change brought the goat and sheep credit to beneficiaries?	Additional income/in kind benefit	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Women	CS
4.2-6 What change brought the enset processor to beneficiaries?	Additional income/in kind benefit	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Women	CS
4.2-7 What change created the fruit processing cooperative in the lives of beneficiaries?	Increased income	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	FPC	FGD
4.2-8 What change brought the introduction of fuel saving stoves to the lives of beneficiaries?	Decreased expenditure for fuel	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Women	CS
4.2-9 What changes brought the market outlet to the life of the community?	Increased profit by decreasing cost of marketing	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	FPC, WC&YO	KII, FGD
5. Sustainability						
5.1. Has an exit strategy been discussed and agreed with partners during formulation?						
5.1-1 Has a sustainability plan with clear exit strategy including timeframe been agreed with partners?	Agreed sustainability plan exists and includes clear exit strategy	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Secondary data	Review, EECMY
5.2. Are the economic activities financially viable?						
5.2-1 To what extent is the FPC financially viable?	Income covers expenditure + profits	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, OMAC, FPC, Secondary data, WC&YO	KII, Review, EECMY
	Updated business plan with cash flow projections	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, FPC, WC&YO	Review, KII
5.2-2 What are the major constraints (including funding) to viable operation of the FPC?	No killng assumptions mentioned	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	FPC,OMAC, EECMY, WC&YO	KII, EECMY

5.2-3 To what extent is the market outlet financially viable?	Income covers expenditure + profits	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Market outlet, EECMY, Secondary data, WC&YO	KII, Review, EECMY
	Updated business plan with cash flow projections	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Market outlet, Secondary data, WC&YO	KII, Review
5.2-4 What are the major constraints (including funding) to viable operation of the market outlet?	No killng assumptions mentioned	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WC&YO, EECMY, Market outlet	KII, EECMY
5.3. To what extent are repayments sustaining the revolving fund?						
5.3-1 How financialy viable are the revolving funds? (Seed money to 6 women groups)	Repayments from group members sufficient to sustain the credit activities	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WC&YO, EECMY, Secondary data	Review, KII, EECMY
	Updated business plan with cash flow projections	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WIG, Secondary data, EECMY	Review, KII, EECMY
5.3-2 What are the major constraints to operating the revolving funds? (Know how, etc.)	No killng assumptions mentioned	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WC&YO, WIG, EECMY	KII, EECMY
5.4. To what extent are the savings/credit cooperatives profitable (can finance its operations)?						
5.4-1 To what extent is the SCC financially viable?	Curren profits and projected cash flow	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	SCC, Secondary data, OMAC, EECMY, WC&YO	Review, KII, EECMY
	Updated business plan with cash flow projections	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WC&YO, SCC, EECMY, OMAC, Secondary data	Review, KII, EECMY
5.4-2 What are the major constraints (staffing, know how, demand for credit,repayment of credit...) to proper functioning of the SCC?	No killing assumptions mentioned	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	SCC, WC&YO, OMAC, EECMY	KII, EECMY
5.5. What other factors influence sustainability of benefits?						
5.5-1 What is the likelihood that women will procure own fuel saving stoves?	>50% likely	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Kebele, WC&YO	KII, EECMY, CS

	5.5-2 What is the likelihood that women will procure thair own enset processors?	>50% likely	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	WC&YO, Kebele, EECMY	KII, EECMY, CS
	5.5-3 What other factors influence the sustainability of economic empowerment activities?	No serious risks mentioned by stakeholders	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, HABP, PSNP, WC&YO, OMAC	EECMY, KII
6. END							

Program

Q	SQ	Question/sub-question	Indicator	Baseline	Type	Design	Data source(s)	Data collection instrument
1. Relevance for women and children								
	1.1. To what extent were issues of gender equity integrated into the programme design>							
		1.1-1 How does the project design reflect specific needs of women?	Degree to which the project design reflectes gender issues	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data	Review
		1.1-2 To what extent does the project design reflect specific needs of children?	Degree to which project design refloects specific needs of children	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data	Review
2. Effectiveness								
	2.1. Has the theory of change been properly formulated and used for monitoring?							
		2.1-1 To what extent were activities, outputs and outcomes consistent with the intended impacts?	Project document	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data	Review
		2.1-2 Have the assumptions and risks been properly analysed and formulated?	Poject document	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data	Review
		2.1-3 Has the theory of change been updated based on results from monitoring?	project progress reports	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data	Review
		2.1-4 What is the mechanism for tracking lessons and recommendations from monitoring?	EECMY presents an effective mechanism	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY	Review, EECMY
		2.1-5 Can you give example(s) of changes based on recommendations from evaluations/findings from monitoring?	EECMY gives at least 2 examples of changes due to findings from monitoring/evaluations	YES	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	Secondary data, EECMY	Review, EECMY

3. Synergy effects							
3.1. To what extent were the four programme component integrated?							
	3.1-1 What was the synergy effect from implementing the four components?	Degree of integration during the implementation	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, Secondary data	Review, EECMY
	3.1-2 How did the program cooperate with other projects in Sidama/AletaChuko?	Degree of complementarity	NO	Descriptive	Non-experimental, one-shot	EECMY, secondary data, PIN, SC USA	EECMY, KII
4. END							

EVALUATION OF THE CHUKO FOOD SECURITY PROJECT
Improvement and Diversification of Agricultural Production
July 2013 – December 2015

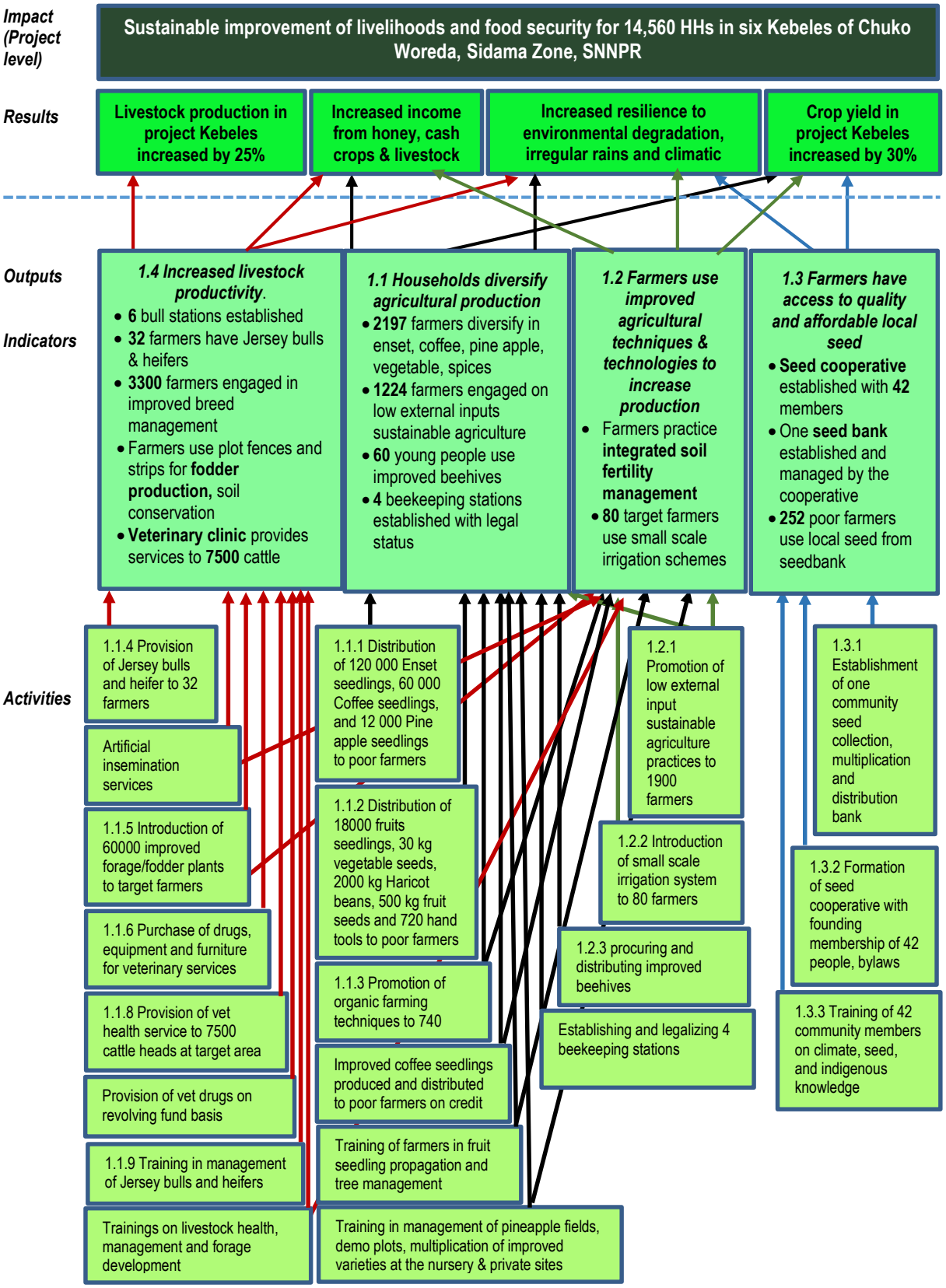
Major findings and conclusions

Contents

1 INTERVENTION LOGIC

1.1 Theory of change (TOC)

The TOC reconstructed on the basis of the project description and TOR is presented below.



Modifications to the outputs, indicators and activities are outlined below:

- Output 1.1 in the TOR and in the project description includes both, crop and livestock production. The evaluation team divided them in two separate outputs.
- Some indicators were moved to other outputs: For example, establishing 6 bull stations, initially an indicator for diversification of agricultural production, was included under livestock production. The indicator 4 beekeeping stations established was initially included under diversification of agricultural production as well as under improved agricultural technologies/techniques. The evaluation team included it under diversification of agricultural production.
- Some activities were re-formulated as output indicators. For example, 60 young people use improved beehives is considered an indicator for diversification of agricultural production.

The original numbering of outputs and activities has been kept for easy comparison.

New component objective *Increased resilience to environmental shocks (soil degradation, irregular rainfall) and climatic changes* has been identified and added to objectives mentioned in the project logical framework matrix) increased incomes, increasing crop yields).

1.2 Key assumptions

Assumptions in the Project Description

- Changes in National policies that would influence the project

Additional assumptions identified by the evaluation team

- Introducing improvements to pro-active members of a community will improve food security of resource poor households
- Trained community members effective as extension experts
- Improved bee hives are profitable (business plan)
- Farmers sharing good seed free of charge
- Farmers adopt improved practices and technologies acquired in trainings
- Poor farmers have funds for 25% down payment for coffee seedlings
- Willingness and ability of governmental and community organizations to continue support at the required level after project completion (handing over and sustainability plan)
- Seed cooperative has the capacity and competence to manage the seed bank without external support
- Trained Woreda staff remains in positions
- Farming inputs (seed, tools) provided by the project are used for the intended purposes
- High inflation rate (46% in 2011 – Source: Project Description) does not offset the improvements in livelihoods and food security (the cost of inputs do not offset the benefits)

2 EVALUATION FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

2.1 Findings on relevance

Relevance *- The extent to which the intervention is suited to the priorities and concepts of the target groups, partner country and donor*.

2.1.1 To what extent did the agricultural interventions complement other projects and donor activities in Sidama Zone?

Related project implemented under the Czech Development Cooperation between 2013 - 2015

- *Effective irrigation for sustainable agricultural production, Kacha Birra and Angacha Woredas, Kembata Tembaro Zone, SNNPR; Mendel University in Brno, 2014-2017; CZDA.* The project aims at sustainable increase of agricultural production by effective use of water resources and prevention of soil erosion.

- *Enhancement of Quality and Coverage of Extension Services in Angacha Woreda, Kembata Tembaro Zone, SNNPR; Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, 2011 – 2013 (Phase I) and 2014 – 2016 (Phase II); CZDA.* The project aims at the enhancement of extension service

capacities. It provides support to Farmers' Training Centers (FTC) and training to Development Agents, especially in the area of beekeeping and processing of agricultural products.

- *Support to Agricultural Livelihoods and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Sidama Zone; People in Need (PIN), 2011 – 2013; CZDA.* The project addressed the management of natural resources in Shebedino and Awassa Zuriya Woredas, the introduction of alternative sources of fodder and energy and the diversification and marketing of on- and off farm produce to generate incomes. *The second phase of this project (2014 – 2016)* aims to sustainably enhance the stability of selected areas in 4 Kebeles and to strengthen the capacity of local institutions responsible for the protection of these locations including FTCs and Kebeles.
- *Support to smallholders and agricultural education in Damboya and Alaba Special Woreda, SNNPR; PIN, 2011 – 2013; CZDA.* Project focused on support of Government structures involved in development of farming methods and infrastructure to decrease dependency on external assistance. It aimed to increase efficiency and advisory capacities of FTCs and support to smallholders from FTCs as well as thru agricultural cooperatives or self-help groups. *The second phase (2014 – 2016)* supports farmers with improved agriculture practices and FTCs to become functional advisory centers.
- *Support to agricultural consultancy development in Ethiopia, Sidama and Gedeo Zones Project location:* ***Aleta Chuko*** *(Sidama zone) Dila Zuriya, Wonago (Gedeo Zone); PIN; 2013 – 2016; CZDA.* The project focuses on development of agriculture extension services in Ethiopia. Support is provided to FTCs, introduction of new farming technologies, promotion of intensive agriculture. Development of human resources to ensure provision of local consulting services.
- *Integrated Programming for Improved Nutrition* Project. Location: SNNPR; PIN; In early 2015, PIN conducted a survey assessing the prevalence of undernutrition and its key causes. Based on the findings and consultations with local families and authorities, PIN designed an integrated nutrition security project targeting rural areas of SNNPR.
- *Support to Small and Medium Enterprises and Development of the Food Processing Industry; Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, 2014 and 2015; Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT), Aid for Trade Program.* Training for staff from FBPIDI.
- *Feasibility Studies, Mamacoffee, s.r.o. Center of Quality Coffee in Ethiopia, 2014; CZDA*. The Project explores the feasibility of importing coffee produced by smallholders under the Fair Trade Program including Yirga Cheffe area. Fairtrade guarantees farm gate prices, provides bonus for development of local community and supports ecological agriculture. Organic Ethiopia Sidamo Fair-Trade Coffee can be purchased on the web[1].

Information on **other related projects** has been sought from secondary sources as well as during stakeholder meetings and interviews.

- *Government Food Security Programme (WB, USAID) with its four components:* Voluntary Resettlement*;* Complementary Community Investment*;* Productive Safety Net (PSNP) *and* Household Asset Building (HABP). Focus: Agriculture, health and nutrition, education, social protection, macro–economic issues (fiscal & monetary policy). PSNP addresses smoothening of food consumption in chronic food insecure rural households, preventing household asset depletion, rehabilitating natural resources (food or cash for work) and creating access to community service. HABP aims at extending credit to food insecure households their graduation to food security. Both PSNP and HABP are implemented also in the **Aleta Chuko Woreda.**
- *Nutrition Causal Analysis (NCA), Maize Livelihood Belt of Aleta Chucko and Aleta Wondo, Woredas, Sidama Zone, SNNPR* implemented by Action Contre la Faim (ACF) in January – May 2014. The study covers 14 Kebeles including four project **Kebeles: Tesso, Makala, Dibicha and Gambela**. The objective was to identify the main causes of child undernutrition, their respective severity and seasonality for the use of future planning. Particular attention was paid to the status of women as one of the causes.
- *ACF* has been working in Sidama Zone, SNNPR since 2003, focusing on nutrition interventions in addition to food security, livelihoods and water, sanitation and hygiene programs and

[1] http://www.gourmetcoffee.net/organic-ethiopia-sidamo-coffee.html

implements the *Household Food Security Project in* ***Aleta Chuko*****.** Focus on cereal crops and root crops. Provided trainings to Woreda and to trainers and seeds. Focus also on poultry; provided chicken and trainings to Woreda and to trainers. Training for women in nutrition.

- *Brook Ethiopia* works in **Aleta Chuko**. Supports management of donkeys, trains community facilitators. Trained 20 farmers in 10 Kebeles in donkey management.
- *SNV (Switzerland)* works in **Aleta Chuko**. Activities focus on the management of dairy livestock, trainings for dairy farmers

Complementarities between the evaluated and identified similar projects

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) Sidama Zone informed that 53 donors are working in the Sidama Zone and mentioned PIN working also in Aleta Chuko. Other projects focus on sustainable land use management. There are also Governmental programs (PSNP and HSBP were given as examples).

The Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Office (WARDO) is well familiar with projects implemented in Aleta Chuko in the Agricultural Sector and provided detailed information about activities of *Action Contre la Faim*, *People in Need*, *Brook Ethiopia* and *SNV (Switzerland).* In WARDO's perception, all these projects complement each other. Each project is oriented on different target groups. They are not aware of any duplications.

EECMY advised that no Czech Development Cooperation projects are implemented in the Aleta Chuko Woreda but is aware of government Food Security Program interventions in Aleta Chuko: agricultural development activities, PSNP, green economy, watershed management. None of those is reportedly implemented in the six project Kebeles. No cooperation or consultation were reported.

EECMY also mentioned that some activities are implemented by PIN around lake Awassa such as WASH, food Security, SWC. Activities of other donors in Sidama mentioned during interviews include Integrated Services for AIDS Prevention and Support (ISAPSO), NGOs developing market linkages for coffee, projects focused on environmental protection, food security, livelihoods, WASH, Government agricultural development activities, Safety Net Program, watershed management, green economy. EECMY is not sure about exact activities of these projects but considers them complementary because they have similar objectives as the evaluated project. No cooperation or coordination activities were reported.

2.1.2 How did the selection of beneficiaries follow poverty criteria?

The EECMY defined poor farmers as households who do not own more than 0,25 ha land and cannot afford buying cattle. There are reportedly no landless in the project area. Even the poorest have at least a small home garden. Lists of poor farmers were not available.

The project aims at improving livelihoods and food security of households residing in the six Project Kebeles. The project description (and subsequent project reports) quote the total population of the six project Woredas as direct beneficiaries (44,740 people living in 14,560 households – about 5,000 headed by women). Intended beneficiaries of training and skills upgrading are model farmers as well as poor community members. Farmer "experts" from both groups (model and resource poor) should transfer know-how to their neighbors and other farmers (farmer to farmer extension approach)[2]. Beneficiaries for the specific project interventions have been selected by EECMY in consultation with the Woreda – in the case of agriculture in consultation with WARDO.

Selection criteria for the different agricultural interventions as explained by EECMY are described below.

Selection criteria for agricultural activities supported by CZDA funding

- *Extension activities* focused on farmers with sufficient land, involved in more activities and willing to adopt new knowledge - model farmers accepted by the local community.
- *Irrigation:* Respected, water source nearby, dry area, shortage of rainfall, willingness to take a part. Expected 119 farmers should get access to irrigation. Farmers (including direct beneficiaries of irrigation schemes) are paid by contractors for working on their construction (income generation) along with specialists (about 200 – 300 ETH monthly). The farmers benefitting from irrigation should later act as trainers for other community members. (The

[2] Project Description - Annex A to Request for Grant, March 2013

evaluators anticipate that respected farmers are those who are better off.)

- *Farming inputs* (seed, seedlings, tools): Farmers benefitting from small scale irrigation schemes. Tools are also distributed to people involved with crop activities and SWC, irrespective of their poverty status. EECMY explained that model farmers spend some time supervising poor farmers and deserve the tools.

Selection criteria for other agricultural activities implemented under the project are also included for illustration of the selection approach.

- *Breeding bulls* were distributed to farmers who were willing to take care of them, own grassland to feed them or establish new grassland; owning stables or willing to construct them. They were obliged to provide bull´s service to cows in order to improve local breed against payment. Farmers, who received bulls received also feed and have access to veterinary services.

- *Cows* were distributed to poor women during previous phases. This was planned also for phase III. This activity has however not been implemented because it did not bring the expected benefits (details are provided in section 2.5.3 *What is the quality of monitoring and its role in improving delivery*).

- *Fodder* was provided to farmers who received bulls or cows as well as to other livestock owners with sufficient land, farmers using artificial insemination - model farmers respected by the community who participated in several activities.

Meeting with farmers in Futahe Kebele, 17 November

The project works on improving food security in the Kebele. People benefits from different development activities implemented by the project: construction of pit latrines, spring development, distribution of enset seedlings, vegetable seed, haricot beans and forage veterinary services provided by the project specialists, trainings, in-kind credit (sheep and goats, cattle, seed). Farmers established livestock organization, the poorest of the poor were selected. One of the participants received a bull. He explained that farmer receiving bulls must be a model farmer with enough grassland and forage and good shelter for the animal. The farmers also provided explanation on selection of beneficiaries for other project support:

- *Forage seed and cuttings: sufficient landholding, number of livestock, interest in fodder cultivation*
- *Trainings and promotion activities: able to read and write, able to transfer the knowledge to other farmers; interest to participate; respected model farmers (religious leaders, chair persons etc.)*
- *There is no irrigation scheme in Futahe. Training related to vegetable growing and vegetable seed was provided to those who were interested*
- *Tools were distributed to participants in agricultural and SWC activities*

2.1.3 How relevant were the agricultural interventions for women, poor farmers and landless households?

The interventions were defined on the basis of a baseline survey conducted by EECMY in collaboration with BfdW in the six target Kebeles of Chuko Woreda in 2011. The survey reportedly revealed that the underlying causes for food insecurity identified by the communities were small landholding, low or no livestock holding, low productivity per head of animal, limited livelihood sources (unavailability of off-farm income opportunities, limited cash transfers), high population pressure and variability in rainfall patterns are among the causes for food insecurity and persistent food poverty. The survey has not been available during the evaluation.

Poor farmers in Futahe and Tesso Kebeles were asked how did they benefit from the agricultural activities. The groups organized by EECMY mentioned a number of relevant benefits including:

- Instruction in compost preparation
- Other trainings
- Tools (spade, forks, watering can, hand saw…)
- Seedlings (enset, fruit trees, improved pineapple)
- Seeds (vegetables, maize, haricot beans)
- Support with multiplication of local seed
- Training in growing seeds and seedlings
- Training in and tools for SWC activities
- Shading trees and seedlings of trees or shrubs to grown around crops or pastures

- Support from model farmers
- SWC activities

The evaluators asked also two model farmers (one from Dibicha and one from Gambela Woredas) how did they benefit. They described as relevant the following:

- Pineapple, enset, coffee, ginger, maize, haricot beans seeds/seedlings provision
- Trainings and inputs for cultivation and organic farming
- Seedlings for agro-forestry
- One received a Jersey bull
- SWC measures and area closure implemented in their areas
- Training in forage development and vegetable growing

Poor farmers in Lela Honcho Kebele mentioned the following interventions as relevant:

- Poor farmers with a small plot of land (a garden) received training, seed and seedlings (tomato, cabbage, carrot, enset). They grow annual and perennial crops. Annual crops are typically: vegetables grown in the home yard (tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, onion) haricot beans, maize. Perennial crops: enset, pineapple, fruits.
- They can also provide their labor in the nursery site and be paid for it by the project.
- Trainings in vegetable production, fruit production, and small scale irrigation system
- Received agricultural farm tools
- Receiving a goat or a sheep

2.1.4 To what extent are the objectives of the Agricultural component still valid?

The project objectives are consistent with objectives of the *Ethiopian Food Security and Nutrition Program*.

The *Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20)* includes increasing productive capacity and efficiency of productive sectors (including agriculture) and building climate resilient green economy among the pillar strategies. The letter focuses among others on enhancing productivity of the crop and livestock sub-sectors that improve food security and income of farmers and pastoralists, protecting and rehabilitation of forests for their economic and ecosystem services. Agriculture has been identified as the major source of growth through increasing productivity within the crop and livestock subsectors. Emphasis is on scaling up best practices of model farmers so as to massively enhance agricultural productivity among smallholder farmers and special efforts will be made towards increasing the production of high value crops through increasing productivity. Specific targets include increases of: areas with small scale irrigation schemes, the proportion of rural women benefitting from extension services, supply of improved seed, household beneficiaries of green economy development technologies. The government is committed to ensure food security and strengthen the capacity of disaster prevention and preparedness by increasing agricultural productivity and production and implementing other safety net and risk reduction programs.

The Development Cooperation Programme of the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, 2012 – 2017 includes Agriculture as one of the priority sector. In line with the GTP, the Czech Republic intends to focus on supporting Farmers' Training Centers (FTCs) whose aim is to promote the use of intensive technologies and crops. The overall objective for this sector is contributing to sustainable livelihood of farmers in the SNNPR by protecting natural resources and supporting diversity of local agricultural ecosystems. Specific objectives include:

- Support to training centers and advisory services for local farmers in Alaba Special Woreda and in selected Woredas in Sidama and Kembata Temboro Zones including the introduction of new agricultural practices and support to processing infrastructure
- Support to sustainable livelihoods of smallholders including support to farming businesses and their access to markets in Alaba Special Woreda and in selected Woredas of Sidama and Kembata Temboro Zones.

DARD explained that organic farming is a priority, particularly for pineapple and coffee.

2.2 Conclusions on relevance

Complementarity with other projects and interventions

Several related projects have been implemented in Sidama at the same time as the evaluated project, some of them in Aleta Chuko Woreda: Support to Agricultural Consultancy (PIN), PSNP and HABP (Government), Nutrition casual analyses (ACF), Household Food Security Project (ACF), Management of dairy livestock (SNV Switzerland). There is no evidence of initiatives on the part of EECMY to cooperate, to complement resources or to share experiences or of initiatives to complement the support to cash crops such as coffee by establish linkages with potential clients/the private sector (such as Mamacoffee, s.r.o.). The opportunities to possibly increase effectiveness of project funds and to achieve synergy effects in the form of maximizing positive results have not been explored.

Selection of beneficiaries

Available information suggests that selection of beneficiaries was based to a large extent on their interest, position in the community (model farmers) as well as absorption and extension capacity rather than on access to resources/food insecurity.

