Back Donor Project No (if any):
Name of your Organisation: Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
Local Partner(s):EOC / DICAC
Ethiopian Orthodox Church / Development and Inter Church Aid Commission

ABOUT THE EVALUATION

Evaluation year:	**January 2006**
Conducted by:	**WIBD Consult**
Country:	**Ethiopia**
Region:	**Amhara Region, Wag Himra Zone**
Theme/DAC sector:	**311**

SUMMARY OF THE EVALUATION (maximum 2 pages)

Title of Evaluation Report:
Dahna Integrated Rural Development Project, Terminal Evaluation

Background:
Dahana woreda is one of the three woredas in Sekota Zone of the Amhara region. It is located some 755 km northwest of Addis Ababa. It is characterized by severely degraded landscape. The woreda is one of the food deficit areas of the country. Due to the severe natural resources degradation and rainfall shortage, the majority of the households do not produce enough food even under normal rainfall situation. Hence, there is considerable dependence on food aid.

The project was implemented in two phases. The first phase was implemented in the two woredas from 1998 to 2002 while the second phase was implemented in Dahana woreda during the period between 2003 and 2005.

The overall goal of the second phase was enhancing household food security and improving the living condition of the target population through implementation of the project components encompassing agriculture, environmental rehabilitation, social services, water resources development and capacity building.

Purpose/ Objective:
The purposes of the terminal evaluation as stated in the TOR were:
- Assessing the physical and financial performance of the project,
- Evaluating program sustainability, replicability, and impact on target community,
- Assessing efficiency/cost effectiveness of the program implementation,
- Assessing program integrity and gender sensitivity, and
- Deriving tangible recommendations and conclusions.

In attaining these objectives due consideration was given to the following:
- Assessment of the progress made towards achieving program objectives,
- Assessment of the compatibility of project proposal and consistence and realistic nature of output and activity indicators,
- Influences of functional and linear relationship among stakeholders and project implementing organs,
- Institutional arrangements that influenced the project performances,
- Linking the evaluation to future prospects that would assist redesigning of future interventions.

Methodology:

The project evaluation was based on the following methodology:

(i) Review of materials - the project proposal, annual action plans, annual and terminal reports, and audit reports of the years ended 2003 and 2004 and project records were reviewed,
(ii) Focus Group Discussions (FGD) - FGD were made with project staff Waldia (NSW-DPPCO) and Head Office staff in Addis Ababa, with community, line office representatives and development agents in Dahana woreda and Wag Himera Zone in Sekota,
(iii) Cases studies of project beneficiaries,
(iv) Field observations.

Key Findings:

1. The Project covered dimensions of improving the household food security including agricultural production, environmental rehabilitations, water resources development, awareness creation on HIV and AIDS, alternative basic education, feeder roads and capacity building.
2. The overall implementation was as planned, for some components more than planned.
3. The original plan gave less emphasis to food availability aspects of food security since less emphasis was given to agricultural production as implied by the indicators, activities and budget allocated.
4. Project staffing was not fully as intended due to lack of appropriate staff for employment. However the assigned staff made relentless efforts to successfully implement the project.
5. The system of project coordination adopted put administrative decision making at locations away from the project area. This created a delay in financial and information flow.
6. Monitoring were not based on regular visits to the project area. But annual evaluations were made by the project staff, beneficiaries and implementing woreda staff. Revisions in annual plans were done as stipulated in the project document. In this regard, the project implementation was flexible and responsive.
7. Technical support expected from the woreda line offices was only partially successful due to shortage of appropriate staff in certain disciplines such as horticulture and agiculture, delaying implementation of some components.
8. Targeting in terms of giving emphasis to female-headed households was achieved.
9. Budget utilization was as planned and cost effective.
10. In general, it can be concluded that the implementation of project components was as planned and successfully achieved. It can be concluded, however, that attainment of household food security, the overall goal of the project, requires further interventions.

Recommendations:

1. More direct target to food access to improve food security. Intensified efforts on components such as production of goats that live on bushes adapted to the ecology, improved honey production, marketing, production of moisture stress tolerant crops and irrigation development should give better results. Professional support in assessing crops and breeds.
2. Project implementation should give due attention to technical skills and should not assume that all sorts of the needed knowledge is available at collaborating offices.
3. Means of attracting more qualified staff at project level should be developed. Increased monitoring and evaluation is necessary.
4. Improve the financial and information flow between the stakeholders.

Comments from Norwegian Church Aid (if any):

With the findings and recommendations given the NCA is concluding to facilitate a new project period in cooperation with the EOC/DICAC (2007-09).

Ethiopian Orthodox Church

Development and Inter Church Aid Commission

Dehana Integrated Rural Development Project, Wag Himera Zone, Amhara National Regional State

Terminal Evaluation

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January 2006
Addis Ababa

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Acronyms

ABE	Alternative Basic Education
DDP	Diocese Development Programme
DA	Development Agent
EOC-DICAC	Ethiopian Orthodox Church-Development and Inter Church Aid Commission
HQ	Headquarters
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Project
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NSW-DDPCO	North and South Wollo and Wag Himera Diocese Development Programme Co-ordination Office
NGO	Non Government Organization
PA	Peasant Association
SWC	Soil and Water Consevation
TOR	Terms of Reference

EXECUTIVE SUMMERY

In order to address some of the multidimensional and interlinked problems of the population of the Dahana woreda, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (EOC-DICAC) has been implementing Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP) during the period between 2003 and 2005, with financial support from the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA). The project kebeles include Tilala, Kewezba, Chila, Shimela and Shimamda with a target population of 40,763 people.

The overall goal of the project was enhancing household food security for the target population through implementation of the project components, which encompass agriculture, environmental rehabilitation, social services, water resources development, and capacity building.

The data needed for the evaluation were collected from different sources including review of project documents and reports, focus group discussions at different levels of project management, communities and line office representatives and experts in Wag Himera Zone and Dahana Woreda and field visits. An evaluation team consisting of the consultant from WIBD, representatives of EOC-DICAC and NCA[1]. Key findings of the evaluation could be briefly summarized as follows:

i) Project Compatibility

The major project components are suitable for the socio-economic and ecological conditions of the project area. At all levels of the evaluation processes, the participants including experts and the community positively evaluated the relevance of all of the project components. The following were some of the drawbacks in the project designing:

- Despite useful work in the water resources development, aspects of sanitary in water utilization by the community appeared to be weak;
- Less emphasis was given to the agricultural component, which has direct relationship with food security. The extension activities (technologies and management practices) were not adequately defined in the proposal to assist monitoring and evaluation of the outputs, outcomes and impacts. No cereal crop and pulse crops, which are major crops of the area, are supported by the project. Hence, the objectives of increasing production of major agricultural crops and livestock through better extension and diversifying sustainable agricultural production ascribed in the project proposal was not strong.

[1] *The Evaluation Team included Dr. Bezabih Emana from WIBD Consult, Mr. Tesfaye Legesse from EOC-DICAC and Mr. Abiy Alemu from NCA. The Dahana Project Coordinator and other staff also participated through out the evaluation process. The consultant was a team leader responsible for this report.*

- Inconsistent indicators were defined for some activities and outcomes, which made the evaluation process difficult. Proxy indicators were used in the evaluation process.

ii) Project Implementation

a) Agricultural Production: Improved agricultural production through crop diversification and introduction of new crop species such as fruit trees and vegetables was implemented. Demonstration and seed distribution were the strategies used. Accordingly 249 farmers visited the fruit tree demonstration site of whom 41% were females. Moreover, 337 farmers (315 men and 22 women) visited the vegetable nursery demonstration sites. The fruit trees distributed is said to cover an estimated area of 2.5 ha. The project distributed 12,750 fruit tree seedlings. Moreover, 152 farmers received 15.5 kg of vegetable seeds to grow which is 17% higher than the number of target beneficiaries. The gender differential is, however, high since only 7% of beneficiaries of vegetable seeds were female headed.

Another relevant intervention of the project, which will have a direct implication for food security through increased horticultural production, is the irrigation canal constructed by diverting a spring. Construction of 290 meter long canal is complete and is ready for use. But an additional 90 meter long canal extension is needed to make economic use of the scarce water by reducing seepage. If completed, about 21 households will benefit from the irrigation facility and grow vegetables on about 5.2 ha.

On the other hand, construction of grain store with a capacity of 500 qt. was planned and a store with an estimated capacity of 2000 qt. has been constructed at Kewezba town. The woreda level and community tried to justify the relationship between the store and food security. We, however, suggest that effective uses of the capacity created should be considered besides the envisaged purposes including storage services for grain marketing cooperatives so that food availability will be improved.

The project could demonstrate the use of forage species as a means of overcoming the problem of feed shortage in the area. The adoption rate was, however, constrained by shortage of arable land. Integrating livestock feed into conservation component would help sustainability. Apiculture was an appropriate intervention. It also targeted female headed households (100%). Similarly provision of goats could create asset basis for the beneficiaries. Innovative farmers started to use the manure produced by goats for soil fertility improvement. Early scheduling of these types of activities and increasing the coverage could have brought a significant contribution to the project goal.

b) Environmental Rehabilitation: The activities performed include biological and physical conservation measures. A well-maintained nursery of seedlings was managed in Kewezba kebele. Tree seedlings were raised and used for planting in area closures and distributed to farmers. An estimated 752,000 seedlings were produced and transplanted on 52 ha. All the 5 target kebeles benefited from the tree

seedlings distributed. It was indicated that 6300 people (30% being female) benefited from tree planting. Moreover, 18 individuals (22% female) and 3 community nurseries were given support of supply of seeds and other material. The community nurseries were entirely managed by women associations.

Area closure covering 538 ha was accomplished with greater success 224% accomplishment. The activities associated with area closure benefited 1780 persons (28% being female) in the form of cash for work. Moreover, compared to the target 130 model farmers, 167 farmers could get the support in wood lot development.

Physical soil and water conservation activities include construction of soil bunds, stone bunds, cut off drains, waterway construction and hillside terraces. The overall accomplishment of the soil and water conservation activities shows a 40% more work than planned, showing a very successful accomplishment. The community, however, argue about certain technicalities of terracing, which can be resolved through increased participation of the community.

c) Water Resources Development: Safe water resources contribute to improved food utilization and healthy life. From the planned 12 springs, 11 were developed and function in five target kebeles. Moreover, one hand dug well, and roof water harvesting structures were constructed at Chila school during the first cycle and health post during the second cycle. According to the data collected from the project office, 10,970 people benefit from the spring and roof water harvesting, which is about 51% of the planned target (i.e. 21,600 beneficiaries). There are villages in the target kebeles, which could not get the clean water due to long distances. There is a need to develop other springs in their vicinity to increase the number of beneficiaries.

The pure water supply through the project improved livestock health while the impact on human health might have been undermined due to poor sanitation of water holding utensils.

d) Social Infrastructure Development: The social infrastructure presumed to be associated with household food security were rural road, health and education. The rural feeder roads were constructed to create access to market and public service centers for communities around Meskalo by connecting them to Kewezba town. Another feeder road targeting Tilala kebele connected Dahana woreda to Ziquala woreda. In total about 22 km of feeder road was constructed during the three years, which is 103% more than the plan. Given the undulating landscape and difficulties of accessing the market (where vegetables are sold and food is purchased) and public services at Kewezba, the investment was essential.

As planned, three Alternative Basic Education (ABE) centers were established in three project kebeles and run by the project. Although the target was providing access to 300 students, 741 students could benefit from the ABE indicating a high demand for the service. Moreover, 164 students from poor households were supported through provision of stationary materials. Provision of alternative basic education could help

achieving household food security in the long run.

Basically health services affect food security through their influence on food utilization. In Dahana Integrated Rural Development Project, the health aspect was addressed through support for HIV/AIDS victim and improving awareness about it, and provision of tool kits for Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA). The project carried out a workshop and delivered training on counseling HIV/AIDs victims. In terms of activity accomplishment, the project was successful. But the support given to the HIV/AIDS victim was less than the plan. This indicates that the level of awareness creation is not enough to bring forward those affected by the virus to seek for support.

e) Capacity Building: The project considered short term trainings as a means of building the capacity of the project staff, woreda collaborative staff and different groups of community in different fields associated with the project. The effort made to train the community members in different areas such as water care taking, energy saving stove, irrigation management, beekeeping, conflict resolution, and training on soil and water conservation were relevant and the accomplishment is adequate. Moreover, female social groups were given emphasis, to the extent stipulated in the project proposal. Training on energy saving stove and beekeeping were given entirely for women due to the gender attributes of such activities.

iii) Project Impact

Project components in agriculture such as vegetables, poultry, small ruminants, apiculture, forage production contribute to attainment of food security of the beneficiaries. The provision of goats, forage and vegetable seeds and the fruit tree seedlings demonstrated the relevance of the interventions. Therefore, the objective of demonstrating diversified crop production and intensification, as means of enhancing food security was successful.

