

Ethiopia

Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II Supervision Report

Mission Dates: 17 June - 06 August 2020

Document Date: 14/09/2020

Project No. 2000001134

Report No. 5505-ET

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|----------------|--|
| ADP | Agricultural Development Plan |
| AGRA | Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa |
| ASAP | Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme |
| AWPB | Annual Work Plan and Budget |
| BoA | Bureau of Agriculture |
| BoARD | Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| CC | Climate change |
| CRA | Climate Risk Analysis |
| DA | Development Agent |
| DBE | Development Bank of Ethiopia |
| ECD | Environment and Climate Division |
| ECX | Ethiopia Commodity Exchange |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| ESMP | Environmental and Social Management Plans |
| ESS | Environment and Social Safeguards |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations |
| FHHs | Female Headed Households |
| FPCMU | Federal Programme Coordination and Management Unit |
| FPIC | Free prior and informed consent |
| FRG | Farmers' Research Group |
| FSP | Financial service provider |
| FTC | Farmers training centres |
| FY | Financial Year |
| GIS | Geo Information System |
| GMS | Global Malting Services |
| GoE | Government of Ethiopia |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| ICBA | International Centre for Bio-saline Agriculture |
| ICRISAT | International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IWUA | Irrigation Water Users Association |
| KGDP | Kobo Grana Development Project |
| KML | Knowledge Management and Learning |
| MAA | Market Access Alliance |
| MFIs | Micro-Finance Institutions |
| MHHs | Male Headed Households |
| MIS | Management Information System |
| MoA | Ministry of Agriculture |
| MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| MTR | Mid-Term Review |

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| NRM | Natural Resources Management |
| O&M | Operations and maintenance |
| PASIDP | Participatory Small-Scale Irrigation Development Programme |
| PCMU | Programme Coordination and Management Unit |
| PDR | Programme Design Report |
| PES | Payment for Environmental Services |
| PIM | Project Implementation Manual |
| RPCMU | Regional Programme Coordination and Management Unit |
| RUFIP | Rural Financial Intermediation Programme |
| RUSACCOS | Rural Savings and Credit Cooperative |
| SECAP | Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures |
| SDR | Special Drawing Rights |
| SMS | Subject Matter Specialists |
| SNNPR | Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region |
| SSI | Small scale irrigation |
| TOR | Term of Reference |
| ToT | Training of Trainers |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| VAT | Value Added Tax |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

A. Project Overview

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Region: | East and Southern Africa Division | Project at Risk Status: | Not at risk |
| Country: | Ethiopia | Environmental and Social Category: | A |
| Project Name: | Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II | Climate Risk Classification: | 1 |
| Project ID: | 2000001134 | Executing Institution: | Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources |
| Project Type: | Irrigation | Implementing Institutions: | not available yet |
| CPM: | Han Ulac Demirag | | |
| Project Director: | Mr. Nuredin Asaro | | |
| Project Area: | Oromia Region, Amhara Region, SNNP Region and Tigray Region | | |

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|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Approval Date: | 22/09/2016 | Last audit receipt: | 06/01/2020 |
| Signing Date: | 31/10/2016 | Date of Last SIS Mission: | 06/08/2020 |
| Entry into Force Date: | 13/02/2017 | Number of SIS Missions: | 7 |
| Available for Disbursement Date: | 24/03/2017 | Number of extensions: | 0 |
| First Disbursement Date: | 19/04/2017 | Effectiveness lag: | 5 months |
| MTR Date: | 15/10/2019 | | |
| Original Completion Date: | 31/03/2024 | | |
| Current Completion Date: | 31/03/2024 | | |
| Financial Closure: | not available yet | | |

Project total financing

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| IFAD Financing breakdown | East and Southern Africa Division | \$1,500,000 |
| | ASAP Trust Fund | \$11,000,000 |
| | IFAD | \$102,000,000 |
| | Rural Poor Stimulus Facility | \$1,010,545 |
| Domestic Financing breakdown | Beneficiaries | \$12,073,000 |
| | National Government | \$18,722,000 |
| Co-financing breakdown, | South South Triangular Cooperation | \$499,905 |
| | Rural Poor Stimulus Facility - TBD | \$5,353,100 |
| | Alliance for a Green Revolution In Africa | \$989,688 |
| Project total financing: | | \$153,148,238 |

Current Mission

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| Mission Dates: | 17 June - 06 August 2020 |
| Days in the field: | Remote supervision |

Mission composition: Mr. Seyoum Getachew Tesfa, Country Program Officer, ESA
Ms. Paxina Chileshe - Climate & Environment Specialist, ECG
Ms. Marieclaire Colaiacono, Senior Procurement Officer; ESA
Mr. Joseph Nganga, Program Officer, ESA
Ms. Manouk Overkamp, M & E specialists, ESA
Mr. Dagim Kassahun, Procurement, ESA
Mr. Addisu Gebremedhin, Environment and Climate Officer, ESA
Ms. Siele Wondifraw, Gender Focal Alternate, ESA
Mr. Andrew Macpherson, Agronomy and Value chain expert, Consultant
Mr. Richard Batamanye, Financial Management Specialist, Consultant
Mr. Befekadu Behute, Economist, Consultant
Ms. Vera Salazar Canziani, Knowledge Management, PMD

Field sites visited: Remote supervision

B. Overall Assessment

| Key SIS Indicator #1 | Ø | Rating | Key SIS Indicator #2 | Ø | Rating |
|---|---|--------|--|---|--------|
| Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective | | 4 | Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance | | 4 |

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|--|----------|---|----------|
| Effectiveness and Developmental Focus | 4 | Project Management | 5 |
| Effectiveness | 5 | Quality of Project Management | 5 |
| Targeting and Outreach | 4 | Knowledge Management | 4 |
| Gender equality & women's participation | 4 | Value for Money | 5 |
| Agricultural Productivity | 4 | Coherence between AWPB and Implementation | 4 |
| Nutrition | 4 | Performance of M&E System | 5 |
| Adaptation to Climate Change | 4 | Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) | 4 |

| | | | |
|---|----------|---|----------|
| Sustainability and Scaling-up | 5 | Financial Management and Execution | 5 |
| Institutions and Policy Engagement | 5 | Acceptable Disbursement Rate | 6 |
| Partnership-building | 5 | Quality of Financial Management | 4 |
| Human and Social Capital and Empowerment | 5 | Quality and Timeliness of Audit | 4 |
| Quality of Beneficiary Participation | 5 | Counterparts Funds | 4 |
| Responsiveness of Service Providers | 5 | Compliance with Loan Covenants | 5 |
| Environment and Natural Resource Management | 5 | Procurement | 4 |
| Exit Strategy | 5 | | |
| Potential for Scaling-up | 5 | | |

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|------------------|----------|
| Relevance | 5 |
|------------------|----------|

C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

Background and Main Objective of the Mission

A mission comprised of IFAD staff and experts, Government representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) as well as staff from partner organizations including Technoserve, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Self Help Africa, and including Programme staff, participated in the virtual mission for the Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme - Phase II (PASIDP II) during the period from 17 June to 06 August 2020. The extended time-frame was caused by the combination of the effects of COVID 19 and communications outages in Ethiopia during July.

The main objectives of the mission were to (a) assess the progress made in the implementation of the 2019/2020 AWPB; (b) assesses the progress made in implementing the actions agreed during the MTR mission in October 2019), (c) identify constraints to project implementation and agree on actions / measures that enhance effectiveness and efficiency in implementation.

Particularly, the mission assessed:

- Status of implementation against expected outputs since last MTR mission and against the overall Programme Development Objective;
- Progress made against the current AWPB;
- Technical aspects and challenges i.e. market linkage, watershed management, and access to finance for the target groups;
- Performance on cross-cutting issues, including gender and youths, climate change, and nutrition;
- Status of execution of agreed actions during the last MTR mission (15 -26 October 2019);
- Financial management;
- Procurement management; and
- Effectiveness of Project Coordination.

On 17 June 2020, the team held a kick off meeting with HE Dr Kaba Urgessa State Minister for Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resource Sector to brief him on the objectives of the mission and the programme. Followed by the presentation on overall implementation progress over by the Federal and Regional Programme Coordination and Management Units (FPCMUs) to get an update on progress against the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and the status of execution in the past 11 months as well as from partners.

The mission team held virtual discussion with community members, IWUAs leaders, and cooperative leaders at Amid Irrigation Scheme in Amhara Region, Adikerakero Irrigation Scheme in Tigray Region, Dhoma Irrigation Scheme in Oromia Region, and Menisa Irrigation Scheme in SNNP Region. Thematic discussion was also conducted with different team members to get clarity on issues raised during the discussion with the community.

On 30 June 2020, a pre-wrap up meeting started with FPCMU and the Regional Programme Coordination and Management Units (RPCMUs) to discuss and plan agreed actions to improve Programme performance but interrupted because of communications outages in Ethiopia during July. The pre-wrap up meeting resumed on 4 August and agreed on mission report including agreed actions. A final wrap up meeting was chaired by HE Dr Kaba Urgessa Advisor to Minister of Agriculture and attended by and Ato Abebe Tadesse International Financial Institutions Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Finance a representative of the International Financial Institutions Directorate at the MoF in Addis Ababa on 06 August 2020.

The Mission would like to express its gratitude to the GoE specifically MoA, MoF, PASIDP II FPCMU and RPCMUs staff for arranging this virtual mission and contributions in the mission. Most importantly, the mission is grateful to the communities who participated in the virtual mission and willingness to provide the necessary information.

Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

PASIDP II has been operating for 38 months since March 2017. The Mid Term Review (MTR) was conducted in October 2019. Important progress has been noted since MTR.

There is continued rapid implementation of irrigation design and construction. In the reporting period from MTR to May 31 2020, the programme completed feasibility/design for 29 schemes with irrigable land of 3,995.9 ha and benefit to 9,751 HHs. Planned construction of 15 irrigation schemes with a command of 2,650 ha is 85.3% There is a plan to increase the Construction progress of 44 schemes that commands 6081 ha and benefits 15903HHs to 60% and achieved 51%, that is 86% of the annual target. Plans to start 26 irrigation schemes construction with a command of 3,069 ha to benefit 7,485 HHs are under construction . Construction of 8 schemes has started, 10 are under the bidding process and 8 schemes are at design revision stage.

Introduction of alternative water sources and technologies has started, with plans to introduce new water sources and technologies to irrigate 741 ha and for 1748 HHs. In this planning year, alternative water sources and technologies that

irrigate 39 ha of land and benefited 342 HHs have been introduced. The remainder are in the process of completion, with estimated progress of 80%.

There has been continued progress in empowering IWUAs. In 2019/20, physical and financial plans were prepared with full participation of the user community and respective sector offices. Some schemes are showing excellent benefit cost (B/C) and FIRR ratios. One scheme had a B/C of 4.8 and FIRR of 59%. There are many others that are showing positive physical and financial results.

In line with this, the PASIDP Agribusiness team, with strong assistance from Technoserve, has embedded farming as a business and mainstreamed the application of the MAA facility. There has been a marked lift in the performance of cooperatives, many now operating as businesses with evidence that these have increased commercial marketing of produce by farmers. There is also strong progress in small farmers gaining better access to inputs and crop finance, and on post-harvest technology being applied to reduce losses.

Soil and water conservation action in watersheds near to irrigation schemes is noted. Development plans for 106 watersheds (target of 150) have been completed, 23 of a planned 24 prepared in the reporting period. Rehabilitation of 17,722 ha of land was planned of which 11,815 ha (67%) has been achieved. About 57,153 ha, from a programme target of 73,600 ha, is now under climate resilient practises.

Another key highlight is the innovative “Gender Model Family” which shows promise to enhance gender relations in Households, promoting sharing of domestic chores and decision making. This success needs documenting to support scaling up.

Risks and challenges that may adversely affect the achievement of development outcomes and thus require focused attention include:

- The overall impact of the COVID 19 pandemic, causing restrictions on mobility, trade and physical implementation;
- The persistent lack of access to improved seeds and other inputs and private sector inputs supply poses substantial risks to productivity and profitability;
- Little evidence of rainfed farmer's participation in input and output marketing, and thus they are deprived of participation in commercial agriculture;
- The success of PASIDP schemes is driving demand for more irrigation water or improvements in water-use efficiency to expand the command area from communities. It is thus becoming more urgent to introduce water saving technologies to increase water use efficiency.
- Issues regarding the long-term sustainability of schemes have emerged, namely: cumulative impacts on water resources for downstream users, water quality, land carrying capacity, competing land uses, climate change resilience. Individual project-level ESIs and ESMPs fail to address these. Strategic environmental assessments (Article 13, EIA Proclamation, No 299/2002) promote sustainable regional development planning and need to be considered in future projects.

D. Overview and Project Progress

The programme has continued to make excellent progress in most important factors for achieving objectives.

Component A. The Investment in Small-Scale Irrigation Infrastructure: In 2019/20, the programme planned to complete feasibility study and design for 40 schemes that can irrigate. In the reporting period, the programme completed feasibility study and design for 29 schemes in the programme regions in Amhara 6 schemes, Oromia 7 schemes, Tigray 6 schemes, and SNNPR 10 schemes with irrigable land of 3,995.9 ha and benefit 9,751 HHs. The status of the remaining seven schemes feasibility study and design is at different stages including 3 (30%) for Oromia, 2 (90%) for Amhara and 2 (80%) for SNNPRS region while 4 schemes (2 SNNPR and 2 Tigray) have been terminated due technical and SECAP procedure. During this fiscal year, it was planned to conduct quality assurance review in view of cost effectiveness, technical and SECAP procedures for 40 SSI feasibility study and design for all regions. So far, a total of 30 schemes study and detail design reports Oromia (14), Tigray (4) and SNNPR (12) qualities have been reviewed by regional bureaus of water /irrigation agency and PASIDP project office staff prior to qualifying for construction. The programme conducted design quality review for 30 schemes out of the planned 40 schemes that brings quality review total performance to 75%.

There was also a plan to complete 15 ongoing irrigation schemes of which 8 schemes with a command area of 1,546 ha that benefit 3,784HH (601 FHH) are completed whereas 7 schemes with a command area of 1,104 ha that benefit 32,413 HHs (456 FHHs) are under construction with an average of construction progress of 78.3%. There is a plan to increase the construction progress of 44 schemes that commands 6081ha and benefits 15903HH to 60% and achieved 51%, that is 85% of the annual target. Apart from completing the ongoing schemes, there was a plan to start 26 new irrigation schemes construction that can command about 3,069 ha & benefit 7,485 HHs (1,563 FHHs) planned to start. Out of these planned schemes, the construction of 8 schemes with a command are of 848 ha which will benefits 1,888 HHs (342FHHs) started. Ten schemes with command are of 1,190 ha which will benefit 2,487HHs (543 FHHs) are under the

bidding/negotiation process and the remaining 8 schemes which commands 1,031ha which will benefit 3,110 HHs (678 FHHs) are under design revision stage.