Relevance of project interventions for resource poor households

Findings from the baseline survey conducted in 2011 provide rationale for interventions implemented under the Agriculture Component at the Kebele level. Information obtained during focus groups and interview with farmers (model and poor) includes lists of trainings and inputs received from the project. Unless the assumption that supporting pro-active community members will improve food security and levels of consumption (livelihoods) of the resource poor households is verified, direct relevance for households most affected by food insecurity cannot be established, though some have also received support.

Current validity of component objectives

The objectives of the Agricultural Component are consistent with Government policies and strategies as well as with the Development Cooperation Programme of the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, 2012 – 2017. To what extent the objectives contribute to the overall project goal remains unclear.

On the basis of the above, relevance has been assessed as rather high.

2.3 Effectiveness

Effectiveness *is defined in accordance with the OECD/DAC criteria as: The extent to which the objectives of the development intervention were achieved (achievable). Objectives mean changes in behavior, practices or situation at the level of beneficiaries.*

A major obstacle faced by the evaluators by assessing effectiveness was the absence of baseline and end-line data. Information on livestock productivity (such as milk produced by dairy cows), incomes from honey, cash crops or livestock, or crop yields before the start of Phase III or at the end of 2015 is not available. Monitoring and reporting of the project focusses on outputs, activities and inputs rather than on results. **In the absence of data, conclusions about effectiveness cannot be drawn.**

The evaluation team made an assessment based on the intended outputs: increased livestock productivity, diversification of agricultural production, introduction of improved agricultural techniques and technologies and access to quality and affordable local seed.

2.3.1 Did the reported figures meet all indicators identified in the log frame?

2.3.1.1 Livestock production in project Kebeles increased by 25%

- Establishing 6 bull stations
- Distributing Jersey bulls and heifers to 32 farmers
- Engaging 3,300 farmers in improved breed management
- Farmers use plot fences and strips for fodder production, soil conservation
- Providing veterinary services to 7,500 cattle

EECMY informed that from the **6 bulls distributed** (to interested model farmers), 2 were still alive.

A model farmer from Gambela – confirmed that one bull has been introduced and a bull station established in his Kebele. He informed that for the last several months the bull is not used for mating. It is sick with trypanosomosis, in no mood for mating. He got fat and it is not possible to let him mate with local cows (they are too small for him). The animal is treated with antibiotics, but should lose some weight (feed less concentrate and more hay). In 2015, the bull has served to 21 cows.

In view of complications with improvement of local cows through mating with introduced bulls, the project started in 2014 with the introduction of artificial insemination. The demand for this services has grown. Success of this activity depends among others on the performance of filial generations (F1).

EECMY informed that **livestock was distributed during the second phase of the project**. During this third phase, only materials and services are provided. The last information about the 10 cows distributed during previous phase provided in the project report from 2013: 1 was pregnant, 2 were sold without permission and recipients were instructed to replace them, 7 were in good condition but not pregnant.

The project distributed cuttings of elephant and Guatemala grass and fodder seeds. During field visits and discussions with local stakeholders, it has been observed that **farmers are sowing soil bunds** by elephant and Guatemala grass and use cut-and-carry system to feed livestock. Improvement of fodder resources has also been reported by the staff of the veterinary clinic. To what extent has local availability of fodder crops increased since 2013 could not be established. The planted soil bunds help to prevent erosion.

Providing veterinary services to 7,500 cattle. The EECMY staff managing the veterinary clinic in Chuko town informed that before the project, limited and expensive drug supplies (the cost of fuel needed to be added to the price of drugs supplied by the government) posed problems for animal health care. The project helped to decrease the cost of drugs, improved awareness about livestock management, and improved the quality of breeds. Cattle crushes have been constructed in all six Kebeles and one in the clinic compound. Records on livestock treated at the veterinary clinic are available for 2014 and 2015. In 2014, the clinic treated 773 cows, **throughout the project 2,794 animals**. In addition to treatment provided in the clinic, the Veterinary Technician also travels to Kebeles upon request. Farmers were trained in basic veterinary practices, livestock management and improvement of breeds.

2.3.1.2 Households diversify agricultural production

- Assisting 2,197 farmers to diversify in enset, coffee, pine apple, vegetable, spices
- Engaging 1,224 farmers in low external inputs sustainable agriculture
- Supporting 60 young people in the use of improved beehives
- Establishing 4 beekeeping stations with legal status

2,197 farmers to diversify in enset, coffee, pine apple, vegetable, spices
WARDO confirmed that farmers diversify their crop production as a result of the project. Before the project, farmers were not growing much maize because of low yields. After they learned how to compost, farmers grow more maize. The yield of coffee and the area planted by coffee has increased due to composting. Interviews with poor farmers indicate that at least some diversified their production and improved their incomes.

Farmer in Lela Honcho
Before the project intervention, I was trying to grow a little bit of tomatoes in my backyard. But after the project, I was able to expand on a larger area. I also started using irrigation which I had no knowledge before. My garden is profitable now and I plan to expand my farm. I have saved enough money to start growing avocado and other fruits next year.
Based on the training, I diversified my production of enset and of some fruits. I would not be able to build my irrigation system without the project.

Two model farmers from Dibicha and Gambela Kebeles also reported introduction of ginger or improved varieties of pineapple.

The Project Final Report mentions that the project has grown and distributed coffee seedlings, seedlings of improved pineapple (procured on the market or from local farmers trained under the project), enset seedlings (distributed to poor farmers), as well as vegetable seedlings fruit trees, haricot beans and spices. Farmers received farming tools and training. Proceeds from sales of coffee and other cash crops improve household income. The coffee trees help to prevent soil erosion. Availability of enset and vegetables improves the nutritional status of poor households. While the numbers of recipients for each of the respective inputs are specifically mentioned, information on their use or on incomes from sales is not available.

1,224 farmers engaged on low external inputs sustainable agriculture

900 farmers were trained in organic farming. WARDO advised that in the Kebeles involved in the project, farmers decreased usage of artificial fertilizers and are using more compost. The yield after composting is higher than the yield of artificial fertilizers. Moreover, using compost does not harm the environment.

Interviews with poor farmers in Futahe and Tesso indicate that they have diversified their production as a result of the project and now use organic farming. Their yields have reportedly improved and are steady.

Farmer from Futahe Kebele, 17 November 2015
I got trainings on vegetable irrigation but we are not connected to the irrigation scheme (that is only in Gambela). Before the project my farming was not sophisticated. Now I have diversified my crops, practice sequential farming system, organic farming (using own compost). The yields have increased and livelihoods improved.
Farmers from Tesso Kebele, 17 November 2015
Most practiced backyard farming. After training, 3 farmers started to use compost and have better yields.
Farmer from Lela-Honcho
I use organic farming. It is important that I do not use chemicals. I use compost. My yields have increased.

Two model farmers from Dibicha and Gambela Kebeles also reported the introduction of organic farming and subsequent improvements in soil quality.
The number of farmers using organic farming or other forms of sustainable practices is not known.

4 beekeeping stations established with legal status, 60 young people use improved beehives
The main purposes of introducing bee keeping were: (i) improving the sustainability of closed areas and (ii) creating job opportunities for young people from poor families. (Poor families were defined as not able to provide 3 meals a day for their members.)

Three groups were established at closed areas and one at one nursery site as follows:
- Gambela – area closure - started in 2014
- Gambela – nursery – started in 2014
- Dibicha – Charcho area closure - started in 2014
- Dibicha – Chale area closure – started in November 2015

The project chose to create groups (rather than targeting individuals) to avoid possible clashes of interest. Members of the groups are young people from villages bordering on the closed areas. They are between 20 – 35 years old and will be able to continue with the business for a long time.

The groups have a total of 40 members. All of them received training on apiculture (beekeeping), selection of appropriate site for a bee hive, bee diseases and their controlling methods, honey production and on forming a bee keeper association.

Legal status of these groups is not clear.

The group of beekeepers interviewed in Dibicha Kebele advised that they started only at the end of October. They have received 6 beehives of which 4 are occupied. The group has 10 members. (The groups have been established later than planned due to delayed transfer of funds from Diaconia resulting from delayed approval and transfer of funds by the CZDA.)

4 groups with 40 members have been established and trained. The training in 2014 included meeting and sharing know-how with a successful, large beekeeper from Wondo Genet who is selling honey under his own label.

The legal status of the groups is unclear. According to the Final Project Report, 12 out of the 24 distributed improved beehives are occupied.

2.3.1.3 Farmers use improved agricultural techniques and technologies
- Farmers practice integrated soil fertility management
- 80 farmers use small scale irrigation scheme

Farmers practice integrated soil fertility management
According to the Final Project Report, the project supported and trained 900 farmers in low-input, and organic farming and distributed tools and instruments. A farmer from Futahe informed that he uses compost, different SWC measures and agroforestry multipurpose trees.

80 target farmers use small scale irrigation schemes
The irrigation scheme has been planned in Gambela Kebele. EECMY advised that 50 – 60 farmers have been trained. The scheme should be completed and 119 farmers connected in December 2015. The delay in implementation was caused by problems arising from compensation claims of affected farmers. Local farmers work on the construction against payment. Once completed, the irrigation scheme will irrigate 50 ha of agricultural land and serve 119 farmers. **Nobody was connected to irrigation scheme during the evaluation mission**.

Practical trainings in manual irrigation have also been provided to some 55 people.

2.3.1.4 Farmers have access to quality and affordable local seed

- Establishing seed cooperative with 42 founding members
- Establishing a seed bank managed by the above cooperative
- Providing access to local seed for 252 poor farmers

Establishing seed cooperative with 42 founding members
Seed bank cooperative formerly established in Tesso Woreda on 07 Sep 2015 has currently 40 members from the six project Kebeles with experience from previous cooperation. WARDO explained that there are 4 demonstration plots with the total size of 0.25 ha, owned by the government. EECMY is allowed to use them. EECMY has an agreement with Woreda that they will be using the demonstration plots in 2016 for growing indigenous seeds of: maize, coffee, haricot been, spices, and barley. The demonstration plots will be managed by members of the cooperative. Estimated annual expenses for cultivating the 0.25 ha are 3,500 – 4,000 ETB. These will be covered from member's contributions of 120 ETB/member/year. The cooperative will also control the quality of seed collected from farmers.

Information provided during a meeting with five members on 18 November is summarized below.

Meeting with members of the seed cooperative Tesso, Tesso Woreda, 18 November 2015
Members of the cooperative have been working together for the last 3-4 years. The main purpose is to store, preserve and sustain indigenous varieties. These are resistant to local conditions and suitable for organic farming because they do not require chemicals and provide good yield with local organic fertilizers. Local seed is also cheap and available. Improved seed sustains for a maximum of 2 years, then needs to be replaced. They plan to start with storage after harvest next year. They also expect to organize more member farmers to facilitate exchange of seed and to have sustainable seed sources. The seed will be grown primarily on their own (demonstration) plots.

Establishing a seed bank managed by the cooperative
The seedbank will be used for maize seed cultivated by the cooperative members and serve to conserve biodiversity of local varieties. Members of the cooperative have harvested indigenous seed which they store in identifiable bags in the seedbank building. Next year they will plant it and multiply on their fields.

EECMY advised that the building has been completed, is partially furnished and has been handed over to the seed cooperative. Before the beginning of the next season, the cooperative farmers will get seed for free; potential surpluses can be sold. Local resistant varieties will be selected for multiplication. Suitable varieties will be introduced from other regions, stored and distributed to farmers.

252 poor farmers use local seed from seedbank
Current sources of seed have been described by interviewed individuals and groups of poor and model farmers as follows:

- The project (provides vegetable seeds, haricot bean, fruit seedlings, enset seedlings, ginger rhizomes)
- Own seed (multiplication of own indigenous seed, also described as "seed from their ancestors").

Project trains farmers in seed multiplication

Some farmers mentioned that they plan to use seed from the seedbank once it is working properly, provided they get some benefit from it. Seed bank is a new concept and they need training.

2.3.2 What were the main problems in achieving the planned results in the agricultural component (the reasons for a failure)?

EECMY advised that initially, seed and fertilizer were distributed on a loan basis. This has been abandoned because of defaults in repayments. Instead, emphasis was on shifting to organic farming

(low external inputs sustainable agriculture where farmers use their own resources).

Distribution of heifers from another part of the country stopped because they were not adapted to local conditions.

Diaconia mentioned in the 2013 Annual Report that after the merger of EED and BfdW, several personnel and administrative changes were introduced. There was also change in the Diaconia Project Coordinator.

Other issues mentioned by Diaconia were the delays in payments from BfdW and Diaconia from CZDA grants to EECMY which resulted in delays of project activities. This affected particularly the construction of seedbank, introduction of modern beekeeping technologies, distribution of enset seedlings and other project interventions. The project procured enset seedlings from producers.

2.4 Conclusions on effectiveness

In the absence of base – and end-line values, **changes in livestock production or productivity in project Kebeles could not be established.** Assuming that bull stations, the introduction of improved breeds, use of fodder plants for plot fences and strips and improved veterinary services contribute to an overall improvement of livestock production, conclusions have been draws as follows:

- Introduction of improved bulls has not been a success: 4 out of 6 did not survive and there were problems with mating. Effect of the artificial insemination introduced in 2014 cannot yet be assessed.
- Jersey heifers have been distributed during the previous phase of the project. One was reported pregnant in 2013. Information about the offspring is not available.
- Available information indicates that 12 farmers (2 bull owners and 10 Jersey cow owners) are involved in the management of improved breed. Their contribution to the improvement of overall livestock productivity in the six project Kebeles is unlikely.
- There is evidence of elephant and Guatemala sown at soil bunds and cut to feed livestock.
- The veterinary clinic treated throughout the project 2,794 animals (7,500 were planned). Information about the numbers of cattle in the project area or the main reasons for treatment are not available. Some contribution to livestock productivity has been made.
- Farmers have been trained in different aspects of livestock management. In how far they apply the new knowledge in the practice is not known.

It has been concluded that project interventions contributed to livestock productivity only to a limited extent.

Neither the project reports nor information from the project monitoring system provide information about the scope or ways of **diversification of agricultural production**. It would be helpful to know for example changes in proportion between land planted by chat and other crops over the past 3 years, changes in sales of fertilizer or changes in yields.

- Anecdotal evidence from interviews and group discussions with farmers suggests that the introduction of composting met with farmers' interest and has been adopted at least by some. There is also evidence that farmers used the seed/seedlings provided by the project to introduce new crops (ginger, vegetables) or improved varieties of coffee or enset.
- **Beekeeping activities are** relatively new. The extent to which group-based "modern" beekeeping will be adopted and practiced remains to be seen. It also remains to be seen what legal status the groups will have and how it will affect their work**.**

The **irrigation scheme planned in Gambela Kebele** has not been completed at the time of the evaluation (410 m of canal with 11 division boxes has been constructed). The evaluators do not have information on how the compensation claims by affected farmers were resolved.

It has been concluded that the project did have a positive effect on diversification of production and the introduction of manure.

Access to quality affordable seed

- The **seed cooperative** has been established at the end of the project. In how far it will serve its purpose (conservation of local seed varieties, management of the seed bank and demonstration plots, controlling quality of seed) remains to be seen.

- The **seed bank** has also not been fully completed and is therefore functioning only partially. It remains to be seen how well it meets its intended purpose.
- **Farmers use currently their own seed and seed distributed by the project.**

During phase III, the project contributed to availability of affordable seed by distributing it to the farmers.

The following main problems with achieving the planned results were mentioned:

- Improved breeds of livestock not fully adaptable/suitable for local conditions
- Changes in project staff and administration
- Delayed payments from CZDA and BfdW

Based on the above, effectiveness has been rated as rather low.

2.5 Efficiency

Efficiency *– A measure of the extent to which inputs were used with respect to actually achieved outputs and objectives. Inputs include time/work plan, technical know-how, administration and management, financial resources, etc. Implemented activities are assessed on their adequacy and rational use of inputs. Alternative solutions to achieving defined outputs and objectives with lesser resources, in a shorter time or with better consideration for local conditions, etc. can also be discussed. It can also be assessed if objectives and outputs were defined realistically. The extent to which least costly inputs were used to achieve required results can be assessed with quantitative as well as with qualitative methods.*

2.5.1 Has the theory of change been properly formulated and used for monitoring?

The theory of change has not been properly formulated. The evaluation team reconstructed it using description of the overall objective, component objectives, outputs and indicators in the Project Description and the TOR. Details are provided in Section 1.

No updates are available.

Monitoring focused on activities and inputs rather than results. Although quantifiable indicators were formulated for most of the outputs, their values were monitored selectively. Some indicators were difficult to measure. For example, "*Assisting 2,197 farmers to diversify in enset, coffee, pine apple, vegetable, spices"* could have been replaced by an indicator indicating change of farm land planted by chat. Information could be obtained from the Woreda Agriculture Office. "*1224 farmers engaged on low external inputs sustainable agriculture"* could be replaced by information about sales of fertilizer, or information about expenditure on fertilizer of selected households monitored over time (case studies). At least indications about sales could be obtained from suppliers. Changes in productivity of livestock could be established for example by monitoring yields of milk from improved breeds.

The design of the project in general and the agricultural component in particular gives the impressions that the donors/implementer selected some causes of poverty and addressed them across the Kebeles. If some measures did not work (such as provision of farming inputs on credit or the introduction of Jerseys) they were replaced (by giving inputs for free or by introducing artificial insemination). There is no available evidence of establishing the efficiency (value for money) of these measure, such as whether funds invested in the introduction of artificial insemination could have better effect on alleviating food shortages if invested in other interventions.

Baseline survey conducted in 2011 revealed that the underlying causes for food insecurity and persistent food shortages identified by the communities were small landholding, low or no livestock holding, low productivity per head of animal, unavailability of off-farm income opportunities, limited cash transfers, high population pressure and variability in rainfall patterns are among the causes for food insecurity. The identified causes for food insecurity in the project area have been assessed also in the past. Results from many of these assessments by the government, academic institutions and different donors are available on the web or can be obtained from partners. The "problem census" could be complemented by information available from these sources. A simple nutrition survey (possibly stratified into households with less than 0.25ha or no landholdings and others) would help to establish the level of global malnutrition in the project area, identify types of households at risk of severe malnutrition and establish the seasonality of food shortages.

Information from above could serve for the selection of (targeted) interventions, definition of realistic

outputs and objectives and the formulation of TOC, along with establishing a simple monitoring system that would provide information for corrective planning. It would also help to assess the attribution of changes to the project interventions and focus on interventions that are most effective in contributing to the project goal.

2.5.2 Were planned results achieved in accordance with the time plan?

Findings from comparing the activity schedule annexed to the project proposal with actual achievements reported in the annual project reports are summarized below. Some target dates have been changed in 2014. In these cases, both dates are included.

Indicator	Planned	Actual in December 2015
1.4 Livestock production increased by 25%	***31/12/2015***	
6 bull stations established	Missing	Not completed, artificial insemination included
Jersey bulls and heifers distributed to 32 farmers	09/2013 12/2014	2013: 3 bulls, 10 Heifers given to women (2 sold, 1 pregnant, 7 in good condition but not pregnant)
3,300 farmers engaged in improved breed management	Missing	Information not available
Farmers use plot fences and strips for fodder production, soil conservation	09/2013 10/2014	Continues
Providing veterinary services to 7,500 cattle	12/2015	2,794 treated throughout the project duration
1.1 Households diversify agricultural production	***31/12/2015***	
2,197 farmers diversify in enset, coffee, pine apple, vegetable, spices	06/2014	Farmers continue receiving seed, seedlings
1,224 farmers practice low external inputs sustainable agriculture	06/2014 10/2014	900 farmers practically and/or theoretically supported in organic agriculture. Information on whether they practice it not available.
60 young people use of improved beehives	08/2013 06/2014	Not completed, it is 40 now
4 beekeeping stations with legal status established	08/2013 06/2014	Completed partially (legal status unclear)
1.2 Farmers use improved agricultural techniques and technologies	***31/12/2015***	
Farmers practice integrated soil fertility management	Missing	Information not available
80 farmers use small scale irrigation scheme	09/2013 09/2014	Not completed
1.3 Farmers have access to quality and affordable local seed	***30/6/2014***	
Seed cooperative with 42 founding members established	12/2013 03/2014	09/2015
Seed bank managed by the above cooperative established	06/2014 05/2014	Completed partially
252 poor farmers have access to local seed	06/2014	Not completed

EECMY advised that the seedbank (initially planned for 2014) has been delayed due to delays in transfer of funds. Due to this delay, the project did not work properly for 8 months in 2014. Also other activities such as the establishment of nursery or compost making were subsequently included in the year 2015.

Milestones related to *livestock production* are partly below targets, partly modified/not completed or information is not available.

Milestones related to *diversification of agricultural* production are not completed, partially completed or information is not available.

Milestones related to *improved farming techniques and technologies* have not been completed or information is not available.

Milestones related to access to quality and affordable seed have been completed, partially completed or not completed.

2.5.3 What is the quality of monitoring and its role in improving delivery?

EECMY perceives their main role in providing implementation support by funds, expertise, materials, trainings or inputs. Responsibility for implementation and monitoring rests with the Woreda and the project Kebeles. When asked about data, EECMY referred the evaluation team to the farmers, Kebeles and Woreda. EECMY however looks for feedback from the field. They use field observations, focus group discussions as well as case studies to gather information. Emerging issues are discussed within the EECMY team. They agree on possible modifications of the project and report to project partners as well as to the government. During the phase I, there were also meetings with the government Steering Committee. No meetings were held during phase II and phase III. The Steering Committee was not functional because its members were too busy. EECMY continues submitting reports to the relevant government institutions, but are lacking feedback.

Changes based on feedback from the field mentioned by EECMY include:

- The introduction of Community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR). This includes establishing associations, trainings, provisions of furniture. 95 farmers in two CMDRR associations trained in the systems of early warnings. 146 farmers trained in the impacts of climate change and possible adaptation on them.
- Some of the activities, which were not implemented during 2014 are being implemented in this year
- Chicken breeding, distribution of cows, provision of seed and inputs on loan basis have been dropped because they did not work.

The evaluation team considers the role of monitoring for improving delivery as limited: The Project Description mentions that "*Individual households shall be the basic unit of the project activities, and benefits are expected to be measured at the household level."* Information of benefits at the household level is not available. Monitoring is focused on inputs and activities rather than on results and benefits. The current monitoring system does not allow to draw conclusions on effectiveness (the extent to which the objectives of the development intervention were achieved/achievable. Objectives mean changes in behavior, practices or situation at the level of beneficiaries). It also does not allow to draw conclusions on impacts (proven or likely positive and negative, direct and indirect, intended and unintended consequences of the development intervention for the target group and in the project area). Questions such as "*Is the project achieving what it has intended to achieve?",* "*What has the project changed?"* or *"Has the nutritional status of people in the project area improved*?" Cannot be answered.

BOFED summarized responsibilities related to monitoring of projects as follows: BOFED registers project interventions in the SNPPR. EECMY submits quarterly progress reports, financial and audit reports and annual plans for the project. BOFED´s role is monitoring and evaluating. Each project is evaluated twice, followed by feedback to EECMY on possible improvements in the implementation. Each evaluation is followed by monitoring visits and feedback on how the proposed changes have been implemented. In the case of serious shortcomings, BOFED can cancel the license. BOFED knows this project, though not in detail. Field monitoring is the task of Woreda and Zone. Woredas draft quarterly monitoring reports which they send to BOFED. These reports are basis for our mid-term and final evaluations Monitoring visit took place a year ago. Mid-term evaluation of the Aleta Chuko project has been implemented, but not the final evaluation yet.

WOFED described their cooperation with EECMY as the best of all NGOs working in the locality. EECMY submits the annual program for each year. Quarterly reports are received after the end of each quarter. WOFED has one office who is responsible for every project. This officer controls the EECMY project every week and prepares monthly reports. WOFED is planning an NGO forum and asked EECMY to organize it. The purpose of the Forum is for NGOs to reconcile their performances and objectives.

DARD monitors financial aspects of the project. If they receive information from WARDO, that something goes wrong, they arrange a meeting with implementing organization and issue a warning. If the warning is not followed, the project can be cancelled. No specific information about the evaluated project was mentioned. **It is unclear whether DARD is aware of it or not.**

The role of **DOFED** is to evaluate and to monitor whether activities have been implemented according to schedule. If they receive information from WOFED about specific problems, they make a control visit. This may result in warning and recommendations for changes. If the problem is not rectified, they may cancel the project. DOFED is aware of the evaluated project and its overall objective. In their opinion, it is a good project. Delays in implementation are only due to delays in transfers of funds. It gives a lot

to the community. Representative from DOFED participated in the project evaluation and had nothing to comment except that the project should continue. They are not aware of similar projects in the Aleta Chuko Woreda, but mentioned a similar project implemented by World Vision in Hula Woreda.

BOMAC informed that they were not involved because monitoring of cooperatives is the responsibility of the Woreda.

EECMY communicates with the community thru their experts who visit each Kebele usually once every week **as well as thru their community facilitators** who are in the Kebeles every day. Communication with government institutions is limited by the availability of their time. The EECMY staff includes three experts, three community facilitators, one water technician and one savings and credit officer.

13 farmers interviewed in Futahe and Tesso Kebeles informed that their main channel of communication are community facilitators who communicate with Kebele leaders and farmers every working day. The facilitators distribute information, tools and inputs. They also provide support with management of the farms, along with EECMY expert.
2 model farmers from Dibicha and Gambela quoted the same lines of communication – community facilitators and experts.

2.5.4 Which are the alternative methods for sustainable increase in crop production?

Based on the discussion with DARD and EECMY the methods used for sustainable increased in crop production are considered economically suitable for local conditions.

The component focused on necessary steps that are considered systematic:

- Establishing seedbank to ensure the availability of appropriate seed
- Support to appropriate farming technologies and techniques (integrated soil fertility management, small scale irrigation scheme)
- Diversification of agricultural production (different crops, honey production)

Cost efficiency of inputs required for sustainable increase of crop production could not be assessed due to insufficient break down of cost items in relation to indicators/outputs.