The beneficiaries of different project components could demonstrate the impacts of project implementation on their economic conditions. The adopters indicated that the project opened up means of diversifying crop production through introduction of vegetables and fruit trees. Vegetable production has already been recognized as means of getting balanced diet and improved nutrition. It became also means of earning cash income. Adopters of poultry, apiculture, goats could generate income to feed their families and diversify nutrition. Some farmers used the manure as fertilizer.

iv) Gender Sensitivity

The implementation was also in accordance with the plan in maintaining gender balance. The highest consideration (100% of the support) was given to women in beekeeping and energy saving stove, chicken and support for community nursery. In terms of workshops on HIV/AIDS and HTP, alternative basic educations and water supply the proportion of females is moderately high. Very small attention was given to female headed households in terms of vegetable production, forage distribution and

small ruminants in which the proportion of female headed beneficiaries was 7, 14 and 17% respectively.

v) Project Sustainability

Sustainability of a project was considered just from the project-planning phase. The woreda line offices were part of the project implementation process though staff turnover at woreda level severely affected the attention given to the project implementation. Moreover, the woreda and zonal offices considered the project activities as integral part of the Dahana woreda agricultural and rural development program.

Despite high expectations of technical supports from the collaborating line offices, the involvement of the technical staff at the woreda level was limited due to staff shortage. The skill and knowledge in certain disciplines such as veterinary, horticulture production, crop protection, apiculture and engineering were either lacking or not adequate.

Completed project activities such as spring development were handed over to the communities. The sustainability of project in the hands of the farmers depends on adaptability of the technologies and their economic benefits. The selection of sites for SWC and breeds of sheep; transfer of bee colonies from local to the top bar beehives, and distribution of fruit trees (same type to low and mid altitude areas) were dominated by decisions by development agents or experts and less by the farmers. The length and width of terraces used in the field, the use of double line stone bund in farm fields, etc. were commented by the farmers in view of the negative impact on farm size, conducive farming conditions, etc. Those SWC interventions in the area closure are likely to be sustainable as there is support of the community.

Area closure appears to be sustainable due to high participation of the communities in site selection and conservation measures. A more integration of tree seedlings and forages that have economic values in the area closure would ensure sustainability. Hence, apiculture, goats and forest products that can benefit the households and create economic interest and thereby lead to sustainable management of the vegetation should be considered as integral components.

Land shortage limits adoption and sustainable use of forage seeds, although the technology is relevant. Sustainable production of fruit trees planted in the area depends on the yield level. There are positive indications that papaya is performing well in the lowland area not in the highland part. In this regard, introduction of fruit trees require consideration of ecological adaptation.

Supply of local species of small ruminants are well taken and being reproduced. The sheep introduced from Adet area could not adapt to the harsh environment were feed shortage is critical. Alternative breeds could be considered. Provision of improved poultry could not be sustainable due to lack of sufficient supply from the multiplication center in Kombolcha. More importantly, they were susceptible to disease and could

not sustain under farmers management. In general, selection of crossbreeds that are less susceptible and more productive birds would be more sustainable under the farmers condition. Veterinary service should also be an integral part of livestock technology.

Apiculture is one of the most promising project interventions in the area. But the efforts made to promote honey production and integration of apiculture into other systems such as growing flowering trees and crop variety is limited. Moreover, introduction of modern beehives is constrained by the cost. Cheap way of providing local but modern beehives would help. Efficient and effective ways of multiplying queens will be important as well.

Sustainable use of the skill gained by women to make energy saving stove depends on how the problem of raw material supply is solved and adaptation of the stove size to the local need is made. An innovative means of improving the use of local materials so that cost effective stoves that are affordable to the people can be produced.

The awareness on HIV/AIDs seems to have taken roots. But practicing the different safety recommendations is not common yet. More work on awareness creation is needed to change the gain into practicality.

The rate of enrolment in the alternative basic education indicates the potential for sustainability. Moreover, the education desk of the zone and the woreda are prepared for continued implementation of the education program.

Sustainability assurance for springs water supply structures is accommodated through establishment of water committee which includes women, training of the committee members on water management, provision of some tools, and involvement of the water resources desk of the woreda. Apparently the water harvesting structures cannot be replicated due to high cost of construction.

vi) Project Management

The project was managed by the project office in Kewezba (in Dahana woreda), Waldia based DDP coordination office and the Head Quarter (HQ). The project depended on the NSW-DPPCO office in Woldia or the HQ for decisions related to administrative matters. The project office discusses annual plans with the concerned line offices in the woreda and communicates to the head office for revising the original plan and approval of the annual budget. Due to lack of applicants for positions at Kewezba, EOC-DICAC was forced to use the existing staff for project implementation. It was observed that the project coordinator at Kewezba participated in procurement, employment and financial management. There were also technical backstopping from Woldia and the HQ. But field visits to the project site for technical backstopping and monitoring and evaluation were not based on regular schedules.

The most serious problem in financial system was delays in fund release from the donor, head offices in Addis Ababa and subsequent transfer among banks with the consequences of delaying project activity implementation.

vii) Finance

The overall financial utilization of the project was according to the plan. Changes were observed within the project components, which is not be considered as serious variation. The fact that more physical achievements were made with the same budget would imply over estimation of unit costs during the planning phase.

Cost effectiveness of the project implementation could be measured in terms of direct and total costs per beneficiary. The analysis shows that, the cost per beneficiary was Birr 77.00 whereas the direct cost per beneficiary was Birr 68.00. Moreover, the project overhead cost was about 9%, which is within an acceptable range. Hence, the project implementation could be judged as cost effective.

In general, the implementation of project components was as planned and successfully achieved.

VIII) Recommendation

Achievement of household food security requires further interventions in a more focused and integrated priority areas with more rigorous intensity. A more participatory planning and implementation that allows communities to have more says on the selection of adaptable technologies is recommended.

Means of attracting more qualified staff at project level should be thought. When this is not possible, a more regular and scheduled technical backstopping should be made. Moreover, increased monitoring and evaluation is essential.

1. INTRODUCTION

Dahana woreda is one of the three woredas in Sekota Zone of the Amhara region. It is located some 755 km northwest of Addis Ababa. It is characterized by severely degraded landscape. The woreda is one of the food deficit areas of the country. Due to the severe natural resources degradation and rainfall shortage, the majority of the households do not produce enough food even under normal rainfall situation. Hence, there is considerable dependence on food aid.

In order to address some of the multidimensional and interlinked problems of the population of the woreda, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church-Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (EOC-DICAC) has been implementing Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP), in Sekota and Dahana Woredas of Wag Himera Zone, since 1998. The Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) provided the financial support for the project. The project was implemented in two phases. The first phase was implemented in the two woredas from 1998 to 2002 while the second phase was implemented in Dahana woreda during the period between 2003 and 2005. The project kebeles include Azila/Tilala, Kewezba, Chila, Shimela and Shimamda. The project office is found in Kewezba kebele located between Sekota, the zonal town (30 km) and Amdework, the Dahana woreda town (50 km).

The overall goal of the second phase was enhancing household food security and improving the living condition of the target population through implementation of the project components encompassing agriculture, environmental rehabilitation, social services, water resources development and capacity building.

EOC-DICAC commissioned WIBD Consultants to undertake the terminal evaluation of the Dahana woreda IRDP. The data needed for the evaluation were collected at different levels by an evaluation team consisting of the consultant, representatives of EOC-DICAC and NCA.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION

The purposes of the terminal evaluation as stated in the TOR were:

- Assessing the physical and financial performance of the project;
- Evaluating program sustainability, replicability, and impact on target community;
- Assessing efficiency/cost effectiveness of the program implementation;
- Assessing program integrity and gender sensitivity; and
- Deriving tangible recommendations and conclusions.

In attaining these objectives due consideration was given to the following:

- Assessment of the progress made towards achieving program objectives;
- Assessment of the compatibility of project proposal and consistence and realistic nature of output and activity indicators;
- Influences of functional and linear relationship among stakeholders and project implementing organs;
- Institutional arrangements that influenced the project performances;
- Linking the evaluation to future prospects that would assist redesigning of future interventions.

3. METHODOLOGY

In order to accomplish the stated objectives, the project evaluation was based on the following methodology:

(i) Review of Materials - the project proposal, annual action plans, annual and terminal reports, and audit reports of the years ended 2003 and 2004 and project records were reviewed;

(ii) Focus Group Discussions (FGD) - FGD were made with project staff Waldia (NSW-DPPCO) and Head Office staff in Addis Ababa; with community, line office representatives and development agents in Dahana woreda and Wag Himera Zone in Sekota;

(iii) Cases studies of project beneficiaries;

(iv) Field observations.

The proposal provides the objectives of the Dahana Integrated Rural Development Project and defines the project components, activities and their implementation schedules, indicators for project activities and outputs. It also defines the target groups, project implementation process and phasing out strategies.

Primary information was collected at different levels based on the checklists prepared by the consultant (the summarized checklist is given in Annex 1). Discussions were made with community members; project staff at Kewezba Project Office, Dahana Woreda collaborating line office representatives and experts who involved in project implementation; Wag Himera zone collaborating line office representatives, and representatives of the North and South Wollo and Wag Himera Diocese Development Programme Co-ordination Office (NSW-DDPCO) (the list is given in Annexes 2- 4).

Evaluation of project components in terms of relevance, acceptability, replicability, sustainability, gender sensitivity, etc. were made at different levels to capture the

perceptions of the beneficiaries, implementers and technical staff of the line offices. In order to improve generation of genuine information, the woreda line office representatives were not invited to participate in the discussions with community. However, they were asked to comment on the information gathered.

Moreover, case studies were made to assess the impacts of project implementation. The case studies would help to learn success and failure history of the project interventions and the impacts of project component adoption on the livelihood of the beneficiaries.

Finally, field visits were made to observe the project implementation. During the visits, discussions on the relevance of the project intervention, benefit gained and other related issues were discussed with people found in the project area. The following interventions were among those visited during the fieldwork:

- Area closure at Tala catchments where seedlings of different species were planted in the area closure using hybro- and micro-basin structures, fodder plants were demonstrated and check dams were built to block gullies and protect soil. Another area closure observed at distance was found in Meskalo area of Kewezba kebele with a very good natural vegetation recovery.
- Agamit Spring Development found in Kewezba Kebele was visited. The construction was made in March 2005 and the handing over is in process. The community provides the guarding service and getting clean drinking water, washing basin and cattle trough.
- Feeder road constructed with community participation in two areas, namely from Meskalo to Kewezba town and the one connecting Dahana to Ziquala woreda;
- Irrigation project by diverting spring water in Meskalo area;
- Vegetables, fruit tree nursery, tree nursery, forage demonstrations sites in Kewezba and Shimamda kebeles;
- Schools supported by the project including Alternative Basic Education, roof water harvesting structure, small ruminants and chicken were visited in Chila kebele;
- Roof water harvesting constructed for a health post at Chila;
- Grain store;
- Community members trained on HIV/AIDS and beekeeping;
- Project offices and property and documents management system.

The visits could help verifying the reports and information obtained during the group discussions.

4. ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT COMPATIBILITY

The major project activities included agriculture production, environmental rehabilitation, social services such as feeder roads, health and education, water resources development, and capacity building. The major project categories were suitable in the context of the socio-economic and ecological considerations of the project area. At all levels of the evaluation process, the participants, including experts and the community evaluated the relevance of the project components with the highest positive rank. Some drawbacks of the project components and the project design are discussed below.

4.1 Agriculture

The agricultural component entails crop and livestock production. This component is mostly related with ensuring household food security. The crop production component involved extension on major crops and introduction and demonstration of horticultural crops. The extension activities (technologies and management practices) were not adequately defined in the proposal to assist implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the outputs, outcomes and impacts. No cereal and pulse crops, which are major crops of the area, are supported by the project. Hence, the objectives of increasing production of major agricultural crops and livestock through better extension and diversifying ascribed in the project proposal was hardly experienced in the project activity implementation. On the other hand, the linkage between grain store construction and food security attainment should have considered alternative uses.

Moreover, fruit production has been indicated as a new phenomenon in the project area. Adaptability testing for newly introduced species would be crucial. Fruit seedlings are broadly distributed and papaya appeared to fail in the highland part.