Regarding the introduction of alternative water sources and technologies, there was a plan to introduce 658 different types of water sources and technologies (group ponds, household ponds, drip kit, manual tube and low lift pumps) to irrigate 741 ha benefitting 1748 HHs. However, in the reporting period, the programme only introduced 116 water sources and technologies that irrigate 39 ha of land and benefited 342 HHs. Most of the remaining planned water sources and technologies are in the process of completion with estimated progress of 80% and likely completion by December 2020.

The mission noted progress in empowering the user community (IWUAs). In 2019/20 physical and financial plans were prepared with full participation of the user community and respective sector offices at different levels. Based on the activity plan, an independent budget is allocated for each activity. Different consultation events have been conducted at the community level during the study and design, construction, and agriculture development projects. Due to these consultations, sector offices started to handle their responsibility; various social infrastructure such as footpaths, cattle troughs, and washing basins are included in the irrigation scheme; the IWUAs started monitoring the quality of constructions. The IWUAs in Tigray and Amhara explained their experience on how they are involved in the entire process of irrigation scheme identification, design, construction, and management. This helped to improve the quality of irrigation scheme identification, design, construction, and management. Therefore, the current 3C (Client- Consultant - Contractor) platform should include the fourth C – Community and become 4C (Community - Client- Consultant, - Contractor) platform at site level, with clear ToR defining their roles and responsibilities for the community.

During the discussion with the IWUAs, the mission team observed that there is a demand for more irrigation water to expand the command area. Along with this desire for irrigation land expansion, the water balance should be considered and it is therefore the right time to introduce water saving technologies to increase the water use efficiency on PASIDP II schemes. During the discussion with the user communities, it was agreed that there was need to increase the water use efficiency on PASIDP II schemes, through improved irrigation water management at farm level through proper irrigation extension system and clearly defined irrigation scheduling. The perception of a community in Tigray on drip irrigation is not positive perhaps because of their past bad experience, and this requires further efforts through the irrigation extension system to demonstrate the benefits of the technology.

It is also observed for some schemes that the designed command area is different to the area actually irrigated. Although there is an effort going on to verify such variation, it has been agreed to conduct an investigation into the actual command area of PASIDP II schemes and document geo-referenced command areas.

Delay of construction is one of the observed challenges for PASIDP regardless of the existence of 3C system and it is advisable to reinforce the contract agreement whenever there is a deviation from the contract agreement.

There is an understanding that COVID 19 is affecting the implementation of the SSTC grant as it is related with travel to Kenya. However, it is recommended to use domestic private service providers or facilitating the training virtually, to commence the actual design and installation of pressurized irrigation.

Component B: Investment in Capacity for Sustainable Agriculture. Expected outcome: "Farmers have increased market-oriented skills and capacity for sustainable agriculture". Targets: (i) 46,250 farmers in the irrigation schemes and watersheds, (ii) 37,500 farmers in the adjacent watersheds, (iii) 10,000 PASIDP I farmers, (iv) Creation of jobs for 15,000 youth.

Sub-component B1: Agribusiness linkages and market access. Expected output: "Improved access to appropriate inputs, appropriate agricultural and financial services; increased sales volume and farm income through commodities supported by the programme." The subcomponent is organized in three activities: (i) Establishing and strengthening farmers groups, cooperatives/union, and private enterprises; (ii) Establishing the market access alliance platform (MAA) and supporting private-public dialogue; and, (iii) Creating and strengthening access to financial services.

Activity 1: Farmers' Cooperatives Development. Progress is reported as follows:

Linking smallholder producers to potential markets through cooperatives is intended to assist to reduce marketing and transaction costs as well as alleviate some production constraints and increase the bargaining power of the producers when they run their business collectively. Establishing and strengthening of input and output marketing cooperatives is the principal activity to achieve this.

There has been impressive progress since the MTR.

- The programme has established 30 cooperatives, 111% of the planned establishment of 27;
- It has strengthened 61 cooperatives, representing 117.3% of the 52 planned for strengthening. Strengthening activities includes providing guidance on general assembly meetings and committee re-election, facilitating auditing, improvement of bylaws, availing invoices, receipts, supporting in document handling etc;
- Training of Cooperative Leaders and Members has been conducted to shape Irrigation and Marketing cooperatives as commercial entities.
 - Leadership training was provided to 1,081 leaders, 102% of the target. The leaders are trained on

cooperative organization, marketing, agricultural value chain development, business plan preparation, leadership and financial literacy topics.

- o Similar training was also provided 6,222 Cooperative members, 94% of the targeted members, more 30 % of whom are Female. Additional topic covered Agriculture Development (Irrigation Agronomy, Irrigation water use, post- harvest handling...), market linkage and contractual agreements.

As a result of these activities, the mission is pleased to note that numerous cooperatives now have generated business plans which they are using. The plan was for 78 cooperative based business plans to be generated. To date, 66 have been prepared, an 84.4% achievement of target. The programme reports that 38 cooperatives are now fully functional, in that they are able to offer input supplies, output marketing and access to finance. This is 38% of the project life target. The relatively low achievement reflects the strict assessment criteria used to gauge full functionality, with those remaining in progress towards this standard.

However, it is noted that there are some challenges affecting Irrigation and Marketing Cooperative's functionality. As noted above, some cooperatives established with programme support are not giving services as expected as described in the PIM. The programme plans to conduct a regional assessment to identify the status and the nature of existing challenges affecting cooperative's functionality. This work is in progress. It is also reported that in some localities, there are conflicts between existing multi-purpose cooperatives and irrigation and marketing cooperatives established with programme support. The mission also notes that as yet, there is little participation in cooperative activity by rainfed farmers in the vicinity of PASIDP schemes.

Activity 2: Market Access Alliances (MAAs).

A total of 51 MAAs were planned to be established during the period under review. The programme exceeded this target by establishing 52 MAAs.

The objective of forming MAAs is to provide a viable link between farmers, inputs and service providers, financial institutions and market off-takers so that they can collaborate and cooperate within a commodity value chain or chains for their mutual commercial benefit. Without such an arrangement, buyers complain about inadequate and dis-continuous supply, while farmers complain about lack of market access and fairness. In most cases, the buyers are not active in looking for new suppliers, while farmers have lacked the marketing skills and resources to identify potential markets. Here the role of MAAs is crucial in facilitation to link farmers to input-output markets by creating mutual communication and synergies, providing continuous contacts to potential traders, factories, institutions, wholesalers, processors, retailers and exporters to balance the demand and supply of products.

Initially, MAAs had a concentration of representatives of government marketing structures, representing the previously prevailing policy of Government activity in agricultural marketing. The programme has made successful efforts to redress this balance, with Government representatives now playing only a facilitation role, bringing mostly private partners (including farmers) into to MAAs. Due to this, most of MAAs revised their membership and began to engage in commercial linkage responsibilities which resulted in visible input, output market linkages. This represents a great improvement. For example, in Oromia region, strong participation of private traders, model farmers and cooperative leaders was observed during training, with private traders engaging the producers about the volume and continuity of their produce. In the SNNP region, the involvement of private traders, input dealers and financial institution was significant. Amhara and Tigray also moving forward in reforming the composition and performance of MAAs, with the result being the creation of viable linkages along the value chains.

The following activities have been undertaken in support of MAA development and other market-related objectives.

1. **Market Access Alliance (MAA) Training** was undertaken at regional levels, in contrast to previous years. It was planned was to provide training for 444 representatives, and to date, 340 members of MAAs have been trained, 76.6% of the target. This training was in items such as MAA roles and responsibilities, modern marketing concepts and models, emphasising their roles to facilitate agribusiness and market linkage along the value chain as a voluntary platform.
2. **Market chain development** training of trainers at federal level was provided for 41 regional and zonal experts (6 female), 102% of target. This TOT used videos and pictures, sharing different experiences and knowledge from other organizations. It focused on introductory Market Chain Development introductory, Creating a business mentality, the Integrated Business model or approach (from farm to fork), creating linkages through cooperatives (Input access linkage, Finance access linkage and output market linkage), Cooperatives and MAAs as tools, Enhancing Private partnership engagement, Involvement of Agro dealers, the experience of Agri service centres (experience of Farm Africa and ORDA), Contractual farming Models and its benefits, cluster farming and Profitability analysis and Modern business plan preparation. This TOT was cascaded to woreda experts, as a means to reach the small holder farmers to boost the "farming as a business" concept. The cascaded training was provided to 195 woreda experts (16 Female), representing 148% of the planned outreach.
3. **Conducting private public dialogue (PPD) on output market at regional level was undertaken in three regions.** Within the PPDs farmers, Producers cooperatives, different governmental institutions, public and private market actors, Consumers cooperatives and unions, potential buyers and other concerned entities from all federal, Regional, zonal and woreda stakeholders participated. Exchange of information and experience sharing activities

took place and many agreements signed between producers and buyers through the facilitation of MAAs. The plan to organize PPD forums for participation by 785 value chain actors was disrupted by the COVID factors, and PPDs for only 384 (12Female) participants were attained (49%).

4. **Input Market Linkages.** Input access forums have been conducted in all regions except Tigray, where the activity was interrupted by the pandemic. The plan was for 441 and 464 (32 F & 432 M) participants to attend the forums organized by Oromia, Amhara and SNNP regions, and this was achieved (105.2%). During these forums the private agro dealers, private traders, unions, Cooperatives, Farmers representatives and Seed enterprises interacted with MAA executive members and with producers.
5. **Input Market Linkage Created.** Although input shortages are still observed, new input market linkages have been created through IM and multipurpose cooperatives, cooperative unions, certified Agro dealers, ATA farm service centres and Research Institutes. A total of 4,089 farmers have benefited from these linkages. Nonetheless, a common complaint received by the mission was the pervasive shortage of high-quality improved seed, especially for vegetables.
6. **Output marketing** for farmers produce is being achieved through the facilitation of MAAs and cooperatives for local markets, consumer cooperatives, potential private buyers, exporters and institutions like universities (Tigray) and so on. The most common crops are Onion, Tomato, Potato, Cabbage, Watermelon, Banana, avocado and other fruit as well as Mung bean, Chickpea, Haricot beans and other field crops. In the period under review, recorded sales revenue from this was more than ETB 180 million (USD 5.2 million), from a total of 5,487 farmers.

Market -Related Activities Undertaken included:

1. **Post-harvest loss handling facilities are under process, including provision of farm gate storage** facilities for 51 schemes. These include a range from simple packaging materials to sophisticated zero energy cooling rooms.
2. **The Regional Market opportunity study** objective is to carry out an in-depth market evaluation for high value crops and provide insights to market chain actors and other relevant stakeholders. These have been conducted for Tigray and SNNP regions, but are not completed by Oromia and Amhara regions still did not conduct the study. The completed studies are in use to appreciate the potentials of the regions, market opportunities and constraints within their regions.
- **Ethiopian Commodity Exchange (ECX) Introductory Training.** As agreed at the MTR, training has been given in virtual form for 17 Federal and regional PCMU staff members by ECX senior experts. The purpose of this training was to create awareness on ECX operational activities so that PCMU and implementing actors have a chance to identify and focus on high value exportable crops through ECX to maximize the benefit of smallholder farmers. This has had an immediate positive effect (see below).
1. **Focus on Export & Factory Crops.** Evaluating high value and export crops which have potential to diversify production within PASIDP areas has commenced. Activities to enable export of crops such as Mung bean, haricot bean and coffee are commenced through the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange (ECX) linked market operators. This approach will be extended and scaled up to areas having the potential for these exportable crops.

Activity 3: Access to financial services.

This is meant to be facilitated by (i) promotion of smallholder and primary cooperative linkages to locally present financial institutions including MFIs, RUSACCOS and commercial banks, and (ii) provision of technical support to strengthen the warehouse receipt systems. The following activities were undertaken during the period under review.

1. **Financial Linkage Forums** are to facilitate financial linkages and to create awareness for finance marketers and beneficiaries, different forums are held within the regions. Entities which have a stake in the financial marketing along the value chain are enabled to introduce their services and products. The participants include banks, RUSSACCO, Multipurpose Cooperatives, Irrigation and Marketing Cooperatives, Saving & Credit unions, producers and Agro dealers. It is observed that this approach is very helpful to enabling links between financial institutions and irrigation small holder farmers. The programme planned to conduct these forums for 876 participants in all in four regions. However, due to the restrictions created by COVID, only two regions, Amhara and Oromia regions conducted the forums, accommodating a total of 216(7 female) 62(2 female) participants, 31.7% of the plan.
2. **Financial Literacy TOT Training** was planned to be given face to face at federal level and to cascade to the grass root level. Because of the pandemic again, the training has been conducted in May for all for 22 federal and regional PCMU Coordinators, Agribusiness specialists, Watershed specialists and Agronomists in virtual training mode. The topics were focused on overview of financial literacy, Financial Education, Savings, Budgeting, Borrowing and Debt management

Technoserve has been supporting the programme with the implementation of Component B1 in 14 PASIDP schemes in 12 woredas and 6 zones across 4 regions since April 2019. It has so far engaged 12,773 HH beneficiaries (9,387M & 3,386F), providing technical support, specifically in Agribusiness and Market linkage development.

For Component B1, the most important areas of progress noted have been:

- The PASIDP Agribusiness team, with strong assistance from the Technoserve team, has genuinely embedded the farming as a business approach and have mainstreamed the application of the MAA facility;
- There has been a market lift in the performance of cooperatives;
- There is strong evidence of greatly increased commercial marketing of produce by farmers, at a level of scale;
- Post-harvest technology to reduce losses are being employed;
- There is also strong progress in small farmers gaining better access to inputs, as well as to crop finance.

Some concerns remain. The main ones are:

- The appropriate model for price setting in a commercial environment is still not fully understood by farmers and their representatives;
- The lack of access to improved seeds is a persistent issue, as well as broader issues related to provision of inputs through the private sector;
- There are continued jurisdictional disputes between cooperatives;
- There is little evidence that rainfed farmers are effectively participating in formal input and output marketing;
- Smallholders are appealing for access to finance for storage and value addition facilities at scheme level.

Component B2: Capacity Building and Empowerment of Smallholder Farmers

The output of this programme sub-component is to improve crop husbandry practice and to increase production and productivity in smallholder farmers. The main reported activities in support of this are:

1. **Orientation of Woreda and Kebele experts** serving the new irrigation sites on the approach of implementation for planned activities has been provided. A total of 125 subject matter experts at woreda watershed management teams, 43 Woreda focal persons and 152 programme facilitators at Kebele Level received this orientation.
 2. **Training for Woreda and Kebele Experts** in Irrigation agronomy was provided in all Regions. It was planned to train 233 personnel in 11 months, this plan was exceeded with 260 trained (116%). Training was facilitated and provided jointly by RPCMU staff with support from research institutes and Regional bureau of agriculture. Training focused on a major identified farmers skills gaps, including vegetable and fruit production and irrigation water management.
- **Training of farmers in Farmer Research and Extension Groups (FREG) and Seed Production Systems** has been continued in collaboration with regional research institutions. A key output is capacitating of farmers in improved seed production. It was planned to provide training for 1440 farmers in FREGs and 600 in seed systems, and this was achieved for FREGs and substantially achieved for seed system training (85 %).
1. **Preparation of Agricultural Development Plan (ADPs)** was planned for 50 schemes and achieved for 49 (98%). ADP preparation revealed shortages of key inputs, especially of improved vegetable seeds. This is a chronic and persistent problem throughout the programme area that needs urgent attention.
 2. **Establishment and Strengthening of Vegetable and Fruit Nurseries** is done to produce seedlings and disseminate and scale up improved fruit and vegetable crop production technologies, as well as new employment opportunities, especially for youth. The plan was for 40 fruit and vegetable nurseries to be established and/or strengthened. A total of 27 nurseries (68%) have been supported to date, providing 76 male and 29 female youths with employment. The youth have been encouraged to treat nurseries as businesses.