2.5.5 Which are the alternative methods to sustainable increase in livestock production?

According to information from DARD and EECMY used approach was economically suitable for local conditions.

The component focused on necessary steps that are considered systematic:

- Procurement and distribution of breeding animals to farmers
- Bread management
- Increased production of fodder
- Continued veterinary care for livestock

Partial shortcoming of the chosen approach was the selection of breeding bulls. The selected breed did not have the required resistance against diseases common in the project area and the bulls did not have a suitable built for mating with local cows. This was also one of the reasons why the component did not achieve planned results/output indicators.

The cost of inputs provided by the project for the agricultural activities cannot be identified from the available budget and expenditure reports. The reasons are insufficient break down and lack of transparency in their structure.

2.6 Conclusions on efficiency

The **absence of properly formulated theory of change/logical framework matrix** posed one of the main problems. Often the TOC/LFM can be reconstructed in consultation with the project partners and consensus reached on the individual components and assumptions. To allow assessments of effectiveness and impacts. The reconstructed TOC has been agreed with Diaconia, the EECMY has not provided any feedback on the draft reconstructed TOC.

Although there were some inconsistencies between the **original time schedule and progress reports**, it is obvious that the implementation of the agricultural component is lagging behind schedule. The reasons identified by the evaluation team include delayed transfers of funds to EECMY as well as the omission of some key assumptions (such as farmers will agree to give up the land they farm and occupy for the construction of an irrigation scheme, or Jerseys and other improved breeds retain their levels of performance under local conditions. Overall, the initial plan was rather optimistic.

Monitoring and reporting is focused on inputs and activities, does not allow for assessing the intermediate and ultimate results and cannot provide information that could be used for planning and possible modifications in the project design. The hypothesis that supplying specific seed, inputs and expertize will lead to meeting the targets of improved yields and livestock productivity and ultimately improve food security of households in the Kebeles has not been tested.

Financial: The total expenditure the implementation of the agricultural component cannot be established on the basis of the available budgets/expenditure reports. The total project expenditure exceeded the initial project budget by 40%, whereby the utilization of CZDA funds exceeded the initial budget by 10.9%.

Communication with government authorities has been adequate. Relevant authorities receive agreed reports and are aware of the project activities. Particularly at the Woreda level, the cooperation between EECMY and the Woreda Administration and Offices seems to be very close.

Communication with the communities is regular. The farmers have opportunities to share their feedback with EECMY experts and extension workers who take up issues within the team and discuss solutions with the Kebeles and farmers.

Based on the above, efficiency has been rated as rather low.

2.7 Anticipated impacts

Impacts *are defined as proven or likely positive and negative, direct and indirect, intended and unintended consequences of the development intervention for the target group and in the Aleta Chuko Woreda in general.*

Major obstacle faced by the evaluators by assessing impacts was the absence of data. Information on nutrition levels, incomes or other indicators for livelihoods and food security at the beginning of the project was also not available. The team therefore relied largely on anecdotal evidence, examples of benefits mentioned by participants.

2.8 What changes have been created in the lives of communities as a result of the Agricultural interventions?

As a result of the project, **crop yields in the project Kebeles should have increased by at least 30%.** EECMY advised they have no data about changes in agricultural production and information can only be obtained from interviews with farmers.

Model farmers interviewed in Dibicha and Gambela Kebeles
One farmer told that thanks to the project he built a new house and is selling pineapples which brings him cash income. Other mentioned benefits include:

- Improved know-how and skills in organic agriculture and agroforestry
- Provision of seed, seedlings, planting materials and tools
- Distribution of livestock (income generation through bull´s services)
- Trainings by experts

They told that they are helping other farmers.

Farmer interviewed in Lela Honcho Kebele
My farm was very small before I joined the project. I have earned how to farm on a bigger area. The project gave me knowledge in farming and in irrigation. I am using the local stream as irrigation for my garden. And I learned composting. Receiving seeds and farming tools also helped me.
I also exchange knowledge with neighboring farmers. Some farmers around also grow vegetables and we exchange information. They were very interested in what I learned through the project. I also had a discussion with an expert of the project.

Poor farmers interviewed in Futahe and Tesso Kebeles mentioned the following benefits:

- Support with improving farming practices (inputs, seed, know how) from the community facilitators
- Benefited from knowledge shared with neighbor (farmer – to – farmer extension system)
- Supervision of EECMY expert on our farms helped us to improve farming practices
- Trained and skillful farmers help with growing vegetable for house consumption and for the local market.
- We have more balanced diet because we grow vegetables
- Local seed conservation and composting are important. Improved seeds from government it is not sustainable.
- Now growing carrots as cash crops.
- Organic farming gives higher yields (2 maize crops per year, enset matures earlier). We have the resources, it is sustainable.
- I have expected a lot of changes. Benefits are coming only now and slowly. If the project continues, food security can improve thru conservation and multiplication of indigenous seed. But more support is needed for the seedbank in the next year such as the provision of missing furniture.

Group of women in Lela Honcho Kebele

The women received from the project:

- Enset seedlings (The benefits have not been mentioned by the women, but some sell *kocho* on the market, most is used for household consumption. There is no difference in yield and maturing between original and introduced enset.)
- A pair of goats or a pair of sheep (some of them do fattening and sell the meat on the market)
- Vegetable seed which we started growing in our yard

WARDO pointed out the following benefits:

- Empowering of women; they are more effective in farming
- Distribution of enset seedlings to poor people. They started growing enset and improved food security
- Young groups involved in bee keeping in enclosed areas - work opportunity for the young
- Irrigation

The project provided the beekeepers with training, modern beehives as well as some cash for tools and beekeeping equipment. The beekeepers installed the beehives. The extent to which the beekeepers' groups will be legalized or "modern" **beekeeping** will be adopted and practiced, and what actual benefits it will bring remains to be seen. Currently a small proportion of locally produced honey is sold on the local market. If apiculture develops and provides sufficient income, the households of selected beneficiaries may improve their nutrition and food security levels. The beneficiaries may also refrain from encroaching on the closed areas.

Livestock production in the six project Kebeles should have increased by at least 25% as a result of the project. EECMY advised to obtain relevant data from the Kebeles and from the beneficiaries. EECMY also advise that benefits from crossbreeding cannot be established because it takes several years for the F1s to mature. It is expected that the milk yields will increased from 0.5l/day to 4-5l/day for F1 (Jersey bull and local cow).

The same applies for benefits from **improved coffee seedlings**. The tree of *Coffea arabica* will grow fruits after three to five years and the fruit takes about 9 months to ripen. (Evaluation team)

2.9 Conclusions on likely impacts

In the absence of data from monitoring or surveys, conclusions have been drawn on the basis of anecdotal information provided by EECMY, WARDO and beneficiaries.

- Evidence suggests that the promotion of organic farming with the use of composting met with interest and farmers are introducing it. This decreases the cost of buying fertilizer.
- Farmers stated that they now grow more vegetable for both, own consumption and market. This could have a potential impact on improving nutrition and household incomes.
- The farmer to farmer extension approach where model farmers and resource poor community members will get trainings by the project and are then expected to transfer knowledge to other follow farmers seems to work; several farmers mentioned that they either gained knowledge from trained neighbors or shared it.

- Although the irrigation scheme has not yet been completed, training in irrigation, including water can irrigation resulted in adoption of irrigating by some farmers.
- Presence of EECMY experts and facilitators in the project area helped to disseminate knowledge on improved farming practices that has to some degree been applied in practice. It has most likely also helped to develop trust and good working relationships with the Woreda Administration and the Kebele Committees.
- Farmers prefer local seed varieties. If the seed cooperative and seed bank take off, there is a potential for saving cost on fertilizer and on buying improved varieties while maintaining yields (cost-benefit calculations are not available).
- Benefits from beekeeping, irrigation scheme, increasing areas planted by coffee, the introduction of improved breeds could not be assessed at the time of the evaluation.

The evaluation concluded that the likelihood of future positive impacts on the Kebeles as a whole is rather high. Without establishing actual changes in nutrition levels, incomes, expenditure or household assets, this remains a very general assessment. **In how far the project contributed or may contribute to improvement of food security of poor households cannot be established**.

2.10 Likelihood of Sustainability

Sustainability *and scaling up – extent or likelihood of the continuation of the benefits of the project for the target group after donor funding has been withdrawn.*

The Project Description, section 5 Target groups stipulates that: "*The project will form different development groups and give technical and material support. Community organizations such as saving and credit groups will be used to secure continuity of the development work, to administrate and take adequate care for outputs of the project without external support after the end of project period."*

2.10.1 Benefits from improved farming practices and diversification

EECMY has been providing considerable support free of charge in the form of services (experts and extension workers, trainings) as well as in the form of supplies (tools, seed, equipment). While this has been highly appreciated by the recipients as well as by the Woreda authorities and Kebele committees, it remains unclear who will bear the expenses required for sustaining the improvements introduced by the project. While some of them may be covered from additional incomes, the poor households may not be in the position to do so. Moreover, people got used to getting farming inputs for free and may not be willing to pay themselves. The failure of providing farming inputs on loan basis is a good example.

EECMY explained that gradual handing over of activities to local farmers, supported by visits and checking, is planned for 2016 when the plan for phasing out will be negotiated with partners. Impact assessment will be done by an external consultant. They are sure that the benefits will be maintained.

Kebele Futahe is also positive about the continuation. The project provided enough training, farmers improved their profitability and know how.

When asked for which activities additional budget has been included for the next year, **WOFED** refused to answer the budget question.

2.10.2 Beekeeping

The project helped to establish four beekeepers' groups (legal status unclear) and a seed cooperative. In how far these organizations will be capable of sustaining benefits at the planned levels is not clear.

Business plan developed for the beekeepers does not provide any cash flow projections, only simple income-expenditure calculations for the first year, based on current prices. The calculations are based on the following assumptions:

- 1 group manages 8 beehives
- 1 beehive produces on the average 27.5 kg honey per year
- Honey can be sold for about 110 ETB/kg
- All honey produced will be sold at the market
- No cost for feeding bees
- Initial investment in beehives: 700 ETB

- Cost of medication 100 ETH/year/beehive
- Unforeseen expenses: 200 ETB/beehive
- No cost for marketing (such as transport)
- Honey is being kept in plastic four-liter containers. Cost of one: 20 – 25 birr

Income – expenditure estimates for beekeepers' groups for the first year of operation (in ETB)

Item	Expenditure in the first year	Income in the first year
Investment (700 ETB/beehive x 8)	5,600	
Income from sales (110 ETB x 27.5 kg x 8 beehives)		24,200
Cost of tar (220 kg honey = about 55 containers x 23 ETB)	1,265	
Diseases protection (100 ETB x 8)	800	
Unforeseen expenses (200 ETB x 8 beehives)	1,600	
Total	9,265	24,200

Provided the assumptions are fulfilled, the group may have income of about 15,000 ETB. This however does not seem quite realistic:

- The bees need to eat which will decrease the volume of honey available for sale
- Someone will have to take the honey to the market
- There are will also be expenses for materials and appliances required for the management of beehives

It has been foreseen that beekeeping activities will be scaled up to benefit more poor households. It is questionable that poor households will be able to afford the initial investment. They will also need training and expert support, at least at the initial phases.

Bee Keepers: It is hard to say, it is beginning now. They hope to increase the number of group members, if the work is profitable. They will be able to make more hives from local material according to provided hives.

EECMY: Cooperative with 10 members is at its start, but it will definitely increase. There will be bigger cooperative with stronger negotiating power for marketing (value chain). Beekeeping is local custom in Sidama and it is well known. The small improvements in beekeeping technology promoted by the project are manageable by small farmers on their own. The number of people practicing apiculture will grow.

2.10.3 Seed Cooperative and seedbank

Cost of managing the seed cooperative has been calculated by EECMY on the basis of following assumptions:

- Woreda will provide 0.25 ha free of charge
- The expenses for managing the demonstration/multiplication plot will be covered by the cooperative
- The plot will be managed by cooperative members free of charge
- Cost of cultivation of the 0.25 ha plot: about 3,750 ETB/year
- Members of the cooperative (currently 40) will contribute 120 ETB/year each
- There is no administration or bookkeeping cost
- No post-harvest losses (seed eaten by rodents, spoilages due to inadequate storage)
- The seed cooperative will check quality of seed free of charge
- Seed will be provided free of charge
- The seed bank will not require any maintenance or equipment
- There will not be any banking charges

Income – expenditure estimates for managing the seed multiplication plot in ETB

Item	Expenditure in the first year	Income in the first year
Cost of cultivation	3,750	
Income from members (40 x 120)		4,800
Total	3,750	4,800

If the assumption materialize the cooperative will have 1,050 ETB to cover the cost of management and maintenance. It remains to be seen whether the members will make the contributions in advance (to cover the cost of cultivation) and the cooperative management will be willing to work free of charge.

It is not clear how the funds will be managed.

It is also not clear how will poor farmers who may not be able to pay the membership fees benefit.

WARDO clarified that land allocated for seed multiplication is in Tesso Kebele. The land has been used by Farmers Training Center and has a size of 1.45 ha (EECMY mentioned 0.25 ha, the calculations of production cost are based on 0.25 ha). They do not perceive any problems with sustainability since farmers show a high interest in becoming part of the seed bank. Selected farmers underwent training and now the seed is being collected. Farmers readily make their seed available. The only problem can be post-harvest losses. The seed storage building has not been securely equipped.

EECMY explained that support for phasing out is required in the form of seed money to establish a revolving fund. The seed money will be used to introduce a higher diversity of seed for multiplication. Surpluses of seed can be sold. Seed loans will be provided to new members. The seedbank will be attached to the research and will receive support from the government. They do not expect any problems with sustainability.

DARD explained that the seedbank can be supported by both Zonal and Regional agricultural departments. They already support two seed banks in the Sidama Zone (one of them is in Wondo Genet). (This seems to be under a program to support biodiversity).

2.10.4 Veterinary clinic

EECMY explained that the cost of drugs is covered by the livestock owners. The salaries of staff are currently covered by the project. The original idea was revolving fund system (buy drugs, give service, collect money, money put to separate bank account, establishment of a cooperative). EECMY will hand the clinic over to the Woreda. Employees there paid by state.

Veterinary clinic (EECMY) explained the plan for phasing out as follows: Paravets will be trained and form a group in each Kebele. They will receive the drugs and equipment from the project. Livestock owners will pay for the treatment. Drugs will be probably purchased from Awassa where they are cheaper than in Aleta Chuko. One central office will be established in one of the Kebeles and coordinate the operations and the revolving fund.

2.11 Conclusions on sustainability

Plan for phasing out and handing does not exist.

Benefits from improved farming practices
While improved practices are likely to be maintained by trained farmers who have already tangible benefits from improvements, it is considered unlikely that improved practices will be adopted by new farmers without additional support. The Woreda did not provide information about possibility of funding such support.

Benefits from diversification
Continuation of diversification will be probably restricted to people who already benefited from diversification and who will be able to buy seedlings in project nursery. The pre-condition is that the nursery will continue producing seedlings without further support.

Beekeeping
Although the initial calculations indicate profitability, some of the assumptions that go into the calculations are not considered realistic. Continuation and scaling up depends on the actual profitability of the already existing and occupied bee hives.

Seed Cooperative and seedbank
The size of land to be allocated by the Woreda for seed multiplication remains unclear. Most of the seed multiplication will be on farmers own plots and the size of land allocated by the Woreda is not essential for success of the activity. How successful this will be remains to be seen. Some of the assumptions for continued functioning are not considered realistic. A clear handover plan does not exist. On the other hand, seedbanks are supported by the DARD and BARD who may subsidize and support their operations.

Veterinary clinic
No handing over plan exists and the strategies for handing over are still at the stage of formulation. The evaluators believe that the benefits from veterinary services cannot be maintained at this stage.
On the basis of the above, sustainability has been assessed as rather low.

EVALUATION OF THE CHUKO FOOD SECURITY PROJECT
July 2013 – December 2015

Soil and Water Conservation (SWC)

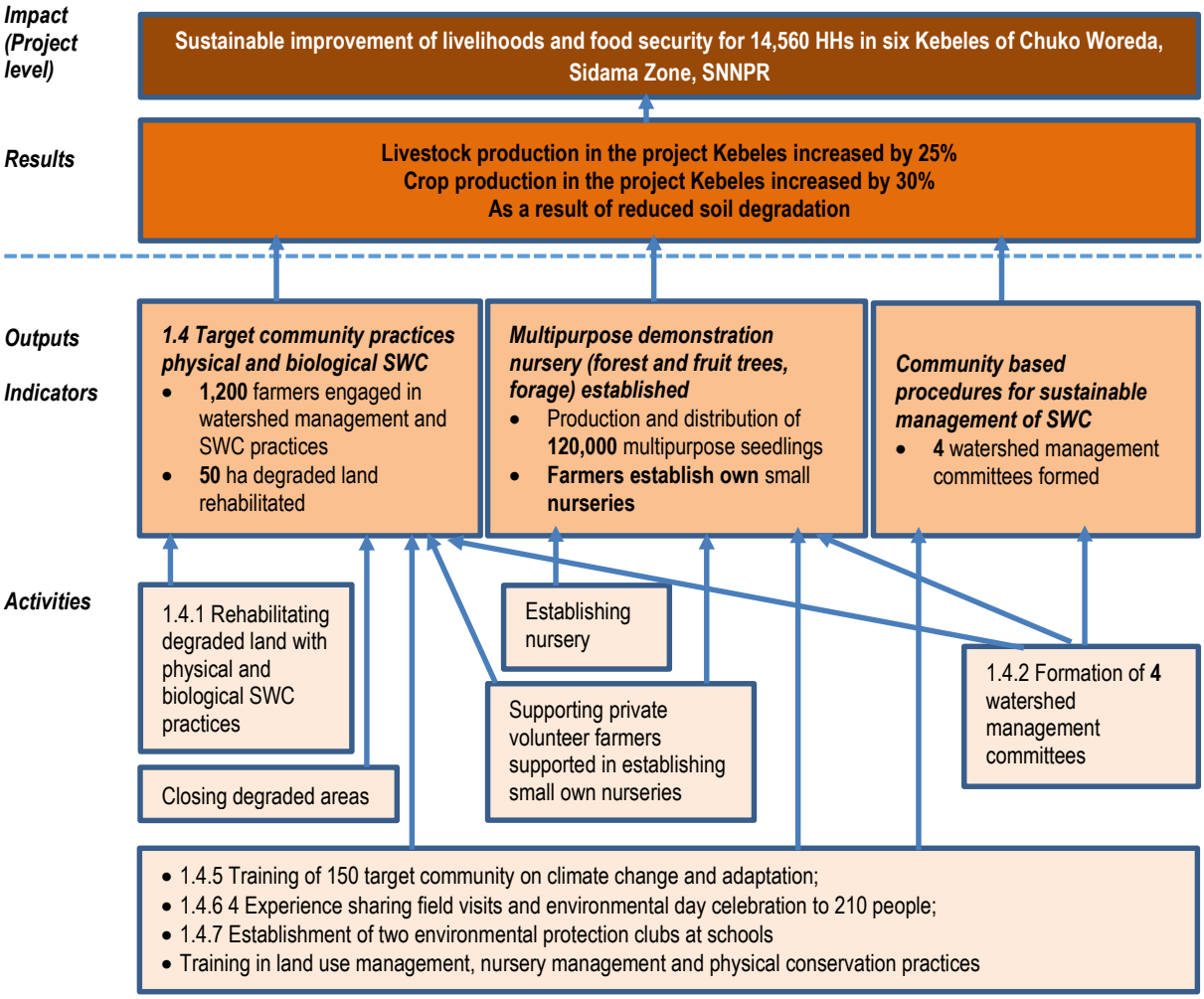
Major findings and conclusions

Contents

1 INTRVENTION LOGIC

1.1 Theory of change (TOC)

The TOC, reconstructed on the basis of the project description, Annex IV (LFM) to the Request for Grant and the TOR is presented below.



Modifications to the outputs, indicators and activities are outlined below:

- The formation of watershed management committees (activity 1.4.2) is considered an indicator for a *new Output Community based procedures for sustainable management of SWC*
- *Multipurpose demonstration nursery* (forest and fruit trees, forage) established (activity 1.4.3) *is considered an output rather than activity*; production and distribution of 120,000 seedlings as an indicator of the nursery's capacity and functioning.
- Farmers establishing their own nurseries motivated by examples from the demonstration and training is mentioned in the text of the Project Description. It has been included as an indicator for the demonstration nursery.
- *Additional activities have been identified* in the text of the Project Description or are considered necessary for achieving the project outputs:
    - Training in land use management, nursery management and physical conservation practices
    - Closing degraded areas
    - Establishing the nursery
    - Supporting private volunteer farmers in establishing small own nurseries

The original numbering of outputs and activities has been kept for easy comparison.

1.2 Key assumptions

Assumptions in the Project Description

- No policy change at all levels in the institutional set up which could have negative impacts in the implementation of the proposed project activities.

Additional assumptions identified by the evaluation team

- Interest and participation of communities, farmers. Kebeles and local institutions – ownership of results
- Relevance of SWC measures for project Kebeles
- Adoption of know-how (SWC and nursery)
- Financial resources required for the utilization of production capacities of the nursery
- Security of (tangible) benefits from enclosed areas: Ownership of trees, communal ownership of grass and other products from enclosed areas
- Security of long-term land tenure (farmers are not interested to invest in land if they are not confident that it will be available for future generations)
- Trained Woreda staff remains in positions
- Inputs (seedlings, tools) provided by the project are used for the intended purposes

2 EVALUATION FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

2.1 Findings on relevance

2.1.1 To what extent did the SWC interventions complement other projects and donor activities in Sidama Zone?

Related project implemented under the Czech Development Cooperation between 2013 – 2015

- *Support to Agricultural Livelihoods and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Sidama Zone; People in Need (PIN), 2011 – 2013; CZDA.* The project addressed the management of natural resources in Shebedino and Awassa Zuriya Woredas, the introduction of alternative sources of fodder and energy and the diversification and marketing of on- and off farm produce to generate incomes. *The second phase of this project (2014 – 2016)* aims to sustainably enhance the stability of selected areas in 4 Kebeles and to strengthen the capacity of local institutions responsible for the protection of these locations including FTCs and Kebeles

- *Effective irrigation for sustainable agricultural production, Kacha Birra and Angacha Woredas, Kembata Tembaro Zone, SNNPR; Mendel University in Brno, 2014-2017; CZDA.* The project aims at sustainable increase of agricultural production by effective use of water resources and prevention of soil erosion.

- *Improving Food Security at the household Level by Integrated Management of Water Resources*. *Caritas CZ, 2011-2013.* The project focused on strengthening of integrated watershed management by active involvement of local communities.

Information on **other related projects** has been sought from secondary sources.

- *Government Food Security Programme* (WB, USAID) with its four components: Voluntary Resettlement; Complementary Community Investment; Productive Safety Net (PSNP) and Household Asset Building (HABP). Focus: Agriculture, health and nutrition, education, social protection, macro–economic issues (fiscal & monetary policy). PSNP addresses smoothening of food consumption in chronic food insecure rural households, preventing household asset depletion, rehabilitating natural resources (food or cash for work) and creating access to community service. HABP aims at extending credit to food insecure households their graduation to food security. Both PSNP and HABP are implemented also in the Aleta Chuko Woreda.

- *MERET (Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transition to more sustainable livelihoods),* project in SNNPR implemented by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture. Focus: soil and water conservation, sustainable development. MERET complements PSNP.

- *Food Security Through Diversification and Sustainable Increase of Production and Strengthening of Abilities to Manage Local Production Resources in Alaba Special Woreda and Awassa Zuria Woreda*, SNNPR (Rescate), implemented by the organization Rescate. Funding: Spanish Government Agency AECID.
- *Rural Agricultural Productivity Improvement and Development project (RAPID), SOS Sahel; Funded by the EC, co-funded by IDE Ethiopia and SOS Sahel.* The Rural Agricultural Productivity Improvement and Development (RAPID) project is designed to bring measurable improvement to the food security of 6600 households in the Kacha Bira, Lanfuro and Shashogo Woredas of the SNNPR. RAPID supports farmers to generate income both from crop-farming and livestock rearing. RAPID also builds the capacity of local institutions, community organizations and the private sector. Two main intervention methods are used in the RAPID project: The Prosperity Realized through Irrigation and Smallholder Markets (PRISM), which enables smallholder farmers to become entrepreneurs by transforming their resources in a sustainable manner, and the Watershed Management approach. Both approaches are based on short-term interventions designed to yield long-term impacts.
- *Sustainable Environmental Rehabilitation Project, Lake Boyo catchment, SNNPR, 2012 – 2015, SOS Sahel UK;* DFID and Band Aid Charitable Trust. The project aims at the introduction of farmer – led integrated watershed management to reduce rural poverty by increasing agricultural productivity and raising household incomes whilst reversing ecological degradation.

Complementarities between the evaluated and identified similar projects

EECMY informed that no NGOs implement SWC activities in the project area; the Government though implements projects focused on watershed management and plantations. EECMY advised that they work closely with the Government and involve them (as well as the community) throughout the project. The government (on diverse levels) is coordinating and makes sure that the projects are complimentary. EECMY does not have direct relationships with other NGOs.

2.1.2 How relevant were SWC interventions for women, landless, female-headed HHs, handicapped-headed HHs?

Information gathered from beneficiaries is very limited:

- Poor farmers in Futahe and Tesso Kebeles mentioned training in and tools for SWC activities as well as shading trees and seedlings of trees or shrubs to grown around crops or pastures
- Two model farmers (one from Dibicha and one from Gambela kebeles) mentioned that SWC measures and area closure were implemented in their areas
- Poor farmers in Lela Honcho Kebele mentioned that they can also provide their labor in the nursery site and be paid for it by the project

2.1.3 To what extent are the objectives of the SWC Component still valid?

The component objectives are consistent with objectives of the *Ethiopian Food Security and Nutrition Program, Productive Safety Net (PSNP) Component.*

The *Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20)* includes increasing productive capacity and efficiency of productive sectors (including agriculture) and building climate resilient green economy among the pillar strategies. The letter focuses among others on enhancing productivity of the crop and livestock sub-sectors that improve food security and income of farmers and pastoralists, protecting and rehabilitation of forests for their economic and ecosystem services.