4.2 Environmental Rehabilitation

Although there is a long term link between environmental rehabilitations through soil and water conservation and yields of cereal and pulse crops, as stipulated in the proposal, a more focused short term interventions could have been considered to address the immediate food insecurity problems of the community.

Moreover, given the very poor natural resource basis of the project area, and severe land degradation with very shallow soil or bare rocks, the environmental rehabilitation components were wisely proposed although more integration of project components could be considered to increase food security by integrating economic and ecological/environmental values of tree seedlings.

4.3 Water Resources

The water resources development contributes to food security through improved food utilization. The project helped the community fetch clean water from clean and properly protected area. But lack of proper sanitation of water containers hampered the impact of the intervention.

4.4 Social Services

Health services positively influence food security through reduced prevalence of diseases and improved food utilization. Despite the efforts made to create awareness on HIV/AIDS, the number of people who came forward to seek support was nearly none. As a result, the emphasis given to supporting HIV/AIDS victim was overemphasized in the project design. More activities on awareness creation could have been considered.

Other interventions such as Alternative Basic Education and feeder roads could be justified by the difficult landscape that makes travel between villages cumbersome.

4.5 Implementation Strategy

The project implementation strategy was based on the premises that technical supports would be given from the collaborating line offices so as to ensure sustainability. We would recognize that technical knowledge and skill in many disciplines needed are currently lacking in the woreda. To the contrary, the woreda offices require capacity building supports in some of the disciplines. There should have been key project staff with some basic knowledge of the project components.

4.6 Weak Indicators

The project proposal defined the project components, project activities, the beneficiaries, extent of gender sensitivity of project implementation, project outputs, etc. Apparently, the indicators defined in the proposal enable monitoring and evaluation tasks. We could, however, observe inconsistencies in indicators described in the project proposal. Some examples include feeder road indicators and the number of households who adopt improved crop production. Besides some of the indicators were not supported by baseline information, making the evaluation process difficult. Such indicators include the number of people aware of HIV/AIDS, disease prevalence, etc.

Attempts were, however, made to evaluate outcomes of activities, for which dubious indicators were made, using proxy indicators based on farmers' judgment.

5. PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE OF THE PROJECT

Project performance is adequate when the accomplishment at least equals the target plan. In this section, the performance of the project is evaluated for each of the major project components, namely agriculture, environmental protection, social services (education, health and feeder roads), water resources and capacity building.

5.1 Agriculture

5.1.1 Crop Production

Improved agricultural production through crop diversification and introduction of new crop species was one of the major objectives of the project. Extension service intended by the project was to be provided through visits made to horticulture demonstration sites, observation of compost making which the project demonstrated in the area. The fruits and vegetables demonstrations were made in three of the five project areas. In total 249 farmers visited the fruit tree demonstration site of whom 41% (103) were women.

The vegetable species demonstrated include cabbage, beetroots, carrot, lettuce, switchyard, onion, pepper, sweet potatoes, etc. On the other hand, 337 farmers (315 men and 22 women) visited the vegetable nursery demonstration sites. It has been estimated that the horticulture demonstration site in Shimamda kebele would serve 6890 people. Apparently, most farmers appreciate the introduction of the vegetables and fruit trees into their area since it created means of cash earning and improved nutrition of the households.

The fruit trees include banana, avocado, papaya, mango, orange, lemon, etc. Some of the plants well adapted while others should still be tested. It was assumed that there are about 2.5 ha of land covered by fruit trees and each adopting household has few plants in scattered manner. The project distributed 12,750 fruit tree seedlings to needy farmers.

The project planned to provide support to 130 model farmers to encourage them produce vegetables. The accomplishment shows that 492 farmers received 15.5 kg of vegetable seeds to grow vegetables in their gardens. Besides the additional knowledge gained through the demonstration of nursery sites, the physical achievement is 278% higher than the plan. The gender differential is, however, high since only 7% of beneficiaries of vegetable seeds were female headed. Besides the vegetable seeds, about 104,570 vegetable seedlings were distributed to the needy beneficiaries.

Another interesting and relevant intervention having a direct implication for food security through increased horticultural production is the irrigation canal constructed

by diverting spring. Construction of 290 meter canal has been completed and is ready for use. But an additional 90 meter canal extension and night storage are needed to make economic use of the scarce water. If the extension is completed, about 21 households will benefit from the irrigation facility and grow vegetables on about 5.2 ha. This will create the opportunity of producing twice a year on the same plot.

Construction of a store with a capacity of 500 qt. was planned with the objective of enabling the communities store land races of seed, store agricultural inputs such as fertilizer as well as store relief food as the need arises. A grain store with an estimated capacity of 2000 qt. is constructed at Kewezba town. The store could serve several kebeles around Kewezba. In effect, careful consideration of how the store would be effectively utilized is essential.

Overall, the project was successful in terms of physical accomplishment of the crop production related activities defined in the project proposal (Table 1) although adequate assessment of the achievement made in terms of crop yield improvement was not possible. It could achieve increasing income of the beneficiaries who were supported in terms of fruit tree seedlings and vegetable seeds. It should be noted, however, that the number of the beneficiary households were only 1078 for vegetables and fruits) making only 13% of the target households. Apparently, the area under cash crop has increased by the size of land allocated to vegetable production (approximately 10%). Moreover, the objectives of increasing yield of major crops by 10% (i.e. from 2.95 to 3.25 qt/ha) could not be verified due to the shortcomings discussed earlier and lack of any record of extension activities on major crops.

Table 1. Comparison of Crop Related Physical Plans and Accomplishments

Sr. No.		Unit	Plan	Implemented	Implementation rate (%)
1	Operate horticultural demonstration site	No	1	1	100
2	Support model farmers on horticulture	No.	130	492	378
3	Grain store construction	"	1	1	100

Source: Dahana IRDP Reports and Project Office, Kewezba

5.1.2 Livestock Production

Improving livestock production is another major means of ensuring household food security. The activities under this intervention include introduction and demonstration

of forage production, forage seed supply to help farmers produce their own livestock feed, provision of chicken, goats and sheep and supporting the farmers to acquire bee colonies and improved beehives.

Forage demonstration site was established at Kewezba kebele on area previously used by the Office of Agriculture as a demonstration site. The data collected from the Project Office in Kewezba shows that 87 farmers visited the forage demonstration site. The proportion of female-headed households who visited the demonstration site was 14% of the participants. Moreover, 20.5 kg of forage seeds were distributed to 124 farmers of whom 13 were female headed (10%) in Kewezba kebele. Due to critical shortage of agricultural land, which is about 0.75 ha per household, the households could grow the forage seeds on hedges of terraces and near their home yards. It was indicated that separate and sufficient size of land could not be allocated for fodder production to bring about significant improvement in livestock production. Moreover, about 190,060 forage seedlings were planted as biological soil conservation measure to serve dual purposes.

Creating assets for poor households through provision of poultry, small ruminants and beehives and bee colonies was another strategy of increasing household income to increase their access to food. In this regard, the project planned to provide 2000 chicken and 160 small ruminants during the three years. In 2003, only 500 chicken were distributed to 30 female headed households making the accomplishment only 25% of the plan. Each beneficiary household acquired 15 hens and 2 cock of improved dual purpose breeds. The plan of providing poultry was revised due to shortage of poultry at Kombolcha Poultry Research Center. The remaining budget was shifted to small ruminant supply.

The record at the Project Office in Kewezba shows that small ruminants were distributed in 5 of the target kebeles where 113 households benefited from this activity. In total 336 goats and sheep were distributed. The goats were of local breed, which are well adapted to the harsh ecological condition while 80 "Washera" sheep were purchased from Adet area and distributed. But they could not adapt. From gender perspective, 13% of the beneficiaries of small ruminants were female-headed households. Purchases of small ruminants were made transparently by involving representatives from all stakeholders including the community and necessary experts. Moreover, provision of small ruminants was in revolving fund to suite to the government policy of organizing cooperatives, which receives loan and pay it back to the cooperative desk of the woreda.

The project also planned to provide 10-15 households with one each modern beehives. Since this project output was low and the price of modern beehives was high, it was justifiable to revise the plan and change it to provision of Transitional Top Bar Beehives and bee colonies to 30 female households. Provision of the frames made as planned and 30 of the female headed households received money to purchase 390 colonies (13 each on average) in 2005. The beneficiaries were

provided money with which they would buy 9 bee colonies each. Procurement of bee equipment, which will be given to each of the 30 beneficiaries, is in progress.

The timing of bee colonies supply is poorly scheduled. Firstly, it was scheduled during the last year of the project. Secondly, the provision was late due to late transfer of the fund. Provision of bee colonies and beehives appears to be well-accepted and compatible interventions. It could generate income for the beneficiaries in a short period of time. Scheduling such a useful intervention during the first or second year of the project would have enabled adequate evaluation of the project impact at this time.

In general physical accomplishment of the livestock components appears to be adequate (Table 2) despite some limitations in the timeliness (delays) and adaptability issues, which will be elaborated later in this paper.

Table 2. Comparison of Livestock Related Physical Plans and Accomplishments during 2003-2005

Sr. No.		Unit	Plan	Implemented	Implementation rate (%)
1	Forage demonstration site	"	1	1	100
2	Provide Productive chicken to women	No.	2000	500	25
3	Provision of small ruminants	No.	336	336	100
4	Provision of appropriate Beehives	No.	15	30	200
5	Provision of beekeeping equipment	Set	30	*	
6	Provision of bee colonies	No.	300	390	130

* Procurement in progress.

5.2 Environmental Rehabilitation

A range of different activities was performed to achieve the objective of rehabilitating the fragile ecology of the project area. The activities performed include biological and physical conservation measures. A well-maintained tree nursery was managed in Kewezba kebele. It has been indicated that the criteria of selecting tree species were their contributions to SWC, drought tolerance, agro-forestry functions, use as fuel wood, construction and livestock feed. About 752,000 seedlings of about 18 different tree species were raised and planted in area closures and distributed to farmers with a total area of 52 ha planted. All the 5 target kebeles benefited from the tree seedlings distributed where 6,300 people (30% being female) benefited. Moreover, 18 farmers (22% female) and 3 community nurseries were provided seedlings and material support. The community nurseries were entirely managed by women associations.

The plan of area closure was accomplished with greater success covering 538 ha, which is 224% of the plan. About 485 ha of the area closure is found in Tala catchments, 53 ha was found at Tella catchments in Kewezba kebele for natural rejuvenation. From the activities associated with area closure, 1,780 persons (28% female) benefited from cash for work in plantation. From this income generating employment opportunities, about 6,950 family members could get access to food. It was planned that 130 model farmers would get support for woodlot development and the accomplishment was successful since 167 farmers could get the intended support (Table 3).

Table 3. Environmental Rehabilitation Activities Planned and Accomplished during 2003-2005

Sr.No.	Activities	Unit	Plan	Implemented	Implementation rate (%)
1	**Biological Conservation**				
1.1	Project nursery operation	"	1	1	100
1.2	Seedling production	'000	750	752	100
1.3	Support individual nurseries	"	15	18	120
1.4	Support community nurseries	No.	3	3	100
1.5	Area closure	Ha	240	538	224
1.6	Enrichment plantation on area closure	No.	16000	50200	314
1.7	Support model farmers woodlot Development	No.	130	167	128
2	**Physical Conservation**				
2.1	Develop SWC demonstration site:				
2.2	Soil bund construction	km	60	25.3	42
2.3	Stone bund construction	km	75	82.4	110
2.4	Construction of cut of drains: micro-basin	m^3	3000		
2.5	Water way construction:	m^3	3000		
2.6	Hill side terraces	km	35	91.54	262

Source: Dahana IRDP Reports and Project Office, Kewezba

Physical soil and water conservation activities were also performed by the project. The activities in this regard include construction of soil bunds, stone bunds, and hillside terraces. The overall accomplishment of the soil and water conservation activities shows a 40% more accomplishment than the plan.

Soil and water conservation activities were performed in all the target kebeles and provided income generation opportunities for some 10,490 people (with about 35,251 person days) of whom 40% were female, earning more than Birr 210,000.00.

5.3 Water Resources Development

Water resources development activities were planned to improve access to safe and clean water for public use by developing unprotected springs and improving water resources management. Development of 12 springs was planned for the 5 kebeles. However, 11 springs and one hand dug well could be developed, three springs at Shimamda, four at Shimmela, two springs and the hand dug well at Azila, one at Kewezba kebeles. All the springs have collection chambers each with a volume of 4 m^3, distribution points, cattle troughs, and washing basins for shower and clothes. The structure and drainage system has been well established. The water quality has been tested by the zonal water desk and those with low quality were treated with chemicals. The discharge rate is good and the water flowing out is finally used for irrigation.