Key Technical Assistance Partnerships for implementation of Sub-Component B2 are:

1. The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) provides technical support towards improving the overall system efficiency of six pilot community-managed irrigation schemes in Tigray and Amhara regions. Lessons to be taken from these six schemes will be scaled out to other community-managed irrigation schemes. For this project, ICRISAT has partnered with the Amhara and Tigray Regional Agricultural Research Institutions, Regional Bureaus of agriculture and Regional marketing cooperative agencies and the Micro Insurance Centre at Milliman (MIC@M).
 1. AGRA_ Self Help Africa (SHA) is engaged in 40 schemes within 30 Woredas, located in all programme regions. The support aims to enhance dissemination and uptake of soil fertility technologies, a key driver to address constraints to agricultural productivity. Its primary objective is to increase sustainable use of Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) technology practices.

Sub-component B3: Watershed Management.

Since the last supervision (MTR), 23, out of the planned 24, micro watershed management plans have been prepared in the four regions. Rehabilitation of 17,722 ha of land was planned of which 11,815 ha (67%) has been achieved on hillsides, communal and farm land including through area closures and gully rehabilitation. Drainage control (cut-off drains and water ways) and moisture harvesting structures (trenches, micro basins, eye brow basins, etc), terraces (bench terraces, graded and level bunds) and different types of check dams (gabions, loose stone, brush wood, etc) have been deployed. To enable these activities, 23 new nurseries have been established and 78 existing ones strengthened and as a result 14,105,792 seedlings (forest, forage, fruits and bamboo) have been produced in the four regional states; Amhara (4,111,297), Oromia (5,003,795), Tigray (750,000) and SNNPRS (4,231,700).

The most important outcomes of the environment and natural resource management activities are livelihood diversification and enhancement, job opportunities for the youth (through nurseries, livestock fattening, compost, fuelwood etc) and provision of a number of products such as fodder, fuel wood as well a micro-climate stabilization mainly for the watershed communities. Besides, technologies to enhance productivities, such as Integrated Soil Fertility Practice and rainwater harvesting practices have been implemented. In relation to these outcomes, two case studies by watershed community members from Adikerakiro site of Tigray region have been developed. Furthermore, significant reduction in land degradation and siltation in the irrigation schemes have been observed. However, the measurement of environmental benefits achieved by the intensive soil and water conservation activities including land use and cover change in the PASIDP areas requires further consideration. The efforts initiated through the geographic information systems need to be closely monitored and complemented with secondary sources such as satellite imagery and ground truthing. Some projects have plan to measure soil and water conservation outcomes using universal soil loss model and GIS/remote sensing applications. Therefore, it is advised to widen this exercise /practice as it will help in the design and implementation of PASIDP III.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|--|--|--------------------|
| Handover of Completed Schemes Completed schemes handed over to IWUAs for PASIDP II, and agreed action plans with Woredas for handover process for PASIDP I schemes | PCMU/RPCMU & Regional Govts | 06/2019 |
| Scheme Operation and Maintenance Payments IWUAs agree to required O&M payments for sustainability and this is accurately monitored June 2019 and continuous | PCMU/RPCMU & Regional Govts | 06/2019 |
| Financing Watershed IGAs Link potential watershed IGA operators to FIs Continuous | PASIDP, Technoserve | 06/2019 |
| Fully Participatory Feasibility Studies Effective engagement between farmers & scheme designers July 2019 and continuous | FPCMU/RPCMU Technoserve to assist | 07/2019 |
| Design of schemes Apply water use efficiency and water saving techniques July 2019 and continuous | Programme team | 07/2019 |
| Construction of schemes PCMU to direct consultants to supervise the contractors and provide timely corrections in scheme completion | Programme team along with the client | 07/2019 |
| Commercial Activities in Watersheds Agribusiness teams enable MAAs engagement to provide market support for all watershed producers All watershed management teams to be MAA members July 2019 and continuous Majority private sector members of MAAs | PCMU Agribusiness Teams, Technoserve & MAAs, | 07/2019 |
| Provision of Presentation Equipment Portable electronic projection equipment for each region | PCMU | 08/2019 |

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|---|--|---------|
| Financial Institutions Assessment Rate the capacities of FIs to serve irrigation farmers at each site | FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team & Technoserve | 09/2019 |
| Exchange Visit for Conservation Agriculture Arrange exchange visit to Kenya for CA techniques exposure | PCMU, IFAD | 09/2019 |
| Scheme performance improvement Improve the performance of at least four schemes with siltation, land levelling, structural defects, and absence of cut off drains to enable the schemes function to their full potential and benefit the smallholder farmers | FPCMU/RPCMU | 01/2020 |
| Construction of about four new Category A schemes. Finalize design of four new Category A schemes and submit for review to IFAD | FPCMU/RPCMU | 01/2020 |
| Market Support for CA and WM farmers Provide access to markets for CA and WM products, and business planning approach to be added to assist with decision-making on crops and production options. | FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team | 02/2020 |
| Farmer Cooperative Business Planning Workshops Ensure that all business management workshops with cooperatives lead to bankable and simple business plans, written by the cooperative members, in consultation with all involved farmers. | FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team & Technoserve | 03/2020 |
| Promote sales and price information through Ethiopia Commodity Exchange (ECX) (i) Train the cooperatives and MAAs about ECX trading system and warehouse network; (ii) promote use of ECX live price information as reference point for price negotiation. | FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team | 03/2020 |
| Engage Financial Institutions In coordination with RUFIP: (i) Finalize the FI assessment, (ii) Engage FCA and AEMFI to train RUSACCOs and smallholders in financial literacy, (iii) provide agribusiness investment opportunities TA to MFIs and commercial banks, (iv) Encourage DBE to lend to the FIs. | FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team & Technoserve | 03/2020 |
| Promotion of Pressurized Irrigation Design and install pressurized irrigation on 4 schemes to use the limited water resources in more productive way and increase productivity per unit use of water and land | RPCMU/ Woreda Experts | 05/2020 |
| Financial Inclusion for Farmers Motivate each irrigation farmer to open a savings account, later to apply for an input loan Enable Primary Cooperatives to act as farmer's interface with financial institutions, including Regional MFIs & RUSACCOs | PASIDP, | 06/2020 |

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|---|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Co-financing of the Business Plans Select the best business plans for competitive project co-financing, developed in the workshops. Farmers at irrigation and watershed areas will have access to the co-financing. | FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team | 06/2020 |
| Establishment of 4C Amend PIM of the programme to ensure full community participation, with a TOR defining their roles and responsibilities in the 4C (Client-Consultant, - Contractor - community) | FPCMU | 09/2020 |
| Access to improved seeds and high quality inputs An assessment of the situation and opportunities for policy and improved delivery mechanisms to be prepared | IFAD, FPCMU & Technoserve | 09/2020 |
| FREG Support for CA Strengthen FREG support to CA, especially improved productivity measures, including appropriate use of machinery, chemicals, fertilisers and hybrid seed | FPCMU & RPCMU Research partners | 11/2020 |
| Financing FIs. Encourage DBE to lend to FIs serving PASIDP clients and agree a monitoring framework to track access to credit | PCMU, IFAD | 12/2020 |
| Complete mapping of actual command area for all schemes Finalize an investigation into the actual command area of PASIDP II schemes and document geo-referenced command areas. | FPCMU & RPCMUs | 12/2020 |
| Put in place controlling mechanism not to increase command area In response to the increasing demand for irrigation water, the water balance should be considered and put in place controlling mechanism not to increase command without to introduce water saving technologies to increase the water use efficiency on PASIDP II schemes - ongoing | FPCMU & RPCMUs | |
| Price Setting Modalities Appropriate modalities for price setting for produce are effectively demonstrated and employed within PASIDP schemes - immediate and ongoing | FPCMU & RPCMUs & Technoserve & MAAs | |
| Cooperative Jurisdictional Disputes Mediation and mentoring for cooperatives at scheme level to ensure cooperation and clarity of roles - immediate and ongoing | FPCMU & RPCMUs & Technoserve | |
| Rainfed Farmers participation in commercial activities Provision of training and mentoring to enable rainfed farmers to participate in commercial input and outputs markets - immediate and ongoing | FPCMU & RPCMUs & Technoserve & MAAs | |

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Financing for Storage and Value Addition Facilities Preparation of business plans and engagement with financial institutions to secure financing - immediate and ongoing | FPCMU & RPCMUs & Technoserve & MAAs | |
| Quantification of benefits from watershed schemes Measurement of outputs of Watershed management activities including land use and cover changes using GIS application and other benefits such as productivity enhancement - ongoing | FPCMU/RPCMU | |

E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Effectiveness | Rating: 5 | Previous rating: 5 |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|

Justification of rating

PASIDP continues to show that its objective will be met. Provision of sustainable irrigation water and increased yields is ahead of schedule. In the past year, agribusiness approaches have been applied, with “farming as a business” now firmly embedded. There are good examples of farmers being able to access markets on improved terms and continued progress with respect to access by farmers to production credit. Farmers capacity for sustainable agriculture has been improved financially. Farmers can now gain more timely access to inputs. Activity in watershed management and improved rainfed farming adjacent to irrigation schemes continues. Since the MTR, these approaches have been strengthened and mainstreamed. It is likely that designed outcomes and impact will be met.

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

The project has provided information and details of implementation progress against Log-Frame (LF) indicators of activity level. Based upon the list of activities within the 11 months progress report, which outlines the activities per component, currently the implementation progress stands at approximately 56.9% against the project lifetime targets^[1], which means that the project is on track to complete its activities. The project outreach so far stands at 67127 households, which is 61% against the end target of 108750.

Regarding activity completion, component A, the Investment in Small-Scale Irrigation Infrastructure, has an average 59% of achievement, including 6841 Hectares of community irrigated land developed, serving 15097 households, and 146 IWUAs established for sustainable infrastructure management. Investments in small-scale irrigation development components of the programme are progressing. The overall project life target is to identify 184 schemes which command 22,000 hectares. Until now, the programme has identified 115 schemes. From these schemes 38 constructions are completed, 59 are under construction, 10 are on bid process and the remaining 8 are at the design review stage. These schemes will command about 16,758 hectares and are expected to benefit 39,466 HHs.

Regarding activity completion component B, Investment in Capacity for Sustainable Agriculture, has an average of 53.5% of achievement: (i) 2839 persons trained in income-generating activities or business management, (ii) 23,873 ha of land cultivated under climate resilient practices; (iii) 37505 persons trained in financial literacy skills, and (iv) 118 rural producers' organizations trained and supported in commercial agriculture. The effectiveness of Component B activities is foreseen to be further strengthened significantly during the next year with technical assistance by competent agribusiness advisors, as described above under “Project Progress”.

Regarding activity completion component C, Programme management and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Knowledge Management (KM), has an average 58.3% of achievement. As a direct result of the imposed movement restrictions, less supervision missions could be held; i) This year 1, instead of 2, supervision mission were conducted by FPCMU, and 10, instead of the AWPB target of 16, regional supervisions, ii) Internet connectivity has been established for 64 Woredas, and iii) 110 tablets were procured and distributed amongst the regions, iv) website development trainings have been given to 13 regional and federal experts (81% of the AWPB target).

^[1] Note that the % listed here are calculated by using the list of activities included in the 11 month physical progress report. Also, the % listed here all have an equal weight which does not necessarily represent the importance of each activity, or target, achieved. For instance, only completed schemes are included in the report and it has been decided to

exclude activities A2501 & A2601 and salaries from this calculation. Also, programme management (85,4%) and M&E (31,2%), are grouped together as they fall under the same component.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|
| FREG success rollout Consider extending duration of FREG support and budget accordingly | FPCMU | 10/2019 |
| Nutrition Objective Promote production of nutrition rich (protein rich) crops at least in all home gardens and promote home consumption so as to support a realization of nutritional target of the programme | FPCMU | 10/2019 |

Development Focus

Targeting and Outreach

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

PASIDP II's targeting strategy is effective in the selection of beneficiaries with the very poor and food insecure among those being reached. PASIDP II also developed a job creation strategy. Thus far 15,081 HH (33% of target) have access to irrigation schemes while 54,120 persons (65% of target) are engaged in natural resources management and climate change adaptation activities in the rain-fed areas. Some beneficiaries own land in both the rain-fed and irrigated areas in the four regions. The Programme makes use of both self and direct targeting through capacity building and market linkages for the cooperatives and IGAs. Currently 37,505 persons (75% of target) and 2,839 persons (19% of the target) have received financial literacy and IGA or business management training respectively.

Main issues

The level of outreach for PASIDP II is lower than expected at this stage of implementation. This is partly due to the nature of the programme as the bulk of the beneficiaries are from the infrastructure development. The lead-time for infrastructure development, as with other projects of this nature, results in an initial lag of beneficiary outreach figures. As more irrigation schemes are completed and commissioned the level of outreach will increase. In the last year, significant progress has been made in terms of the irrigation schemes 8,062 HHs have been reached out of the planned 13,258 HHs representing 60%, while in the rain-fed areas 24,183 HHs have been reached out of the planned 19,258 representing 125%. The financial literacy 14,432 persons have been reached from the targeted 27,964 persons representing 51.6%, while IGAs and business management have reached 660 out of a planned 630 representing 104.8%.

A pipeline of irrigation schemes has been developed with 26 expected to start construction since the last supervision targeting 7,484 HH, of which 1,563 are female headed. This would have increased the reach to 48.79% of the overall target. However only eight of the schemes are under construction, while the other 16 are at bidding stage or re-design. All the identified schemes are in the intended four programme regions.

Another area with lower than expected outreach is the job creation, which is mostly targeting the youth engaged in irrigation scheme construction. Overall 61.7% of the job creation target has been achieved with the current reporting period having 115.68% achievement (27,253 out of the planned 23,558). The job creation strategy emphasises sustainable income generating activities linked to the irrigation schemes and the upstream agri-business opportunities. Further efforts are required to ensure longer-term job opportunities are created.

The outreach in the watershed management activities and market linkages for the PASIDP I schemes is further advanced and applies both the geographic and self-targeting methods effectively. These activities are financed through Government. However, the sustainability of the interventions remains a challenge once the programme support is withdrawn.