The Development Cooperation Programme of the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, 2012 – 2017 includes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing as one of the priority sectors. In line with the GTP II, the Czech Republic focuses on the management of natural resources at the Woreda and Kebele levels and aims to contribute to sustainable livelihoods of small farmers on the SNNPR region by natural resource protection and support to diversity of local agro-ecological systems.

Specific objectives include:

- Support to protection of soil resources in Alaba Special Woreda and in selected Woredas of Sidama and Kembata Temboro Zones.

- Increased awareness of local population about sustainable management of natural resource in Alaba Special Woreda and in selected Woredas of the Sidama and Kembata Temboro Zones.

2.2 Conclusions on relevance

Complementarity with other projects and interventions

There is no evidence of initiatives on the part of EECMY to cooperate, to complement resources or to share experiences from successes and failures by establishing linkages with potential partners. EECMY does not have direct relationships with other NGOs and relies on the government institutions to coordinate activities.

Selection of beneficiaries

Criteria for selection of beneficiaries were not specifically mentioned during interviews or in the available documents.

Relevance of project interventions for resource poor households

Land degradation has been identified as one of the causes for low agricultural production and productivity leading to chronic and transitory food insecurity. (Project Description, page 9: Summary of Problem Analysis.) SWC activities are relevant for land owners and livestock holders and ultimately for improving food security of the project Kebeles. Of direct relevance for poor households is temporary cash income from work in the nursery and from paid SWC works.

Current validity of component objectives

The objectives of the SWC Component are consistent with Government policies and strategies as well as with the Development Cooperation Programme of the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, 2012 – 2017. To what extent the objectives contribute to the overall project goal remains unclear.

On the basis of the above, relevance has been assessed as rather high.

2.3 Findings on Effectiveness

Effectiveness *is defined in accordance with the OECD/DAC criteria as: The extent to which the objectives of the development intervention were achieved (achievable). Objectives mean changes in behavior, practices or situation at the level of beneficiaries.*

A major obstacle faced by the evaluators by assessing effectiveness was the absence of baseline and end-line data. Information on livestock productivity (such as milk produced by dairy cows) or crop yields before the start of Phase III or at the end of 2015 is not available. Monitoring and reporting of the project focusses on outputs, activities and inputs rather than on results. **In the absence of data, conclusions about effectiveness cannot be drawn.**

The evaluation team made an assessment based on the intended outputs: community practicing SWC, multipurpose demonstration nursery and community based procedures for sustainable management of SWC.

2.3.1 Did the reported figures meet all indicators identified in the log frame?

50 ha of degraded land rehabilitated, 1,200 farmers engaged in watershed management and SWC practices

During the interview, EECMY could not provide specific figures, but reported overall increase in fodder plantation, increased coverage of degraded lands by indigenous plants and trees as a result of closures as well as of biological and physical soil conservation measures.

According to the *Final Project Report (15 February 2016),* 71 ha of degraded land has been closed and gradually rehabilitated by physical and biological methods. The closed areas are used for the introduction of beekeeping using modern beehives. A total of 8.2 km of soil bunds has been constructed. They have been strengthened by different types of vegetation, e.g. elephant and Guatemala grass. Structures included also micro-basins, gully and flood control dams from local materials. Biological protection measures included mainly rehabilitation of vegetation by planting multi-purpose trees and various herbs from the nursery. Natural growth gradually complemented the planted species.

A total of 493 farmers (men and women) were trained in different topics including: physical conservation measures and sustainable management of soil, establishing and managing nurseries, Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) and early warning systems, climatic changes and adaption to their adverse effects. The project also organized field visits to share experiences with communities in

Loka Abaya Woreda and organized celebrations of the "One World, One Environment" days which included workshops and discussions.

Interviews with WARDO and farmers confirm that there are tangible improvements. It has been observed that farmers are sowing elephant and Guatemala grass on soil bunds and use cut – and – carry system to feed their livestock.

Four environmental protection clubs have been established in schools in Futahe, Dibicha, Gambela and Makala. They have a total of 100 members.

Teachers from school in Makala
We focus on awareness raising of the students and give them training in environmental protection. During the break time, we promote students' awareness to their environment. We stress that they need to protect the forest and to keep it clean, to protect plantations and not to cut trees. We also teach them how to protect soil from erosion. We explain to them that plants hold the soil with its roots and the plants need to be kept intact. The school received some seedlings of trees and bushes from Mekane Yesus which we planted together with the students around the school to make the environment nicer.

Demonstration nursery with the capacity of producing and distributing 120,000 multipurpose seedlings

Seedlings of *Grevillea robusta*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Cordia africana*, *Azadirachta indica and Sesbania sesban* have been produced in the nursery or in closed areas. A total of 111,500 tree and shrub seedlings were distributed to farmers. The nursery provides temporary employment to an average of 20 people/month and provides training in establishment of private mini-nurseries. **The project supported 7 trained model farmers in establishing their own nurseries.** The demonstration nursery has been handed over to and is currently managed by a group of trained young people.

EECMY Crop Development Expert
We are providing seedlings and seeds of enset, haricot, and pineapple to farmers. These three plants contain high level of protein and have a high nutritional value (important for poor families). These three species are also **important anti-erosion plants**. If a land has been subjected to erosion, all of these three plants need to be planted together in order to prevent to erosion to continue. In a long term respect, fruit trees are very important. (We provide farmers with fruit tree seedlings as well.)

Formation of watershed management committees (WMC)

Watershed management committees have been established in each closed area and trained. There are three enclosed areas: Chale, Carcho and Bora. Which of these areas were closed between July 2013 – December 2015 could not be established; there are indications that it was Chale. Information provided by EECMY about the size of this closed area is not consistent. The beekeeping group has been established in Chale closed area. According to EECMY (SWC Expert), this group will be responsible for managing this closed area after the project completion.

Watershed Management Committee established along the developed spring in Futahe
As of November 2015, their activities were financed from the project. The Committee has prepared a local fundraising program for SWC and water protection measures around the developed spring to be launched after the completion of project phase III (January 2016). The project handed the drinking water source over to community and the WMC is responsible for its maintenance as well as for the surroundings. They are constructing fences, keeping the area clean, protect erosion by different SWC measures (check dams, tree plantation) and implement awareness rising activities in the community. Community members are aware of benefits from safe water. They provide free labor for the maintenance of the spring and its environment. Most of the activities are simple and cheap and farmers can do it on their own without project assistance using locally available materials.

Watershed Management Committee in Gambela Kebele
After we received training by Mekane Yesus we understood the erosion better. We understood how to build different structures in our hilly countryside to prevent soil from erosion. We used this knowledge in both in the area closure and on our own land. The most important information which we learned was to make trenches and basins and half-moon structures which would prevent soil from erosion. We also learned which trees to plant where. For example, we learned that we should plant forest trees on the top of hills so they would hold the soil with their roots. We also learned about the importance of threes for healthy soil.

2.3.2 How effective are the trained people in transferring knowledge to others in their community?

EECMY, Watershed management Committee in Gambela and WARDO were asked how the trained people disseminate their knowledge to others. The interviews are summarized below.

Crop Development Expert, EECMY
Composting without cow manure is possible, but complicated. It is so because the nutrients are not balanced. Agro forestry is preferred: It is sustainable and achievable for a poor farmer. DASSC provides seedlings of *Moringa oleifera* to poor farmers. The plant provides abundance of leafs. The leafs are being used for food and for soil nutrient improvement. The leaves have also medicinal value and are being sold on market either fresh or processed as powder.

Watershed Management Committee in Gambela Kebele
Through the project, we have the opportunity to meet with different experts. The one who is in regular touch with us is the DASSC expert Mr. Sato.
In the past, the land got devastated due to the erosion because we live on a steep hill. The problem was also that we cut too many trees and destroyed the root system. The smaller plants were abused by overuse of the cattle. This was due to our lack of knowledge. In the future, we will continue in constructing structures which will enable to conserve more soil. We will also plant trees.

WARDO
Natural Resource Department in the Woreda office employs diverse experts: natural resources, soil and water conservation, which trees to plant into particular soil etc. Natural Resource Department provides trainings in collaboration with DASSC to local farmers. They were working under the supervision of experts from the Zone which also provided advice. Occasionally they also work together with external experts from Addis, but it was not the case in this project.
The local people used to have no awareness of the degradation of soil. That is why they were exploiting the land until spoiling it. Together with SWC, we need to raise awareness of the local people so it would not be happening again in the future.

2.3.3 What were the main problems in achieving the planned results?

EECMY informed that there were issues in the community in connection with closing areas: Some individuals wanted to use this communal land for their animals. They have discussed the issue with the community and eventually all sides agreed that keeping the area enclosed is for the good of everyone.

2.4 Conclusions on Effectiveness

In the absence of base – and end-line values, **changes in livestock production or productivity in project Kebeles could not be established.** Assuming that rehabilitating land and training farmers, establishing a demonstration nursery and establishing watershed management committees resulted in reduction of soil degradation and ultimately increased crop production and livestock productivity, conclusions have been drawn as follows:

Reported figures largely met the indicators identified on the TOC:

- 71 ha of degraded land has been rehabilitated – 21 ha more than initially planned.
- The nursery has been established. 111,500 seedlings were distributed - more than half of the initial target of 120,000
- 7 trained model farmers received support with the establishment of own mini-nurseries
- Watershed management committees have been established and trained; their actual number could not be established.
- 495 people were trained in relevant topics trained in climate change
- Experience sharing visits and environmental days were organized by the project
- 4 environmental school clubs have been established (at least 2 were planned). Evidence from Makala school club suggests that it is active.
- How many farmers are actually engaged in SWC practices cannot be established from available information

Whether the trained people disseminate their knowledge effectively is not clear from information, partly because time limitations did not allow to interview sufficient numbers of farmers. There is evidence

of knowledge gained from WARDO and from EECMY experts. Emphasis seems to be on the continuation and replication of SWC measures with support from the project.

Only one issue has been identified as an impediment to closing an area. This has been apparently resolved to mutual satisfaction.

Based on the above, effectiveness has been rated as high.

2.5 Findings on Efficiency

Efficiency *– A measure of the extent to which inputs were used with respect to actually achieved outputs and objectives. Inputs include time/work plan, technical know-how, administration and management, financial resources, etc. Implemented activities are assessed on their adequacy and rational use of inputs. Alternative solutions to achieving defined outputs and objectives with lesser resources, in a shorter time or with better consideration for local conditions, etc. can also be discussed. It can also be assessed if objectives and outputs were defined realistically. The extent to which least costly inputs were used to achieve required results can be assessed with quantitative as well as with qualitative methods.*

2.5.1 Has the theory of change been properly formulated and used for monitoring?

The theory of change has not been properly formulated. The evaluation team reconstructed it using description of the overall objective, component objectives, outputs and indicators in the Project Description and the TOR. Details are provided in Section 1. The LFA from the project proposal has not been updated.

Monitoring focused on activities and inputs rather than results. Although quantifiable indicators were formulated for most of the outputs, their values were monitored selectively. Some indicators were difficult to measure. For example, "*1,200 farmers engaged in watershed management and SWC practices"* could be replaced by indicators on trees planted by farmers on private property, number of private nurseries established or number of SWC structures constructed by the farmers on their own, without support from the project. Indicator "*50 ha degraded land rehabilitated*" could be broken down into the size and number of enclosed areas, common lands planted by trees or the type and numbers of SWC measures planned. The indicators are not time-bound (December 2015 is the time frame for all indicators). There are no indicators for the nursery. At least the capacity should have been mentioned (nursery with capacity to produce xxx seedlings per year). In 2013, the nursery produced 59,550 seedlings.

There is no available evidence of an attempt to establish the efficiency (value for money) of the SWC measures, such as whether funds invested in the production and dissemination of certain tree species could have better effect on alleviating food shortages if invested in other species.

Baseline survey conducted in 2011 (not available to the evaluation team) revealed that the underlying causes for food insecurity and persistent food shortages identified by the communities were small landholding, low or no livestock holding, low productivity per head of animal, unavailability of off-farm income opportunities, limited cash transfers, high population pressure and variability in rainfall patterns. The causes for food insecurity in the project area have been assessed also in the past. Results from many of these assessments by the government, academic institutions and different donors are available on the web or can be obtained from partners. The "problem census" could be complemented by information available from these sources.

A simple nutrition surveys (possibly stratified into households with less than 0.25 ha or no landholdings and others) would help to establish the changes in global malnutrition in the project area and identify types of households remaining at risk of severe malnutrition.

Information from above could serve for the selection of (targeted) interventions, definition of realistic outputs and objectives and the formulation of TOC, along with establishing a simple monitoring system that would provide information for corrective planning. It would also help to assess the attribution of changes to the project interventions and focus on interventions that are most effective in contributing to the project goal.

2.5.2 Were planned results achieved in accordance with the time plan?

Activity schedule for the whole project duration is not available. The schedule available for the first year of operations annexed to the Project Proposal includes activities scheduled between July 2013 – June 2014. Target dates for outputs/ milestones have not been included. Findings from comparing the

activity schedule for the first year have been compared with actual achievements reported in the final project report.

Indicator	Planned in 2013	Actual in December 2015
1.4 Target community practices physical and biological SWC	***12/2015***	***Specific numbers not available***
1,200 farmers engaged in watershed management and SWC practices	Missing	Information not available
50 ha of degraded land rehabilitated	07/2014	71 ha rehabilitated
150 farmers trained	09/2013	495 farmers trained
210 farmers participated in sharing field visits	11/2013 06/2014	55 farmers participated in sharing visits
Environmental clubs established in 2 schools	06/2014	Clubs established in 4 schools
Multipurpose demonstration nursery established	***12/2015***	***Nursery established***
120,000 seedlings produced and distributed	06/2014	111,500 seedlings were distributed
Farmers establish own nurseries	missing	Information not available
4 watershed management committees formed	***12/2013***	***Number not available***

Overall, planned activities have been implemented.

2.5.3 What is the quality of SWC Component monitoring and its role in improving delivery?

EECMY perceives their main role in providing implementation support by funds, expertise, materials, trainings or inputs. Responsibility for implementation and monitoring rests with the Woreda and the project Kebeles. When asked about data, EECMY referred the evaluation team to the farmers, Kebeles and Woreda. EECMY however looks for feedback from the field. They use field observations, focus group discussions as well as case studies to gather information. Emerging issues are discussed within the EECMY team. They agree on possible modifications of the project and report to project partners as well as to the government. During phase I, there were also meetings with the Government Steering Committee. No such meetings were held during phase II and phase III. The Steering Committee was reportedly not functional because its members were too busy. EECMY continues submitting reports to the relevant government institutions, but are lacking feedback.

The evaluation team considers the role of monitoring for improving delivery as limited: The Project Description mentions that "*Individual households shall be the basic unit of the project activities, and benefits are expected to be measured at the household level."* Information of benefits at the household level is not available. Monitoring is focused on inputs and activities rather than on results and benefits. The current monitoring system does not allow to draw conclusions on effectiveness (the extent to which the objectives of the development intervention were achieved/achievable. Objectives mean changes in behavior, practices or situation at the level of beneficiaries). It also does not allow to draw conclusions on impacts (proven or likely positive and negative, direct and indirect, intended and unintended consequences of the development intervention for the target group and in the project area). Questions such as "*Is the project achieving what it has intended to achieve?", "What has the project changed?"* or *"Has the nutritional status of people in the project area improved*?" Cannot be answered. Anecdotal evidence from interviews with beneficiaries does not allow to draw conclusions for the whole population.

BOFED summarized responsibilities related to monitoring of projects as follows: BOFED registers project interventions in the SNPPR. EECMY submits quarterly progress reports, financial and audit reports and annual plans for the project. BOFED´s role is monitoring and evaluating. Each project is evaluated twice, followed by feedback to EECMY on possible improvements in the implementation. Each evaluation is followed by monitoring visits and feedback on how the proposed changes have been implemented. In the case of serious shortcomings, BOFED can cancel the license. BOFED knows this project, though not in detail. Field monitoring is the task of Woreda and Zone. Woredas draft quarterly monitoring reports which they send to BOFED. These reports are basis for our mid-term and final evaluations Monitoring visit took place a year ago. Mid-term evaluation of the Aleta Chuko project has been implemented, but not the final evaluation yet.

DARD monitors financial aspects of the project. If they receive information from WARDO, that something

goes wrong, they arrange a meeting with implementing organization and issue a warning. If the warning is not followed, the project can be cancelled. No specific information about the evaluated project was mentioned. **It is unclear whether DARD is aware of it or not.**

The role of **DOFED** is to evaluate and to monitor whether activities have been implemented according to schedule. If they receive information from WOFED about specific problems, they make a control visit. This may result in warning and recommendations for changes. If the problem is not rectified, they may cancel the project. DOFED is aware of the evaluated project and its overall objective. In their opinion, it is a good project. Delays in implementation are only due to delays in transfers of funds. It gives a lot to the community. Representative from DOFED participated in the project evaluation and had nothing to comment except that the project should continue. They are not aware of similar projects in the Aleta Chuko Woreda, but mentioned a similar project implemented by World Vision in Hula Woreda.

BOFED advised that they do monitor the SWC activities.

BOFED
We monitor the SWC activities. There is a team of experts on the level of State, Zone, and Woreda. We have been monitoring on the grass root level. Our main goal is to support the capacities of the Woreda.

2.5.4 Which are the alternative methods for seedling production in the nursery? (Cost of producing seedlings?)

Establishing a nursery for the production of seedlings for local use is considered appropriate. The options would be buying seedlings at the market which can decrease their survival rate (transport, adaptation to local soil/climate) and thus increase the unit cost.

The management and administration of nursery brings medium-term economic and social benefits for the community. It is however important to also consider potential risks in the calculations. These include low germination rates of procured seeds and their inadequate quality (storage before sales), competence of the nursery staff (insufficient training, fluctuations) and resulting losses. These risks can however be to a large extend be mitigated by buying seed from a trustworthy source, training and retention of staff, good preparation of seedbeds and focus on bare root seedlings in nursery. Although they are more vulnerable to improper handling, this technology is cheaper and more affordable for poor farmers.

The overall economic potential can be illustrated with the calculations of approximate nursery gate cost for one seedling of selected species under the projects *Anti-erosion measures in the surrounds of Lake Awassa, Ethiopia, 2008- 2010 (34/MZe/B/08-10*) (PiN/CZDA), *Sustainable Management of Soil, Forest and Water Resources as a Pilot Model for Community Development in Southern Ethiopia, 2010 – 2012 (MENDELU/CZDA)* and the Ethiopian Forestry Research Center (FRC). The calculation, largely based on 2012 prices, includes both, direct and indirect cost: depreciations, labor cost and materials. Indirect costs were allocated proportionally according to the share of the respective species in the overall production. The unit costs are presented below for illustration (ETB; 2012/FRC 2013 prices).

Specie	Cost per seedling (ETB)		
	PIN project	MENDELU project	FRC
Gravilia robusta	1.972	1.443[1]	1,864
Moringa stenopetala	0.784	0.598	1,304
Azadirachta indica	0.905	1.588[2]	-
Cordia africana (Wanza)	1.113	6.595	2,226

The cost of seedlings produced in the nursery of the evaluated project could not be compared due to cumulative financial reporting and unclear links between expenditure and milestones.

2.5.5 How efficient were the institutional/organizational arrangements for the implementation of SWC activities?

EECMY communicates with the community thru their experts who visit each Kebele usually once every week as well as thru their community facilitators who are in the Kebeles every day. Cooperation with the

[1] With the use of "hobra"
[2] With the use of "hobra"

Woreda Administration and WARDO has been satisfactory. Communication with government institutions at the Zone and SNNPR levels is limited, reportedly by the availability of the officials' time. The EECMY staff includes three experts, three community facilitators, one water technician and one savings and credit officer.

2.6 Conclusions on efficiency

The **absence of properly formulated theory of change/logical framework matrix** posed one of the main problems. Often the TOC/LFM can be reconstructed in consultation with the project partners and consensus reached on the individual components and assumptions to allow assessments of effectiveness and impacts. The reconstructed TOC has been agreed with Diaconia; the EECMY has not provided any feedback.

Although the time schedule covered only the first year and some milestones were not defined in measurable and time-bound, evidence suggests that the **implementation of the SWC component is on schedule.**

Monitoring and reporting is focused on inputs and activities. It does not allow for assessing the intermediate and ultimate results and cannot provide information that could be used for planning and possible modifications in the project design. The hypothesis that enclosing areas, distributing seedlings or providing training will lead to meeting the targets of improved yields and livestock productivity and ultimately improve food security of households in the Kebeles has not been tested.

Communication with government authorities has been adequate. Relevant authorities receive agreed reports and are aware of the project activities. Particularly at the Woreda level, the cooperation between EECMY and the Woreda Administration and Offices seems to be very good.

Financial: The total expenditure for SWC cannot be established on the basis of the available budgets/expenditure reports. The total project expenditure exceeded the initial project budget by 40%, whereby the utilization of CZDA funds exceeded the initial budget by 10.9%.

Communication with the communities is regular. The farmers have opportunities to share their feedback with EECMY experts and extension workers who take up issues within the team and discuss solutions with the Kebeles and farmers.

Based on the above, efficiency has been rated as rather low.

2.7 Findings on anticipated impacts

Impacts *are defined as proven or likely positive and negative, direct and indirect, intended and unintended consequences of the development intervention for the target group and in the Aleta Chuko Woreda in general.*

Major obstacle faced by the evaluators by assessing impacts was the absence of data. Information on nutrition levels, incomes, livestock productivity, crop production or other indicators for livelihoods and food security at the beginning and at the end of the project was not available. The team therefore relied largely on anecdotal evidence, examples mentioned by the farmers and other stakeholders.

2.7.1 How have the SWC activities contributed to improved food security of HHs?

Poor farmers in Lela Honcho
We work at the nursery site and are paid for our work by EECMY

Watershed management Committee Gambela Kebele
After having applied the SWC activities, the yield of our land has increased.
Before the SWC activities, when we applied compost to our land, it eroded into the valley. And the good soil as well. Now, the soil is better and the yield of our fields is bigger.
Now we know when we are planting something that we will harvest it after some time. In the past, we planted something and often it got taken away by water and we did not harvest it.

WARDO
Increased the yield of crop production.
Increased access to grass
Cheaper price of grass – both for animals and for construction
Blossoming trees and bushes provide nutrition for bees.

2.7.2 What changes (behavioral and other) have been created in the lives of communities as a result of SWC interventions?

Watershed Management Committee Gambela
Before the intervention of the project, it was a bare land. Not a single piece of grass even for goats to eat. Then the area got enclosed by DASSC. It has been enclosed for three years and five months now. And at this time, it looks very different. You can see trees, bushes, and grass growing, It is a completely different land.

WARDO
Started with physical work: creation of micro-basins and "half-moon" structures meant for water conservation. Afterwards followed biological work = planting of trees. Conserving soil from erosion, conserving water brings rehabilitation of the land and increases animal species living in the area. In the three closed areas we can already see new plants growing. The fertility of the soil has improved. This can be seen on the quality of the grass growing there now.

2.8 Conclusions on impacts

Findings from the interviews indicate that some families benefited from cash for work at the nursery, that there were some increases in crop production and that the prices for grass (cut at the closed areas) have gone down.

There are also indications (observed and reported) of improved conditions of soil and re-growth in closed areas as well as increase of animal species living in the areas.

Impact has been assessed as rather high. The only problematic is the impact of the nursery.

2.9 Findings on the likelihood of Sustainability

Sustainability *and scaling up – extent or likelihood of the continuation of the benefits of the project for the target group after donor funding has been withdrawn.*

The Project Description, section 5 Target groups stipulates that: "*The project will form different development groups and give technical and material support. Community organizations such as saving and credit groups will be used to secure continuity of the development work, to administrate and take adequate care for outputs of the project without external support after the end of project period."*

2.9.1 Has an exit strategy been discussed and agreed with partners during formulation?

EECMY has been providing considerable support free of charge in the form of services (experts and extension workers, trainings, transport) as well as in the form of supplies (tools, seed, equipment). While this has been highly appreciated by the recipients as well as by the Woreda authorities and Kebele committees, it remains unclear who will bear the expenses required for sustaining the improvements introduced by the project.

EECMY explained that gradual handing over of activities to local farmers, supported by visits and checking, is planned for 2016 when the plan for phasing out will be negotiated with partners. Impact assessment will be done by an external consultant. They are sure that the benefits will be maintained.

2.9.2 What is the readiness and capacity of local partners/communities to continue SWC activities?

Sustainability of the Watershed Management Committees

The Watershed Management Committee in Gambela Kebele does not see any constraints and believes everything will continue.

WARDO identified as the major constraints to effective functioning of the Watershed Management Committees budget cuts and limited financial resources as well as shifting responsible people between different positions and locations.

Continued benefits from the Nursery

WARDO identified the following major constraints to proper management, operation and maintenance of the nursery:

- The area size of nurseries is too small
- Some species cannot be planted too close together

- Problems with planting trees - watering, shading
- High cost of seed

EECMY Crop Development Expert

- The biggest constraint is limited finances. Funds are necessary for purchasing material and paying for labor.
- The nursery is not only donating seedlings and seeds, but also selling them to farmers. Nevertheless, the sale price is being kept very low by the government. Because DASSC is a charitable organization, it is not allowed to sell its products for the market price.