The change from spring development to hand dug well was due to cost inflation over the original budget. It was estimated that about 1,585 households with a population of 6,217 people benefited from the spring water. Moreover, roof water harvesting structures were built at a school and health post in Chila kebele. The estimated number of people getting clean water from the public institutions is 4,753. This makes the total number of people benefiting from the spring and roof water harvesting about 10,970, which is about 51% of the target of the intervention (i.e. 21,600 beneficiaries).

Spring water development is one of the most appreciated activities. It created safe water supply source for human and livestock. For its sustainable use, capacity building in terms of training and hand tools such as pipes of different size, faucet, gate valves, unions, nipples, sisal, etc. for minor maintenance were provided.

Besides impacts of the clean water supply was jeopardized by lack of hygiene at household level. On the other hand, the project helped the community build private latrine pits so as to enhance sanitary service in Kewezba kebele.

Another project activity in the area of water development is surface water harvesting and spring water diversion to promote small scale irrigation scheme. This has direct implication on household food security. In this regard, 10 households (2 of them female headed) got help to build surface water harvesting structure. Six of them are hemispherical with 60 m^3 capacity which was estimated to irrigate about 300 m^2 land. Another four households were supported to construct trapezoidal type of water harvesting structure. A farmer who used surface water harvesting for supplementary irrigation was visited.

The community irrigation at Meskalo area of the Kewezba kebele was not initially included in the plan. Due to failure in surface water harvesting and the government plan to promote small scale irrigation, the plan was revised to accommodate spring water diversion. A 290 m canal was built with concrete. In addition, a 90 m canal and a reservoir for night storage are needed to increase the water use efficiency. If this construction is completed and technical support on irrigation management and vegetable production is given, the water is estimated to irrigate 5.2 ha of land for about 21 households. This will help introduction of a new cycle of crop production in the area. In this case the physical implementation of the project is a success.

Table 4. Water Resources Development Activities Planned and Accomplished during the 2003-2005

Sr. No.	Activities	Unit	Plan	Implement ation	Implementation rate (%)
1	Spring development	No	12	11	92
2	Construction of roof water harvesting scheme	"	2	2	100
3	Provision of hand tools to water committees	Set	15	15	100
4	Construction of surface water harvesting structures	No	21	10	48
5	Provision of hand tools	No.	15	15	100
6	Hand dug wells	No.	1	1	100
7	Demonstration of pit latrine	No.	20	20	100
8	Support community irrigation	No.	1	1	100

Source: Dahana IRDP Reports and Project Office, Kewezba

5.4 Social Infrastructure Development

The social infrastructure presumed to assist household food security were rural road, health and education. Tables 5 and 6 display the comparison of physical accomplishment in the social sector.

5.4.1 Feeder Roads

The rural feeder roads created access to market and public service centers for communities around Meskalo and Azila areas. The roads connect Kewezba town and Dahana woreda to Ziquala woreda. The relevance of the road between Meskalo and Kewezba town has been justified in the group discussion in terms of access to extension services, convenience of using pack animals for transporting vegetables and other agricultural produces to the market and consumable goods from the

market, use of vehicles (whenever available) for transporting ill people to clinic in Kewezba. It has been reported that about 22 km of feeder road was constructed in three years, which is 103% more than the proposed target (Table 5). About 600 beneficiaries (200 female) got temporary employment in cash for work.

5.4.2 Education

The project attempted to create access for youth and children who could not join school due to lack of school in their vicinities. This intervention could help achieving household food security only in the long run. As planned, three Alternative Basic Education (ABE) centers were established in three kebeles. Although the target was providing access to 300 students, 1216 students could benefit from the ABE indicating a high demand for the service. About 27% of those involved in ABE were female. In order to reduce school dropouts, 164 students from poor households were supported through provision of stationary materials. Hence, the implementation of the ABE was highly successful.

Table 5. Education and Road Activities Planned and Accomplished during the 2003-2005

Sr. No.	Activities	Unit	Plan	Implementation	Implementation rate (%)
1	**Education**				
1.1	Conduct non-formal education	No	300	1216	405
1.2	Educational materials	No.	164	164	100
2	Community initiated feeder road construction	Km	11	22.35	203

Source: Dahana IRDP Reports and Project Office, Kewezba

5.4.3 Health

Basically health services affect food security through their influence on food utilization. In Dahana Integrated Rural Development Project, the health aspect was addressed through support for HIV/AIDS victim and improving awareness about it, and provision of tool kits to Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA). The project carried out a workshop and delivered training on counseling HIV/AIDs victims. In terms of activity accomplishment, the project appears successful. But the support given to the HIV/AIDS victim was less than the plan. This indicates that the level of awareness is not enough to bring forward those affected by the virus to seek support.

Table 6. Health Related Activities Planned and Accomplished during the 2003-2005

Sr. No.	Activities	Unit	Plan	Implementation	Implementation rate (%)
1	Provide care and support for HIV/AIDS Victims	No.	3	1	33
2	Clergy women and youth training on counseling	No.	45	153	340
3	Provision of first aid kit for TBA	No.	10	15	150
4	Conduct workshop on HIV/AIDS	"	1	1	100

Source: Dahana IRDP Reports and Project Office, Kewezba

5.5 Capacity Building

Capacity building is an essential component of a development project. It helps to improve the human and material resources of the stakeholders to ensure implementation of the project and sustainable use of the implemented project. The Dahana IRDP considered short term training as a means of building the capacity of the project staff, training of collaborative staff in the woreda and different groups of community in different fields associated with the project. The overall physical accomplishment rate could be rated as adequate (Table 7).

5.5.1 Training

As shown in Table 7, the accomplishment of training of project and collaborative staff was less than the planned target. The major reason given was low budget allocated for undertaking the desired training. As a result, the collaborative line offices used the training fund for computer training, which is not relevant at this moment under the objective realities of the woreda.

The training fund allocated for the project staff has been used for training one staff to improve his qualification in natural resources management and build the human resources capacity of the EOC-DICAC. There was no specification in the project document against such allocation, although one would expect a short-term training for an immediate benefit to the project.

The effort made to train the community members in different areas such as water care taking, energy saving stove, irrigation management, beekeeping, conflict resolution, and soil and water conservation is encouraging. The community trainings were relevant and the accomplishment was adequate. Moreover, female household heads were given emphasis, to the extent promised in the project proposal. The

highest preference was given to women in the case of training on energy saving stove and beekeeping due to the gender based attributes of such activities.

Table 7. Capacity Building Activities Planned and Accomplished during the 2003-2005

Sr. No.	Activities	Unit	Plan	Implementation	Implementation rate (%)
1	Project Staff training	"	6	4	67
2	Workshop on Project cycle management		2	1	50
3	Collaborative staff training	"	4	4*	100
	Training for Community Members:				
1	Training of Water care taker committee members	"	60	55	92
2	Training women on energy saving technology	No	60	70	117
3	Train women on beekeeping	No	60	60	100
4	PA leadership training		50	89	178
5	Local conflict management training	"	45	78	173
6	Training on irrigation management	No.	15	15	100
7	Training farmers on SWC	No.	40	50	125

Source: Dahana IRDP Reports and Project Office, Kewezba (2005)

5.5.2 Material Support

The project document provides procurement of a motorcycle and two Laptops for the project implementation. The purchases were implemented and the motorcycle has been effectively used. It is reported that the Laptops were allocated to the HQ. Moreover, the EOC-DICAC allocated a double cabin Pick up vehicle for the project implementation. Without the vehicle, implementation of the whole project wouldn't have been possible.

Due to the remoteness of the project area, lack of facilities such as computers, transport and communication facilities created difficulties in timely processing of reports and poor communication systems. The details of the physical plans and corresponding achievements are given in Annex 6.

6. IMPACTS

6.1 Food Security Impact

The overall goal of the Dahana Integrated Rural Development Project was to enhance household food security and improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable households in the target area. This goal could be achieved in two ways. Firstly, it could be achieved immediately through direct benefit of the project outputs such as increased grain yield, improved livestock production, increased cash earnings, etc. provision of poultry, small ruminants, apiculture, vegetable production, and cash for work.

Secondly, the goal could also be achieved in the medium and long terms through income generated from the project components that have long gestation periods. Soil and water conservation, seedlings planted (those having economic value), fruit trees and irrigation scheme are examples of the components which if successful will lead to enhanced food security in the future.

The community members acknowledge the contribution of SWC interventions for yield improvement. The participants of focus group discussions estimated about 50-100% increase in yield due to improved soil fertility and improved tillage by comparing terraced and non-terraced plots of similar slope. Moreover, the woreda agronomists estimate yield increment due to SWC measures at about 15%. This assumption results in an increased yield of 46.5kg per ha during 2005. But, this effect cannot be attributed to the newly established SWC activities of the project since such changes are observed through time and most of the terracing work was done in the area closure.

Given the harsh conditions and environmentally degraded area, expecting an immediate and robust impact would be unrealistic. Attempts to increase the yields of major crops such as pulses and cereals were not addressed. The number of animals distributed, the amount of vegetable seeds distributed, the number of fruit tree seedlings, and forage seeds distributed significantly influenced farmers' behavior in enhancing the need for these technologies. Therefore, the demonstration of crop diversification and intensification to enhance food security was successful.

Obviously, the beneficiaries of project could demonstrate the impacts of project implementation on their economic conditions. The adopters indicated that the project opened up means of diversification through introduction of vegetables and fruit trees. Although not widely adopted due to shortage of arable land, the use of forage species has been understood as one way of overcoming feed shortage. Vegetable production has already been recognized as source of balanced diet and improved nutrition and means of earning cash.

Despite the high incidence of death of poultry due to susceptibility to disease and predators, the growth rate of chicks and increased egg laying rate have been

appreciated by the beneficiaries. The locally distributed small ruminants started reproducing and generating income for the beneficiary households, creating stock of wealth.

It has been indicated by the community and observed during the fieldwork that apiculture is very much adapted to the area for income generation. This component did not receive due attention in terms of adequate budget allocation, inclusion of large number of beneficiaries and early scheduling of implementation. Due to small number of beneficiaries that have immediate food security impact, aggregation of the impact at whole population level was not attempted. But examples of impacts of the project are given through the case studies (see boxes). Overall, the project has shown a positive impact on the income of the beneficiaries, which is an important step in improving access to food.

*Case Study # 1**: Impact of Using Supplementary Irrigation for Vegetable Production***

Farmer Tekebay Sisay lives in Chila Kebele. He is 38 years old and supports his 6 family members. He grows crop on 0.75 ha of which 0.04 is used for vegetable *production using supplementary irrigation from surface water harvesting structure supported by Dahana IRDP.*

He started vegetable production in 2005 by the help of the project. He received seeds and produced cabbages, tomatoes*, onion, and beetroot. The income generated from sales of vegetables is used for purchases of consumables.*

His evaluation of the impact includes diversification of diet, and more satisfaction by children, saving about Birr 53, an equivalent of pulses his family could use for three months. Moreover, he could produce pumpkin, which he could not produce without the harvested water, with an *approximate value of Birr 60.*

He indicated that without such a support*, construction of cemented structure like his would have been impossible.*

*Case Study # 2**: Impact of Small Ruminants***

Farmer Adarajew Sisay lives in Chila Kebele. He is 29 years old and has five family members to support. He is landless (except garden area), producing crops on crop sharing (siso) system. He received 8 goats form the project during 2004. One of them died. Six of them reproduced and now he is the owner of 15 goats. He started using the manure of the goats to produce maize in his garden. He explains that his family could consume fresh maize because of the manure. The maize harvest was estimated at Birr 80.00.

He has the plan to sell few goats to expand beekeeping, which he already started with the help of the government extension program, to increase his income.

He could not involve in vegetable production due to shortage of water for irrigation.

*Case Study # 3**: Impact of Apiculture Support***

Farmer Feleku Getahun lives in Shimamda Kebele. She is 36 years old (female headed) and has five family members to support. She is one of the poorest supposed to leave for resettlement. Households like her were not entitled for cash for work, as they should resettle elsewhere. She received fund for the project to purchase bee colonies. She also participated in training. She also tried to produce vegetables in her garden just for consumption. She purchased 7 bee colonies and harvested 20 kg from four hives. She uses traditional beehives. She says without the project, this would not have been possible. She sold 5 kg for Birr 45 and expecting higher price for the rest. She intends to increase the beekeeping in the future. She has two children at school who also benefited from the support of the project.