Direct targeting is effectively applied for female-headed households, farmer research and seed producer group members. The vulnerable households are identified by PASIDP II focal points through community consultations. The use of focal points and the decentralised implementation arrangements improve the effectiveness of the targeting strategy. The use of the gender model family manual developed under the Small-scale Micro-Irrigation Support project is expected to improve the targeting of women particularly in male-headed households.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|---|--|--------------------|
| Enhanced targeting of irrigation users Set clear criteria for the allocation of irrigable land among the irrigation users, to ensure equitable ownership in the command area, to be used during feasibility assessments and detailed designs. | FPCMU & RPCMU | 10/2018 |
| Develop a job creation strategy Develop a strategy to achieve the job creation target of the programme. | FPCMU | 10/2018 |
| Develop a database for the programme clients Develop a data base for the programme clients, which clearly indicates the list of clients/households that benefited from the programme, indicating the type of service provided to them. | FPCMU | 10/2018 |
| Ensure full inclusion of youth and women in programme activities Ensure at least 30% of leadership position in IWUAs and Watershed Management Team occupied by women Ensure at least 50% of leadership position in IWUAs and Watershed Management Team occupied by youth | FPCMU & RCPMU | 05/2020 |
| Ensure full inclusion of watershed upstream smallholders into component B activities Extend agriculture technology trainings, business planning workshops and co-financing of productive infrastructure to smallholder at both irrigated and watershed areas. | FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team & Technoserve | 06/2020 |
| Longer term job creation Ensure linkages to job creation through the market linkages for cooperatives and their operations - ongoing | FPCMU/ RPCMU | |

Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The mission noted commendable effort by the project to ensure adequate attention is given to women participation at all levels. There has been steady awareness and capacity building gender mainstreaming. The project is capturing gender-disaggregated data & is conscious of the gender set targets. Despite the inherent challenges that negatively hinder women participation, effort is being put to enhance their participation. Women in leadership has also been enhanced but caution needs to be taken to ascertain that these leadership committee positions carry decision making influence preferably at the chairperson, secretary, and treasurer positions & not just relegated to being committee members without responsibility. Leadership training should complement their capacity to execute these roles.

Main issues

PASIDP II design provides for support to women in order to overcome constraints including access to assets, training and inputs. To this end, the project has adopted Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines and working towards a 50% women representation in all project activities with particular emphasis to female-headed households.

The mission appreciated the on-going pilot on the "Gender Model Family" approach which according to the testimonies given and presented by beneficiaries, is being used as an extension approach, that challenges the norms that enhance unbalanced gender relations both in inter and intra Households and promote equity through sharing of domestic chores and decision making. The success of this approach however needs documenting in order to support scaling up. The mission also took note of the gender capacity building for the woreda teams, the IWUAs committees and leadership training to the project implementers and beneficiaries with an outreach of 3364 participants, which is 86% of the work plan

target.

The project design also identifies that youth development is usually compounded by lack of opportunities especially land, access to credit and motivational factors. In this, young women are the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach particularly in rural settings. In this regard, the project expects that 20% of the total beneficiaries will be youth (of which 50% young men and 50% young women) corresponding to about 20,000 beneficiaries. While there is evidence of youth participation in some of the project activities, there is need to capture youth data in reports. The project implementers also need to use affirmative strategies that attract youth to agriculture this being an irrigation project through use of technology that will encourage upstream/downstream agribusiness development opportunities, training related to the development of skills and capacities in post-harvest handling and marketing and other attractive segments of the value chain.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Adapt the gender strategy developed by MoALR Adapt the gender strategy developed by MoALR to reflect PASIDP II's gender targets. | FPCMU | 09/2018 |
| Develop a gender-disaggregated plan for all interventions Plan all interventions using gender-disaggregated data and follow up on the achievement accordingly. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 12/2018 |
| Enhance women participation Increase the number of women in the different committees established by the programme, including their role in decision making. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 12/2018 |
| Gender Officers Recruit Federal level gender and nutrition officer to ensure guidelines are followed | FPCMU | 08/2019 |
| Household Methodologies Conduct ToT for HHM and develop roll-out plan | FPCMU/RPCMU | 12/2019 |
| Labour saving technologies Promote improved cook stoves in schemes where these have been included in the watershed management plans | FPCMU/RPCMU/ Woreda & Kebele teams | 12/2019 |
| Youth participation data Capture data on youth participation at all levels while building their capacities to enhance more of their participation in project activities | PCMU | 08/2020 |
| Women participation Enhance and promote women participation in key leadership committee positions to empower their decision-making capabilities. | PCMU | 09/2020 |
| Lessons learnt Capture and document the successes achieved and lessons through implementation of the Gender Model Family as case studies that can inform replication and scaling- up | PCMUs | 12/2020 |
| Household Methodologies /Gender Model Family Conduct assessment on effectiveness of GMF, address gaps and suggest improvements, then scale up. | FPCMU | 12/2021 |

Agricultural Productivity

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

There have been substantial improvements in agricultural productivity in completed irrigation schemes. The programme is now demonstrating large-scale production in completed schemes, with attendant farmers revenues now over USD 5 million in a season. There are also numerous initiatives to provide further impetus for productivity gains, including partnerships with Agra-SHA and ICRISAT. For Conservation Agriculture (CA) there is a continued increase in productivity, and these interventions continue to be applied. There is also continued noticeable improvement in productivity from

treated Watershed Management (WM) areas.

Main issues

Financial productivity of farmers has shown major gains since the MTR. This is attributable to three factors; (i) the switch to higher value crops under irrigation; (ii) the application of business principles; and, (iii) increasing access to formal markets, mainly through the effects of the MAAs. The work of the PASIDP Agribusiness Team and Technoserve have greatly contributed to this improvement.

Farmers initially lack the skill and understanding to apply irrigation water to fields in an efficient and timely manner. PASIDP is addressing this, especially through its partnership with ICRISAT. It is also addressing water shortages through proper land levelling, and better scheduling. There is also an increasing appreciation of the potential role of improved water application techniques, such as pressurised sprinkler and drip systems, and these would alleviate most of these problems while providing for additional command area from a given water source.

Allied with this is the timely application of appropriate fertilisers. The programme work with AGRA-SHA on application of the Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) technology practices will provide further improvement in yields per hectare and per irrigation cycle.

The continued impetus given to rainfed CA in non-irrigated land is encouraging, with good yield and environmentally positive results. To date, the application of CA for this year has been achieved on 327.2 ha (54 % of annual target) within all regions. The CA technologies being applied include minimum tillage, crop residue management/mulching and crop rotation. So far 1,232 farmers (F=194) have participated. There is huge potential for continued development of this approach to rainfed farming as a means of achieving yield stability in poor rainfall seasons, as well as much greater overall yields and profitability.

The overall plan is to implement watershed management on 73,600 ha of watersheds adjacent to schemes, coupled with promotion of CA. Activities have included the planting of 14.7 million seedlings on 4,542 ha to stabilize watershed management structures. To enable this, the programme will establish 24 and strengthen 83 community nurseries on each micro watershed. To date, 23 nurseries have been established 23 and 76 strengthened 76(92%) nurseries. The activities in WM are now beginning to show good results, in increasing areas. These initiatives are producing greater volumes of biomass while at the same time providing protection for landscapes and water sources. Efforts for WM systems need to be further up-scaled.

There are several areas where further enhancement is possible. The most obvious is in inputs supply which is not matched to demand, especially for improved vegetable seeds and other specialised inputs. The project team should work closely with all concerned actors to develop input demand collection system which fits to the irrigation season so that irrigation users have timely access for the required inputs. This will avoid delay in the delivery of inputs which avoids crossing the rainfed season.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Implement Market Access Alliances (MAA) approach as per the PIM Systematic implementation of the MAA approach, commencing with MAA fora for each region prior to 2018 dry season irrigation planning. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 07/2018 |
| Enhance access to credit Commence actions to enable farmers to access credit, through joint agreements between them, credit suppliers, inputs suppliers and market entities. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 07/2018 |
| Strengthen business plans Strengthen cooperatives' business plans and communicate aggregated need for credit to Rural Financial Institutions and DBE to ensure sufficient liquidity. | FPCMU, RPCMU, DBE (RUFIP) | 09/2018 |

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| Experience sharing Exchange visit within East or Southern Africa for key stakeholders to observe and learn from viable commercial smallholder value chain operations and viable irrigation systems using advanced technology. | FPCMU & IFAD | 09/2018 |
| Strengthen FRGs FRGs should add demonstrations of improved irrigation application techniques and conduct an analysis of financial outcomes. Farmers should participate directly in FRG activity planning. FRGs should also be strengthened regarding rain fed agriculture development in the watersheds. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 10/2018 |
| Application of Agronomic and Crop protection Techniques Use improved techniques in trials for high value crops Apply improved techniques watershed crops Organise trials for improved equipment for high value crops Provision of advice on accurate irrigation improved techniques in trials for high value crops | RPCMUs/Woreda Experts | 06/2019 |
| Improved Inputs Supply Conduct feasibility study for establishing Farmers' Service Centres for PASIDP schemes | FPCMU/Agribusiness | 09/2019 |
| Improved Inputs Supply Advice to MOA State Minister for inputs and outputs market sector on PASIDP farmers' input needs | FPCMU | 09/2019 |
| Improved Inputs Supply Encourage leading PASIDP Farmers to produce improved seed as a business | FPCMU/Agribusiness | 09/2019 |
| CA and WM Development Continue roll-out of support for CA and WM, and involve these in value chains with MAA support | RPCMU/ Woreda Experts | 12/2019 |
| Improved Inputs Supply Develop demand collection system | FPCMU/Agribusiness | 02/2020 |
| Support FRG Design system to monitor adoption rate of FRG best practices | FPCMU | 05/2020 |

Nutrition

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Nutrition-sensitive interventions are being implemented in most planned activities. However, more needs to be done with regard to addressing lack of diversity in diets, and promoting nutrient-rich foods like fruits and vegetables. Nutrition corners at FTCs need to be supported to address these issues, while training must be extended to cover both men and women.

Main issues

The design anticipates an improved ability by the farmers to grow different crops all the year round due to irrigation

specifically focusing on fruits, vegetables (some of them of high nutrient value i.e. carrots and beetroot) and legumes in addition to the cereals. This would promote a whole food basket approach for the target beneficiaries majority being the food insecure households and ensuring at least 20% of them are female-headed households.

The mission observed that the project activities indeed emphasize income generation, but also improvements in food security, diets and nutrition. Through the irrigated farms, there has been increased production of nutritious foods like fresh fruits and vegetables.

The project has also undertaken a nutrition mainstreaming study. It concludes that while the activities are suited to mainstreaming nutrition, there is need to improve capacity building and awareness creation approach to ensure that both men and women are targeted with information and skills across the value chain so that issues surrounding nutrition are not looked at as women issues but as household issues. There should also be sensitization beginning from the national level. . If national level personnel understand the linkages, it becomes easier for the same collaboration to roll down to the Regions, Zones and Woredas.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Provide equipment for FTCs Provide the necessary equipment for FTCs to deliver food demonstration training. | RPCMUs | 09/2018 |
| Water harvesting Conduct demonstrations of rainwater harvesting for households. | RPCMU | 05/2019 |
| Nutrition mainstreaming study Designate team member to follow-up on recommendations pending recruitment of the Federal Gender and Nutrition Officer | FPCMU/RCMU | 06/2019 |
| Potable water supply Demonstrate technologies for supply of potable water for communities | FPCMU/RPCMU | 12/2019 |
| Monitoring improved nutrition Establish linkages with health and education officers to develop effective monitoring tool | FPCMU/RPCMU/ Kebele teams | 12/2019 |
| Capacity building Continue undertaking capacity building to the whole household (men/women) to ensure nutrition is not just looked at as a woman's responsibility only. | PCMU | 08/2020 |
| Capacity building Federal and regional project staff to identify dietary gaps and acceptable nutrient-rich foods. Training of beneficiaries in nutrition sensitive agriculture to be done at FTC nutrition demonstration corners Training on knowledge of what is a balanced nutritious diet | FPCMU/RCMU | 12/2020 |

Adaptation to Climate Change

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Adaptation to CC interventions are well articulated and most interventions identified in the project documents are being implemented as planned. There is need to plan for sufficient forage production and water storage, as well as pestilence resulting from CC effects. In addition, a climate risk assessment should be conducted focusing on climate risk management (including assessing GHG emissions).

Main issues

Adoption rates for the key measures of climate resilient crop varieties, integrated pest management and conservation agriculture range from 40 to 60% in the four regions where PASIDP II is being implemented based on the outcome survey conducted. The adoption rate for other measures such as improved water management and agroforestry, particularly in the homesteads is on average 30%. These rates of adoption are rather low and more effort is required to improve them and also enhance the sustainability of the PASIDP II investments. In addition, PASIDP II targeted watersheds only account for part of the overall catchment serving irrigation schemes and, in some cases, there may be several schemes, included those outside the programme, in a single watershed. There is a need for more comprehensive planning of water resources at the catchment level to improve the rational planning of water resources.

Climate change risk analysis in the irrigation scheme development is still very limited and not fully integrated into the feasibility studies for the schemes. It appears schemes are being designed and operated based on a rudimentary analysis of climate change risk, which could have serious implications for sustainability. Risk analysis at scheme level was envisaged during the PASIDP II design and the technical assistance from International Water Management Institute (IWMI) can be leveraged to build capacity in the climate change risk analysis. IWMI will conduct hot spot and climate risk analysis at select schemes, which can beneficially include specific considerations and recommendations for design and improved water use efficiency.

The capacity to conduct the climate change risk analysis continues to be a challenge. The technical teams in the different regions reiterated the need for capacity building in climate risk analysis. To address this need training will be organised using ASAP II funds. Discussions are underway with the University of Cape Town CSAG team to develop a tailored course for the teams also targeting other irrigation programmes in the East and Southern Africa region.

Surface irrigation methods, which are currently the norm in Ethiopia, do not use water efficiently and structures and fields are susceptible to erosion. Following recommendations from previous missions PASIDP II is piloting some pressurised irrigation systems, but progress is slower than anticipated. It is intended that ASAP funds will be used to develop guidelines on climate resilient infrastructure and it was agreed that a way forward would be sought, linking any necessary surveys and analysis to the climate risk analysis currently out by IWMI and other CG centres. The value of infrastructure protected from climate events is tracked through the project logframe.

Despite the challenges outlined above, technical teams in the regions with the support of the technical assistance are able to provide training for target beneficiaries to ensure the implementation of climate change adaptation activities in the watersheds. As noted above, more effort is required to improve the adoption rates of the climate change adaptation technologies and practices for farmers to maximise the benefits and sufficiently build their resilience.