Continued proper functioning of the environmental protection clubs at schools

School in Makala identified the following constraints:

- We would like to link the environmental protection to recreational activities of children. So we will be teaching students environmental protection through games and sport. But we do not have any game and sport equipment which we could use.
- The other constraint is missing water on the compound. All the water needs to be brought here. Students have to bring the water in here from a far place. It is about one hour of walk. Students carry the water twice a day – always during the breaks. But our problem is that the Kebele that we bring our water from is scheduling the times when we can pick up water. So it cannot be done whenever we want.
- Another constraint is that we do not have enough classrooms for the number of students we serve. There is also shortage of desks.

Sustainability and replicability of SWC activities

According to information from interviews and discussions with various stakeholders, payments for SWC work on communal land is not common in the project. The workers are rewarded in kind: they get *kocho* (local dish from enset), food for a small fee, guidance from project staff materials and tools.

2.9.3 What other factors influence sustainability of benefits?

The evaluation team found no evidence that the WSCs have been formalized and have any legal status or by laws. Shifting responsibilities and the lack of funds pose threats not only to their activities but also to their sustainability as organizations.

The Futahe “model” (details in section 2.3.1) combining management of a drinking water source with the management of a mini-watershed however has so far worked well, though it remains to be seen how the local fundraising works and whether funding will be sufficient to cover the cost of managing the water source as well as the mini-watershed.

2.10 Conclusions on the likelihood of sustainability

Exit strategy and phasing out plan have not been prepared and agreed with partners. There is no evidence that the benefits achieved with substantial inputs from the EECMY can be sustained or that SWC activities can continue without external support.

The **Watershed Management Committees** have no legal status, funds and stable composition to continue their work, unless their members volunteer their time. It remains to be seen whether the “Futahe model” combining SWC in a small area with the management of drinking water source serving the surrounding community can work also without project support.

The multi-purpose demonstration nursery has been handed to a group of trained young people. Information provided by WARDO indicates that there are problems with funding as well as technical issues. These cannot be resolved without external support. The status of the seven private mini-nurseries is not known.

The **environmental protection clubs in schools** may continue their activities provided there are enthusiastic and interested headmasters and teachers and sufficient support from the Kebeles.

Continuation and expansion of SWC activities

Evidence from other similar projects in the Sidama zone suggests that people support the maintenance of closed areas if they receive tangible benefits from them that compensate for the lost grazing lands. There is no convincing evidence of such benefits. Unless properly guarded, the closed areas may be

used by residents from neighboring non-project Kebeles. This task could be performed by the Watershed Management Committees whose sustainability is questionable.

The maintenance of existing and construction of new SWC structures would require intensive facilitation and follow up. Whether WARDO has the means to provide the required level of support has not been established.

Biological conservation requires inputs in the form of seedlings and seed. Lessons from other similar projects suggest that people will not invest in improvements of common lands unless they directly benefit from them. The level of SWC activities on their own land depend among others on security of tenure.

Sustainability of achieved benefits has been assessed as rather low.

EVALUATION REPORT

EVALUATION OF THE CHUKO FOOD SECURITY PROJECT
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
July 2013 – December 2015
Project Number (19/2013-2015/24)

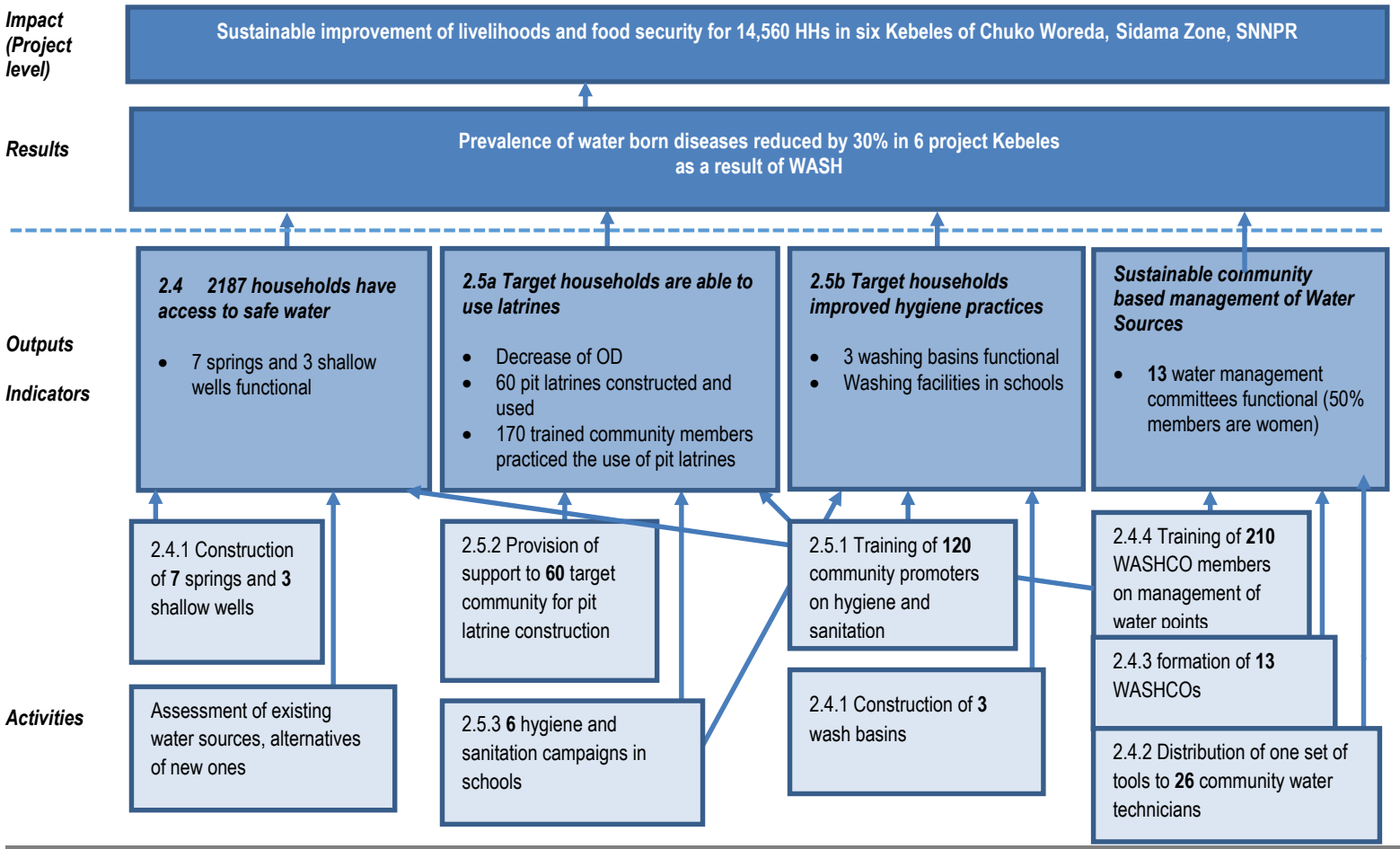
February 2016

Contents

1 INTERVENTION LOGIC

1.1 Theory of change

The TOC reconstructed on the basis of the project description and TOR is presented below.



Modifications to the outputs, indicators and activities are outlined below:

- Some activities were re-formulated as output indicators. For example, *170 trained community members practiced the use of pit latrines* is considered an indicator for use latrines
- The *13 water management committees formed* (activity 2.4.3) is considered an indicator for a *new* Output *Sustainable community based management of Water Sources.*
- Output 2.5. *Target households are able to use latrines and practice safe hygiene is divided – sanitation (2.5a) and hygiene (2.5b).*
- Output indicators were re-formulated according the new output structure.
- Additional activity has been identified in the text of the Project Description and is considered necessary for achieving the project outputs: *Assessment of existing water sources, alternatives of new ones.*

The original numbering of outputs and activities has been kept for easy comparison.

1.2 Key assumptions and risks

Assumptions in the Project Description

- Changes in National policies that would influence the project
- Cooperation from local partners and their commitment

Additional assumptions identified by the evaluation team

- Developed and constructed water schemes are well maintained
- Willingness and ability of water users to pay for safe water
- Collected tariffs for water schemes cover the cost of O&M and repairs
- Trained community promoters effective as extension experts
- Trained WASHCOs have legal status
- WASHCO members trained and remain in positions
- Transparency in managing funds collected from water users
- Trained teachers remain in positions
- Willingness and ability of governmental and community organizations to continue support at the required level after project completion (handing over and sustainability plan)

2 EVALUATION FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

2.1 Findings on Relevance

Relevance - *The extent to which the intervention is suited to the priorities and concepts of the target groups, partner country and donor*.

2.1.1 To what extent did the WASH interventions complement other projects and donor activities in Aleta Chuko Woreda?

Related project implemented under the Czech Development Cooperation between 2013 – 2015

- *Establishment of a Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia, Consortium "Sidama Water Supply I", Consortium leader IRCON, 2011-2014; CZDA.* The project aims to improve drinking water supply, management of water resources, and hygiene and sanitation practices in three Woredas in the Sidama Zone. Outputs include construction of new boreholes and related distribution networks, capacity building for operation and maintenance as well as awareness raising campaign on health hygiene and sanitation implemented by PIN.
- *Establishment of a Sustainable System of Drinking Water Supply in Small Towns of Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia, II Geophysical Investigation in Sidama Zone, Consortium "Sidama Water Supply II",, Consortium leader Aquatest a.s., 2013; CZDA.*

- *Sustainable Management of Water Schemes in Alaba Special Woreda, People in Need o.p.s., 2011-2013; CZDA.* The project implemented by PIN aimed to establish sustainable administrative and technical management of water schemes in Alaba Special Woreda including empowerment of Woreda water resources office in administrative and technical capacities for management and services of water schemes. The project also addressed hygiene practices and placed billboards with illustration of hygienic handling and storage of drinking water in the project area.
- *Providing Access to Safe Drinking Water for Inhabitants of Town Bona, Ethiopia, 2014 – 2015, Consortium "Sidama Water Supply; CZDA.* The overall objective of the project is to improve the water supply, the management of water sources, the sanitation and the hygienic situation of the populations living in the targeted areas of the Sidama Zone. It is intended to strengthen the potential social and economic development within the Sidama Zone in Ethiopia by: i) improving the potable water supply and the sanitation and hygiene habits of the community ii) reducing the presence and incidence of diseases caused by low quality water and bad sanitation, namely among children iii) enhancing the maintenance of water sources and improving the management of the potable water supply within the Sidama Zone.
- *Ensuring Sustainable Access to the Drinkable Water in Alaba Special Woreda, SNNPR, Ethiopia,* People in Need, 2014-2015; CZDA. This project will focus on increasing the service level and ensuring scheme sustainability by rehabilitation and maintenance of non-functional schemes and construction of new schemes in areas where there is high water demand. Additionally, another component of the project is solution of high fluoride content in drinking water. This will be done through construction or rehabilitation of locally made, simple and affordable fluoride treatment plant at selected schemes (Nalgonda method). Target kebeles will be those with highest fluoride content in the area. In connection to this, there will be further strengthening of the technical and resource capacity of the woreda water mines and energy office, involving community at all stages of water sources development (follow-up of activities from 2011 – 13), promoting private sector to open a spare part shop, improving coordination and communication between actors (e-problem reporting), and the introduction of good information management system in all levels and establishment of database system at woreda level.
- *Ensuring Sustainable Access to the Drinkable Water in Guguma, Teso, Bargo and Huluka, Sidama Zone, Ethiopia,* Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, 2014-2017; CZDA. The project aims at improving hygiene among the population of Guguma, Teso, Bargo and Huluka in Sidama zone, Ethiopia, which will have a positive impact on the decrease of the incidence of infections caused by unsafe drinking water and insufficient hygiene, especially in the case of children. Improved access to drinking water, management of water resources, and sanitation will also strengthen the area's potential for social and economic development.
- *Small-scale project - Improving water, sanitation and hygiene in the community Kiliya*, Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus Development and Social Services Commission (EECMA-DASSC), 2015; Embassy of the Czech Republic;. Drilling of 6 wells and hand pumps installation, an awareness hygiene campaign.
- *Design proposal of data records of water supply networks and water resources (preparatory phase),* Hrdlicka spol. s.r.o., 2015; Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Information on **other related projects** has been sought from secondary sources as well as during stakeholder meetings and interviews.

Projects supported by other donors

- IRC in Daye (rural water supplies)

Projects implemented by the Government

- Water supply from Malga Woreda from a spring

- One WASH National Programme program (Federal taxes -> regional taxes-> Zonal taxes-> Woreda taxes). Allocations of Federal and Regional funds are decided by the Regional parliament. Several donors including UNICEF contribute to this program
- Extension of water supply from reservoir of existing protected spring to the town in Seda (Aleta Wondo Woreda) will be reportedly implemented by DWM&E in 2014.

Complementarities between the evaluated and identified similar WASH projects

EECMY advised that no Czech Development Cooperation projects are implemented in the Aleta Chuko Woreda but is aware of government Food Security Program interventions in Aleta Chuko: agricultural development activities, PSNP, green economy, watershed management. None of these is reportedly implemented in the six project Kebeles. No cooperation or consultation were reported.

EECMY also mentioned that some activities are implemented by PIN around Lake Awassa such as WASH, Food Security, SWC. Activities of other donors in Sidama mentioned during interviews include Integrated Services for AIDS Prevention and Support (ISAPSO), NGOs developing market linkages for coffee, projects focused on environmental protection, food security, livelihoods, WASH, Government agricultural development activities, Safety Net Program, watershed management, green economy. EECMY is not sure about exact activities of these projects but considers them complementary because they have similar objectives as the evaluated project. No cooperation or coordination activities were reported.

2.1.2 How were the specific needs of children considered by designing/constructing latrines?

According to observation in the school in Tesso, specific needs of children in designing and constructing latrines were respected. All latrines are easily accessible for all students of the school and are located only several meters away from the school building. In Tesso there are 3 latrines, one for girls, one for boys, and one for teachers.

Children know regulations for using latrines. Girls never use boys' latrine and vice-versa. Children also know basic hygiene rules for using latrines and are applying them.

2.1.3 How gender sensitive were the activities in terms of the approach, quality of participation, information and its dissemination?

Absence of sanitation facilities such as pit latrines and waste disposal facilities has aggravated poor health and safe water conditions. The WASH component therefore focused on whole population in target kebeles. Men, women and children were equal recipients of hygiene and sanitation education activities. The main beneficiaries regarding improved access to safe water are women and children who are mainly responsible for providing water in the households. Women are mainly responsible for caring for the sick.

Meeting with women in Makala Kebele, 7 December

The project works on improving hygiene and sanitation in the Kebele. People benefits from different development activities implemented by the project: construction of pit latrines, spring development and other services provided by the project specialists as well as training.

- *Women in Makala were involved in the WASH program*
- *We got trainings and benefited from promotion activities – we learned how to keep our home and surroundings clean, we learned about necessity to wash hands after using the toilet. And how to wash dishes after cooking.*
- *Women in the village use latrines*

2.1.4 To what extent are the objectives of the WASH Component still valid?

The project is consistent with the priorities of the Ethiopian Government as formulated in the *Growth and Transformation Plan 2010/11-2014/15* (GTP). It contributes to increased quality and access to safe drinking water within 1.5 km and improved sanitary.
The major objectives as described in the *Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20)* are to expand sustainable potable water supply and improved sewerage systems; to improve potable water supply services and expand accessibility; to establish and improve urban sewerage systems; to assess the quantity and quality of the country's water resources and their contribution to the development of the economy; to mitigate flood and runoff impacts; to develop and expand medium & large scale irrigation; to develop and expand efficient, sustainable irrigation farming; to conduct medium and large scale irrigation study and design activities and make them ready for relevant stakeholders; and, to supply reliable and sustainable meteorological data to the general public and national preparedness.

The project objectives are consistent with the overall objective of the Czech Development Cooperation as stipulated in the *Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017* and contributed to the overall objective of the Development Cooperation Programme, Ethiopia, 2012-2017, sector water supply and sanitation.

Current main priorities of women in Makala are:

Electricity	*light is a key for every life activity (including studies of our children)*
Education	*we want our children to learn*
Water	*some parts of our kebele have easy access to clean water, but other parts are far away from clean water sources*
Sanitation	*health of our children is very important for us*

2.2 Conclusions on relevance

There is no evidence of initiatives on the part of EECMY to cooperate or share experiences in the field of water, hygiene and sanitation.
Criteria for selection of beneficiaries have not been specifically mentioned during interviews or in the documents available to the evaluation team. From the formulation of the objective however, it is understood that these measures were intended for all households in the project area.
All WASH activities implemented by the project were focused both, on men and women, as well as children. Main beneficiaries are children under 5 years of age, who are the most affected by morbidity and mortality from WASH related deceases. Furthermore, women and children experience less problems with fetching water.

The objectives of the WASH Component are consistent with main Ethiopian Government policies and strategies as well as with the Development Cooperation Programme of the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, 2012 – 2017. To what extent the objectives contributed to the overall project goal remains unclear.

On the basis of the above, relevance has been assessed as rather high.

2.3 Effectiveness

Effectiveness *is defined in accordance with the OECD/DAC criteria as: The extent to which the objectives of the development intervention were achieved (achievable). Objectives mean changes in behavior, practices or situation at the level of beneficiaries.*

A major obstacle faced by the evaluators in assessing effectiveness was the absence of baseline and end-line data. Information on water productivity (springs, shallow wells), water basins capacity, pit latrines or ODF practices before the start of Phase III or at the end of 2015 is not available. Monitoring and reporting of the project focuses on outputs, activities and inputs rather than on results. In the absence of data, conclusions about effectiveness cannot be drawn.

The evaluation team made an assessment based on the intended outputs: increased access to safe water for households (HH), ability of HH to use latrines and practice safe hygiene.

2.3.1 Did the reported figures meet all indicators identified in the log frame?

7 springs and 3 shallow wells functional

According to the Final Report, Diaconia, February 2016, 6 springs were developed, four shallow wells were built and the same number of washing basins constructed. Access to safe water has been created for over 900 HHs. All facilities have been handed over to WASHCOs for use and management.

Evaluators were informed by WM&E Officer, Nuri Said, that access to safe drinking water was improved. Before the construction of the springs, the only sources were shallow wells, which were not protected from animals. Now the areas around the water points are fenced and protected and people are not afraid of possible contamination. People can collect water every day in the morning and in the evening. The water sources are managed by WASHCOs, whose work is highly appreciated and crucial for maintaining the wells.

WASHCO in Tesso appreciate, that a new well was constructed under the project. Especially in the dry season water has been scarce due to free access to existing sources by both humans and animals. Now the water is available only to humans and the quantity is sufficient even in dry season. This is really great improvement.

EECMY informed that a study was conducted and feasibility documents were prepared for each kebele by WM&E Office. Shallow wells were constructed in communities, which already had a water source. These water sources however had not been safe or properly managed. Developments and construction under the project resulted in safe access to sufficient quantity of water for people.

Decrease of OD, 60 pit latrines constructed and used, 170 trained community members practiced the use of pit latrines

As members of households in Gambela informed, people now use pit latrines and open defecation decreased. Changes in behavior regarding defecation were not monitored. There are no baseline and/or evidence about it. There is also no evidence about 170 trained community members in the use of pit latrines.

Under the project, 90 slabs were constructed and distributed to selected model farmers. EECMY reported, that the pit latrines are in use and demonstrated to other farmers.

120 community promoters in hygiene and sanitation should have been trained. According to EECMY, 118 people were trained – 38 community leaders, 40 community health workers and 40 community promoters. Trainings were done in teamwork with Woreda Health Office (WHO). These trainings were focused on hygiene, health preventive practices, using pit latrines.

3 washing basins functional, washing facilities in schools

Four washing basins were constructed for laundry to improve the hygiene of the community. EECMY informed, that construction activities were made in cooperation with beneficiaries and that the basins are functional and used.

As observed in school in Makala, washing facility is close to the latrines and used by children – reportedly after using toilet, before and after eating.

13 water management committees functional (50% members are women)

Water management committee (WASHCO) has been established for each water source, realized under the project, i.e. 10 WASHCOs established. WASHCO has typically 5 members, of whom 2 are usually women. Usually women are cashiers and ordinary members of WASHCO. Up to date, WASHCOs have not legal status.

The project has planned to train 210 WASHCO members in the use and management of water schemes. Due to insufficient capacity of the implementer, only 32 WASHCO members were trained on management of water points.

Tool set for technicians were not purchased and distributed..

2.3.2 Do the trained Community Hygiene and Sanitation Promoters play their roles in creating the social change as a result of the capacity building activities of the project?

Under the project, 118 community promoters were trained to improve hygiene and sanitation practices in the project area. Their responsibility is to teach good hygiene and sanitation methods to all households. As informed by CP, trainings were focused on sanitation and hygiene.

During the site observation in Makala, December 7, discussion was held with women about results of trainings done by Community Promoters (CP)

Women in Makala

i) While raising awareness in the community, CP told us, that people without latrines are not human. Humans are supposed to use latrines. In our community, families which do not have a latrine are being excluded by others.
CP also taught us, that if you do not use latrines, there is a danger of contamination and risk of illnesses. People without latrines have missed something in their lives.

ii) It is like with the kitchen. If some family does not have kitchen, they miss an important part of their life. If a family has no latrine, there is also something that they miss in their lives. For example, good health.

Households in Gambela

We always use our latrine when we are at home or not far away from our home. We use it regularly.

2.3.3 How are the constructed latrines in households and schools used?

To improve utilization of pit latrines the project has constructed 90 slabs, according to design done by WHO, and distributed it to 90 selected model farmers. The model farmers have contributed labor and material to construct shade house and dig pits to standard level, in total, the Community contributed 15 000 ETB in the form of labor and local materials. The pit latrines are now in use and demonstrated other farmers.

Households supplied with latrines are glad to have them and are able to maintain them. HH in Gambela informed, that maintaining the latrines is not complicated.

2.3.4 How effective were the health and sanitation campaigns in schools?

Hygiene and sanitation campaign was implemented in two schools of target kebeles - Dibicha and Makala – where teachers, kebele leaders, church leaders, health extension workers, woreda health experts and project staff has participated. Totally 81 stakeholders have participated in this campaign.

During the campaign, participant used several tools, among them: Current sanitation activities at each kebeles, transient walk, sanitation/community mapping, feces calculation, flow diagram and "glass of water" exercise.

The project provides materials in support of the campaign as follows: Distributing stickers to 50 participants, distributing 1200 flyers for school societies and preparing three (3) banners with messages on sanitation. The campaign has helped to mobilize community for sanitations and hygiene activities at schools and villages.

In order to promote good hygiene practices in schools, 10 teachers were trained on hygiene and sanitation to establish and formalize WASH committees in schools and to raise awareness on health risks due to poor hygiene and sanitation.

Teachers from school in Makala informed that they trained children to wash hands to protect themselves against bacteria. Now, they wash their hands with water and soap.

Children in Makala, December 7

We wash our hands in our homes in the morning after we wake up.
Then in the school we wash our hands as well.
There are buckets near to the latrines and we wash our hands there.
We also wash our hands before and after eating. We wash them at the same place - near the latrines.

The above practices described by children were confirmed by CP and were also observed during the school visit in Tesso on December 7. A water container is permanently placed next to the latrines (on the way between the latrines and the classrooms). The container has a faucet, so the water can easily be turned on and off. Soap is also easily available to be used, hanging on a rope from a tree only a step away from the water container.

2.3.5 To what extent did the intervention increase the capacity of WASHCOs to manage & maintain water sources?

The everyday maintenance of water sources is the responsibility of the WASHCO members. It basically consists of opening and closing the gates (at the deep wells) and keeping the surroundings of the wells clean. WASHCOs usually can do minor routine maintenance themselves. Major maintenance continues posing a serious problem and is usually beyond the financial and technical capacity of the WASHCOs, sometimes also of the WM&E Office.

According to EECMY staff information, WASHCO groups received a set of tools suitable for small repairs (wrenches kit). There is no evidence from 2013 and 2014, according to information from the Final Report (February, 2016) maintenance tools and equipment were not purchased and distributed, at least not in 2015.

WASHCO in TESSO confirmed that they have been trained in maintenance of water sources - in very basic repairs of the pump. They are also able to disassemble the pump, identify more complicated problems and report to the Woreda for help. It usually takes the Woreda 2-3 days to repair a broken pump. To date, project kebeles have not been in a situation where the Woreda was not able to fix the pump and would need to ask the Zone for help.

WASHCO in Tesso mentioned cooperation with EECMY during construction of the hand dug well. Before the construction of the hand dug well a study was conducted and feasibility documents were prepared for WM&E Office. People from the village helped with basic construction activities – material delivery from the end of the road to the final location of the well, mixing concrete etc.

There is no evidence about increasing the capacity of WASHCOs to manage and maintain water sources.

2.3.6 What were the main problems in achieving the planned results for the WASH Component?

There is no information on whether the intended result of reducing the prevalence of water borne diseases by 30% has been achieved. Available evidence suggests that main problems in achieving the result are:

- insufficient capacity of the implementer
- late start of the project due to long administrative and financial procedures

2.4 Conclusions on effectiveness

The capacities of the implementer in WASH component were overestimated and the targets set for the period of project duration too ambitious. Positive results were observed in hygiene practices in the schools and in training activities of Community Hygiene and Sanitation Promoters. Whether the trained people disseminate their knowledge effectively is not clear from information, partly because time limitations did not allow to interview sufficient numbers of respondents.

In the absence of base – and end-line values, changes in behavior of beneficiaries (hygiene, sanitation) in project Kebeles could not be established.

The project achieved the intended outputs, according to indicators identified in TOC, only partially, as described in the table.