*Case Study # 4:**Impact of Training***

Asmaru Kafyalew lives in Kewezba kebele. She is 38 years old and divorced. She completed 4th grade education. She was trained on poultry production and received 15 improved hens and 2 cock in 2003. She could adopt improved poultry management practices such as separate shelter, mixed and good poultry feed. She rates the laying as excellent producing 25-30 eggs per hen per month. She could sell an egg for Birr 0.30 due to large egg size while a local egg was sold for Birr 0.20.

She could support her family with income generated from sales of eggs and very much appreciated the impact in creating access to food for her children. She attributed one-third of the food consumed to the poultry intervention.

She, however, indicated that the improved poultry suffered of respiratory diseases and most of them died. But, she could cross the cocks with local hens and now has crossbreeds, which are less susceptible to disease but more productive than the local poultry. In the absence of adequate veterinary service, appropriate technologies, such as the one innovated by this woman should be encouraged.

*Case Study # 4:**Impact of Forage Demonstration***

Farmer Habtu Ababaw lives in Kewezba kebele, 27 years old, married and has two children. He is attending 7th grade formal education. He was employed to take care of the forage demonstration site on cash for work basis, receiving Birr 6 per day. He was responsible for agronomic management including irrigating. When he goes to school, his wife takes care of the demonstration site.

Learning from the demonstration site, he adopted forage production on his small plot in 2004. He has 6 cattle, 6 goats, 4 sheep and 1 donkey. He could supplement his animals with the forage produced for three months. He could observe changes in milk yield as result, by 50% (i.e. from 1 to 1.5 liter per cow per day) for the period the feed is available. He indicates that wider adoption of the forage seed is constrained by land shortage.

The people involved in the evaluation process confirmed that gains in terms of technical skill through training offered by the project helped the beneficiaries to adopt vegetable, fruits (banana) and poultry production. Moreover, provision of small ruminants (only goats), and cash for work created opportunities for better access to food. Food unavailability in the vicinity was raised as a critical issue, which should be addressed by creating linkages to other interventions such as grain marketing.

The impact of education can be observed in the future. But the number of people enrolled in the alternative basic education indicated that people are sending their children for better future.

6.2 Environmental Impact

The project attempted to improve the environmental condition of the area through biological and physical conservation measures. The area closure observed has been found as encouraging intervention. Compared to the surrounding area, the area closure resulted in increased natural rejuvenation of trees and bushes, and increased survival of the planted seedlings. Although a more serious dry season is yet to come, the seedling survival rate is as high as 90% at the moment. But experts indicate that the rate is likely to reduce to about 50%. Hence, the area closure was an important and relevant approach of the project to improve the vegetation coverage of the marginal areas. This can also be related to long-term food security if trees of economic values such as flowering and palatable trees are planted in the area closure.

Moreover, experiences show that the soil and water conservation works will increase the soil fertility. Despite the technical aspects, which could be improved through participatory approach, there was no doubt that the SWC will impact the environment.

6.3 Capacity Building and Empowerment

The capacity building component of the project attempted to create skilled human resources through training. This could be viewed at three levels: project and collaborative staff and community training.

As stated earlier, a more tangible capacity building works were done at the community level. As indicated by the beneficiaries and project reports, the effort made was useful. The training given on poultry production, beekeeping, irrigation management and SWC and the demonstrations on vegetable and fruit production created capacity for alternative income generation. Training and awareness creation on HIV/AIDS and harmful traditional practices already made girls and women to

stand against such practices affecting their fate. A lot still remains to bring about behavioral changes on men to practice safety recommendations.

Training on energy saving stove could not bring the intended impact due to lack of materials and associated costs. They found that the production materials are expensive to make profits. Attempts were made to make stoves from locally materials such as mad and sand, which is also weak in terms of durability. A more concerted effort is needed to create awareness on the matter and to enable the use of appropriate local construction materials. According to some of the beneficiaries, there is also need to localize the size of the energy saving stove.

7. SUSTAINABILITY

To ensure sustainability, the whole process of project designing and implementation should be participatory. The Dahana IRDP followed similar approach. Collaborating line offices have been part of the project implementation process though staff turnover at woreda level severely affected the project implementation. Moreover, the discussions made at woreda and zonal levels indicated that the project activities were considered as integral part of the Dahana woreda agricultural and rural development plan. Despite the sense of ownership shown by the line offices, preparations made to ensure continued implementation for the current year were not effectively made.

The project document indicates that technical aspects of the project implementation were the responsibility of the collaborating line offices. However, the extent of involvement of the technical staff at the woreda level was limited due to staff shortage. The skill and knowledge in certain disciplines such as veterinary, horticulture production, diseases, apiculture and construction engineering is not available.

The participation of the community in the implementation decision was low in certain aspects. The selection of sites for SWC, breeds of sheep to be distributed, transfer of bee colonies from local to the Top Bar Beehives, and distribution of fruit trees (same type to low and mid altitude areas) were dominated by decisions by development agents or experts and less by the farmers. This will definitely affect sustainability. The length and width of terraces used in the field, the use of double line stone bund in farm fields, etc. were criticized by the farmers due to the negative effects on farm size, reduced convenience of working in the field, etc. They could have localized the recommended conservation technology to their realities. This signals that the SWC made in farm fields may not be sustainable. Those constructed in the area closure constitute most of the SWC intervention efforts and were not subject to this critics.

Area closure appears to be sustainable due to high participation of the communities in site selection and conservation measures. A more integration of seedlings and forage species with economic values would ensure sustainability. Hence, apiculture, small ruminants and forest products that can benefit the households would create economic interest and thereby lead to sustainable management of the vegetation. This of course depends on ownership tenure to be adopted, which should be decided in a participatory approach.

Land shortage limits adoption and sustainable use of forage seeds. Arable land based forage production does not appear to be a sustainable means, although a small scale production on hedges and borders of the farm would continue.

Opinion of the community on the sustainability of the different project activities was assessed. From the 12 different groups, most of them were pessimistic on the sustainability of the crop intervention (Table 8). Sustainability of vegetable production is largely affected by shortage of seed supply. It has been already observed that vegetable seeds are not available, though farmers want to buy them. In this regard, unless the seed supply mechanism is ensured, the effort made so far will be worthless. If vegetable seed supply is ensured, more farmers who can supplement the production using water harvesting or irrigation will join the business. This may lead to increase competition during the peak harvest period and pull the prices down. There is, therefore, a need to work on value chains in the marketing system and advise farmers to emphasize on production of horticultural crops that can be easily stored and transported to distant market places. Moreover, due to rainfall limitation, effective use of the irrigation system will determine the sustainability of horticulture production in the area.

Table 8. Community Evaluation of Sustainability of Project Components (%)

Project component	Very low	Low	Medium	Very high
Crop production	71.0	14	14	
Livestock production	43.0			57
Environmental rehabilitation	20.0	20.0	20	40
Water supply	20	20		60
HIV/AIDS				100
Education		50		50

Number of groups = 12
Source: FGD with Community Groups

Sustainable production of fruit trees planted in the area depends on the yield level. There are positive indications that papaya is performing well in the lowland area while the highlanders reported failure. Introduction of fruit trees require minimum

ecological factors. The vegetative growth of the fruit trees is encouraging though the yield could not be assessed since the plants are too young to bear fruits.

Supply of local species of small ruminants is well taken. The "Washera" sheep introduced from Adet area could not adapt to the harsh environment. Feed shortage is critical. Alternative breeds could be considered. Provision of improved poultry could not be sustainable due to lack of sufficient supply from the multiplication center in Kombolcha. Moreover, they are susceptible to disease and could not sustain under farmers management system. Some farmers also indicate that they cannot manage (feed) the improved poultry. Hence, selection of crossbreed poultry that are less susceptible and more productive than the local breed would be more sustainable under the farmers condition. Veterinary service should also be an integral part of livestock technology. This could be some of the reasons why 43% of the community groups involved in the evaluation ranked the sustainability of livestock production as very low (Table 8).

Apiculture is one of the most sustainable project intervention in the area. Dahana woreda produces one of the most quality honey in the region. It is well adapted. But the efforts made to promote honey production through technical support, and integration of apiculture into other systems such as flowering trees and crop variety selection was low. More work of integration should be attempted. Moreover, introduction of modern beehives is constrained by the high cost. Cheap way of providing modern beehives by locally producing them would help. Enhancing value-adding options in honey product may also encourage more production and sustain the production system. Efficient and effective ways of multiplying queens will be important component. The high rate of sustainability in livestock production shown in Table 8 refers to the beekeeping training and colonies supplied.

As stated above sustainable use of the skill gained by women to make energy saving stove depends on how the problem of raw material supply and adaptation of the stove size to the local needs is made. Technical improvement of the strength of local material and ways of producing affordable stoves should be considered.

The awareness creation on HIV/AIDs seems to have taken roots. The awareness gained is felt by the communities as highly sustainable (Table 8). Despite being aware, practicing the different safety recommendations is not common yet. More work will be needed to increase awareness and change the gain into practicality.

The rate of enrolment in the alternative basic education indicates the potential for sustainability. Moreover, the education desk of zone and the woreda are prepared for continued implementation of the education program.

Sustainability assurance for spring water supply has been accommodated through establishment of water committee which includes women, training of the committee members on water management, provision of some tools, and involvement of the water resources desk of the woreda. Water quality test also assures the safety of

water for drinking and avoids side effects, which hamper sustainability. It is also observed that the community training does not as such capacitate them to maintain the structure and more support is needed. It also appears that the surface and roof water harvesting structures cannot be sustainable due to high cost of construction involved and the attitudes of the community to invest more labor in water harvesting structure. Of course, the expected economic benefit from such investment should be clearly demonstrated to sustain the intervention.

Finally, feeder road appears to benefit a number of people residing in the surrounding. As the benefit was ranked very highly, community mobilization can ensure the sustainability. On the other hand, the sustained use of the grain store constructed at Kewezba depends on a plan to use the facility for alternative purposes.

8. REPLICABILITY

The project played a significant role in demonstrating vegetables and fruits production, forage multiplication and use, seedlings distribution, poultry and small ruminants provision, and training.

Replication of project components depends on adaptability and cost effectiveness and economic benefits demonstrated. Replicability of the vegetable production depends on seed availability, which is not the case at the moment, and market outlet. Moreover, expanding the production potential through diversion of more springs for irrigation positively affects the replicability. The community positively judges the degree of replication of the crop technology if the above conditions are fulfilled (Table 9).

Table 9. Community Evaluation of Replication of Project Components (%)

Project component	Very low	Low	Medium	Very high
Crop production			14	86
Livestock production	42.0		28	30
Environmental rehabilitation	22.0	11.0	33	34
Water supply	50	33		17
HIV/AIDS				100
Education				100

Source: FGD with Community Groups (December, 2005)

Apiculture is likely to be replicated. The forage varieties are unlikely to be replicated due to shortage of arable land. Provision of sheep not adapting to the condition of

the area shall be stopped while the type of local sheep and goats can smoothly succeed.

Similarly, replication of SWC measures depends on the extent of adjusting the standard conservation technology to local conditions and winning acceptance of the farmers. This includes proper conservation site selection, length and width of the terraces, double line stone bund vis-a-vis single line stone bund, etc. that comforts the immediate needs of the farmers. It appears, however, that the farmers' initiative to do the environmental protection by their own without incentives is limited (Table 9). As a result, the area closure might not be replicated although the intervention is found to be relevant. The zonal collaborating office indicated that the approach and techniques used by the project for area closure is educative and will be expanded.

The woreda education desk also acknowledged the replicability of the alternative basic education whereas the water resources desk recognized the need for replicating spring water diversion for irrigation. This, however, requires further external support.

Overall, most project components could be replicated if the technical and logistic constraints are improved.

9. GENDER SENSITIVITY

The Dahana IRDP document indicated that nearly 30 % of the households in the project area are female-headed, who are poorer than the male-headed households as women's access to and control over productive assets and resources is limited. Hence, the project planned to give emphasis to female-headed households. It was also supposed that the most resource poor households would be targeted.

It was understood during the evaluation that the most resource poor farmers, including female-headed households were categorically targeted for resettlement and the project implementation often excluded them. This situation has changed towards the end of the third project year. In terms of addressing gender, however, the data provided by the project confirmed gender sensitivity of the project (Table 10). The highest consideration (100% of the support) was given to women in beekeeping, energy saving stove, beehives and bee colonies, poultry and support for community nursery. In terms of workshops on HIV/AIDS and HTP, alternative basic educations and water supply the proportion of females is moderately high. However, a very small attention was given to female-headed households in vegetable and forage production, and small ruminants where the proportion of female-headed beneficiaries is 7, 14 and 17% respectively.