The watershed activities under PASIDP II provide potential for mitigation of climate change through agro-forestry and soil carbon enhancing measures. Mitigation is a co-benefit of the climate change adaptation measures in the watershed areas and discussions have been held with Government Agencies to attempt to quantify the benefits. However a simplified method is required based on the capacities and available data collection systems.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Experience sharing Conduct a field trip for key PCMU staff to selected participatory watershed development sites supported by the CGIAR Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security Project in Ethiopia. | FPCMU | 08/2018 |
| Develop guidelines on resilient construction standards as well as guidelines for climate-smart water resources management The RPCMUs and staff at lower administrative levels should be trained on the guidelines and their application at the community and households levels. | FPCMU | 03/2019 |
| Climate Smart Agriculture Manual Include further options for climate change adaptation particularly in the watershed areas (e.g. perennial crops, non-timber forest products) | FPCMU | 09/2019 |

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|---|------------------------------|---------|
| Improved varieties Promote drought tolerant crop varieties in watershed areas | RPCMU/Woreda teams | 12/2019 |
| Training of trainers for Climate Risk Management Provide more training at the federal level for Environmental safeguard specialist, Climate Change and Watershed Specialist, Agronomists and Engineers. Explore opportunities for south-south collaborations. | IFAD/FPCMU | 03/2020 |
| Weather information Link with Farm Radio International and National Research institute and national meteorology agency for near- and medium-term weather information | FPCMU/RPCMU | 04/2020 |
| Conservation agriculture Scale up appropriate CA techniques in all watershed areas | FPCMU/RPCMU/ Woreda teams | 05/2020 |
| Biomass production Improve forage production and ensure the crop residues are not burned. | FPCMU/RPCMU | 05/2020 |
| Climate Risk Analysis Carry out assessment on climate change risk management and provide contingency planning | FPCMU/RPCMU | 06/2020 |
| Initiate guideline on climate resilient infrastructure Develop Terms of Reference for necessary studies and analysis in consultation with IWMI and submit to IFAD for review. | FPCMU | 09/2020 |
| GHG emissions Implement with the MoA, CoEFCC (Environment and Climate Change directorate) an assessment of GHG emissions at the watershed level | FPCMU/RPCMU | 12/2020 |
| Energy saving technologies Introduction of solar powered pumps for irrigation schemes/water storage and household electrification Support to roll out promotion of energy saving stoves | FPCMU/RPCMU | 12/2020 |
| Integration of climate change risk analysis in irrigation schemes Provide training for teams to conduct scheme level climate change risk analysis and identify adaptation options including improved water use efficiency | FPCMU/RPCMU/IFAD | 03/2021 |
| Optimising benefits from adaptation measures Identify measures to increase adoption rates of climate change adaptation technologies and establish a system to quantify benefits | FPCMU/RPCMU | 03/2021 |

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

| Institutions and Policy Engagement | Rating: 5 | Previous rating: 5 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|

Justification of rating

The programme is making a significant contribution to policy development at national level, specifically feeding programme experiences and lessons through the MoA into the “National Home-grown Economic Reform” development, and into the draft “Watershed Users’ Association Proclamation”. The programme continues to be an active member of the REDFS Sector Working Group, and in the National AWM Task Force, proactively contributing to policy development. The programme is also supporting IWUAs’ policy development, supporting these associations, in their respective regions, to obtain legal certificates and thus acquire legal status to access a wide range of services. In addition, IWUAs’ legal status enhances their willingness to take control of schemes’ O&M.

Main issues

The mission team noted that PASIDP II is considered as one of the flagship programmes in the MoA. During the mission’s initial discussion with the programme, the programme staff highlighted PASIDP II’s contribution through the MoA into the development of the National Home-grown Economic Reform, which consisted of programme experiences and key lessons. The programme also highlighted its contribution to the development of the draft “Watershed Users’ Association Proclamation”, which is currently with the Ministerial Cabinet for approval.

The REDFS SWG is a platform of Government and Development Partners established to facilitate dialogue, alignment, coordination, harmonization and resource mobilization for the enhancement of agricultural transformation agendas pursued by the MoA. PASIDP II National Coordinator is an active member of REDFS SWG and proactively shares different experiences of the programme for SWG. On REDFS’s biannual newsletter, the experiences of PASIDP II were published under the title of “IFAD Supported Small-scale Irrigation Development Program”. PASIDP II team also participates actively in the national Irrigation Water Management Platform Taskforce.

During the session dedicated to IWUAs discussion, the mission noted that IWUAs are certified as a legal entity and are more empowered and able to influence the study and design of schemes as well as the construction. There are examples where different scheme structures are recommended by IWUAs and the designs are revised accordingly. Likewise, IWUAs’ have been inspecting the quality of construction materials supplied by the contractors, and rejected materials when the quality was substandard. These inspections, which have been further reviewed by the consultants contracted, have led to the replacement of materials. IWUAs have been also contributing with cash for the operation and maintenance of schemes before completion of scheme construction, and are willing to contribute with investment funds if there is an opportunity to expand the command area, as long as they are able to get technical support.

The mission notes that the programme efforts to implement more efficient irrigation systems (i.e. pressurized irrigation water delivery systems, drip systems, and low-head sprinklers) should materialize in the coming months, which require the design of such systems for their development and operationalization. These systems, which are developed with the support of the SSTC grant, should contribute to generate evidence-based knowledge to influence national policy related to efficient small-scale irrigation and water saving technologies.

The mission also notes that PASIDP II, in collaboration with IFAD, has developed a pipeline of policy studies and systems’ development with great potential to contribute to Ethiopia’s agricultural sector policies. With technical support from IFAD, PASIDP II will engage with a number of stakeholders to conduct three studies, namely: (i) Analysis of the current horticulture seed supply model and development of a vibrant and engaging horticulture seed supply model for the programme; (ii) Study on water pricing, to assess its feasibility in PASIDP II schemes and beyond; and (iii) Study on land redistribution, to assess its impact on household income.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|
| SSTC Design a system to start implementation of pressurized irrigation system with the support of SSTC grant to generate evidences and influence policy | PCMU | 09/2020 |
| Horticulture seed supply model Analysis of the current horticulture seed supply model and development of a vibrant and engaging horticulture seed supply model for the programme | FPCMU/IFAD | 12/2020 |
| Conduct study on water pricing Conduct study on water pricing | FPCMU/IFAD | 03/2021 |
| Conduct study on land redistribution impact on HH income Conduct study on land redistribution impact on HH income | FPCMU/IFAD | 04/2021 |

Partnership-building

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

As it has been happening in the past, the Programme is continuing coordination with different initiatives in the country to get support to deliver the planned outputs and outcomes. The programme is closely working with CG centres like ICRAF, IWMI, and ICRISAT. AGRA is providing TA through TNS on agri-business technical support, SHA on promoting soil fertility technologies through capacity building of Farmer Training Centres, and Agrimech (private service provider) on CA. KGDP is working on marketing of produces with the Programme. The Programme is working as well with Micro Insurance Centre at Millinium to promote insurance. The Programme is working with SMIS in relation to creation of model female headed HH.

Main issues

The programme set a system called PASIDP II – Partners platform for join planning and reviewing partners' activities where each partner are preparing their activity plan and review the progress of the implementation. This platform has clear ToR defining roles and responsibilities of each parties. During the mission, these partners made a presentation to show their implementation progress. The presentations are: (i) IWMI on Technical Assistance on Capacity Building, Water management, Instrumentation for water budget and Implementation of Land Degradation Surveillance Framework; (ii) ICRISAT on enhancing efficiency of small-scale irrigation through capacity building and farmer innovations; (iii) SHA on promoting soil fertility technologies through capacity building of farmer Training Centres in PASIDP target regions; (iv) TNS on agri-business technical support to PASIDP schemes. The involvement of TNS is bringing all value chain actors (most of them) private sectors to work with PASIDP II. Since TNS is closely working with FPCMU and RPCMUs, the capacity of agribusiness specialists of PASIDP II team is improving.

In all the presentations, we noted that there is a very good coordination among the partners and with the PASIDP II teams (both with federal and regional teams). The Programme is leveraging the experience of the Small Scale and Micro Irrigation Support Project financed by Dutch and Canadian Embassies on gender model family and capacity building of IWUAs. The Programme partnership with the Micro Insurance Centre at Millennium to promote relevant and viable insurance products is going on. The current platform is working well. However, due to COVID 19 pandemic the review meeting is not going on as usual and good to use other means (virtual) to continue join planning and review of activities. Since some of these partners are left only with one year, the programme should set a system on how to capture the lessons from their implementation to scale it up on the entire PASIDP sites where feasible.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Establish linkages with other programmes and private sector PCMU to work with other on-going programmes to share experience and lessons. | PCMU | 08/2018 |
| Facilitation of Progress review meetings Facilitate regular implementation progress review meetings with all partners working with the programme. Quarterly | FPCMU/RPCMU | |
| Scaling up system Develop a system to capture the lessons from best practices of partner's implementation modalities as well as interventions in to scale it up on the entire PASIDP sites where feasible - ongoing | FPCMU/RPCMUs | |

Human and Social Capital and Empowerment

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The programme has supported the beneficiaries to establish & strengthen their community institutions (IWUAs, cooperatives & MAAs). It has also provided various trainings and exposure visits to capacitate the beneficiaries, mainly to IWUA leaders. Women empowerment has been enhanced through training & participation in committee leadership positions that enhances their decision-making abilities. This investment in community institutions and development of human skills is good for sustainability. There is evidence that the project has made good progress in building the capacities & social capital of the rural women and men through encouraging active beneficiary participation in project activities, formation of groups/ cooperatives, training provision & enhancement of entrepreneurship.

Main issues

Beneficiary participation has been impressive in project activities so far. There is strong support for the project at all levels of government and as such, the kebeles easily rally communities around provision of labour and time for project activities such as management of irrigation canals, and building terraces. Beneficiaries are receiving training on various aspects including formation of groups and cooperatives, gender mainstreaming, crop husbandry, food preparation, enterprise development, etc. This has led to having a more empowered community due to increase in incomes and more food security. Womens leadership capacities have improved since they are now elected into group leadership positions, which has enhanced their decision-making capacities. The programme has facilitated the establishment of cooperatives and IWUA's to spearhead and manage community projects that respond to addressing community felt needs. There is, however, the need to capture and involve the youth more to not only harness their immense potential but also reduce the unemployment trends. Continuous capacity building, training and to some extent hand holding community institutions for a period is necessary.

Quality of Beneficiary Participation

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

Beneficiaries' consultation mechanisms are in place. Their views are actively taken into consideration during planning, implementation and monitoring. Beneficiaries' labour contributions exceeds the level envisaged at design. Beneficiaries' buy-in of the schemes is not yet fully visible as their contributions for O&M remain relatively small, or are not in place due to delayed constructions. This year, the contribution from the beneficiaries was planned to be 4,469,463 USD, but overall achievement stands at 77%, or 3,441,727 USD. It is important to relate the O&M contributions to the investments made. Overall, community contribution is more than 15%, and thus exceeds the 9% envisaged at design. Reportedly, O&M contributions are improving due to the programme sensitization activities.

Main issues

Established IWUAs are the channels used for consultation and the IWUAs' leaders are the facilitators for the beneficiary community participation. The regional steering committees' conducts quarterly visits to the technical Woreda- and string committees' whereby pending issues, such as land compensation, labour mobilization activities, and community O&M contributions are addressed.

According to IWUAs' committee members visited virtually by the mission, decisions within the committees are done in a consultative manner and if some committee members' view is different, they will discuss matters until agreement is reached. If they will not agree, the majority vote will be applied. In such cases, it is a concern that the voice of vulnerable groups (like women and youth) might not be heard. As per PDR, women should constitute 30% of IWUA members to strengthen their decision-making role and representation in membership and leadership of local institutions. Women representation in the IWUA's committees, especially leadership positions, is improving and stands at 26.7%, but in the SNNPR region, out of the 229 IWUAs leadership position 65, or 31%, are women. Gender mainstreaming training for IWUA committee members and especially the leadership trainings given to 186 women (104% of the AWPB target) in IWUAs are expected to further enhance women's participation and leadership skills.

Reportedly, IWUAs are also the channels used for the community grievance and redress mechanisms. If not addressed within the organization, they coordinate with the concerned administrative body and/or project team to address the issue. In the document shared by the PMU for review, the Fiyaye scheme, located in Tigray, the ESIA study revealed that farmers had concerns that due to the planned river diversion they would lose their perennial trees. Through discussions with district level officials, agreement has been reached on the amount of compensation (830,000 ETB for nine farmers). In a related case, in the Werielek woreda in Tigray, grievances have been expressed that community members would not benefit equally from the job opportunities arising from construction works for the pump station. Participatory meetings with the Kebele administration, IWUA, and contractor resulted in a document listing the entire communities' labour force. Agreement has been reached to work in shifts to enable everyone to benefit equally. Both cases show that participants have taken full ownership of the programme and that grievances have been successfully addressed through concerted efforts of the scheme owners.

The majority of the grievances are reported, discussed and resolved at the Kebele level administration. If issues include monetary compensation for the loss of property, or land, then the Woreda level administration will be involved. To date, no grievances were identified by PASIDP II at the zone-, regional or federal level. Compensations are effected based on the government's proclamation on compensation. So far, land to land and money to land kind of compensations have been effected. In doing so, there have been many grievances and all of them were resolved at various levels, kebele, zone and woreda levels. IFAD's GRM is synchronized with the government one and Grievance committees are also available at IUWAs level. So far, the only challenge identified in relation to GRM was delay in decision making from Woreda Administration for few cases.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Strengthening of Participatory Processes Include a dedicated budget line in the AWPB to enable Regional ESS Specialists to actively oversee participation processes, equity issues, following up on grievances, social documentation including FPIC, and E&S safeguards issues for scheme sustainability. | FPCMU, RPCMU | 07/2018 |
| Develop a capacity building program for the IWUAs that can be used by the different RPCMUs. The program will have training of the trainers (ToT) package for the staff at the zones and woredas that will be involved in IWUA capacity building. The capacity building to designed as a continuous program that comprehensively covers the organisational and management skills that the IWUAs require to sustainably operate and maintain the irrigation infrastructure. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 12/2018 |
| Strengthening Participation Guidelines Develop guidelines at regional level to ensure full participation by the farmers and communities for all programme activities from design, agribusiness, research, watershed management, and M&E. | RPCMU | 03/2019 |
| Strengthening of Grievance Redress Mechanisms The existing grievance redress processes should be followed and documented so that grievances can be followed up and complainants receive feedback in a transparent and timely manner. | RPCMU | 03/2019 |
| Strengthening of Grievance Redress Mechanisms Develop guidelines at regional level to ensure full participation by the farmers and communities for all programme activities from design, agribusiness, research, watershed management, and M&E. | RPCMU | 03/2019 |

Responsiveness of Service Providers

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The Programme has engaged a number of service providers. Design and construction of irrigation schemes were managed by parastatal enterprises and private contractors, for which some room for improvement is noted in above section on component A. ICRISAT is providing assistance for improved irrigation management. TechnoServe agribusiness consulting team is working with the programme agribusiness team to develop market linkages and the farming as a Business Concept. AGRA-Self Help Africa is providing specialist support in fertiliser application strategies and techniques. The performance of all service providers is continuously monitored and evaluated by the PCMU. Performance is generally rated as high quality

Main issues

Private firms and consultants operate with the site design and construction Programmes. Generally good results have been achieved in this regard, with some delays. Previously community consultations were sometimes not fully complied with, but this aspect of performance has improved after training sessions were organized.