TOC	Outputs	
7springs and 3 shallow wells developed and constructed	6 developed springs, 4 hand dug wells	100%
Decrease of OD	No information	?
60 pit latrines constructed and used	90 pit latrines constructed and used	150%
170 trained community members practiced the use of pit latrines	No information	?
3 washing basins functional	4 washing basins constructed and used	133%
washing facilities in schools	*indirect part of the project*	-
13 WASHCOs functional	10 water WASHCOs formed	77%

On the basis of the above, effectiveness has been rated as rather high

2.5 Efficiency

Efficiency *– A measure of the extent to which inputs were used with respect to actually achieved outputs and objectives. Inputs include time/work plan, technical know-how, administration and*

management, financial resources, etc. Implemented activities are assessed on their adequacy and rational use of inputs. Alternative solutions to achieving defined outputs and objectives with lesser resources, in a shorter time or with better consideration for local conditions, etc. can also be discussed. It can also be assessed if objectives and outputs were defined realistically. The extent to which least costly inputs were used to achieve required results can be assessed with quantitative as well as with qualitative methods.

2.5.1 Has the theory of change been properly formulated and used for monitoring?

The theory of change has not been properly formulated. The evaluation team reconstructed it using description of the overall objective, component objectives, outputs and indicators in the Project Description and the TOR. Details are provided in Section 1.

The LFM from the project proposal has not been updated.

Monitoring focused on activities and inputs rather than results. Although quantifiable indicators were formulated for some of the outputs, their values were monitored selectively.

The design of the project in general and the WASH component in particular gives the impressions that the donors/implementer selected some causes of poverty and addressed them across the Kebeles. If some measures did not work, they were replaced. There is no available evidence of establishing the efficiency (value for money) of these measures, such as whether funds invested into the construction of hand dug wells could have better effect on alleviating water shortages if invested in other types of water schemes.

2.5.2 Were planned results achieved in accordance with the time plan (water, H&S)?

The Activity Schedule for the whole project duration is not available. The schedule available for the first year of operations annexed to the Project Proposal includes activities scheduled between July 2013 – June 2014. Target dates for outputs/ milestones have not been included. Findings from comparing the activity schedule for the first year, updated in 2014 for 2014, have been compared with actual achievements reported in the final project report.

Indicator	Planned in 2013/2014	Actual in December 2015
2.4 2187 households have access to safe water	***12/2015***	***900 households with access to safe water from developed springs, no records about hand dug wells coverage***
7 springs and 3 shallow wells functional	10/2014	6 developed springs, 4 hand dug wells
2.5aTarget households are able to use latrines	***12/2015***	***Specific numbers not available***
Decrease of OD	-	Specific numbers not available
60 pit latrines constructed and used	5/2014	90 slabs distributed to selected model farmers
170 trained community members practiced the use of pit latrines	-	101 trained community members; Specific numbers not available
2.5bTarget households improved hygiene practices	***12/2015***	***Specific numbers not available***
3 washing basins functional	10/2014	4 washing basins constructed and used

Washing facilities in schools	-	not part of the project, but its logical assumption
Sustainable community based management of Water Sources	12/2015	***10 WASHCOs established***
13 WASHCOs functional, 50% members are women	05/2014	10 WASHCOs formed

Achievements related to *access to safe water* and *sustainable management of Water Sources* are partly below targets.

Achievements related to *hygiene and sanitation* are partly below targets, partly information is not available.

2.5.3 What is the quality of WASH Component monitoring and its role in improving delivery?

EECMY perceives their main role in providing implementation support by funds, expertise, materials, trainings and other inputs. Responsibility for implementation and monitoring rests with the Woreda and the project Kebeles. EECMY however looks for feedback from the field. They use field observations and focus group discussions to gather information. Emerging issues are discussed within the EECMY team. They agree on possible modifications of the project and report to project partners as well as to the government. During phase I, there were also meetings with the Government Steering Committee. No such meetings were held during phase II and phase III. The Steering Committee was reportedly not functional because its members were too busy. EECMY continues submitting reports to the relevant government institutions, but are lacking feedback.

The evaluation team considers the role of monitoring for improving delivery as limited: The Project Description mentions that "*Individual households shall be the basic unit of the project activities, and benefits are expected to be measured at the household level."* Information of benefits at the household level is not available. Monitoring is focused on inputs and activities rather than on results and benefits. The current monitoring system does not allow drawing conclusions on effectiveness (the extent to which the objectives of the development intervention were achieved/achievable). (Objectives mean changes in behavior, practices or situation at the level of beneficiaries). It also does not allow drawing conclusions on impacts (proven or likely positive and negative, direct and indirect, intended and unintended consequences of the development intervention for the target group and in the project area). Questions such as "*Is the project achieving what it has intended to achieve?", "What has the project changed?"* or *"Has the hygiene of people in the project area improved*?" cannot be answered.

BOFED summarized responsibilities related to monitoring of projects as follows: BOFED registers project interventions in the SNNPR. EECMY submits quarterly progress reports, financial and audit reports and annual plans for the project. BOFED´s role is monitoring and evaluating. The aim of monitoring is to check if the pre-planned activities were undertaken or not. Each project is evaluated twice during a project implementation - mid-term and terminal evaluation. Evaluation is done in cooperation with BWM&E and is based on implementer's financial and audit reports. Evaluation of BOFED focused mainly on financial aspects and project activities. The Mid-term evaluation of the Aleta Chuko project has been implemented, but not the final evaluation yet.

Field monitoring is the task of Woreda and Zone. Woreda supports the project also on technical issues. Woredas draft quarterly monitoring reports which they send to BOFED. These reports are basis for our mid-term and final evaluations.

The role of **DOFED** is to evaluate and to monitor whether activities have been implemented according to schedule. The main goal is that the planned action and the achievement are the same. If they receive information from WOFED about specific problems, they make a control visit. This may result in warning and recommendations for changes. If the problem is not rectified, they may cancel the project. DOFED is aware of the evaluated project and its overall objective. In their opinion it is a good project without any underlying problems. All the activities monitored were good and they give a lot to the community. DOFED do not monitor all the project activities, but the samples of them directly on site, where they decide which specific households/water schemes will be monitored. DOFED monitored construction of springs in two kebeles and construction of latrines in households.

Representative from DOFED participated in the project mid-term evaluation and had nothing to comment.

WOFED described their cooperation with EECMY as very good. EECMY submits the annual program for each year. Quarterly reports are received after the end of each quarter. WOFED has one office, who is responsible for every project. This officer controls the EECMY project every week and prepares monthly reports. WOFED is planning an NGO forum and asked EECMY to organize it. The purpose of the Forum is for NGOs to reconcile their performances and objectives. WOFED checks all the places, where the project has been implemented: both schools and households.

BWM&E participate in the monitoring and evaluation of the project. According to the role of BWM&E monitoring is focused on water sources – especially springs, if: i) the springs are protected from animals and human beings; ii) the water is clean and not contaminated; and, iii) wells constructed and easily accessible for people. BWM&E also monitors deep/hand dug wells to see if pumps are properly working and people know how to use them. BWM&E also provides support and education in use of springs.

CZDA monitored the implementation of the project by reviewing the outputs and discussing requests for budgetary adjustments with the implementer. Monitoring visits did not take place due to capacity limitations.

The **Czech Embassy** did not visit the project but is informed about it.

2.5.4 Which were the alternative methods for improving access to water and sanitation?

WM&E Office is well informed about WASH component of the project and knows about shortage of drinking water in Aleta Chuko woreda. Project successfully developed and constructed 6 springs and 3 hand dug wells in 6 kebeles.

An alternative way could be manually built wells, which the villagers dig themselves. This solution is very cheap, but on the other hand these wells are often not deep enough for the water to be clean and the villagers need to draw the water by a rope and bucket (price for one pump is about 10 thousand ETB). To keep the water safe, an additional step - water treatment (water filter) - is necessary. As WM&E Office knows, a similar solution (water treatment) was implemented in Dibicha Kebele.

Community Hygiene and Sanitation Promoters did not mention any alternatives/cheaper approaches to reaching ODF status.

Project approach was generally suitable, especially in water supply. Building/rehabilitation of deep wells, which is an alternative, should be guided by technical and financial feasibility study, requires initial investment exceeding project budget and the cost of operation and maintenance would result in tariff that may be prohibitive to poor households. Moreover, repairs may be above the technical and financial capacity of the Woreda and getting support from Zone or from the Region could lead to prolonged delays.

Project expenditures in WASH component cannot be properly assessed due to lack of input data (i.e. technical parameters of water schemes) and is also complicated due to non – achievements of output indicators.

2.6 Conclusions on efficiency

The absence of properly formulated theory of change/logical framework matrix posed one of the main problems. Often the TOC/LFM can be reconstructed in consultation with the project partners and consensus reached on the individual components and assumptions. This allows assessments of effectiveness and impacts. The reconstructed TOC has been agreed with Diaconia, the EECMY has not provided any feedback on the draft reconstructed TOC.

Monitoring and reporting is focused on inputs and activities which does not allow for assessing the intermediate and ultimate results and cannot provide information that could be used for planning and possible modifications in the project design. LFM has not been used for monitoring.

Communication with government authorities has been adequate. Relevant authorities receive agreed reports and are aware of the project activities. Particularly at the Woreda level, the cooperation between EECMY and the Woreda Administration and Offices seems to be close. The local partners were involved in monitoring and evaluation during the implementation and evaluation phases. Communication with the communities is regular and good.

The planned outputs and activities were partially accomplished in accordance with the time plan. Funds were utilized in accordance with the approved budget.

Diaconia conducted an internal evaluation to assess the results and to draw lessons for future activities. The project was monitored by the CZDA. Project implementer - EECMY - communicated well with all key stakeholders and submitted regular progress and financial reports. Diaconia regularly submit reports to CZDA.

On the basis of the above, efficiency has been rated as rather low.

2.7 Anticipated impacts

Impacts *are defined as proven or likely positive and negative, direct and indirect, intended and unintended consequences of the development intervention for the target group and in the Aleta Chuko Woreda in general.*

Major obstacle faced by the evaluators in assessing impacts was the absence of data. Information on water sources, hygiene level, pit latrine utilization at the beginning of the project was also not available. Water accessibility is, according to WM&E Office, about 60%. Remaining large segment of the population (40%) is still imbibing water from unsafe sources like rivers, unprotected springs, and ponds.

The team therefore relied largely on anecdotal evidence, examples of benefits mentioned by participants.

2.7.1 What changes have been created in the lives of communities as a result of the WASH interventions?

WM&E Office
Safe water is life. According to our records, the amount of disease in the communities has decreased.
The health is the most crucial element and now, people feel safe drinking the water.
The workload of women has decreased. Mothers have more time for their families.
Children have time to attend school. They do not need to walk for water too far.
People save money which they were spending for their medical bills.

Community Hygiene and Sanitation Promoters
Access to the safe water is very important to the health of our families and to preventing disease. Due to safe water our families are healthier and moreproductive. Adults can work and provide for their families and children do not miss school.
We are also glad to be able to use latrine. It makes things much easier. Our families wash hands before eating food and after having used the latrines. We keep ourselves healthy and minimize the chance of any contamination.

Women in Makala/*Kebele Makala*

There are new water sources supported by the project. Altogether we have two hand-dug wells and ten new springs which have been constructed by EECMY.
Now we usually fetch drinking water from a shallow well. There is no problem with water quantity, neither in wet nor in dry season.
We can see reduction of sicknesses. Mostly children were often sick because of unhealthy water. There is much less sicknesses among children now.
I teach my child that she needs to wash her hands after having used the toilette with water and soap. If there is no soap, she washes her hands with ashes.

Evaluation team observed in the different project locations direct/indirect project results:

- Tesso kebele - the latrines correspond to environmental standards
- Tesso kebele - there is a deep well which is being used by 700 people living in the area. The well has a fence around, made out of natural material. Both the gate to the well and the pump are locked. It is being open every morning and every evening. The immediate surroundings of the pump were still wet - the pump has surely been used that morning.
- Gambela kebele – new shallow well was done. It has been built on a place of a previous water basin. This basin used to serve both humans and animals of two villages. The water was insufficient and unsafe. The shallow water well was built of stone and cement plus two iron pipes. The whole construction is sturdy and safe to people. There is no stagnant pool, so it is also hygienic. It does not cause any pollution to the environment and fits well into its surroundings.

2.7.2 As a result of the capacity building activities, how many WASHCOs and HHs maintain the improved water and sanitation facilities?

The WM&E Office is the legal owner of the WSSs and is responsible for their condition. The Woreda has its own plan for repairs of the WSSs and provides more complex repairs. It takes WM&E up to three days to send a technician to a village to fix a broken pump. WM&E is equipped by tripod for lifting a pump from the well.

The Bureau assists mainly with the procurement of pumps and provides technical support in the form of skilled technicians or a service rig. There are situations when WM&E is not able to fix the situation themselves and need to ask for help from the Zone. As mentioned by WM&E, typical situation is: Woreda is unable to replace a burned pump from deep well because the only crane is in the Zone.

The WASHCOs are not the owners of the systems and do not receive any compensation for their work. Both WM&E Office and WASHCOs have access to external technical support. WASHCOs are supposed to keep locals informed, raise awareness of the people and provide small repairs of the well

WASHCO in Tesso is now in the process of improving and stabilization. Since this well is going to serve two communities, there will be WASHCO members from each. It will have 8 members, all of them are men. According to their information people in the kebele will be willing to pay 10-20 birr a year.

As EECMY informed, in most communities, people pay around 10 ETB per year per family for water. In case of shallow – hand dug wells, it is reportedly sufficient to cover the cost. In case of deep wells with electric pump, it is not sufficient. Usually, deep well serves 500 families who pay 10 birr family/year. Total incomes are 5.000 birr, estimated expenses 12.000 – 45.000 birr/year. Deficit mostly cannot be covered by the community. Then WASHCOs asks Woreda for help. If the Woreda's limited budget is not sufficient, WASHCOs asks the Zone for support.

From above it is clear that the calculation of tariffs, which continue to be based on decision of the community and WASHCOs rather than on economic principles and cost recovery, remains an unresolved issue. Water users pay flat rates but neither the WM&E Office nor WASHCOs know the full cost recovery tariffs.

The Evaluation team observed during mission that pit latrines in Tesso kebele had positive results: all observed latrines were clean and are being well maintained. When discussed in Makala kebele, women mentioned that unsafe water basin was used, but now, they fetch water from deep well with pump, which is clean and safe. The other women use the water well with clean water too.

Children/*Teacher*
We pee in the latrines and not in the open space. We also use hand washing facilities after using the toilette and also before and after eating. We wash our hands with soap and water.
Yes, of course the students use bathrooms here in school. There is no water here on the compound, so we bring water here to clean the latrines. They wash their hands with soap and water.
We taught students to wash their hands before eating and after having eaten their meals, as well as after using latrines.
We taught students to use latrines also outside of the school. Each student family has a latrine at home.

2.8 Conclusions on likely impacts

In the absence of data from monitoring or surveys, conclusions have been drawn on the basis of anecdotal information provided by EECMY, WM&E, WASHCOs and beneficiaries.

- The project improved access to drinking water for more than 900 end beneficiaries and improved the likelihood of sustainable access for some.
- Correct handling of water between the water source and household and training of WASHCOs in sanitation around the water source and water points are likely to have some impact on decreased pollution of the supplied water and ultimately on the health of the population.
- Findings from the interviews and observation made in schools indicate that especially children improved positive hygiene habits.

Without establishing actual changes in the incidence of water borne diseases, access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene habits and capacities of committees and household to maintain these assets, this remains a very general assessment. How far the component contributed or may contribute to improvement of food security of poor households cannot be established.

On the basis of the above, the likelihood of future positive impacts is rather high.

2.9 Likelihood of Sustainability

Sustainability *and scaling up – extent or likelihood of the continuation of the benefits of the project for the target group after donor funding has been withdrawn.*

The Project Description, section 5 Target groups stipulates that: "*The project will form different development groups and give technical and material support. Community organizations such as saving*

and credit groups will be used to secure continuity of the development work, to administrate and take adequate care for outputs of the project without external support after the end of project period."

2.9.1 Has an exit strategy been discussed and agreed with partners during formulation?

EECMY has been providing considerable support free of charge in the form of services (experts and extension workers, trainings, campaigns etc.) as well as in the form of supplies (tools, equipment). While this has been highly appreciated by the recipients as well as by the Woreda authorities and Kebele committees, it remains unclear who will bear the expenses required for sustaining the improvements introduced by the project.
During the implementation the project focused on planned activities and outputs. Record of systematic monitoring of the risk factors is not available.

2.9.2 What is the readiness and capacity of local partners to continue sanitation and hygiene promotion?

BWM&E has several departments which focused on water supply, hygiene and sanitation support. BWM&E trains experts both on the regional and woreda level and also coordinates work between state agencies and other NGOs. The yearly state budget is 350 million ETB, majority of which is spent for maintenance and new investments into WASH programs.

WM&E Office does every day maintenance and training support to kebeles. The total yearly budget for WASH in the Woreda is 120,000 ETB. From this amount, the plan for 2016 is:

- construction of two deep wells
- training of members of 108 associations of WASHCOs in the Woreda
- maintenance of 60 wells

BWM&E and WM&E Office do not see any constraints in the readiness and capacity of local partners (the Community Hygiene and Sanitation Promoters) to continue sanitation and hygiene promotion activities without further support from the project.

2.9.3 How is the maintenance and operation of water supply facilities covered (financial, technical, organizational)?

WM&E Office identified the following major constraints to proper management, operation and maintenance of the water supply points:

- shortage of transportation (motorbikes)
- budget shortage
- lack of skilled workers (mechanics)
- shortage of trainers (lack of trainings of WASHCOs and also of people in kebeles)
- shortage of kits for bacteria testing
- shortage of chemicals for cleaning water

WM&E Office mentioned that for more effective implementation of the program further support from EECMY is needed in:

- constructing deep wells
- technical support (e.g. training in maintaining and repair)
- financial support
- transportation (motorcycles)
- joined follow-up on project (what works and what does not after some time)

Interviewed WASHCO in Tesso kebele does not see any constraints yet, but need training of WASHCO members (and new members) in management and maintenance of water sources.

EECMY WASH Expert sees the economic constraints because deep wells are not economically sustainable by the community. Shallow wells and developed springs, established under the project are technically appropriate and economically sustainable.

2.9.4 What other factors influence sustainability of benefits?

The following factors contributing to improved sustainability have been identified by different stakeholders:

- Active community participation
- Appropriate type of water supply systems constructed/developed
- School campaign focused on children

The following factors decreasing sustainability have been mentioned:

- Insufficient capacity of implementer (some of project activities were not fully implemented and potentially could cause troubles in operating water systems in the future)

From the BWM&E point of view, among items mentioned above, community participation is the most important one. Unless a community fully participates from the very beginning (planning, designing period) until a project is finished, WASH project would not be sustainable. It creates sense of ownership of the project in the community.

3 Conclusions on sustainability

Exit strategy and phasing out plan have not been prepared and agreed with partners. There is no evidence that the benefits achieved with substantial inputs from the EECMY can be sustained or that WASH activities can continue without external support.

- To improve the sustainability of the WSSs, it is most important to secure financial resources. The funds available with the Woreda and the BWM&E are limited. Calculation and collection of full cost recovery tariffs including losses, depreciation, inflation and reserve fund, as well as further improvements in managing the collected funds are required to decrease the current dependency on donor funding for repeated rehabilitations. Survey of ability to pay would help to calculate tariffs and possible subsidies from the Woreda and Regional budgets.
- Ongoing maintenance of WSS requires trained technicians and operators and necessary tools for small repairs of pipes, pump etc., but this group has not been the subject of training during project implementation
- 26 WASHCO technicians did not get the sets of tools for small repaires of water schemes in 2015; no evidence about distribution of sets of tools in 2013 and 2014
- 10 WASHCOs were formed in project areas where new water schemes were constructed, 32 WASHCO members were trained in management of WSS, but still need supplementary trainings in economical, technical and administrative management of WSS
- 118 community members (community leaders, health workers and community promoters) were trained in sanitation and hygiene, support to pit latrine utilization done to 90 farmers and kebele and school hygiene and sanitation campaign done. Partial results were observed during the site visits and discussions with people in kebeles.

Sustainability of achieved benefits has been assessed as rather high.

EVALUATION OF THE CHUKO FOOD SECURITY PROJECT
Economic Empowerment of Disadvantaged Groups
July 2013 – December 2015

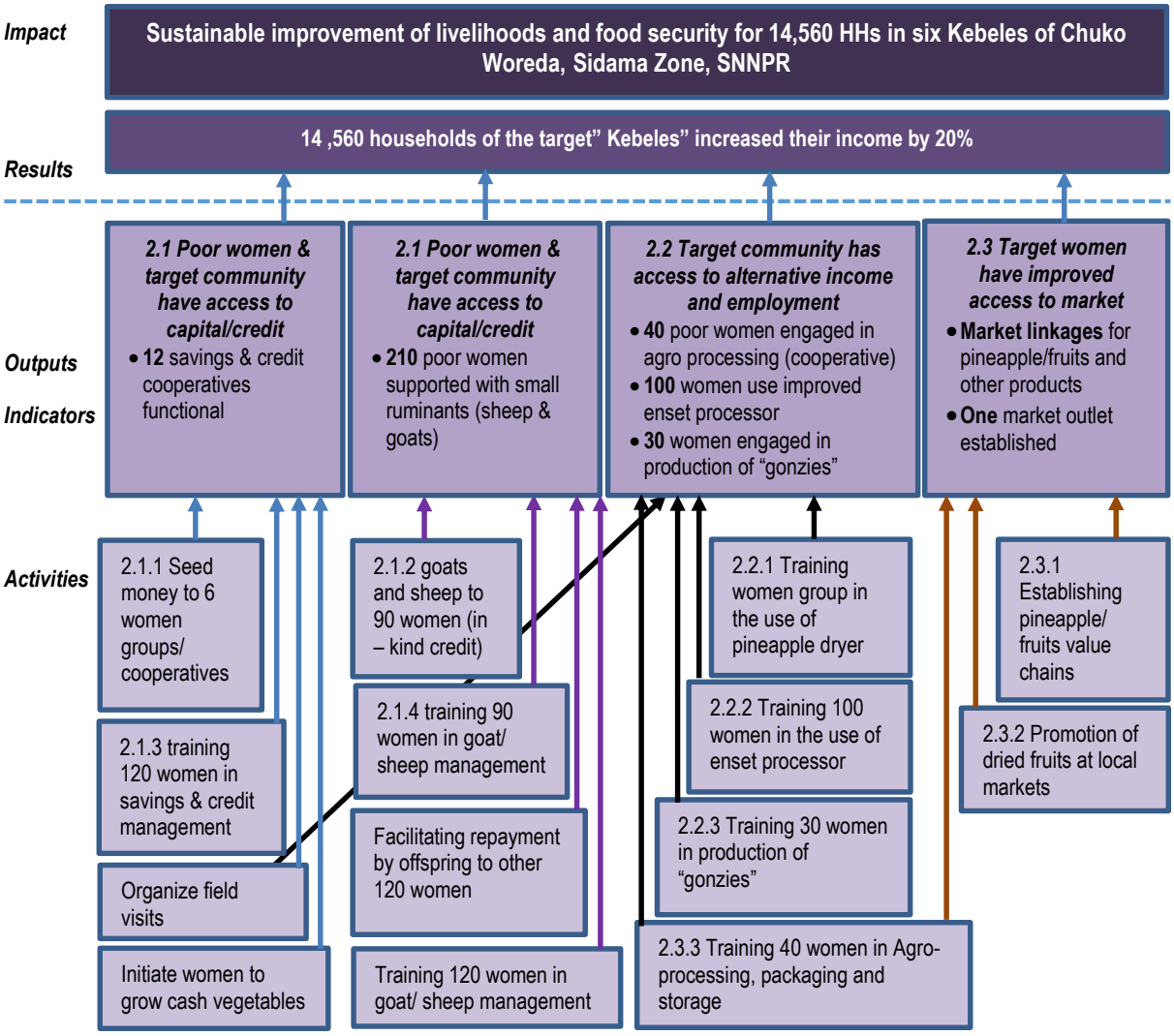
Major findings and conclusions

1 Contents

2 INTERVENTION LOGIC

2.1 Theory of change

The TOC reconstructed on the basis of the project description and TOR is presented below.



Modifications to outputs, indicators and activities are outlined below:

- It is assumed that the 6 groups to receive seed money are 6 out of the 12 cooperatives established under previous phases of the project that lack enough fund to give sufficient services to the members
- Output 2.1 includes two outputs: functioning savings and credit cooperatives and functioning mechanism of goat and sheep loans and their in-kind repayment by giving the off-springs to other women. (It is understood from the Project Description that the total number of women benefitting from small ruminant loans will be 210 at the end of phase III.)
- *Additional activities have been identified* in the text of the Project Description or are considered necessary for achieving the project outputs:
  - Organizing field visits (mentioned in the text of the project Description)
  - Initiating women groups from savings and credit cooperatives to growing vegetables for the market
  - Facilitating repayments of goats and sheep to reach more women

- Provision of training to women – beneficiaries of lambs and kids from women who received the initial loan.

The original numbering of outputs and activities has been kept for easy comparison.

2.2 Key assumptions and risks

The Project Descriptions mentions the risks arising from high inflation rate, to be mitigated by periodic market surveys. Only one general assumption has been mentioned, pertaining to the whole project, namely that there is no policy change at all levels in the institutional set up which could have negative impacts in the implementation of the proposed project activities.

The evaluation team identified several assumptions specific for the Economic Empowerment component:

- Women/members of savings and credit cooperatives make savings sufficient for their functioning
- Owners of sheep and goat provided on loan are willing to provide off springs as repayment
- Demand and prices for "gonzies" are sufficient to ensure profitability (business plan)
- Demand and market prices for dried pineapple and fruits are sufficient to ensure profitability of the agro-processing cooperative (business plan)
- Women can afford buying enset processors

3 EVALUATION FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Findings on relevance

Relevance *- The extent to which the intervention is suited to the priorities and concepts of the target groups, partner country and donor.*

3.1.1 To what extent did the Economic interventions complement other projects and donor activities in Sidama Zone?

Related projects implemented under the CZDC between 2013 – 2015

- *Support to Agricultural Livelihoods and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Sidama Zone; People in Need (PIN), 2011 – 2013; CZDA.* The project addressed the management of natural resources in Shebedino and Awassa Zuriya Woredas, the introduction of alternative sources of fodder and energy and the diversification and marketing of on- and off farm produce to generate incomes. *The second phase of this project (2014 – 2016)* aims to sustainably enhance the stability of selected areas in 4 Kebeles and to strengthen the capacity of local institutions responsible for the protection of these locations including FTCs and Kebeles

- *Enhancement of Quality and Coverage of Extension Services in Angacha Woreda, Kembata Tembaro Zone, SNNPR; Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, 2011 – 2013 (Phase I) and 2014 – 2016 (Phase II); CZDA.* The project aims at the enhancement of extension service capacities. It provides support to Farmers' Training Centers (FTC) and training to Development Agents, especially in the area of beekeeping and processing of agricultural products.