Table 10. Proportion of female in the project beneficiaries (%)

Project Component	Household	Population
1. Crop production	25	41
2. Livestock production	72	10
3. Environmental rehabilitation	55	41
4. Water development	31	38
5. Capacity Building	33	34
Overall %	43	33

Source: Computed based on Data from Dahana Project Office, Kewezba

10. PROJECT FLEXIBILITY

The project implementation was fairly flexible to accommodate deficiencies in project planning and emerging circumstances. The following amendments were made in due courses of the project implementation.

1. *Apiculture.* Originally it was planned that only 10 households get modern beehives. But this plan was modified to increase the number of beneficiaries by supplying bee colonies and frames of Top Bar Beehives. Moreover, bee equipment is provided to complete the package.
2. ***A spring development*** was canceled due to budget shortage but a hand dug well was constructed. The revision was also due to strong need for the hand dug well as a result of severe water problem in one of the target kebeles. The community contributed more than the plan.
3. *Roof water harvesting* for a school and health post to provide water to children;
4. *Supporting Anti AIDS Club* as part of the awareness creation on HIV/AIDS;
5. *Supporting poor students* by providing stationary materials;
6. *Substituting supply of poultry by small ruminant*, due to lack of improved poultry;
7. *Support for pit latrine* was a newly thought activity;
8. *Community irrigation* support through spring diversion. This was an amendment due to the demand from the woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Office. It was a relevant amendment to ensure food security. Associated with this change was training on irrigation management.

These and other changes in activities and quantities accomplished as well as the cost differences indicate an overall deficiency in planning of the activities and poor priority setting at the initial phase. More flexibility and amendments could be made to improve achievement of the overall objectives of the project.

11. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The project management was planned in such a way that the staff at HQ in Addis Ababa, NSW-DPPCO office in Waldia and project staff at Kewezba complement. Accordingly, the following was envisaged:

> *"Kohzba project office will be strengthened with the necessary human resources to facilitate the implementation of the project. The project office will have administrative independence to enable quick decision-making. EOC/DICAC headquarters and North Wollo DDP coordination office will continue to provide backstopping support for project implementation, which proved to be very useful for the ongoing project in the area."*

The project had 12 staff i.e. a project coordinator, a development agent, a foreman for the tree nursery, a foreman for the vegetable production, a bookkeeper, a cashier/secretary, a storekeeper, two guards, a cleaner/messenger and a driver. In terms of qualification, two of them hold a diploma in general agriculture, the bookkeeper has certificate (but not in bookkeeping) while all others (except the guards) are 12th grade complete and have work experiences of one to six years in the same organization (see Annex 2). Staffing of the project office could not be materialized as planned due to lack of applicants. It was also observed that the incentives stipulated for employment could not attract more qualified personnel to work under such a difficult working environment.

Hence, the project office was not administratively independent and relied on the NSW-DPPCO Office in Woldia or the HQ in Addis Ababa for administrative matters. The project office discusses annual plans with the concerned line offices and communicates to the HQ for revision and approval of the changes and associated budget.

The head office provides technical backstopping in designing construction, and occasional visits to project area. However, given the problem of project staffing discussed above, the technical backstopping and monitoring and evaluation could have been based on scheduled visit program. The NSW-DPPCO office at Woldia had also staff shortage to cater the technical backstopping service and adequately monitor and evaluate the implementation.

The collaborating line offices of the Dahana woreda participated in project management by reviewing the annual plans and the accomplishment while evaluating the woreda development programs. They also resolve problems reported by the project coordination office in Kewezba. Apparently, the woreda uses the project activities to accomplish other plans such as organizing farmers cooperatives (e.g. small ruminant distributions). Though essential from the woreda prospective, this may create poor targeting of the poor households since the poorest of the poor. Moreover, the approach also led to changing of approach in case of cooperative

based support from free to revolving fund intervention, in which case the woreda cooperative desk was responsible for administering the revolving fund. This approach could have been identified before. The project office provided criteria of selection of beneficiaries but did not involve in the selection.

Financial management is a crucial aspect of project management. As there is no Bank in the vicinity, the financial management was coordinated by the NSW-DPPCO and the HQ. The HQ approves the budget, gives instruction to the NSW-DPPCO office, which administers the fund. The project coordinator at Dahana woreda requests transfer of operational budget of Birr 50,000 to 100,000 per month from the NSW-DPPCO to the Project Office. The money is drawn from the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia in Waldia by the cashier of the Project Office.

The project could procure smaller items of less than Birr 10,000 while larger purchases were made by NSW-DPPCO office. The project coordinator and project staffs participate in the procurement process. The project coordinator is also a co-signature of financial transactions including cash transfer and withdrawals.

The process of financial transfer is lengthy and risky. Although there is a safety lock at the project office, there is high risk of loss and such risk was not insured. The project office depends on the NSW-DPPCO for financial reporting. The collaborating line offices complained about lack of transparency on the financial status of the project. Late transfer of fund from the donor and thus late transfer of money to the project office was indicated as a major drawback in the financial management. As a result there were gaps in reporting system from the project as well as NSW-DPPCO offices.

11. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The financial resource for the project implementation was provided by NCA with a 10% contribution from the community in terms of labour and local materials. NCA contributed a total of Birr 2,961,000 whereas the community contribution was estimated at Birr 206,734. The budget allocation between the project components shows that 22% of the project budget was allocated to water resources development whereas the utilization is 23%. This implies that the utilization aspect of food security was prevailing over the food supply aspect since agricultural intervention (crops and livestock) received only 12% of the budget (Table 11).

The budget for environmental rehabilitation was increased by 1% by reducing the expenses on other costs, which include facilities and transport costs. The overhead costs at NSW-DPPCO Office and the HQ accounts for 9% of the project costs. This rate increased by 1% over the budgeted proportion of 8%. It could be judged in general that the overhead cost is reasonable.

Table 11. Percent of Total Budget Planned and Implemented by Project Components (%)

Project component	Planned	Implementation
Agriculture	12	12
Environmental rehabilitation	14	15
Potable water supply	22	23
Social services	12	12
Capacity building	4	4
Other costs	9	7
Staff benefits and operational costs	19	19
Total project costs	91	91
DPP program coordination	4	3
Head quarter overheads	4	6
Contingencies	1	0
Total cost	100	100

Source: Computed based on Project Plan and Implementation Reports of Dahana Project

The overall financial summary shows that the project implementation was according to the plan (Table 12). Changes were observed within the project components and this could not be considered as serious deviation from the plan. The fact that more physical achievement was made within the given budget would imply good financial management. Over estimation of unit costs during the planning phase also contributed.

Cost effectiveness of the project implementation could be measured in terms of direct and total costs per beneficiary. The analysis shows that, the cost per beneficiary is Birr 77.00 whereas the direct cost per beneficiary was Birr 68.00. Hence, the project implementation could be judged as cost effective.

The details of financial plan and corresponding budget utilization are given in Annex 7.

Table 12. Financial Summary of Dahana IRDP for the three years

	Financial Plan in years (Birr)				Utilization by Year (Birr)			
Project component	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**
Agriculture	56000	169000	134000	359000	56088	115207	193655	364949
Environmental rehabilitation	130443	141693	157693	429829	143911	141752	154659	440322
Potable water supply	305000	153500	210000	668500	315515	184097	211048	710660
Social services	97000	152500	108000	357500	94933	158664	108436	362033
Capacity building	17000	63000	52890	132890	15798	59365	41166	116329
Other costs	117000	30000	135000	282000	101527	19406	93668	214601
Staff benefits and operational costs	177412	191558	204192	573161	166507	182346	212913	561766
Total project costs	899855	901251	1001775	2802880	894279	860837	1015544	2770661
DPP program coordination	36472	35890	41862	107766	43347	42582	141	86070
Head Quarter Overheads	43347	42582	40071	127790	52330	43167	81933	177430
Contingencies	7326	7277	7850	22456				0
Total cost	987000	987000	1091558	3065558	989956	946586	1097477	3034020
Community contribution	53000	53000	100178	206178	53000	53000	100734	206734
Grand total	1040000	1040000	1191736	3271736	1042956	999586	1198211	3240754
Surplus (+)/Deficit (-) over budget					-2956	40414	-5919	31538
Efficiency Ratios:								
Project overhead to total cost (%)					**9.7**	**9.1**	**7.5**	**8.7**
Total project cost per beneficiary								**68.00**
Total cost per beneficiary								**77.00**

Source: Base on Project Audit Report of 2003, 2004 and financial statement of 2005 received from EOC-DICAC, Addis Ababa

12. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 Conclusions

1. Dahana Integrated Rural Development Project covered different dimensions of improving the household food security. These include agricultural production, environmental rehabilitations, water resources development, social services including awareness creation on HIV/AIDS and alternative basic education and feeder roads, and capacity building.
2. The overall project implementation process was as planned. The physical implementation rates for most of the project components were more than the planned.
3. The original plan gave less emphasis to food availability aspects of food security since less emphasis was given to agricultural production as implied by the indicators, activities and budget allocated.
4. Project staffing was not fully as intended due to lack of appropriate staff for employment. EOC-DICAC assigned staff to implement the project. The assigned staff made relentless efforts to successfully implement the project.
5. The system of project coordination adopted put administrative decision making at locations away from the project area. This created a delay in financial and information flow. Delays in financial transfer were also attributed to delays in fund release.
6. Monitoring and evaluation and technical backstopping were not based on regular visits to the project area. But annual evaluations were made by the project staff, beneficiaries and implementing woreda staffs. Revisions in annual plans were done as stipulated in the project document. In this regard, the project implementation was flexible and responsive.
7. Technical support expected from the woreda line offices was only partially successful due to shortage of appropriate staff in certain disciplines such as horticulture and apiculture delaying the project implementation (e.g. in construction).
8. Targeting in terms of giving emphasis to female-headed households was achieved.
9. Budget utilization was as planned and cost effective.
10. In general, it can be concluded that the implementation of project components was as planned and successfully achieved. It can be concluded, however, that attainment of household food security, the overall goal of the project, requires further interventions.

12.2 Recommendations

In view of the final conclusion given above, the following recommendations are made for future project interventions:

1. A more targeted, well integrated and prioritized interventions that will have direct link to food access will help the farming communities in the project area to improve their food security status. In case of financial limitations, more intensified and broadened efforts on project components such as production of goats that live on bushes and adapted to the ecology, improved honey production and marketing, production of moisture stress tolerant crops such as sweet potatoes, more efforts on irrigation development would result in more tangible impacts. Priority setting on these and other interventions should be decided with the community.
2. Technology selections such as varieties of crops and breeds of livestock should also be supported by experts from viewpoint of ecological adaptability. This is especially important in the case of fruit trees tree seedlings of ecological and economic importance.
3. Moreover, the project implementation process should give due attention to technical skills and should not assume that all sorts of the needed knowledge is available at collaborating offices. Despite the genuine interest of implementing the project, the collaborating line offices lack the required expertise. The problem also occurs due to staff turnover. Hence, until the staff situation stabilizes, the project monitoring and evaluation system should give due attentions to this aspect for timely amendments.
4. Means of attracting more qualified staff at project level should be thought. A more localized advertisement may help to a certain degree. When this is not possible, a more regular and scheduled technical backstopping should be scheduled. Moreover, increased monitoring and evaluation is essential.
5. Improve the financial and information flow between the stakeholders. Remedies for budget delay is needed.

Annexes

Annex 1: Checklist for Focus Group Discussion (Summarized)

- Physical and Financial Performance (Office level)
    - Reports: Annual Reports, Mid term reports, terminal reports
- Experiences gained,
- Evaluation on the implementation of different project components,
- Evaluation of community and line offices participation in project implementation
- Relevance of each project component
- Sustainability of each project component
- Replicability of each project component
- Impacts of the projects by component (also for case studies)
- Working relations with:
    - Community
    - Line offices, Zonal offices, Head office
- M&E of project (system availability, staff adequacy, guideline, reporting schedule, etc.)
- Scheduled reviewing (annual meetings, mid-term evaluation, workshops, etc)
- Meeting with stakeholders,
- Staffing plan and implementations.
- Timing of project implementation.
- Staff capacity building
- If there is disparity between plan and accomplishment, major reasons and possible actions taken?
- Problems encountered;
- How is the phasing out plan implemented?
- Other relevant issues_____

Annex 2: List of Project Staff

Sr. No.	Name	Sex	Education Level	Position	Service year in the Project*
Participated in the Discussion					
1	Zerihun Demissie	Male	Diploma in Agriculture	Acting Coordinator	1**
2	Eskezaw Wubnet	Male	Diploma in Agriculture	Rural development worker	1.5
3	Getachew Asfaw	Male	12th Grade Complete	Bookkeeper	6
4.	Solomon Mebrate	Male	12th Grade Complete	Nursery foreman	6
5	Tirunesh Teshome	Female	12th Grade Complete	Secretary and cashier	6
Did not Participate in the Discussion					
6	Zewuditu Mekonnen	Female	12th complete	Storekeeper	1
7	Selamu G/Yohannis	Male	12th Complete	Vegetable nursery foreman	6
8	Tsegaw Tadesse	Male	6th Grade Complete	Guard	6
9.	Sitotaw Dabashe	Male	4th Grade Complete	Guard	4
10	Tadesse Mekonnen	Male	12th Grade Complete	Driver with 4th Grade Driving License	3

* Employees with more than 3 years of service were employed during the first phase of the project.