The important contract with Technoserve to support the market linkages and commercial aspects of the Programme operations has been now in operation for 14 months. Generally, performance has been highly innovative and effective. Technoserve has developed an excellent working relationship with the PASIDP Agribusiness team, as well as with Woreda officials.

ICRISAT has provided essential assistance irrigation application techniques and in tropical agronomy subjects, including plant protection issues.

AGRA-Self Help Africa support importantly is providing access to innovations in location-specific application of fertilisers through its Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) technology. This will assist to greatly boost yields while maintaining an environmentally sound approach.

All service provider contacts under PASIDP II require active and continuous follow up by the PMU, to ensure good returns for the invested Programme funds and measurable impact on the Programme beneficiaries.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Develop a monitoring system to ensure systematic follow-up on all service provider contracts continuous | FPCMU | 06/2019 |
| Training for site design process and construction Train the infrastructure design and construction service providers in correct procedures, quality requirements of pressurized irrigation, and consultation mechanism. | FPMCU | 03/2020 |

Environment and Natural Resource Management

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

Natural resource management activities including hill side development, farm land treatment, gully control, enrichment plantation, agro-forestry and forage development have been done. Furthermore, Woreda, zonal and regional experts were trained in Geographic Information System applications. The training contributed to the collection and organization of geospatial data and the land use and cover change analysis of the Programme, although the latter is yet to be completed. The WM capacity development for experts and communities has enabled farmers to perform soil and water conservation activities in the rain-fed areas. Furthermore, many nurseries have been established and strengthened resulting in the production of different seedlings for the enrichment and agro-forestry.

Main issues

PASIDP II aims to protect the upper and adjacent watershed areas within each irrigation scheme, which will help to ensure sustainability of the infrastructure investments and enhance income and livelihoods of the target beneficiaries. The watershed management activities will reduce siltation and address the associated environmental problems linked to the agricultural productivity in the rain-fed and irrigated areas. To this effect, the programme has made significant progress in activities such as establishment of watershed committees, delineation of watersheds and preparation of management plans in a participatory manner. The theoretical and practical training has developed capacity of communities in physical soil and water conservation activities, although major environmental benefits have not yet been quantified. Standardized training manuals have to be prepared to improve needs assessments.

Effective methods of monitoring and quantification of benefits resulting from the intensive soil and water conservation activities including land use land cover change in the programme areas have to be established. The on-going efforts to establish these systems by the GIS experts and technical assistance require and strict follow up by the Federal and Regional Coordination teams to ensure their success.

Given the lack of regulations on Payment for Ecosystem Services and also the delay of the planned experience sharing in Upper Tana with the IFAD/GEF financed project in Kenya, some sort of temporary measures (such as refining of bylaws) or means to ensure the contribution of IWUA to the watershed development activities in the upper streams should be put in place. As the programme is presently covering most of the watershed management expenses in the upper stream areas, the current systems of benefit sharing may not guarantee sustainability. This is evident in some of the PASIDP I schemes where watershed management activities are financed through community and Government efforts and the performance is relatively low compared to PASIDP II sites with financing for these activities.

Furthermore partnerships among various stakeholders in the upstream and downstream areas seem weak and need concerted efforts to strengthen. IWUAs that are operational do not systematically interact with the watershed management committees in all the sites. Therefore common planning and solution identification is limited. Joint planning and implementation will address benefit sharing among communities particularly for community members that only have land in the upstream areas.

Generally, the outbreak of COVID-19 and restrictions that have followed the pandemic have caused poor performance of some of the planned activities particularly those requiring community participation and training. Therefore, mechanisms to undertake these activities while tackling COVID and the locust infestation crisis should be put in place to maintain the

momentum.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Provide implementation support mission to watershed component of PASIDP-II The mission should focus on reviewing the scope of potential income generation opportunities within micro-watersheds; and providing guidance on the identification and promotion of climate smart agricultural practices. | FPCMU | 12/2018 |
| Watershed Management Techniques Prioritise biological options including vetiver grasses to ensure sustainability of measures | FPCMU/RPCMU | 12/2019 |
| Soil fertility enhancement Include more soil fertility enhancement and pest control trees in the agro-forestry packages | FPCMU/RPCMU | 12/2019 |
| Upstream/downstream relationships Establish platform to strengthen the relationships among the watershed and IWUA committees and that redress mechanisms are enforced. | FPCMU/RPCMU | 06/2020 |
| Payments for Environmental Services Investigate and assess the potential of developing a PES scheme. | FPCMU/RPCMU | 12/2020 |
| Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) Investigate and assess the potential of developing a PES scheme in pilot irrigation sites. | FPCMU/RPCMU | 12/2020 |
| Training activities amid existing crises Use of different methods to deliver training for the remaining regions, e.g. Virtual means | | 12/2020 |
| Sustainability strategy for the watersheds Further strengthen the relationships among the watershed and and IWUA committees to elaborate common developmental plans, implementation and monitoring - ongoing | FPCMU/RPCMU & Coops | |

Exit Strategy

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The programme Exit Strategy is one that aims to ensure that farmers' institutions are viable, a profitable commercial approach to agriculture is in place, there is mutually beneficial engagement with all value chain actors, and that CC factors are properly applied for long-term adaptation. There is mounting evidence that farmers are becoming increasingly enabled for long-term viable profitable production, and through their cooperatives and IWUAs, to successfully manage their farming and market-related operations.

Main issues

There are numerous factors which support the proposition that the programme will be well-prepared for a sound exit, with all interventions remaining viable and the benefits streams continuing sustainably. The main factors in operation are:

- Viable IWUAs, with training and mentoring producing operational systems enabling full cost recovery for scheme

- O&M costs;
- Viable farm cooperatives that are operating as businesses, that are enabled to participate in lucrative produce markets for their members;
- Adoption of improved and more efficient irrigation water application techniques;
- Continued farm innovation through ongoing FREGs, supported by local research institutions;
- Successful engagement for cooperatives and their members with rural finance institutions;
- Technically sustainable WM areas that provide significant income streams for their participants; and,
- Rapid development and application of viable CA techniques in rainfed farming areas adjacent to irrigation schemes.

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|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Potential for Scaling-up | Rating: 5 | Previous rating: 5 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|

Justification of rating

PASIDP II continues to demonstrate approaches to small-scale irrigation and climate smart agriculture which are suited for widespread scaling up in other programmes/projects in Ethiopia and in other countries with similar conditions and constraints. The programme's disbursement rate remains highly satisfactory. In particular, the approach to participatory irrigation design and development, application of farming as a business principles, introduction of sound watershed management techniques and support for conservation agriculture all have strong potential for further investment. It is also relevant that it has been able to develop strong linkages with private and public service providers, and to demonstrate innovations that have a positive role in policy evolution.

Main issues

PASIDP II is applying excellent techniques and expertise to deliver quality outputs/outcomes. It is working with different partners like CGIAR, private sectors, NGOs, IWUAs, and RBAs to serve its clients better. This approach which is creating synergy among different actors is getting recognition by policy makers and the approach has high potential for scaling up.

Promotion of agri-business approach which encourages smallholder farmers to develop their own farm level business plan is acknowledged by many actors in the sector as a means to transform subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture. This approach certainly has an impact on livelihood of smallholder farmers as it has direct relation with income increment and would be taken up to the national level and beyond. The programme is already demonstrating that this approach is scalable, and not limited to a few strongly supported interventions.

The introduction of watershed management methodology along with irrigation scheme development would give an opportunity to learn how upstream and downstream users benefit from the investment and increase productivity at both ends and reduces conflict on the resource use. This learning can be consolidated and has a huge potential for scaling up. This is especially relevant given the massive issues of soil, water and landscape degradation that face farmers in Ethiopia.

c. Project Management

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|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Quality of Project Management | Rating: 5 | Previous rating: 4 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|

Justification of rating

The mission observed that the PCMUs and implementing agencies are well co-ordinated and managing planned project activities efficiently. There a close follow up by the governance structures including steering committees on the coherence of AWP & budget. The governance is holding its regular internal review meeting at federal level, at regional level, and at woreda levels (quarterly meeting including under COVID 19 situation). All key positions are filled at both federal and regional PCMUs. The PCMUs are agile in responding to the current situation of COVID 19 through revising AWP & B. Currently, the programme has focal persons at woreda and kebele levels supporting the implementation and monitoring of activities. These focal persons are communication with the PCMUs on weekly basis.

Main issues

The leadership demonstrated by MoA Senior Management and the coordinators of the programme helped to develop agile system that enabled pursue the implementation of planned activities in COVID 19 situation. The programme set weekly review meeting with its woreda and kebele focal person to get an update on the progress of the implementation and monitor. The Steering committee continued to hold their regular meetings virtually and are providing guidance for the programme.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Engagement of woreda focal persons and DAs Make a follow up with the reforms going on in MoA and implement the reform as soon as endorsed | Steering Committee and FPCMU | 07/2019 |
| Engagement of woreda focal persons and DAs Assign full time staff at woreda level to make a close follow up of the programme implementation at woreda level as most of the schemes are getting into production which require intensive support | Steering Committee and FPCMU | 12/2019 |

Knowledge Management

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

A KM strategy has been drafted at the federal level, yet to be updated to reflect inputs and comments from regional KM focal points. KM activities are included and budgeted for in the AWPB, including the distribution of computers, printers and video cameras to Woredas, the development of knowledge products and internal review and learning meetings carried out monthly at the Kebele level and quarterly at the Woreda level, and twice a year yearly at the regional level. However, the physical progress report shows partial execution of these activities, carried out at different degrees depending on the region. The mission agreed that staff would benefit from technical guidance and training in practical aspects of KM and communications. MIS has been developed and tested, but it has yet to be operationalized. Results from the 2019 annual outcome survey are being used to inform project implementation

Main issues

KM strategy needs to be validated by the RCPMUs and operationalized. A timeline and a clear communications plan could help ensure a smooth implementation. The project is considering upgrading their existing websites and social media platforms, which currently lack a clear target audience and systematic content development. Responsibilities for KM are assigned as an add on to M&E focal points.

Currently knowledge products are mainly part of an individual's personal "library" and used by them as required. FPCMU is piloting the use of Microsoft Teams as an information sharing platform. The shared library could benefit from some quality control and data security, as currently all users that have access can also modify and delete files. Once the system is fully operational and more users have access to it, it is recommended to quality check and organise the information, as to be able to identify lessons with scale up potential more easily, This shared library could also facilitate sharing between regions, including materials produced and information gathered by partners (IWMI, ICRISAT, TNS, and SHA).

PASDIP could benefit from having a federal level website or social media account to showcase valuable lessons and success stories across regions. This could help identifying lessons with scale up potential to be shared with an external audience.

Although roles and responsibilities for KM have been assigned, staff requires additional capacity, as M&E, KM and communication fall under the responsibility of the same person. At the Woreda level, the person is not even dedicated full time to the project, making their task even more difficult.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Develop a “Learning & Knowledge Management Strategy” The PCMU should proceed contracting an international consultant to develop the strategy. The strategy should include aggregated impact-level measurement of programme activities to allow the programme to start measuring its effectiveness. | FPCMU | 12/2018 |
| Capacitate KM staff Arrange specialized trainings by international specialist for KM assigned staff both at Federal and regional level on the basics of KM | FPCMU and RPCMU | 08/2019 |
| MIS Work closely with PPD of MoA to develop national MIS that could serve the program and has an interface with the regions | FPCMU | 12/2019 |
| Best Practices Design a system on how to capture, document and share best practices of the programme | FPCMU | 01/2020 |
| KM strategy Prepare national KM strategy to systematically guide the KM activities going on across the regions and facilitated cross leanings | FPCMU | 08/2020 |
| Validation and implementation of KM strategy Update draft of KM strategy with regional M&E staff to reflect inputs and comments. Develop a timeline with practical steps and a communication plan to ensure a smooth implementation of the KM strategy | FPCMU | 08/2020 |
| Improvement of data library Improve knowledge storage and sharing between regions and implementing partners, by having a quality-checked common repository, in order to facilitate the identification of lessons with scaling up potential | FPCMU/regions | 09/2020 |
| KM and Communications Capacity building Continue KM training for KM focal points at Woreda and regional level, focusing on practical guidance to ensure clear and well-targeted communication products, | FPCMU & IFAD | 11/2020 |
| Operationalise the MIS Develop the MIS system and make it operational at the federal and regional level | FPCMU/regions | 12/2020 |
| Improvement of media platforms Identify clear target audiences by platform and start developing more systematic content, showcasing valuable lessons and success stories across regions and publishing blogs/posts/photos/videos with a set periodicity. | FPCMU/regions | 12/2020 |

Value for Money

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

Most completed irrigation scheme construction expenditures have recorded a cost per hectare average of (USD 5,281), which was under the maximum cap (USD 5,500) anticipated at design. However, for schemes under construction, there is an apparent surge in average cost per hectare (USD 6,883), the result of some outlier scheme costs. Accordingly, the PCMU need to continue to monitor cost per hectare to maximize the impact of each dollar invested. However, the mission estimates of the benefit cost ratio at Amid scheme (in Amhara) region has shown an impressive B/C ratio of 4.8 (i.e. for every 1 ETB we invest we get a return of 4.8 Birr). IRR estimates on 10 years projection stood at 59% (which is significantly higher than what was anticipated at design (28.8%).

Main issues

The mission has observed some completed schemes with high cost per hectare (e.g. USD 14,400 for Mai-auso diversion scheme in Tigray). There are also some investments with high cost per hectare observed for schemes under construction (e.g. Ateba-2 diversion scheme in Amhara (about USD 16,300), Rophi Sinqa river intake with pump scheme in Oromia (about USD 14,000), Worza diversion scheme in SNNPR (about USD 13,500) and Midmar river intake with pump scheme in Tigray (about USD 14,000). On the other hand, there are also schemes being constructed with very low costs. Examples of schemes with low cost per hectare include Melka diversion scheme (USD 1,200), Ifabas diversion scheme (USD 2,300), and Misili diversion scheme (USD 2,200). All the three are located in Oromia.

Value for money in an IFAD context requires investments to balance economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity while addressing clients' needs. Maintaining cost per hectare under the design plan is critical to ensure the project is able to meet its target outreach area. The capital cost per hectare requires proper monitoring to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of the investments.

In support of the project management, the mission has prepared a general framework, procedure and tool for value for money measurement. Specifically, the tool attempts to capture relevant cash outflows and inflows at scheme level. On the cash outflow side, it is critical to capture all capital construction costs incurred at scheme level. These are necessary to subsequently determine depreciation and operation and maintenance costs for the scheme clients.

It is further recommended that complementary agricultural support interventions are delivered in a result oriented manner, so that client Households are able to increase their production and incomes to the desired levels. In support of this, it is critical to properly collect production and income data for all production cycles from all schemes in structured manner to enable to undertake scheme level benefit cost and financial analysis. It is also vital to collect the same production and income data from the rain-fed agriculture farmers located on the adjacent watershed, so that project level benefit cost analysis can be done.