Other related projects

- *Government Food Security Programme (WB, USAID) with its four components:* Voluntary Resettlement*;* Complementary Community Investment*;* Productive Safety Net (PSNP) *and* Household Asset Building (HABP). Focus: Agriculture, health and nutrition, education, social protection, macro–economic issues (fiscal & monetary policy). PSNP addresses smoothening of food consumption in chronic food insecure rural households, preventing household asset depletion, rehabilitating natural resources (food or cash for work) and creating access to community service. HABP aims at extending credit to food insecure households their graduation to food security. Both PSNP and HABP are implemented also in the **Aleta Chuko Woreda**

- *The Ethiopia Cooperative Development Program (CDP II), ACDI VOCA, 2010 – 2015; USAID*. The Program works with cooperative members to improve the productivity and competitiveness of key agricultural sectors to improve farmers' incomes and ensure greater food security in the region. It focuses on five unions located in the districts of Amhara, Benshangul-Gumuz, Oromia, SNNP, and Tigray, as well as 15 primary cooperatives (three from each region). Objectives: Increase food security and financial stability of smallholder farmers; expand trade and

investment opportunities; improve performance of cooperatives to meet the needs of their members.

- *The Agricultural Growth Program-Agribusiness and Market Development (AGP-AMDe) program, ACDI VOCA; USAID. The program* uses a value chain approach to strengthen the agriculture sector, enhance access to finance, and stimulate innovation and private sector investment. The value chains—coffee, sesame, chickpea, honey, wheat, and maize—were identified for their potential to improve both food security and incomes. The program promotes economic growth in four high-rainfall regions with strong agricultural potential: Amhara (where the project operates in 22 woredas, or districts); Oromia (34 woredas); Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (19 woredas); and Tigray (8 woredas). Program partners include AGP at the regional, zonal and woreda levels; the Agricultural Transformation Agency, Ethiopian Commodity Exchange, Federal Cooperative Agency, cooperatives and cooperative unions, input suppliers (including seed production companies), traders, agroprocessors, transporters, exporters, research institutions and others.

Complementarity or duplications between the evaluated and other similar projects
EECMY advised that no other projects supporting economic activities are implemented in Aleta Chuko Woreda. There are however many SCCs and other cooperatives in the Sidama zone. There are no complementarities. There is no indication of cooperation between the evaluated and other projects.

3.1.2 How did the selection of beneficiaries follow poverty criteria?

EECMY advised that the Kebeles selected members of the women groups. The selected women who are poor and willing to participate. Some of the beneficiaries are from single female-headed households.

OMAC provided the following explanation:

- Their office gives licenses to associations. They license them and later participate in auditing them. They licensed the Savings Credit Cooperatives established under the project.
- A group needs to have at least 15 members to become an association. In order to be licensed, it needs a starting capital of a certain amount of money. This money is prescribed directly and differs from association to association. SCCs start on a level around 1000 birr, but during time grow to 20.000 and more.
- These are voluntary associations. OMAC does not influence who would become a member.
- When a member receives a credit and does not pay it back, she has to be excluded to keep a unity of the association. This is a task of the association. If the association would hesitate, OMAC would push them to do it.

Detailed explanation of the selection process provided by the **WC&YO** is reproduced below.

How did the beneficiaries come into the project?

When *searching for poor women*, we ask the Kebele leaders for their suggestions. Then we go to the homes of the women who were recommended and see their life situation. We find out, if she has children, if she is a single mother. Also, if she owns any land or animals. We choose women who had not have income generating activities before. We look for those women who have no husband and who's children are not able to go to school because of the poverty of the family.

In order to be accepted into the *savings/credit cooperative*, women need to belong to poor members of the community. They also need to show their interest in the project and ability/capacity to be part of the project.

For *income generating activities* we choose the poorest of the poor. – In each Kebele, the government organizes approximately 45 women groups. Each of these groups identifies the one or two poorest members. These are the women that Kebele recommends into our income generating project.

The selection process for the *improved stoves* is very similar. We ask Kebele (and women groups) to recommend poor members. Nevertheless, here we look closely at their ability to get trained and use the knowledge.

For the *enset processing*, we also choose among the poor women (in collaboration with Kebele and women groups). Here we look for those poor women who can become models for the others. From whom other women will be able to learn.

Is improved enset processing a current priority?
Yes, it is a high priority. The main reasons are that the new enset processing minimizes the labor cost and it also minimizes the contamination. In the old way, the women needed to process the enset also with their legs.

It is very labor intensive for the women, but there was also a hygienic concern: Since enset was being processed also with legs. The new processing is not only easier, but also more hygienic.

3.1.3 How does the program fit into the priority needs of poor women?

Top priorities listed by women from Futahe:

1. Completing the grinding mill
2. Transportation facility (car for products transportation)
3. Electricity to the households
4. Cattle as starting capital
5. Capital for business (money)

3.1.4 To what extent are the objectives of the Economic component still valid?

The component objectives are consistent with objectives of the *Ethiopian Food Security and Nutrition* Program.

The Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20) includes increasing crop productivity and production. Section 3.1.1 Agriculture and Rural Transformation: Increasing Crop Productivity and Production: the crop subsector constitutes for the major share of agricultural GDP. Accordingly, increasing the production and productivity of major crops will continue to be a priority in the next five years so as to maintain the fast and sustained growth achieved during the last decade. In this regard, improving the supply and application of agricultural inputs and effectiveness of agricultural extension services will be given due priority. Establishing effective agricultural marketing systems through forming and strengthening cooperatives will also be an important priority area. The participation of the private sector in this endeavor will be encouraged and supported as well.

The Development Cooperation Programme of the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, 2012 – 2017 includes Agriculture as one of the priority sector. In line with the GTP, the Czech Republic intends to design its development activities in agriculture in accordance with sustainable management of natural resources (prevention of erosion and deforestation), while promoting sustainability of livelihood and economic empowerment of farmers and their access to local markets, in combination with support of locally sustainable energy sources. Specific objective 5 aims at the support to sustainable livelihoods of smallholders including support to farming businesses and their access to markets in Alaba Special Woreda and in selected Woredas of Sidama and Kembata Temboro Zones.

Bureau of Marketing and Cooperatives: "*We are a coordinating agency. We do not have information about individual projects. Nevertheless, I believe that there are food processing cooperatives in the state. Except of the Woreda Aleta Chuko, there are also food processing and food marketing cooperatives in Amaro Woreda in the zone Sege."*

3.2 Conclusions on relevance

EECMY advised that there are no **complementarities** between other similar projects implemented in Sidama Zone or in other Zones/Special Woredas of the SNNPR. There are no indication of cooperation or consultation (sharing lessons learned) with similar projects.

While EECMY advised that beneficiaries are selected by the Kebeles on poverty criteria and willingness to participate, OMAC explained that the associations are voluntary and they do not influence membership. The evaluators do not see any contradiction between these two statements. WC&YO provided a detailed description of the selection process for casings & credit cooperatives, income generating activities, improved stoves production as well as for enset processing. In addition to poverty, other criteria relevant for success of the different activities were also followed. The evaluation team concluded that **poverty criteria have been largely followed**.

One women group from Futahe Kebele mentioned **cattle as starting capital and capital for businesses among their priorities,** although the completion of grinding mill has been mentioned as priority number 1. From the evaluators' experience, access to grinding mills is a general priority of rural women in many areas of Ethiopia. Agro-processing or marketing has not been mentioned.

The objectives of the Economic Empowerment component **are consistent with Government policies and strategies as well as with the Development Cooperation Programme of the Czech Republic**, Ethiopia, 2012 – 2017. **They are consistent with the overall project objective of improving of livelihoods and food security.**

On the basis of above, relevance has been assessed as high.

3.3 Findings on effectiveness

Effectiveness *is defined in accordance with the OECD/DAC criteria as: The extent to which the objectives of the development intervention were achieved (achievable). Objectives mean changes in behavior, practices or situation at the level of beneficiaries*

3.3.1 Did the reported figures meet all indicators identified in the log frame?

EECMY informed that before the intervention, there was no access to credit for women who are now members of the cooperatives/groups and that most of them did not have any income. They also advised that the diverse additional income activities of women are successful in creating additional opportunities for alternative income and employment and that women using *gonzies* save fuel (wood). No specific numbers of how many women benefit from which activity were mentioned.

12 savings and credit cooperatives functional

- ***12 SCCs have been established*** – 2 in each of the project Kebeles. Membership is guided by poverty criteria and interest in small business. Applicants for loans must present a simple business plan. Each SCC has one facilitators from among the women members (selection procedure has not been explained). This facilitator works with the EECMY project team and have been trained in financial management, accounting, vegetable growing, composting, poultry management and income generating activities for women. This should enable them to support other women from the group in implementing their income generating activities. 131 women were trained in "financial literacy" including the preparation of a business plan. Trainings were implemented in cooperation with the WC&YO and OMAC. The trainees received bookkeeping and accounting stationery. In cooperation with WC&YO, the project also provided a 4-days training in income generating activities. The six groups received, thru the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, a total of 472,000 ETB as a starting capital (seed money) to be used for revolving fund.
- ***EECMY:*** Access of women to capital has increased. Women received training and they are organized in a group which enables them access both to knowledge about income generating activities and to credit. The cooperative provides the only possible access to credits for these women.
- ***SCC Makala:*** Thanks to the project, the access to finances has improved for women. Women are saving and they also can take credit. Women who received credit start their own business and they pay the credit back. Usual credits are between 1000 and 4000 birr. They received seed money as starting capital (amount not mentioned) and training in income generating activities. They have created revolving fund and are adding new members. 12 cooperatives have been established – 2 in each project Kebele.
- **210 women supported with small ruminants**
- According to the ***Final Project Report*****,** 37 women – owners of small ruminants were trained in their management and in handing off springs over to other women (in repayment of the loans).
- ***One farmer in Futahe*** received 2 sheep. Their lambs were provided to other member of the cooperative (farmer´s wife)
- ***Women Futahe*****:** 30 women from this Kebele got goat/sheep

40 poor women engaged in agro-processing (cooperative)

- Fruits solar dryer was provided to by the project to a women group involved in agro-processing in 2013. Trainings in processing, storage and packaging were implemented on annual basis. Training was also provided in the management of an improved variety of pineapple. In 2013, about 35 kg of dried pineapple was sold, with the support of the project, to private companies in Addis Ababa and in supermarkets in Awassa. In 2014, members of the cooperative were trained in the maintenance of the solar dryer. The project in cooperation with cooperative constructed a storage/cum office. (Source: The ***Final Project Report***).

> ***Pineapple cooperative (3 members):*** There are 20 women working in the cooperative. Following a recommendation from the Agricultural Expert (Mr. Spohn), the initial group of 20 decided not to further expand. We as members received pineapple seedlings and grow our own pineapples. We also

received seeds of spices and farm tools. Those members of the cooperative who were interested also received training in composting**.**

- ***EECMY Savings and Credit Officer and 3 cooperative members***: The **pineapple dryer** has been working for seven years. Drying of slices takes 2-3 days. 50 gram of dried pineapple fetch 15 ETB on the market. Harvesting starts in Nov/Dec and takes 4-5 months for rest of the year the dryer is not used (there is no indication of trying to dry other fruits). The 20 cooperative members harvest their pineapples, bring them to the dryer and sell the product in Chuko shop, Awassa and Addis Ababa (supermarket). The cooperative reportedly has and operation plan for the dryer which specifies the expected profit and the expected bank savings. This operation plan gets prepared for every year. This plan has not been available to the evaluation team. It is also not clear how many poor women are employed on the dryer.

100 women use improved enset processor

- According to the ***Final Project Report*****,** 100 women were trained in improved enset processing technology (both classroom as well as practical training). Each trainee received an improved enset processor.
- ***Women Futahe:* 20** women from the cooperative received the new enset processor from the project. It is less labor consuming and we have more time for other activities. (They demonstrated the used of both, the traditional and the improved enset processing to demonstrate the difference).

30 women engaged in production of *gonzies*

According to the ***Final Project Report*****,** two groups, each including 10 women (20 women in total), were trained in manufacturing gonzies. 15 model gonzies were produced as part of the training. The women received a press and 6 forms. The activity was discontinued in 2015.

Market linkages for pineapple/fruits and other products

The 20 members of the agro-processing cooperative have been divided in to 5 groups. Each group has a leader responsible for marketing. The cooperative received training in drying different fruits. Information about sales is available only for pineapples (see above).

One market outlet established

- ***EECMY Savings and Credit Officer and 3 cooperative members***: The cooperative was using the **shop in Chuko** until the end of June 2015. By then they have sold all of the pineapple which they have produced. They then rented the shop to the American college for 3 months, from September - December 2015 for 250 ETB/month. In January 2016, the cooperative plans to start using the shop again because there will be a new harvest of pineapple. Some questions could not be clarified: *Why is the shop rented to the American college? What is the advantage for the poor women and farmers? Who gets the money from the rent? Does it still sell produce from the women/farmers?*

Gender sensitization training for 81 farmers including 43 women

This activity has not been foreseen in the planning documents, but the evaluation team considers it important in support of the specific objective of the and other project components as well as of of the overall project objective *The status of women can be described as low in the Sidama zone, as shown by the intra-household division of labour, the allocation of food and resources within the household, the opportunities for schooling, and other functions.*[1] *Women's social status has been shown to impact on both her own nutritional status and care, as well as her child's nutritional status primarily through affecting birth weight as well as her ability to provide appropriate care.*[2] Poor nutritional status of

[1] Sarah Coll-Black et al., Targeting Food Security Interventions: The Case of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme, ESSP Research Note 26 (International Food Policy Research Institute, June 2013).
[2] Lisa Smith, The Importance of Women's Status for Child Nutrition in Developing Countries (Washington, DC: IFPRI, 2003).

pregnant women and lactating mothers has been identified as a major risk factor to undernutrition in the maize livelihood belt of Sidama Zone,[3]

Construction of a grinding mill

This (not yet completed) activity has not been included in the plans, but in view of demand for grinding mills among women (priorities of women from Futahe above as well as evaluator's own experience from similar projects), it is considered an important addition to the project. It can bring additional income to the SCC who will manage it, and, depending on the prices, save money and time for travel to clients, thus contributing to the component and project objectives.

3.3.2 Since July 2013, how many poor women benefited from savings/credit services?

- **SCC Makala:** There are 60 members in our Savings & Credit cooperative. A total of 20 women from the association took credit since 2013. There are no reasons why a woman could not use the cooperative as a source of credit. There is no one who would not be interested in taking credit. All women can afford it.
- **Women group in Futahe:** There is no reason why a woman could not join the SCC, all poor woman can become members.

3.3.3 Since July 2013, how many women benefited from alternative income and employment?

WC&YO: There were 560 women in the project. More than 450 women have already improved their lifestyle. The office is in contact with them through their group leaders. – One of the most effective income-generating activities is raising chicken. Before project intervention, poor women could not afford to send their children to school. They also were unable to cover expenses of their household. The women who were supported by the project are now sending children to school, they cover their household expenses and many are even able to save on their savings account.

EECMY: Based on the study performed by DASSC, 495 poor women increased their incomes as a result of the project since 2013.

SCC Makala (4 women) explained that every member of the association received some financial support and some support in kind (sheep or goat). They provided a detailed account of their benefits since 2013.

- **Women 1:** Took a loan of 500 ETB. She repaid it and took a loan 2,000 ETB. She used 500 ETB for enlarging her small shop. To the second loan of 2,000 ETB she added her 1,000 ETB and bought a cow.
- **Woman 2:** Took a loan of 1,000 ETB, repaid it and took a loan of 2,000 ETB. To the first loan of 1,000 ETB she added her own 500 ETB, bought a calf, fed it and sold it. She used the second loan of 2,000 ETB to open a small shop.
- **Woman 3:** Took a loan of 500 ETB, repaid it and took a loan of 2,000 ETB. She used both loans to enlarge her enset production.
- **Woman 4:** Took a loan of 500 ETB, repaid it, took a second loan of 1,000 ETB, repaid and took a third loan of 2,000 ETB. She used all three loans for enlarging her enset production.

Women from the ***pineapple processing cooperative:*** It gives us all an additional income. We as cooperative have saved 10,000 ETB which are currently on our bank account.

Fuel saving stove manufacture (Chuko) - 3 cooperative members

We have received training and materials from the project. Now we do everything on our own and do not need more support from the project. Our capital is more than 5,765 ETB. We started to save money and use them for other activities. The gonzies save firewood (how much has not been mentioned) and the smoke goes outside which is good for health. The room does not get as hot as it did with the indigenous stoves which also produced a lot of smoke. There is a high need for stoves in Aleta Chuko. We have no fear regarding future. We have the basic knowledge how to make the stoves and do not need any more support from the project. We purchase material for manufacturing from the market. There are 2 groups, in each are 10 women.

[3] ACF International, 2014. Nutrition Causal Analysis, Maize Livelihood Belt of Aleta Chucko and Aleta Wondo Woredas, Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia, Final Report

3.3.4 What are the monthly savings in the amount (cost) of fuel from using improved stoves?

WC&YO: The more effective stoves save wood and thus lower the deforestation in the area.

Women engaged in production of *gonzies* (income generating activity): We did not save money on wood because we collect it for free from the forest. This is not legal, but everybody does so. We have saved over 8,000 ETB, and have 3,000 ETB in their savings account. The balance (5,765 ETB) has been used to cover running expenses. The project provided training and materials. Nowadays, we are working without further support from the project. There is a high demand for improved stoves in Aleta Chuko, we are not concerned about lack of clients.

3.3.5 Since July 2013, how many women benefit from improved access to markets?

Information is not available.

3.3.6 What were the main problems in achieving the planned results in the Economic Empowerment Component?

EECMY: We have not reached our expectations in **pineapple drying**: A cooperative got established, but it still has some weaknesses in the commitment of its members. All the material necessities are at hand (shop, dryer), but the cooperative is not moving forward as expected. This is also due to weaknesses of the local market.

There are also problems in the **fuel saving stoves**: The community needs more support, because the market is weaker than expected.

3.4 Conclusions on effectiveness

- 12 savings and credit cooperatives were planned, 12 were established and their members trained. Membership is guided by poverty and interest. Evidence suggests that the cooperatives benefit women who would otherwise not have access to affordable credit for income generating activities. *Effectiveness: high.*
- 210 poor women should have benefited from distribution of small ruminants and training in their management. Available information indicates 37. Beneficiaries included both, men and women. *Effectiveness: rather low.*
- 40 poor women engaged in agro-processing: 20 women were trained, the group not further expanded following expert's recommendation. Criteria for their selection are not clear. Fruit dryer has been used only for pineapples, and only for 4-5 months. Business plan is not available, but there are some savings. The cooperative still depends on project support, there is a lack of business thinking. *Effectiveness: low*
- 100 women received improved enset processors and were trained in their use. *Effectiveness: high*
- 30 women engaged in production of "gonzies". 20 women were trained, received 15 "model" gonzies and technology. Their business is reportedly profitable, although the local market is limited. Business plan would help to establish whether and when the business becomes profitable (and the initial investment is re-paid). *Effectiveness: rather high.*
- Market outlet established: Evidence suggests that the shop established with support from the project has been used only for selling (dried) pineapples and rented out when the pineapple season ended. It is not transparent who collects the rent or for what purpose is the income used. It is also not clear what is the shop now used for. Produce has been also marketed to NGOs and to supermarkets in Awassa and in Addis Ababa. The future use of the shop in Aleta Chuko remains unclear. *Effectiveness: low*
- Market linkages for pineapple and other fruits: Pineapples have been marketed, other fruits have not. Effectiveness of the linkages could not be established. *Effectiveness: rather low*
- Gender sensitization and construction of a grinding mill have been included in addition to the planned interventions. *Effectiveness: high*

Based on the above, effectiveness has been assessed as rather high.

3.5 Findings on efficiency

Efficiency *– A measure of the extent to which inputs were used with respect to actually achieved outputs and objectives. Inputs include time/work plan, technical know-how, administration and management, financial resources, etc. Implemented activities are assessed on their adequacy and rational use of inputs. Alternative solutions to achieving defined outputs and objectives with lesser resources, in a shorter time or with better consideration for local conditions, etc. can also be discussed. It can also be assessed if objectives and outputs were defined realistically. The extent to which least costly inputs were used to achieve required results can be assessed with quantitative as well as with qualitative methods.*

3.5.1 Has the theory of change been properly formulated and used for monitoring?

The theory of change has not been properly formulated. The evaluation team reconstructed it using description of the overall objective, component objectives, outputs and indicators in the Project Description and the TOR. Details are provided in Section 1 above.

No updates are available.

Monitoring focused on activities and inputs rather than results. End-line survey to assess changes in livelihoods and food security of the poorest households has not been implemented. Although quantifiable indicators were formulated for most of the outputs, their values were monitored selectively. Some indicators were difficult to measure. For example, the indicator "market linkages" could be replaced by information about demand of investigated markets, competitors, requirements for adjusting the products to the market (packaging, seasonality), opportunity coat monitored over time (marketing or value chain studies). Some indicators were obviously not realistic and should have been revised (number of poor women benefitting from small ruminants). Some outputs have not been mentioned at all (flower mill).

The approach taken by the implementer has been largely based on "trial – and error". EECMY for example informed that they learned from monitoring that they need to work more aggressively on sustainable market linkages for pineapple, vegetables, stoves and other products. They now plan to focus on this issue. If this will include marketing studies establishing the efficiency (cost benefit, value for money) and cash flow projections for these economic activities, it will help to focus on products with good market potential and avoid investments in less promising ventures.

Baseline survey conducted in 2011 revealed that the underlying causes for food insecurity and persistent food shortages identified by the communities were small landholding, low or no livestock holding, low productivity per head of animal, unavailability of off-farm income opportunities, limited cash transfers, high population pressure and variability in rainfall patterns. Causes for food insecurity in the project area have been assessed also in the past. Results from many of these assessments by the government, academic institutions and different donors are available on the web or can be obtained from partners. The "problem census" could be complemented by information available from these sources. A simple nutrition survey (possibly stratified into households with less than 0.25ha or no landholdings and others) would help to establish the level of global malnutrition in the project area, and possible changes over the project duration.

Information from above could serve for the selection of (targeted) interventions, definition of realistic outputs and objectives and the formulation of TOC, along with establishing a simple monitoring system that would provide information for corrective planning. It would also help to assess the attribution of changes to the project interventions and focus on interventions that are most effective in contributing to the project goal.

3.5.2 How efficient were the institutional arrangements for the implementation of economic empowerment?

EECMY found the SCCs the cheapest and most effective institutions for increasing incomes. They work as a group, but also give an opportunity to individuals to increase their capital and to take a loan.

3.5.3 Were planned results achieved in accordance with the time plan?

Activity schedule for the whole project duration is not available. The schedule available for the first year of operations annexed to the Project Proposal includes activities scheduled between July 2013 – June 2014. Target dates for milestones have not been defined. Findings are based on comparing the activity schedule for the first year with actual achievements reported in the Final Project Report.

Indicator	Planned starting date	Actual in December 2015
2.1 Poor women have access to capital/credit	***12/2015***	Numbers of beneficiaries not available
Seed money to women	Nov 2013	Information not available
Distribution of goats & sheep on loan basis	07 – 08/2013 03 – 04/ 2014	37 small ruminants distributed
Training 120 women in savings and credit management	10/2013	495 farmers trained
Training 90 women in management of small ruminants	07/2013	37 women were trained
2.2 Target community has access to alternative income and employment	***12/2015***	495 poor women increased their incomes as a result of the project since 2013
Handing over fruit dryer, processing pineapple	12/2013	111,500 seedlings were distributed
Introduction of improved enset processors	02/2014	100 women received improved enset processors
Introduction of improved stoves (gonzies)	missing	15 gonzies distributed
2.3 Target women have improved access to market	***12/2015***	***Numbers not available***
Market value chain for pineapple	12/2013	Study not available
Marketing of vegetable and improved stoves	04/2014	Information on sales not available
Promotion of dried fruits at local markets	01/2014	Some promotion activities implemented

Overall, planned activities have been implemented.

3.5.4 What is the quality of monitoring and its role in improving delivery?

EECMY management discusses identified issues, make a decision and discuss it with the field staff and community. They make sure that all learn from these lessons. There is no formal mechanism for tracking lessons from monitoring.

EECMY: Examples of changes based on findings from monitoring:

The pineapple drying machine was formerly meant to be owned by the whole Tesso cooperative. Based on evaluation, it was recommended to us by Helmut Spohn to shift the responsibility to a smaller group. That is why we passed this responsibility to a women group with 20 members, not 40 as initially planned.

Poultry production (in the 2nd phase) was supported by purchase of chicks for women. They could not manage it and the activity has been discontinued.

BOMAC monitors the project through their cooperative offices on the Zone and Woreda levels. No specific examples of monitoring activities were quoted.

WC&YO

This Office monitors women groups in *Lela-Honcho Kebele*. These women grown sheep and goat. The office visits their homes and checks how these women manage in their business.
The Office visits women groups in *Dibicha Kebele* who dry pineapple. The Office checks where the pineapple comes from, how it is being dried, where they store it etc.
In the *Futahe Kebele* the office monitors women working on improved stoves. They check where the raw material for constructing stoves comes from and how it is being processed.