** Daribew kafyalew, who served during the project implantation period, left for B.Sc. study at Mekele University.

Annex 3: List of Participants from Zonal Offices

Sr. No.	Name	Office	Position
1.	Mitiku Beyene	Capacity Building	Head
2.	Hirga Hadigu	Capacity Building	Deputy Head
3.	Seyoum Mekonnen	Information Desk	Head
4	Hilma Molla	Health Desk	Head
5.	Negussie tadesse	Agri. and Rural development	Head
6.	Getachew Assefa	Agri. and Rural Development	Veterinary Expert
7.	Berihun Berihe	Disaster Prevention and Food Security	Head
8	Zerihun Demissie	Dahana Integrated Rural Development Project	Acting Coordinator

Annex 4: List of Participants fRom Dahana Woreda Line Offices

Sr. No.	Name	Office	Position
1	Kassa Mersha	Agr. and Rural Development	Head
2.	Mengistu Mulu	Capacity Building	Expert
3.	Kebede kassa	Peoples Organization and Participation	Expert
4	Alebachew Wale	Woreda Administration	Chief of Office
5.	Alebachew Kibret	Health	Head
6	Mulugeta Habtu	Cooperative	Team leader
7	Said Mekonnen	Water resources	Team leader
8	Endalkachew W/Marium	Agr. and Rural Development	Agro-forestry team leader
9	Adisu Sisay	Agr. and Rural Development	Crop production expert
10	Belay Nedhi	Agr. and Rural Development	Apiculture expert
11	Solomon Bekele	Water resources	Team leader
12	Alemu Tsegaye	Agr. and Rural Development	Deputy Head
13	Zerihun Demissie	DIRDP	A/Coordinator

Annex 5: List of Community Members Who Participated in the Evaluation: Shemamda Kebele

Sr. No.	Name of Participant	Sex	Type of Participation in the project
1.	Worku Mehirete	M	Training and Vegetable production
2.	Abebe Gebrie	M	Training and Vegetable production
3.	Abaye Bore	M	Health, Training, Apiculture
4.	Maleda Seyum	M	Training, HTP
5.	Haile Tsegaw	M	Training, HTP
6.	Getahun Debesh	M	Training, HTP
7.	Tesfa Alemu	F	Improved Stove, Training
8.	Desalew Getu	F	Water Committee
9.	Moges Kassaw	M	Health, Vegetable production and Apiculture
10.	Abebe Abebaw	M	Health, Vegetable, Training
11.	Moges Kassaw	M	Health Representative, Vegetable production
12.	Worku Gonete	M	Vegetable production, SWC
13.	Wonbero Mihrete	F	Water Committee, Apiculture
14.	Feleku Getahun	F	Apiculture, Vegetable, Training
15.	Debash Mamo	M	Vegetable production, SWC
16.	Abebaw Mekonen	M	Vegetable production, SWC
17.	Ketema Getahun	M	Health, Water Committee, SWC
18.	Worknesh Haile	F	Apiculture
19.	Ajebush Tekle	F	Apiculture
20.	Malefia Biwota	F	Apiculture
21.	Germaye Cherkole	M	Clergy training
22.	Addisu Admassie	M	Water Committee, training
23.	Enanu Moges	F	Apiculture
24.	Yenenesh Tegegne	F	Training, HTP
25.	Waga Tegaye	F	Training, HTP
26.	Beshaw Amare	M	Training, HTP
27.	Samuel Mekonen	M	Training, HTP
28.	Kassawye Mekonen	M	Training, HTP
29.	Debesh Sheferaw	M	Soil and Water Conservation
30.	Adane Teshager	M	Water Committee
31.	Dagnew Getahun	M	Water Committee
32.	Aregnew fekade	M	Administrator
33.	Kassaw Melash	M	Training, HTP
34.	Kassaw Adane	M	Water Committee
35.	Debre Mamo	F	Apiculture
36.	Mamite Haile	F	Poultry production
37.	Senday Adane	F	Apiculture
38.	Debesa Birhanu	F	Apiculture
39.	Merchash Alamerew	F	Apiculture
40.	Mengistu Zegeda	M	HTP
41.	Tadefesh Abebe	F	Water Committee
42.	Zenebu Demissie	F	Poultry production
43.	Merchash Abate	F	Improved Stove
44.	Bayush Aragie	F	Apiculture

Annex 5: (Cont.) Community Participates in the Evaluation: Chila Kebele

Sr. No.	Name of Participant	Sex	Type of Participation in the project
1	Tekeba Sissay	M	Training, Water harvesting
2	Tadele Kassa	M	Small Ruminant
3	Aderajew Sissay	M	Small Ruminant
4	Getahun Akalu	M	Spring Development, Training
5	Fantaw dessie	M	Small Ruminant, SWC
6	Mihret Kebede	M	Spring Development Training
7	Dessie Chane	M	Training, Vegetable and Fruit production
8	Kassa Chekole	M	Training, Water harvesting, Spring, SWC
9	Gobena Seyum	M	Small Ruminant
10	Alamere Kibret	M	Training
11	G/Kirkos Mamo	M	Training
12	Alayu Woldu	M	Training, Soil and Water conservation
13	Zewdu Ayalew	M	Spring Development, Training, SWC
14	Gebru Mehrete	M	Training
15	Ageru Mekonen	M	Training
16	Chekole Debesh	M	Training, Small ruminant
17	Birhanu Messele	M	Training
18	Aderaw Getu	M	Small ruminant
19	Girma Ayele	M	Training, HTP
20	Fantaw Debesh	M	None
21	Mesafint Fekade	M	None
22	Emanye Gelaw	M	Training, HTP, Water committee
23	Shegaw Kidane	M	Small ruminant
24	Girmaye Tarke	M	Training, water committee
25	Fenta Yehualaw	F	Training
26	Debessa Yelma	F	Improved Stove
27	Feleku Tassew	F	Improved stove, small ruminants, SWC
28	Tafete Birhanu	F	Training
29	Bernesh Mengesha	F	Training, , improved stove, Poultry,SWC
30	Worknesh Belay	F	Training, Improved stove, SWC
31	Abebu Mekonen	F	Training
32	Atale Endalew	F	Training, Soil and Water conservation
33	Yezbalem Derbe	F	Training, Small ruminants
34	Alem Mebrate	F	Training, Improved Stove
35	Zenebu Alemayehu	F	Training, Poultry Production
36	Ayenabeba Gelaw	F	Training
37	Batoshi Demeke	F	Training, Spring development
38	Denbele Demeke	F	Training, Improved Stove, Spring development
39	Felfele Yemer	F	Training, Spring development
40	Gebeyanesh Abreha	F	Training, Spring development
41	Denknesh G/Medhin	F	Improved Stove, Poultry production

Table 5: (Cont.) Community Participates in the Evaluation: Kewezba Kebele

Sr. No.	Name of Participant	Sex	Type of Participation in the project
1	Habtu Abebaw	M	Forage development
2	Gashaw Tadele	M	Training, Feeder Road, irrigation and Livestock
3	Tafach Adane	M	Feeder road, Soil and water conservation
4	Woke Tsehayu	M	Feeder road, SWC, forest keeper
5	Fekade Biwota	M	Feeder road
6	Tadele kassew	M	Forest management
7	Mamo Wassie	M	Fruit and vegetable, feeder road, irrigation
8	Endalkachew G/medehin	M	Training, poultry production
9	Berku Asmare	M	Feeder road, Irrigation
10	Fekadu Bimere	M	Forest keeper, feeder road, small ruminant, training
11	Endale Tegew	M	Training, feeder road, vegetable, SWC
12	Mengste Terefe	M	Feeder road, soil and water conservation, irrigation
13	Kibret Dessie	M	Training
14	Girma Haleyu	M	Water harvesting, vegetable, feeder road
15	Zewdu Tadesse	M	Feeder Road, vegetable
16	Derbew Mekonen	M	Guarding, Spring development, SWC, Equipments
17	Gete Hailu	M	Training, small ruminants, feeder road
18	Mangistu Messele	M	Vegetable, Spring
19	Adeno Chekole	M	Training, vegetable, feeder road, SWC
20	Mekonen Tefele	M	Training, feeder road
21	Mehiret Abera	M	Training, vegetable, small ruminant
22	Genet Messele	F	Feeder road, SWC
23	Tewres Dessalegn	F	Vegetable, feeder road
24	Zewditu Awoke	F	Training, feeder road
25	Woyzer Teshale	F	Feeder Road
26	Messerte Fetene	F	Feeder road, Vegetable
27	Maledu Fentaw	F	Feeder road
28	Beliya Wodaje	F	Training, feeder road
29	Ematwoye Fekade	F	Feeder road, Vegetable
30	Adena Metike	F	Training, Feeder road, poultry, spring
31	Kassanesh Messele	F	Training
32	Asresu Asmamaw	F	Training, Feeder road
33	Teje Kule	F	Training, Feeder road
34	Addisse Bishaw	F	Training
35	Zerfe Getaw	F	Training, Poultry

Annex 6. Physical Plan and Implementation of Dahana Integrated Rural Development Project

Sr. No.	**Components/Activities**	**Physical Plan in Years**					Accomplishment				
		Unit	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**	Overall achievement (%)
I	**Agriculture**										
1	**1. Crop Production**										
1.1	Operate horticultural demonstration site	No	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
1.2	Support model farmers on horticulture		30	50	50	130	30	50	72	492	378
1.3	Grain store construction	"		1		1			1	1	100
2	**2. Livestock Production**					0					
2.1	Forage demonstration site	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
2.2	Provide productive chicken to women	No	500	1,000	500	2000	500			500	25
2.3	Provision of small ruminants	No		256	80	336		256	80	336	100
2.4	Provision of appropriate Beehives	No		15		15		30		30	200
2.5	Provision of bee Keeping Equipment				30	30					
	Provision of bee colonies				300	300			390	390	130
II	**Environmental Rehabilitation**					0					
1	Biological Conservation					0					
1.1	Project nursery operation	"	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	100
	Seedling Production	'000	250	250	250	750	240	245	267	752	100
1.2	Support individual nurseries	"	5	5	5	15	5	5	8	18	120
1.3	Support community nurseries	No	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	100
1.4	Area closure	Ha	80	80	80	240	80	173	285	538	224
1.5	Enrichment plantation on area Closure	No	4,000	5,000	7,000	16000		7500	42700	50200	314
1.6	Support model farmers woodlot Dev't	No	30	50	50	130	30	65	72	167	128

Annex 6. (Cont.)

Sr. No.	**Components/Activities**	**Physical Plan in Years**					Accomplishment				
		Unit	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**	Overall achievement (%)
2	**Physical Conservation**										
2.1.1	Develop Soil & water conservation demonstration site	No				0					
2.1.2	Soil bund construction	km	20	20	20	60	20		5.3	30.28	42
2.1.3	Stone bund construction	km	20	25	30	75	20	26.5	35.9	82.4	110
2.1.4	Construction of cut of drains: micro-basin	m3	1000	1,000	1,000	3000					0
2.1.5	Water way construction: check dams	m3	1000	1,000	1,000	3000					0
2.1.6	Hill side terraces	km	10	10	15	35	38	15.54	38	91.54	262
III	**Water Resources Development**										
1	**Potable Water supply**										
1.1	Spring development	No	4	4	4	12	3	4	4	11	92
1.2	Construction of roof water harvesting scheme	“	1			1			1	1	100
1.3	Provision of hand tools to water committees	set	3		2	5				0	0
	Construction of water harvesting	No.	1								
2	Construction of surface water harvesting structures	No	5	7	9	21	3	7		10	48
	Provision of hand tools	No.	3	12		15	3	12		15	100
	Hand dug wells			1		1		1		1	100
	Demonstration of pit latrine				20	20			20	20	100
3	Cost for Project Tech. Skilled Manpower					0					
	Support community irrigation				1	1			1	1	100

Annex 6. (Cont.)