As an example, the mission has estimated B/C ratio for Amid river diversion scheme located in Amhara. The total cost incurred for the construction of the scheme was ETB 19.7 million, which has a command area of 109 ha and benefited 174 households. It has been functional during production year of 2010, 2011 and 2012 E.C. and reportedly farmers are producing twice a year using the scheme. The production and income information submitted to the mission were estimates. Average annual net income per household at the scheme was reported to be about ETB 79,732. Likewise, yield figures reported to the mission for maize and onion stood at 45 and 250 quintals per hectare, respectively. An estimated B/C ratio was calculated with the given data, which showed the B/C ratio to be 4.8 and IRR with ten year projection at 59%. The IRR for a 5 year projection stood at 54% and IRR for three years stood at 38%.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Closely monitor schemes to ensure profit worth of investments. Crop selection, appropriate input application, market alliance activities and scheme structure sustainability activities, etc. need to be carried out at all scheme sites to ensure profitability of investments | FPCMU/RPCMU/Woreda focal person | 12/2020 |
| Collect data on production and income Actual monetary returns received by clients need to be continuously monitored using an appropriate tool to properly optimize value for money of the investment. To this end, data on production and income for all cycle of production both from irrigation users and rain-fed agriculture farmers need to be collected. | IFAD/FPCMU/RPCMU/ | 12/2020 |

Justification of rating

The AWPB allows the monitoring of physical progress and planned expenditures are divided by component, category, activities & type of funds. This year, in relation to the expenditures, a weighted average of 62.6% of the activities are executed conform the AWPB. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, there has been delays with trainings, exposure visits, and consultancies and this has negatively affected project implementation. Despite the challenges the FPCMU faced, they still managed to complete most important activities (scheme construction, establishment of coops & IWUAs). In addition, considering that the current measures & the declared state of emergency might last longer than mid-September, the FPCMU is encouraged to include foreseeable budget & activity implications in the next AWPB.

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

The analysis between the 2019-2020 AWPB, the physical progress report and the financial report revealed that Component A allocated 1,104,700,000 ETB and spend 481,240,000 (43.46%), Component B allocated 296,280,000 ETB and spend 167,350,000 ETB (56.48%) and Component C allocated 75,520,000 and spend 42,980,000 ETB (56.8%). Overall performance of expenditures thus stood at 46.83% against the AWPB target. The expenditures are thus lower than anticipated and this also translates into the physical progress; under component A, 47.1%, component B; 63.1% and component C; 61.7% of the activities are implemented conform the AWPB .

Activities under component A: This year, 38 irrigation schemes were constructed and completed with a command area of 6,504 hectares benefitting 13,665 HHs (2,224 FHHs). The remaining 51 schemes that have a command area of 7,185 hectares are at different construction progress levels and are expected to be completed at the end of December 2020. This year 29 schemes were completed which stands at 73%, against the AWPB target of 40 schemes. These schemes are expected to benefit 9,751 HHs through irrigating 3995.9 ha of land. The remaining, 11 schemes are at various stages and 4 schemes have been terminated due technical, SECAP procedure. To date, 115 schemes are at differing design/construction phase; 38 scheme constructions are completed, 59 are under construction, 10 are on-bid process and the remaining 8 are at the design review stage. This year, 23 IWUA's were established. This is below the AWPBP target of 40, however, to date 146 IWUA's are established and this stands at 81% achievement, or 180 schemes, against the project lifetime target. The plan regarding the construction of 658 alternative water sources in the micro watershed areas, proved to be too ambitious. This year, it was possible to construct 116 alternative water sources, (54 shallow wells, 40 household ponds, 1 community pond, 1 manual tube, and 20 motor pumps), or 17.6% of the AWPB target. The command area of 39 hectares is expected to benefit 342 HHs. The expectation is that the programme will construct the remaining water sources at the end of December 2020.

Activities under Component B: This year, 30 cooperatives (111% of the AWPB target) were established and 61 (117% of the AWPB target) were strengthened. Training has been given to 6222 cooperative members, which stands at 94% achievement against the AWPB target of 6638 members. In addition, 52 MAAs (102% of the AWPB target of 51) were established and strengthened and 444 MAA members were trained (77% of the AWPB target). Business plans were prepared and developed for 66 cooperatives and thus stands at an achievement of 84% against the AWPB target of 78. Seed system demonstrations through FRGs was provided to 1493 farmers (104% of the AWPB target), and 49 ADPs (98% of the AWPB target) were prepared.

Activities under component C: As a direct result of the imposed movement restrictions, less supervision missions could be held. This year 1, instead of 2, supervision mission were conducted by FPCMU, and 10, instead of the AWPB target of 16, regional supervisions. Internet connectivity has been established for 64 Woredas (75 Woreda's AWPB target). To be able to conduct the outcome survey, 110 tablets (95% of the AWPB target) were procured and distributed amongst the regions and website development trainings have been given to 13 regional and federal experts (81% of the AWPB target).

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Prepare a revised annual work plan and budget for the period July 2018 to June 2019 Revise targets as the current AWPB targets may have been ambitious. | PCMU | 07/2018 |
| Expedite activities planned under component B and C Particularly agribusiness linkages under component B and program management, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge management and learning under component C. | FPCMU & RPCMU | 06/2019 |
| Budget reallocation Revise the available budget and prioritize the activities with maximum impact and reallocate budget accordingly | FPCMU | 11/2019 |
| Expedite activities planned under component B and C Develop a clear plan on how to speed up implementation of activities under component B & C and submit to IFAD for review | FPCMU & RPCMUs FPCMU | 12/2019 |
| AWPB % of physical progress of activities Include the % of physical progress measured against the AWPB target per component and sub-component for the coming AWPBs | FPCMU | 08/2020 |

Performance of M&E System

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Overall, the M&E system is rated as satisfactory. Progress is measured and captured at both, the output and outcome level. Prior to the mission, the finalised outcome survey report and the revised Logical Framework (LF) have been shared to review. The mission agreed that the M&E system could be further strengthened by: i) developing a MIS system, ii) creating a unified format for the qualitative data reporting and analysis, iii) increasing the visibility of the observed results, and vi) actively using the outcomes to steer decision-making and improving overall program design.

M&E System Review

Although the MIS system has been developed and tested, it is not yet operational. Currently, all data is stored under a so-called guest sub-domain from the MoA website. There is no interactive surface and limited available GBs. Hence, there are limitations to effectively share information and it prohibits uploading of large reports and knowledge products, such as video's, pictures and flyers. The Amhara region created their own website that includes geo-spatial data and reports. Interlinking all data, reports and training materials at the federal and regional level would enable more oversight into the overall results and the MIS would also serve as a platform to share knowledge.

The outcome report includes data collected through quantitative- and qualitative data methods. The software CPro and SPSS have been used to gather and analyse the survey data. The report provides a rich picture of the main areas for improvements of the program. For instance, it shows that only 5% of the farmers sell their produce through the cooperatives. Nonetheless, the reporting and analysis of the qualitative data varies per region, which makes it challenging to extrapolate findings to the national level. The mission agreed that qualitative data analysis and reporting must be strengthened and a template must be created. The mission agreed that the M&E staff need technical guidance.

Still, the programme management team needs to apply their findings more effectively and systematically for steering planning and decision. The linkage between M&E and KM needs to be more explicit. Best practices and lessons learnt must be documented and made available to partners and farmers to demonstrate through which mechanisms (e.g. farm models) their income could be increased. The mission agreed that these findings have to be communicated in an accessible manner through infographics, flyers or tables to farmers for downward accountability, for further suggestions see the KM section above. More insights, will assist the programme management team to identify scaling-up possibilities and effectively and efficiently apply result based management practices.

The LF now includes indicators relating to nutrition and incremental household income and these will be continued to be showcased in the annual outcome surveys. Still, the targets of the ASAP indicator 'New or existing rural infrastructure

protected from climate events climate resilient infrastructure in USD' must be revised in collaboration with IFAD ECG. This will be the result of the climate risk analysis from the FPCMU.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Amend the logical framework indicators to make these more measurable, specific and relevant Activities in the AWPB should directly follow from the outputs and outcomes specified in the logical framework. | Federal and regional PCMU | 09/2018 |
| Prepare detailed data templates for M&E on outputs and outcomes The templates should specify relevant output and outcome indicators. | M&E specialists at FPCMU and RPCMU | 09/2018 |
| Prepare an elaborated M&E plan M&E plan should specify the output and outcome indicators, and in particular outcome indicators which are currently missing. | M&E specialists at FPCMU and RPCMU | 10/2018 |
| Expedite the establishment of an MIS system for M&E The programme's MIS should be developed considering the MIS established in Amhara region, scaling it up to manage the programme's spatial and non-spatial data. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 12/2018 |
| Annual outcome assessment Execute data collection for outcome assessment per agreed schedule with significant technical support from Ethiopian Statistics Association | FPCMU | 07/2019 |
| M&E Personnel Exchange Visit Exchange tour to Indonesia to be arranged | FPCMU and IFAD | 07/2019 |
| Revision logical framework and outcome indicators list Include the baseline survey data and annual outcome assessment in the LF. Where agreed, alter the 'pathways of change'. | FPCMU & IFAD | 11/2019 |
| Completion Outcome Assessment Finalising the first outcome assessment including baseline and qualitative data. Data collected through the annual outcome assessment has to be inserted in the LF. | FPCMU | 12/2019 |
| Technical training qualitative methods Training is required to assist the federal M&E staff in how to capture best practices and lessons learnt and the analysis of the qualitative data | FPCMU & IFAD | 03/2020 |
| ASAP indicator After conducting the climate risk analysis the target must be revised of the ASAP infrastructure indicator. | FPCMU/IFAD ECG | 08/2020 |

| | | |
|---|------------------|---------|
| Improve FGDs data collection and analysis Training is required to assist the federal and regional M&E staff with conducting the FGDs and analyse the data. FPCMU needs to develop a format for the regions before the next annual outcome survey & FGDs. | FPCMU | 09/2020 |
| Final report of the second phase (46 schemes) of the baseline study | FPCMU | 12/2020 |
| Interlinkage M&E and KM Results need to be communicated more systematically and linkage with KM needs to be more actively applied. FPCMU must seek opportunities to systematically capture learning across projects and countries, through technical guidance and demand-driven thematic meetings | FPCMU & IFAD | 12/2020 |
| SECAP training Provide more training on RAPs, climate change risk assessment, water quality, health impacts, environmental flow requirements, aquatic ecology, invasive species and biodiversity so that ESIAs and ESMPs can be rigorously appraised. Provide training on compliance monitoring and auditing to ensure that monitoring is more systematic and scientific. | FPCMU/RPCMU/IFAD | 12/2020 |
| ESIAs for Category A schemes and Resettlement Action Plans Ensure that all schemes with a command area of more than 100ha and/or a dam height of more than 15m have an ESIA and ESMP and all schemes that involve resettlement or loss of livelihoods must have a RAP prepared prior to the commencement of construction - ongoing | FPCMU/ RPCMU | |
| Include ESMPs in tender documents The ESMPs for each scheme must be included in the tender documents issued to contractors so that they can price for the ESMP requirements. The E&S Safeguard Specialists must be included in the tender adjudication teams to assess the quality of the contractors' responses - ongoing | FPCMU/RPCMU | |

Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

There has been some progress on SECAP issues since the last supervision, particularly relating to some aspects of compliance monitoring, addressing grievances and the inclusion of women in decision-making roles in the IWUAs and Watershed committees. It remains to be seen if the quality of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)/Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs)/Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for the forthcoming category A projects has improved and whether these documents fully address climate risk, environmental flow requirements, community health, river ecosystem health, social impacts and other important aspects.

SECAP Review

Based on the SECAP Guidelines, schemes with a command area over 100ha should be Category A projects, but the Ethiopian EIA Procedural Guidelines (2003) indicate that any irrigation projects with a command area of 3,000 ha or more and water diversion schemes must have an ESIA. With no clear, unambiguous guidance on this matter, it was agreed at the PASIDP II QA meeting (30/06/16), that only four projects (one per region) would be identified for a full ESIA to start with. The completed assessments would be reviewed and a decision taken on the remaining Category A schemes. Currently, two ESIAs are being conducted in SNNPR and Tigray, with one each in the Oromia and Amhara regions. However, all smaller projects have had an ESMP prepared, and these documents have passed through the quality assurance process.

Four ESIAs/ESMPs were reviewed. There has been a significant improvement in quality of report from PASIDP I (Dhoma, Harda Hurbo) due to better terms of reference given to the consultants. The ESIAs for the Menissa and Shapa schemes included comprehensive stakeholder consultation and the assessment of gender and social issues was adequate. However, there are a number of SECAP aspects which are not satisfactorily addressed in all cases: water quality, climate change risk assessment, impacts on downstream users, aquatic ecosystems, invasive species and biodiversity. To date, the process of screening candidate projects has successfully meant that no involuntary resettlement has been required, but it should be noted that if future projects require the involuntary resettlement of communities, Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will need to be compiled and compensation paid at least one month prior to any construction starting.

It is pleasing to note that there appears to be a high level of integration between the PCMU design engineers and the E&S Safeguard specialists and several scheme designs/layouts have been amended following joint site visits. However, to date, none of the ESMPs have been included in the tender documents for the bidding contractors because it was not explicitly required in terms of IFAD or the GoE's standard bid documents. This is a critical omission and is probably the reason for many of the non-compliance issues associated with construction that have been noted during monitoring. However, in early June, PCMU staff received training on how to include the ESMPs into the standard bid documents and future tender documents will include the ESMP.

The consultants undertaking the ESIAs and ESMPs consulted local communities during the preparation of their documents. Focus group meetings with women and youth were held to ensure all issues were heard. Scheme designs and layouts were revised in some cases in response to community inputs. Community engagement has continued through the IWUAs and WS Committees and various trainings. Women's representation on IWUA and WS Committees and involvement in decision-making has improved and the women interviewed gave positive feedback. Training on Grievance Redress Mechanisms has been given in all regions and the system seems to be working satisfactorily. Minor complaints are addressed at IWUA or WS Committee level, while more substantive issues are escalated to kebele or woreda levels for resolution. With rare exceptions, the government's guidelines on compensation are being followed regarding loss of land and resources. All four participating Regions have carried out extensive ToT on a range of SECAP issues and parts of this training have in turn been cascaded down to woreda, kebele and community levels.