BOFED is aware of the project, though not in detail. Monitoring visit was implemented a year ago. BOFED´s role monitoring and evaluating. Tasks include:

- Registration of projects' interventions in the SNPPR
- Receiving and reviewing quarterly reports
- Receiving and reviewing annual plans
- Evaluating a project twice, provide feedback on how to improve project implementation
- Monitoring visits to monitor how proposed changes have been implemented
- In the case of serious shortcomings, BOFED has the possibility to cancel the license

3.6 Conclusions on efficiency

The **absence of properly formulated theory of change/logical framework matrix** posed one of the main problems. Often the TOC/LFM can be reconstructed in consultation with the project partners and consensus reached on the individual components and assumptions to allow assessments of effectiveness and impacts. The reconstructed TOC has been agreed with Diaconia; the EECMY has not provided any feedback.

Business plans including cash flow projections and income-expenditure assessments, and market assessments **are not available** for any of the economic activities. They would help to assess feasibility of investments before they are made, and focus on activities that promise most profits for poor women. EECMY plans to focus on sustainable market linkages. This could result in selection of products with good marketing potential.

Findings indicate that the savings and credit cooperatives are getting good **returns on the initial investment.** There is no such clear indication for the remaining activities.

The cost of inputs provided by the project for the economic empowerment activities cannot be identified from the available budget and expenditure reports. It is assumed that the planned inputs and corresponding budget reflected the result of 20% increase in incomes of 14,560 households. Since the actual increase in incomes has not been established, cost efficiency cannot be assessed.

The **time schedule** covered only the first year and activities were not defined in measurable and time-bound way. Available evidence suggests that some activities were not completed.

EECMY does not have a **formal monitoring mechanism** that would allow for tracking progress on planned results or lessons learned. Their informal communication (internal and with local partners) however helps to identify problems and modify plans for/discontinue problematic activities.

From the interviewed **institutions,** WC&YO has been most involved in field **monitoring** as well as in the implementation of this component – meant to directly benefit women. OMAC cooperated in the strengthening of SCCs. BOFED is aware of the project.

Based on the above, efficiency has been rated as rather low.

3.7 Findings on anticipated impacts

Impacts *are defined as proven or likely positive and negative, direct and indirect, intended and unintended consequences of the development intervention for the target group and in the Aleta Chuko Woreda in general.*

Major obstacle faced by the evaluators by assessing impacts was the absence of data. Information on nutrition levels, incomes, livestock productivity, crop production or other indicators for livelihoods and food security at the beginning and at the end of the project was not available. Also not available was information on the intended result – 14,560 households of the target Kebeles increased their incomes by 20%. The team therefore relied largely on anecdotal evidence, examples mentioned by the beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

3.7.1 As a result of the project, do households have higher income than they otherwise would have?

EECMY

Yes – definitely. These women had a very limited access to income and they had no access to credit. Now they have both. So they can send their children to school and provide for their households. It also empowers women and gives them an opportunity to make decisions in their families.

3.7.2 What changes have been created in the lives of communities as a result of economic empowerment?

EECMY Savings and Credit Expert

Women gained knowledge of how to run their own business.

The vast majority of women were not involved in income generating activities before the start of the project. Now all of them have their little business.

Almost all of the women used their credit for enlarging their income generating activities. There are only few who used the credit for other purposes such as reconstructing their house. Nevertheless, these are exceptions.

OMAC

In your opinion, what are the key benefits of the Savings Credit Cooperatives?

- It is important as well as for its members as for the micro economic development of this country.

- If members receive credit and start a business, they have a chance to send their children to school, they can cover their household expenses.
- It is important for the whole community, because since this money is being deposited in a bank, someone else can receive this credit. This brings benefit to the whole country.

Are the Savings and Credit cooperatives properly managed and functioning?

- According to my experience, there are two categories. Those Kebeles which work together with DASSC have SCCs which are well functioning. Those Kebeles which do not cooperate with DASSC have usually SCCs which are not fully developed. The difference is in sustainability: The SCCs created in cooperation with DASSC have a high chance to be sustainable after the face-out of the project. The other SCCs will need more time to be sustainable. The difference is in training which has been provided by DASSC.
- The management is good. Leaders of SCCs are well trained.

WC&YO

It **raised highly the market demand for the fuel savings stoves**. Not only because of its efficiency (less consumption), but also because the new stoves generate much less smoke.

Saving and credit groups have a great impact not only on their members, but also on their community: They invest money into bank and give loans to the members of the groups. There is relatively lot of money in the bank on their name now. – Other people get inspired. The office knows that there were similar groups inspired by this example. They started working in Kebeles which were not part of the project: Chuko Zero One, Chuko Zero Two, Kosoriche.

SCC Makala (4 members)

Are the Savings and Credit cooperatives properly managed and functioning?

We have no struggles or misunderstandings. If there are some problems, we discuss them and solve them. Who wants to take a credit applies to the head of SCC, the head passes the application to the credit committee (5 members), they evaluate the application (evaluate how much money was the applicant able to save), then she receives the credit.

Women Futahe

What changed has the project created in your lives?

- Before we had nothing in our hands. Now we have a chance to receive livestock, seed money, maximizing **profit doing local business** (flour trade, **modernized enset processor** (saving energy and time). We can receive **credit for fattening animals**. We buy them for low prices, fatten them and sell them with profit. This gives us income. Then we buy new animals, fatten them and sell them again with profit.
- **Sending children to school**
- **New members join the cooperative**
- **Awareness rising**
- Before the project, we had no **office**. Now we have one with furniture supplied by the project.
- **No one in our Kebele got improved stove**

What does your household do with the additional income?

- More credit to more people: profit to bank (cooperative life)
- House expenses without asking husband (personal life)
- Empowerment: does not have to ask the husband for money (personal life)

Women group producing gonzies

What changed has the project created in your lives?

Generating income on our own - own saving account (3,000 ETB)

3.8 Conclusions on anticipated impacts

In the absence of data from monitoring or surveys, conclusions have been drawn on the basis of anecdotal information provided by beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

- Evidence suggests that the 12 *saving and credit cooperatives* supported by the project introduced access to finance and credit most women use for investments in income generating activities. Access to own money improved women's status at home and in the community.

Improved skills in financial management and additional funds in the bank benefit the whole community. *High impact*

- Positive impact has also been noted from the provision of *goats and sheep*. Most beneficiaries make money from fattening. *High impact*
- *Fuel savings stoves (gonzies)* had a positive impact on the producers' group. Their impact beyond this group has not been verified. The same is valid for women who received *improved enset processors*. Conclusion for both activities: *Rather high*
- *Impact of the remaining activities (*agro-processing, market linkages, one market outlet) *has been assessed as rather low.*

Due to the lack of evidence on impacts of the marketing and agro-processing activities, the overall impact has been assessed as rather high.

In how far the component contributed or may contribute to improvement of food security of poor households or by what percentage have household incomes increased cannot be established.

3.9 Findings on likelihood of sustainability

3.9.1 Has an exit strategy been discussed and agreed with partners during formulation?

EECMY advised that women groups are organized and have their legal status; they are not dependent on the project. While this statement may be valid for the SCCs and the small livestock owners, the evaluation team does not share this view for the remaining groups. Particularly processing and marketing of agricultural produce may succeed only with further support, if at all. There is no evidence of a plan to hand this support over to the Woreda or Zonal authorities. Clear exit strategy does not exist.

3.9.2 Are the economic activities financially viable?

EECMY

To what extent is the food processing cooperative financially viable? (income = expenditure + profits)?
Enset processing: Provides new technology to women groups. It is financially viable, because the new technology is very easy and can be easily copied by the community.
Regarding pineapple – see above.

What are the major constraints (including funding) to viable operation of the FPC?
Lack of motivation and commitment. = Lack of strong leadership within the pineapple cooperative.

To what extent is the market outlet financially viable (income = expenditure + profits?
The market outlet is not functioning properly. There are several reasons:

- Low interest of the market.
- Other commodities provide faster profit (bigger turnover)

What are the major constraints (including funding) to viable operation of the market outlet?

- Low interest of the market.
- Other commodities provide faster profit (bigger turnover)

WC&YO

What are the major constraints (including funding) to viable operation of the FPC?
Shortage of transport facilities which would back-up the project.

What are the major constraints (including funding) to viable operation of the market outlet?
Shortage for displaying place in the market for their products. This applies to many of those who sell on the market and specifically for the stoves.

Pineapple cooperative

To what extent is the food processing cooperative financially viable? (income = expenditure + profits)?
Yes, we want to be financially viable. For this reason, we are currently saving money in the bank.
The income in the last year was 3000 birr. Out of that 2700 was from selling pineapple and 300 was a rent for our shop. We were not satisfied with the income of the last year. Still we saved all the money which we made last year. So we have enough savings to be financially healthy for the future. That is the reason why we have not started sharing our profit among us members yet.

3.9.3 To what extent are repayments sustaining the revolving fund?

EECMY Savings and Credits Expert

How financially viable are the revolving funds? (Seed money to 6 women groups)

- The groups are financially healthy and sustainable. Their committees make sure that credits are repaid on regular bases.
- It is important that the amount of credit which a woman can take from the society is directly related to the amount which she has saved. (The higher savings, the bigger possible credit.)

What are the major constraints to operating the revolving funds? (Knowhow, etc.)

- High demand for credits among the cooperative members.
- Knowledge gap. More knowledge needed in savings, credit management, family finances.

EECMY

How financially viable are the revolving funds? (Seed money to 6 women groups)

Repayments are sustaining the revolving fund. It is based on correct management. In the vast majority of cases loans have been managed properly.

What are the major constraints to operating the revolving funds? (Knowhow, etc.)

Shortage of savings among members. The revolving funds are not able to cover all needs for credits. There are also some defaulters who have problems paying back their loans. But usually these problems can be dealt with.

3.9.4 What are the major constraints to profitability of Gonzie production?

Women group producing gonzies

- No problem with the market
- Problem: no place for the association (no building, no storage facilities) – operate in private place
- Material: buying on local market - fluctuation of price for the cement

3.9.5 To what extent are the savings/credit cooperatives profitable?

WC&YO

What are the major constraints to proper functioning of the SCC?

- The biggest constraint for new members is the first step: In order to become a member of SCC, she needs to save some little amount of money. Some women lose their zeal and stop saving before having reached this amount.
- Women who receive credits are sometimes tempted not to pay it back.

How does the group encourage its members to pay the credit back?

- The groups teach women the effect of not repaying back: The member which would not repay, would block another woman from receiving a credit and changing her life. There is one employee in the office who focusses on credit repayment: She works with those women who have problems repaying their credits.

SCC members

What are the major constraints to proper functioning of the SCC?

Problems with paying back the money for seeds, which were given as a loan

OMAC

To what extent is the SCC financially viable?

- SCCs have a good chance to sustain in the future. They have enough money to keep giving credits and accepting further savings.
- Each member needs to bring a business plan, if they want to receive a credit. If the business plan looks profitable and realistic, the person receives a credit. The credits differ from 10000 to 35000.
- The minimal amount of savings in a bank for an association is 10000 birr, the maximal 35000 birr.

What are the major constraints to proper functioning of the SCC?

- We have not that much fear.
- Nevertheless, one concern is the crop harvest of this year. Due to the draught, we expect the harvest to be lower than in previous years. That will surely influence this year's savings.

SCC Makala

To what extent is the SCC financially viable?

- We believe that SCC will be viable in the future. We believe so because our members received diverse training and now we are knowledgeable in many areas.
- The SCC has a business plan and each member has her own business plan. The business plan of our SCC is always for a particular year. The plan says that this year 10 women should receive a credit. We have accomplished this goal.

What are the major constraints to proper functioning of the SCC?

- We have no big problems.
- Sometimes a woman is not willing to pay back her credit. In that situation, our association informs the Kebele, the Kebele makes the women to pay. This year, there are 3 members who started paying their payments, but then stopped. We are now going to report them to the Kebele. In the previous years, we never had to report a member to the Kebele. This is the first time. The people who owe us money now do not have a big problem to pay back to loan. They are just trying to postpone the payment date.

3.9.6 Updated business plan with cash flow projections

Updated business plan with cash flow projection is not available for any of the economic activities.

3.9.7 What other factors influence sustainability of benefits?

EECMY Savings and Credit Expert

- Knowledge gap (limited training)
- Shortage of money (limited access to credit)

EECMY

- It is very likely that women will continue to produce **fuel savings stoves**. Our task now is to solve the market problems which are related to the quality of the stoves which are being produced.
- The probability that women will produce their own **improved enset processors** is high. The new technology can be copied easily. It saves lots of labor
- Other factors influencing sustainability of economic activities:
  - The level of education.
  - Knowledge and skills
  - Viability of the market
  - Age of participants
  - Family size and family values

WC&YO

- At this moment, all the women in **the gonzies producing group** are still part of the project. The Office is not aware of anybody who would fall out of the group.
- The same applies for the **enset processor group.**
- No other factors were identified – **the groups formed under the project still exist**.

3.10 Conclusions on likelihood of sustainability

Exit strategy and phasing out plan have not been prepared and agreed with partners. There is no evidence that the benefits achieved with substantial inputs from the EECMY can be sustained or that economic activities can continue without external support of various levels.

There are **no business plans or cash flow projections** that would help to assess economic sustainability

The groups and cooperatives formed by the project are still together. But with the exception of the SCC they are not pro-active.

Continuation and expansion of economic activities

All economic activities require various levels of further support. Available evidence suggests that savings and credit cooperatives are popular and bring tangible benefits. With further support, focused on improved payment moral and savings habits, it is likely that they would continue providing loans to interested clients.

The continuation and expansion of the remaining activities has been assessed as low. Improved enset processors are highly appreciated and can be easily copied, but none has been produced so far. They may be expecting further distributions by the project which has been generous with subsidies.

The food processing cooperative lacks initiative. They are not fully utilizing assets provided by the project and there is no evidence of own initiatives to expand their production. Identified reasons include better profitability of other commodities as well as low interest of the market in their produce.

Lack of transport and affordability of inputs has been identified as a problem for marketing improved stoves.

Sustainability of economic empowerment activities has been assessed as rather low.

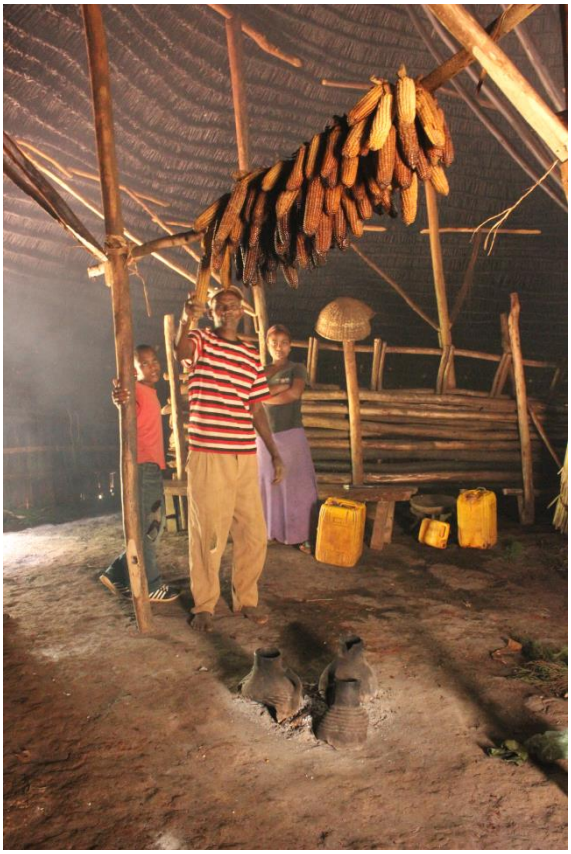
Obr. 1: Sazenice ensetu připravené k výsadbě.

Obr. 2, 3: Vylepšené sazenice kávovníku ve školce.

Obr. 4,5: Vylepšené sazenice anansu na pozemku modelového farmáře a na množící ploše.

Obr. 6: Vylepšený pomerančovník, na pozemku modelového farmáře v kebele Tesso.

Obr. 7: Zeleninová zahrádka modelového farmáře Isaaca, kebele Lela-Honcho.



Obr. 8: Tradiční konzervační metoda.

Obr. 9 Farmář pan Kebola, aktivně zapojený do tradiční konzervace osiva původních druhů.

Obr. 10, 11: Předání zemědělského nářadí modelovým farmářům.

Obr. 12,13: Workshop „komunitní sběr osiva, multiplikace a distribuce.

Obr. 14: Distribuce koření (zázvoru) farmářům.

Obr. 15: Maloplošné zavlažování zeleniny.

Obr. 16: Modeloví farmáři při terénní návštěvě ve woredě Dale.

Obr. 17, 18: Ustájený býk u modelové farmářky, kebele Lela-Honcho.

Obr. 19: Chudá farmářka, paní Heko, získala z projektu vylepšenou jalovici plemene Boren.

Obr. 20: Chov ovcí a koz- podpořené skupiny žen, se svojí facilitátorkou.

Obr. 21,22: Pěstování sloní trávy za domem farmáře, kebele Futahe.


Obr. 23, 24: Veterinární klinika v Chuku a poskytování veterinárních služeb v komunitě.


Obr. 25, 26: Rehabiliotace degradované půdy modelovým farmářem, kebele Gambela.

Obr. 27, 28: Terasy a obnova vegetace v uzavřených oblastech.

Obr. 29: Mikro-nádrže vybudované v Dibicha, uzavřené oblasti Chale.

Obr. 30: Sazenice lesních stromků ve školce.


Obr. 31, 32: Rostlinky kávy a lesních stromků ve více-účelové školce v Gambela.


Obr. 33, 34: Školení komunity v adaptačních strategiích v souvislosti se změnou klimatu.


Obr. 35, 36: Latrína, poskytnutá modelovému farmáři.

Obr. 37: Využívání kompostovacích technik modelovým farmářem.

Obr. 38: Školení komunity v rodinném plánování a zdravé reprodukci.


Obr. 39, 40: Těhotné ženy jsou školeny v možnostech přenosu HIV/AIDS z matky na dítě.


Obr. 41, 42: Školení představitelů komunit v otázkách škodlivých tradičních praktik.

Obr. 43: Členi klubu pro mladé jsou školeni v prevenci a kontrole HIV/AIDS.

Obr. 44, 45: Podpora HIV/AIDS klubů mini medii.

Obr. 46, 47: Zpřístupnění pramene v Lela-Honcho a spolupráce komunity na stavebních pracích.

Obr. 48, 49: Školení komunit zaměřené na řízení a ochranu vodních zdrojů.

Obr. 50, 51: Děti v kebeli Futahe, mají přístup k nezávadné vodě. Člen Výboru pro vodu u mělké studny, Futahe.

Obr. 52: Školení žen „Úspory a úvěry“, na podporu jejich drobných podnikatelských aktivit.


Obr. 53, 54: Vstupní kapitál pro skupiny žen. Diskuze s ženskou skupinou, Futahe.


Obr. 55, 56: Školení komunit o škodlivosti tradičních praktik (ženská obřízka).


Obr. 57, 58: Ženy školené v nové technologii zpracování ensetu.

Obr. 59, 60: Skupina „Baratu“- producenti ananasu, při zpracovávání, sušení a školení o balících technikách.

Obr. 61: Instalace solární sušičky v kebeli Dibicha.

Obr. 62, 63: Nově postavená škola pro děti v komunitě.

Obr.1a: Vylepšené klíčící rostlinky kávy vzrostlé ve školce.

Obr. 1b: Detail vyklíčených rostlinek (školka).

Obr. 2: Modelový farmář s vylepšeným ananasem na svém modelovém pozemku, kebele Tesso.

Obr. 3 Políčko ensetu modelového farmáře.

Obr. 4 Produkce zeleniny na pozemku modelového farmáře

Obr. 5 Poskytnutí osiva- fazole.

Obr. 6 Pole modelového farmáře- fazole a kukuřice.

Obr. 7a: Stanice chovu býků v kebeli Futahe.

Obr. 7b: Projektový býk

Obr. 8a: Školení v zakládání kompostu

Obr.8b: Modelová farma farmáře proškoleného v roce 2013 (multicropping- kukuřice, fazole, kávovník, enset)

Obr. 9: Workshop týkající se malo-

plošného zavlažování v Burure.

Obr.10: Školení farmářů v maloplošném zavlažování.

Obr. 11: Včelí úly skupiny mladých
v kebeli Gambela.

Obr. 12: Skupina mladých navštívila Wondo Genet- včelařské technologie.

Obr. 13: Stavba komunitní semenné banky,kebele Tesso.

Obr.14: Rehabilitace degradované oblasti, Dibicha Chale PA.

Obr. 15: Vybudované terasy v uzavřené oblasti, Dibicha Chale.

Obr. 16: Vybudované mikro nádrže v uzavřené oblasti, kebele Gambela.

Obr. 17: Školení komunity v managementu vody, Gambela.

Obr.18: Školení o změnách klimatu a adaptaci na ně.

Obr 19a: Diskuze se členkami ženské spořící a úvěrové kooperativy, Makala

Obr.19b: Diskuze se členkami ženské spořící a úvěrové kooperativy, Makala.

Obr.20: Školení o půjčkách a spoření určené farmářům- ženám

Obr. 21: Školení žen ve zpracování ananasu- členky kooperativy producentů

Obr. 22: Školení zástupců ženských spořících družstev.

Obr 23: Školení žen v produkci a zpracování ensetu.

Obr 24: Sporáky šetřící palivo (MiriT midija)- školení.

a,

Obr. 25a: Vybudování zakrytého pramene, kebele Futahe.

Obr.25b: Žena z komunity bere vodu z pramene, kebele Futahe.

Obr. 26: Stavba ručně kopané studny, kebele Tesso

Obr. 27: Nedokončená latrína, kebele Lelahoncho. Panu Wondimu (modelový farmář) zbývá postavit přístřešek.

Obr.28a: Kampaň zaměřená na hygienu a sanitaci v kebeli Makala.

Obr. 28b: Kampaň zaměřená na hygienu a sanitaci v kebeli Makala.

Obr. 29a: Kampaň zaměřená na hygienu a sanitaci ve školách.

Obr. 29b: Kampaň zaměřená na hygienu a sanitaci ve školách.

Obr. 30: Školení členů Klubu pro kontrolu a prevenci HIV/AIDS.

Obr.31: Vnitřní budování kapacit- školení projektového týmu (kancelář Chuko)

Obr. 32: Setkání partnerů u kulatého (Hawassa 2014).

Obr.33: Plachta používaná při školení a stolu workshopech v terénu (Etiopie/Chuko).

Obr. 1. Skupina žen z kebele Tesso

Obr. 2. Vylepšený enset processor

Obr. 3. Učitelé vedoucí klub ochrany životního prostředí na škole v kebeli Gambela – Gizau Bekele a Bekele Kontamo

Obr. 4. Skupina mladých z kooperativy včelařů starající se o úly v kebeli Dibicha v čele se svým lídrem panem Tariku

Obr. 5. Členové kooperativy uskupené okolo semenné banky (Abebe Shalamo; Bunaka Manu, Bendesha Hidana. Tetamo Gota, Dagife Ordofa); veterinární technička Marta Tsegaye a odborník na rostlinnou výrobu Birru Washie před semennou bankou

Obr. 6. Semenná banka a za ní pokusné pole

Obr. 7. Oblast uzavřená za účelem rehabilitace v kebeli Dibicha

Obr. 8. Stavba opatření vedoucího k větší vododržnosti v uzavřené oblasti v kebeli Dibicha

Obr. 9. Opatření vedoucí k větší vododržnosti v uzavřené oblasti v kebeli Dibicha, břehy zpevněné travinami

Obr. 10. Setkání se skupinou žen z kebele Futahe

Obr. 11 a 12. Návštěva ženské kooperativy zaměřené na výrobu palivo šetřících a emise redukujících vařičů, která byla projektem podpořena v roce 2014

Obr. 13, 14 a 15. Srovnání zpracování ensetu tradičním způsobem (vlevo) a pomocí vylepšeného enset procesoru (střed) + poster k propagaci vylepšeného enset procesoru (vpravo)

Obr. 15, 16, 17, 18. Vlevo pokop poskytnutý projektem a farmářkou paní Addo dostavený přístřešek; vpravo latrína postavená po vzoru té projektem svěřené

Obr. 19 a 20. Vlevo mycí nádrže sloužící zjm. k praní prádla a vpravo tzv. zachycený pramen

Obr. 21. Vybavení veterinární kliniky kanceláři projektového týmu ve městě Chuko

Obr. 22. Zařízení sloužící k fixaci ruminantů při veterinárních zákrocích

Obr. 23. Antierozní opatření: pruhy guatemalské trávy + sázení ananasovníku po vrstevnici

Obr. 24. Projektový býk v býčí stanici v kebeli Gambela u farmáře Alemu Bareda

Obr. 25. Projektová školka se sazeničkami ovocných a víceúčelových stromů

Obr. 26. Kontejnerové sazeničky kávovníku v projektové školce

Obr. 27, 28, 29, 30. Dostavba zavlažovacího kanálu v kebeli Gambela

Obr. 31. Kontejnerové sazeničky mangovníku v projektové školce

Obr. 32. Pozemek připravený pro stavbu mlýna v kebeli Makala

Obr. 33. Kompost farmáře pana Keboli Mea

Obr. 34. Cedule u kanceláře projektového týmu v Chuku

Obr. 35. Semenná banka v kebeli Tesso

Obr. 36. Členka kooperativy sušící ananas v kebeli Dibicha se solární sušičkou

Obr. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 Návštěva modelového farmáře pana Tadesse Wombeta, který od projektu získal podporu v pěstování ananasovníku, ensetu, zázvoru, kávovníku a fazolu; k tomu sám začal pěstovat podzemnici olejnou. Luskoviny používá v rámci simultánního intercroppingu se zázvorem, či s ananasovníkem, jelikož mají schopnost obohacovat půdu o vzdušný dusík a tím zvyšovat její úrodnost.