Sr. No.	Components/Activities	Physical Plan in Years:					Accomplishment in Years:				
		Unit	2003	2004	2005	Total	2003	2004	2005	Total	Overall achievement (%)
IV	**Social Services**										
1	**Prevention & control the spread of HIV AIDS**										
1.2	Provide Care and support for HIV/AIDS Victims	LS	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	33.333
1.4	Clergy Women and youth Training on Counseling	No		45		45		153		153	340
	Provision of first aid kit for TBA	No.			10	10			15	15	150
1.9	Conduct Workshop on HIV/AIDS	"		1		1		1		1	100
2	**Education**					0					
2.1	Conduct non-formal Education	No	100	100	100	300		885	331	1216	405.33
	Educational materials	No.		164		164		164		164	100
3	**Support community Feeder Road**	Km	3	5	3	11	5.2	8.5	8.65	22.35	203
V	**Capacity Building**					0					
1	**Training**					0					
1.1	Training of Water care taker committee	"		20	40	60	15	20	20	55	92
1.2	Training women on E. saving technology	No		30	30	60		35	35	70	117
1.3	Train women on bee keeping	No		30	30	60		30	30	60	100
1.4	PA leadership training			50		50		89		89	178
1.5	Project Staff training	"	3	3		6	3	1		4	67
1.6	Local conflict management training	"		45		45		78		78	173
1.7	Collaborative staff training	"		2	2	4		2	2	4	100
1.8	Training on irrigation management	No.			15	15			15	15	100
1.9	Training farmers on SWC	No.			40	40			50	50	125
1.10	Workshop on Project cycle management		1		1	2			1	1	50

Source: Original plan in the Project proposal, with amended plans considered as obtained from the Project Office in Kewezba

Annex 7. Financial Plan and Implementation of Dahana Integrated Rural Development Project

Sr. No.	Components/Activities	Financial Plan in years (Birr)				Budget Utilization in Years (Birr)			
		2003	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**
I	**Agriculture**								
1	Crop Production								
1.1	Operate horticultural demonstration site	20,000	22,000	24,000	66,000	24705.4	22686	26,405	73797
1.2	Support model farmers on horticulture	3,000	5,000	5,000	13,000	5000	5001	4,787	14788
1.3	Grain store construction		***60,000***	40,000	100,000		***150***	100000	***100150***
2	Livestock Production								
2.1	Forage demonstration site	18,000	20,000	20,000	58,000	16524.4	19512	20,218	56254
2.2	Provide productive chicken to women	15,000	30,000	15,000	60,000	9858.3		2,623	12481
2.3	Provision of small ruminants		10,000	***10,000***	20,000		39933	20,404	60337
2.4	Provision of appropriate Beehives		12,000		12,000		18000		18000
	Provision of bee colonies			15000	15,000			14,218	14218
2.5	Provision of bee Keeping Equipment		10,000	5000	15,000		9925	5000	14925
	Sub Total 1	**56,000**	**169,000**	**134,000**	**359,000**	**56,088**	**115,207**	**193,655**	**364949**
II	**Environmental Rehabilitation**								
1	Biological Conservation								
1.1	Project nursery operation	28,000	30,000	32,000	90,000	27976	30388	32,000	90364
	Seedling Production								
1.2	Support individual nurseries	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500	1500	1500	1,500	4500
1.3	Support community nurseries	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1000	1000	1,000	3000
1.4	Area closure	5,300	5,300	5,300	15,900	4870	5280	5,300	15450
1.5	Enrichment plantation on area Closure	2,000	2,500	3,500	8,000	2560	2500	3,500	8560
1.6	Support model farmers woodlot Dev't	3,000	5,000	5,000	13,000	3000	5000	2,996	10996

Annex 7. (Cont.)

Sr. No.	Components/Activities	Financial Plan in years (Birr)				Budget Utilization in Years (Birr)			
		2003	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**
2	Physical Conservation								
2.1.1	Develop Soil & water conservation demonstration site								
2.1.2	Soil bund construction	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000	15000	14803	15,000	44803
2.1.3	Stone bund construction	25,000	31,250	37,500	93,750	25000	31220	37,590	93810
2.1.4	Construction of cut of drains	7,143	7,143	7,143	21,429		7143	7,065	14208
2.1.5	Water way construction	5000	5,000	5,000	15,000		4937	5,000	9937
2.1.6	Hill side terraces	12,500	12,500	18,750	43,750	38233	12500	18,610	69343
3	Cost for Project Technical skilled Manpower	25000	25500	26000	76,500	24772	25481	25,098	75351
	Sub Total 2	**130,443**	**141,693**	**157,693**	**429,829**	**143,911**	**141,752**	**154,659**	**440322**
III	**Water Resources Development**								
1	**Potable Water supply**								
1.1	Spring development	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	93783	119972	99,987	313742
	Demonstration plastic for women			4,000	4,000			4,000	4000
1.2	Construction of roof water harvesting scheme	150,000		25000	175,000	143005		24881.51	167887
1.3	Provision of hand tools to water committees	10,000			10,000	9977	4773		14750
2	Construction of surface water harvesting structures	20000	28000		48,000	18834	27969		46803
	Construction of Hand dug wells				0	24917	5915	3021	33853
	Demonstration of pit latrine			5000	5,000			2041.5	2042
	Support community irrigation			50000	50,000			50020.35	50020
3	Cost for Project Tech. Skilled Manpower	25000	25500	26000	76,500	24999	25468	27096.5	77564
	Sub Total 3	**305,000**	**153,500**	**210,000**	**668,500**	**315,515**	**184,097**	**211,048**	**710660**

Annex 7. (Cont.)

Sr. No.	Components/Activities	Financial Plan in years (Birr)				Budget Utilization in Years (Birr)			
		2003	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**
IV	**Social Services**								
1	**Prevention & control the spread of HIV AIDS**								
1.2	Provide Care and support for HIV/AIDS Victims	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	9781.5	10176	9,795	29753
1.4	Clergy Women and youth Training on Counseling		10,500		10,500		10444		10444
	Support anti-HIV/AIDS club				0		2997	5873.85	8871
	First aid tool kit			5000	5,000				0
1.9	Conduct Workshop on HIV/AIDS		15,000		15,000		15000		15000
2	**Education**				0				0
2.1	Conduct non-formal Education	12,000	12,000	***18,000***	42,000	10151.7	12487	17,734	40372
	Educational materials				0		2468		2468
3	**Support community initiated Feeder Road**	75,000	105,000	75,000	255,000	75000	105092	75,033	255125
	Sub Total 4	**97,000**	**152,500**	**108,000**	**357,500**	**94,933**	**158,664**	**108,436**	**362033**

Annex 7. (Cont.)

Sr. No.	Components/Activities	Financial Plan in years (Birr)				Budget Utilization in Years (Birr)			
		2003	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**
V	**Capacity Building**								
1	**Training**								
1.1	Training of Water care taker committee members		4000	4000	8,000		3566	***4297.5***	7864
1.2	Training of farmers on surface water harvesting structures, Water committee		1000	2000	3,000		980		980
1.3	Training women on E. saving technology		5,400	5400	10,800		5172.5	5363	10536
1.5	Train women on bee keeping		9,600	9600	19,200		9587.7	9631	19219
1.6	PA leadership training		16,000		16,000		15873		15873
	Farmers training on irrigation							1990.5	1991
1.7	Project Staff training	7,000	7,000	10,000	24,000	7243	4384		11627
1.8	Local conflict management training		15,000		15,000		14812		14812
	Training on SWC			6890	6,890			4731	4731
1.9	Collaborative staff training		5,000	5,000	10,000		4990	5000	9990
1.1	**Workshop on Project cycle management**	**10,000**		**10,000**	20,000	**8555**		10153	18708
	Sub Total 5	**17,000**	**63,000**	**52,890**	**132,890**	**15,798**	**59,365**	**41,166**	**116329**

Annex 7. (Cont.)

Sr. No.	Components/Activities	Financial Plan in years (Birr)				Budget Utilization in Years (Birr)			
		2003	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**
2	**Other Costs**								
2.1	Purchase of lap top computer	50000			50,000	39900			39900
2.2	Purchase of motor Vehicle	30000			30,000	29377			29377
2.3	New Project Proposal Development			30,000	30,000				0
2.4	Phasing out Costs			50,000	50,000			50000	50000
2.5	Media and Publication	10,000		10,000	20,000	9800			9800
2.6	Auditing Fees	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000	18550	4600	13668	36818
	Sub Total	**105,000**	**15,000**	**105,000**	**225,000**	**97,627**	**4,600**	**63,668**	**165895**
VI	**Monitoring, evaluation & Impact Assessment**	**12,000**	**15,000**	**30,000**	57,000	3900	14806	30000	48706
	Sub Total 6	**117,000**	**30,000**	**135,000**	**282,000**	**101,527**	**19,406**	**93,668**	**214601**
VII	**Totals (I+II+III + … VI)**	**722,443**	**709,693**	**797,583**	**2,229,71**	**727,772**	**678,491**	**802,631**	**2208894**
VIII	**Project Coordination/Operation cost**								
1	**Salary**								
	IRDP Coordinator	30,960	32,508	34,133	97,601	166507	182346	124989.7	473843
	Admin and finance	19,800	20,790	21,830	62,420				
	Driver/ purchaser	9,120	9,576	10,055	28,751				
	Secretary/cashier	9,120	9,576	10,055	28,751				
	Store Keeper	9,120	9,576	10,055	28,751				
	Cleaner/messenger	4,200	4,410	4,631	13,241				
	Guards	8,400	8,820	9,261	26,481				
	Sub Total 7	**90,720**	**95,256**	**100,020**	**285,996**	**166,507**	**182,346**	**124,990**	473843

Annex 7. (Cont.)

Sr. No.	Components/Activities	Financial Plan in years (Birr)				Budget Utilization in Years (Birr)			
		2003	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**
2	**Staff Benefits**								
	Insurance	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000				
	Provident fund (10 %)	9,072	9,526	10,002	28,599				
	Compensation, annual leave & severance	15,120	15,876	16,670	47,666			16670	16670
	Sub Total 8	**39,192**	**40,402**	**41,672**	**121,265**	**0**	**0**	**16,670**	16670
3	**Facilities, utilities and Supplies**								
	Facilities	6,000	7,200	7,500	20,700			8731.69	8732
	Office supplies & utilities	6,000	7,200	7,500	20,700			7936.75	7937
	Sub Total 9	**12,000**	**14,400**	**15,000**	**41,400**	**0**	**0**	**16,668**	16668
4	**Transport**								
	Fuel & lubricant	12,000	14,000	16,000	42,000			14934.6	14935
	Repair & maintenance	10,000	12,000	14,000	36,000			23319.69	23320
	Vehicle insurance	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500			349.17	349
	Travel expense	12,000	14,000	16,000	42,000			15981.8	15982
5	**Sub Total 10**	**35,500**	**41,500**	**47,500**	**124,500**			**54,585**	54585
IX	**Totals VIII (1+2+3 + … 5)**	**177,412**	**191,558**	**204,192**	**573,161**	**166,507**	**182,346**	**212,913**	561766
X	**Total Project Cost (VII + IX)**	**899,855**	**901,251**	**1,001,775**	**2,802,880**	**894,279**	**860,837**	**1,015,544**	**2770661**
XI	**Program coordination cost (DDPD)**	**36,472**	**35,890**	**41,862**	**107,766**	**43347**	42582		85929
XII	**DICAC HQ Admin cost**	**43,347**	**42,582**	**40,071**	**127,790**	**52330**	43167	81933	177430
XIII	**Contingency**	**7,326**	**7,277**	**7,850**	**22,456**				0
XIV	**Totals (I+II+IX+X)**	**987,000**	**987,000**	**1,091,558**	**3,065,558**	**989,956**	**946,586**	**1,097,477**	**3034020**
XV	**Local Contribution**	**53,000**	**53,000**	**100,178**	**206,178**	53,000	53,000	100,734	206734
XVI	**Grand Total**	**1,040,000**	**1,040,000**	**1,191,736**	**3,271,736**	**1,042,956**	**999,586**	**1,198,211**	**3240754**

Note: 104,558 Birr in 2005 budget was relocated from the previous years budget

Source: Project proposal for planned budget for 2003 and 2004 and Revised project plan for 2005 and Audit Report for implementation in 2003 and 2004 and Financial Report from Head Quarter for 2005