Compliance monitoring is being conducted at the woreda, regional and federal level by multi-disciplinary government teams, as well as by federal and regional PCMUs as per the AWPB. It is not clear how well coordinated these monitoring visits are or how the monitoring findings are collated, actioned and followed up. The mission team was informed that there are some challenges in doing the required number of monitoring visits in Oromia due to the remoteness of some locations, staff and vehicle shortages. Monitoring is done as per the recommendations in the ESMPs, but without sight of the ESMPs it is not clear how adequate these documents are. Currently there is no systematic monitoring of: water quality (inflows to the SSI and return flows), inflow volumes and downstream releases, downstream impacts (social and aquatic ecosystem health), soil quality, community health, biodiversity, invasive species and waste management. Of particular concern is the long-term use of agri-chemicals on water quality and the correct disposal of agri-chemical wastes. There are, however, significant limitations in the capability of government laboratories to analyse for pesticide constituents.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Budget Allocation for Environmental and Social Monitoring and Management Dedicate an appropriate budget for environmental and social monitoring and management during construction and scheme operation, as well as other programme activities. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 07/2018 |
| Maintaining Documentation Compile all documentation (including copies of originals kept at woreda level) related to stakeholder consultations and file it at the Regional Offices. Submit summary consultation logs to the FPCMU for recording purposes. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 09/2018 |
| Training in determining environmental flow Technical assistance to train FPCMU and RPCMU ESS Specialists and Engineers, consultants, Members of the Bureau of Water, EPLAUA in the concepts and establishment of environmental flow. | FPCMU | 10/2018 |
| Capacity building for technical teams Conduct training in impact rating and environmental flow assessment | IFAD/FPCMU | 10/2019 |
| Environment and Social Management Plans Ensure participatory implementation of ESMPs and coherence with the watershed management plans and coherence with the watershed management plans | RPCMU/Woreda and Kebele teams | 12/2019 |
| Capacity building for Federal and Regional E&S teams Provide detailed training on critical aspects to be addressed for Category A projects e.g. ESMPs, FPIC, RAP | IFAD/FPCMU | 02/2020 |
| Climate risk analysis Include trends analysis with communities in the scheme level risk analyses | RPCMU/Woreda and Kebele teams | 05/2020 |
| Integrated Pest Management Modification of MOA Agrochemical guidelines to adopt to PASIDP, and dissemination | FPCMU | 05/2020 |

d. Financial Management & Execution

Acceptable Disbursement Rate

Rating: 6

Previous rating: 6

Justification of rating

Disbursement at Mid-Term for the combined external financing (IFAD loan, IFAD grant and ASAP Trust Fund grant) is at 48.5%. The combined IFAD loan and grant are disbursed at 50% while the ASAP Trust Fund grant at 27%. The disbursed amount includes SDR 7.33 million (USD 10.00 million) authorised allocation.

Main issues

As at 30 September 2019:

- IFAD Loan has a disbursement rate of actuals of 50.6% (allocation: 72,950; actual: 36,946.61), with pending WA consisting of 265.14, hence the total including pending WA is 37,211.75, resulting in a disbursement rate of **51%**;
- IFAD Grant has a disbursement rate of **31.6%** (allocation: 1,080; actual: 341.46) - there is no pending WA amount.
- ASAP Grant has a disbursement rate of **27.2%** (allocation: 7,870; actual: 2,137.84) - there is no pending WA amount.
- TOTAL: Allocation: **81,900**; Actual: **39,425.91**; Actual disbursement rate: **48.1%**; pending WA: **265.14**; total including pending WA: **39,691.05**; Disbursement rate: **48.5%**

(Amounts are provided in XDR)

IFAD loan is disbursed at 51% (SDR 37.21 million of the SDR 72.95 million allocated). This is equivalent of USD 51.31 million which matches with the implementation period. IFAD grant and ASAP Trust Fund grant disbursements are lagging at 27% and 32% respectively as the related activities are slow. A separate China – IFAD SSTC grant of USD 499,905 which was approved in April, 2019 has not disbursed. According to the amendment to the financing agreement of 25 April, 2019, the China – IFAD SSTC should be utilised over an implementation period of two years (up to April, 2021). Six months since approval, no withdrawals have been made though the related AWPB and Procurement Plan have been approved.

In terms of expenditure by category, the category of salaries and allowances on the IFAD loan is disproportionately disbursed at 71% compared to other categories. This resulted from GOE approval of new salary structures that increased project staff salaries including PASIDP II by 40%. This leaves a balance of SDR 669,215.83 (USD 903,441.37) which is only sufficient to cover the 2019/20 budget of USD 687,965.42 on the category. A reallocation of more funds to finance salaries in the remaining implementation period has been proposed. Disbursement on consultancies on IFAD grant is low at 28% while only 2% has been disbursed on consultancies under the ASAP Trust Fund grant. Efforts for implementation of these activities will require to be stepped up.

The Programme actual expenditure has shown an increasing trend. Having started off very low in 2016/17 with ETB 64.84 million, expenditure increased in 2017/18 and 2018/19 recording ETB 381.48 million and ETB 562.38 million respectively. This trend is expected to be maintained although the first quarter of 2019/20 has shown low expenditure of ETB 111.35 million. It has been explained that the low expenditure in the first quarter has been as a result of adverse climate conditions that affected construction and other field activities. With the end of the rainy season, expenditure should pick to expected levels.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| IFAD SSTC grant Include the SSTC grant in the designated account reconciliation and in the Programme AWPB | Finance Manager | 07/2020 |
| Allocation of un allocated funds Submit a request to IFAD to allocate un allocated funds supported by workings of available funds against proposed activities to project closing date | Programme Coordinator/Finance Manager | 07/2020 |

Fiduciary aspects

Quality of Financial Management

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Project accounting is done under QuickBooks accounting system. This has been implemented at FPCMU and RPCMUs using a uniform chart of accounts. At individual cost centre level, data posting is up to date. It is however observed that the system cannot generate automated reports as data consolidation is done through MS excel and the multi-currency functionality of the system has not been put to use.

Main issues

Accounting and reporting. The approved budget for 2019/20 has been posted by FPCMU and RPCMUs on a stand-alone basis. These have not been consolidated in the accounting software making overall budget monitoring and control difficult. The multi-currency functionality of the system has not been put in use to facilitate reporting in USD and ETB. Accordingly, the accounting software cannot be used for on time reporting and on time management decision as reports are not automated but rather manipulated in MS Excel that is cumbersome and prone to errors. Improvements required for

the disclosure of in-kind contributions.

AWPB. Budget performance for the current financial year considering first quarter is at 9%, having executed ETB 111.35 million of the ETB 1.2 billion approved for the year 2019/20. This is low performance given the level of planned activities. There has been an improvement in budget performance since inception with the year 2018/19 recording the highest performance of 65%. There has been over budgeting has been explained to have been motivated by the need to secure higher allocation for counterpart financing that has always been insufficient.

(Budget performance for 2016/17: 16% - for 2017/18: 45% - for 2018/19: 63%)

SOEs. The mission reviewed SOEs number 25 in respect of IFAD loan and grant; and number 08 in respect of ASAP grant. The reviewed amounts were eligible and there were adequate supporting documents. There has been an improvement in the quality of support documents except for management of payrolls. The payroll provides for segregation of duties of preparation, checking and approvals. In terms of personnel, officers that can handle these tasks are in place. Whereas the staff preparing the payrolls is indicated and approvals by the Programme coordinator done, the field for checking on the strength of which approval would be done is not completed.

Internal Controls. Overall the internal control system appears to function properly with a number of areas that need further improvement. There are limitation in the payroll management where only one person reviews the file before submission for approval; physical verification of assets is not performed regularly; the bank reconciliation process needs to be strengthened with the inclusion of another review before sign off.

Internal Audit. Internal audit arrangements used are those of GoE. The Programme has been audited but the report has been produced in Amharic. In future Internal audit reports should be translated into English before they are shared with non-Amharic users.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Accounting Engage the accounting software service provider to support PASIDP II in training for data consolidation across all accounting centres and use of the multi-currency functionality. | Finance Manager/M&E Specialist | 01/2020 |
| AWPB Submit the FY2020/21 AWPB to IFAD for review and No Objection | Programme Coordinator/Finance Manager | 07/2020 |
| Accounting Prepare monthly management accounts in ETB and USD to ease preparation of WAs and financial statements | Finance Manager | 08/2020 |
| Recovery of advances Recover ETB 6,840,548.61 from OWWCE | Programme Coordinator | 09/2020 |
| Segregation of duties Review and re-assign job terms of reference to ensure segregation of duties | Programme Coordinator | 09/2020 |

Quality and Timeliness of Audit

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

The audit for the period ended in July 2019 was received on time. Quality of audit work has been rated moderately satisfactory due to the non detection of some inconsistencies in the financial statements. However the inconsistencies are not very material and the report is acceptable to IFAD. The opinion on financial statements is unqualified and the financial statements prepared in accordance with modifies cash basis were sufficiently informative.

Counterparts Funds

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

By MTR, GoE has cumulatively contributed 22% of the overall design target contribution. GoE has also been making in-kind contribution that is being quantified with assistance from IFAD. The programme has not updated the current position and has not included the same in the draft financial statements for the year 2018/19.

Main issues

Government is expected to provide a total of USD 18.72 million as counterpart contribution, representing 22% of the project cost to finance taxes and duties. As of 30 September, 2019, cumulative cash contribution of equivalents of USD 4.20 million had been realised from government representing 22% of the design target. The mission noted that counterpart financing is now based on actual transfers being effected at point of payment which is an improvement from the previous periods where taxes were pre-financed from loan and grant resources. It has been observed that ETB 23,896,801.12 equivalents of USD 810,061.05 carried forward from 2018/19 in respect VAT for Amhara Region (ETB 20,008,244.95) and Oromia Region (ETB 3,888,557.12) had not been received by the programme or remitted to the Revenue Authority by Amhara Regional Government by 30 September, 2019. GoE has provided in kind contribution in the form of office space, staff time, among others which is being quantified. Similarly, in-kind contribution has been realised from beneficiaries under small – scale irrigation infrastructure and watershed management activities. In line with guidance provided by IFAD on the quantification and reporting of in kind contribution, data has been compiled but Programme management has not disclosed GoE in-kind contribution in the draft financial statements. The previously reported total in-kind contribution from GoE in respect of staff time, office space, goods and utilities is at equivalents of USD 381,790. In aggregate, reported domestic co-financing stand at equivalents of USD 7.80 million which is 26% of the design target of USD 30.80 million.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Recovery of VAT/Counterpart contribution Write to MoA Finance Director for guidance to facilitate reporting of the compiled figures of in-kind contribution. | National Programme Coordinator | 11/2019 |
| Recovery of VAT financed from Programme accounts Follow up counterpart financing (VAT) of ETB 948,064.20 (USD30,021.03) for the year 2019/20 outstanding with MoA for FPCMU and SNNPR | Programme Manager/Finance Manager | 07/2020 |

Compliance with Loan Covenants

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The Project is being implemented in compliance with the financing agreement except for delays in submission of the AWPB. It is noted however than due to the rolling nature of activities, noncompliance does not significantly affect project implementation.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|
| AWPB Submit the 2018/19 AWPB to IFAD for review and No Objection. | PCMU | 07/2018 |

Procurement

Procurement

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The Programme follows the national procurement system, which is overall consistent with IFAD Guidelines & Handbook. Overall compliance & progress is moderately satisfactory with the PP Plan needing some improvement on description of activities, AWPB references and actual dates. AWPB codes are included in the PP but they do not always match & it is not easy to check consistency & correct use of budget. Actual timelines are not regularly updated for some activities, thus making it difficult to understand the accuracy of the planning process. Activities reviewed show overall consistency with the national procurement system & requirements. A contract register is kept in IFAD template & it is updated, although contracts are not registered in a sequential order. Record retention is good.

Procurement Review

The Programme has one Procurement Officer (PO) at Federal level and four at Regional level. Procurement activities are

shared between FPCMU and Regions, with several activities further delegated to Woredas. The mission noted coordination needs improvement between the different levels described above. After the MTR, the Federal PO had to travel to Regions to train procurement specialists, but this was delayed due to the COVID-19 restrictions. In addition, IFAD organised a procurement virtual training in May/Jun 2020 but procurement specialists at RPCMUs could not attend for connectivity issues. To address this, IFAD will re-invite regional specialists to the next virtual training by the end of September 2020, while continuous support to them will be ensured by the FPCMU.

PP uses IFAD's template. It shows some inconsistencies that need improvement: actual timelines are not kept updated for all activities, references to the AWPB do not always match, and sometimes description of activities is the same across the different categories, thus making it difficult to cross-check with AWPB activities implemented and budget used. To keep the PP updated, the Programme asked clarification on the different changes to the PP: updates include filling in the contents of actual rows and update of version number and file name of the PP. No-Objection is not needed for updates, although it would be preferable to submit quarterly updates to IFAD. Upgrades include any other changes and always require IFAD No-Objection.

The Programme will submit a consolidated version of the 2020/2021 PP in the new IFAD template, with accurate description of activities, AWPB references and keeping actual timelines updated.

Some goods were procured in the works category and review of procurement of IT equipment showed that, although a tender was launched for desktops, printers and video cameras, the latter were not included in the contract for budgetary reasons (as explained by the Programme). The mission recommends the above-mentioned issues be addressed by requesting a reallocation of funds from the works category to the goods one.

Review of activities has been heavily slowed down and impacted by language barriers. To address this, it is strongly recommended for future supervision missions that IFAD contacts the Programme well in advance to allow certified translation of documents, and so that relevant clarifications can be asked in due time. However, activities reviewed showed good quality of processes and procedures, with appropriate procurement methods being used, lowest evaluated responsive bidders being selected and receipts from suppliers and goods receiving notes being kept.

The PO at FPCMU is finalising a system to keep soft copies of procurement documents from Regions and the mission recommends this action to be completed.

Review of procurement of gabions and farm tools in SNNPR showed the need to better specify evaluation criteria in the bidding documents: it was conducted through NCB instead of NS, and bidders were selected on an item-by-item basis (selecting lowest responsive bidders for each item in the lots). Although it has to be noted that a more competitive method was used and the procedure followed ensured value for money, selection criteria must be clearly specified in bidding documents and bidders must clearly understand when and if the evaluation will be done separately and whether they can bid for one lot only (or item in the lot), or for more lots.

A contract register is kept in IFAD template, although contracts do not follow a time sequence. To address this, it was agreed that the Federal PO will start to use the new IFAD Contract Monitoring Tool, following the training he attended in June 2020.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed Date |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Refresher Training IFAD to organize a refresher training on procurement methods, evaluation for consulting services, and record keeping | IFAD, PCMU | 11/2018 |
| Training Procurement training to be conducted for federal and regional procurement experts | IFAD/FPCMU | 06/2019 |
| Contract Register Prepare a standalone contract register using IFAD Template | FPCMU | 11/2019 |
| Update Procurement Plan Update the latest Procurement plan to including details on the description and extract a one year plan that is coherent with the AWPB | FPCMU | 11/2019 |

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| Procurement Support to the Regions The Procurement Officer from the FPCMU should travel to the regions for capacity building and to do reviews on procurement documents kept at the regions | FPCMU | 01/2020 |
| Training Training on procurement planning, contract management, and approaches to complex International procurement to be organized. | IFAD/FPCMU | 02/2020 |
| 2020/2021 Procurement Plan Submit a consolidated version of the 2020/2021 PP using the new IFAD template, providing an accurate description of activities, entering information on actual timelines, aligning it with the AWPB and listing procurement activities carried out by Regions | FPCMU | 08/2020 |
| System to keep procurement documents Finalise system at FPCMU to keep soft copies of procurement documents from Regions and Woredas, also labelling documents from Regions | Federal PO | 08/2020 |
| New IFAD Contract Monitoring Tool Start using the new CMT as an online contract register | FPCMU and RPCMU POs | 08/2020 |
| Procurement Training Invite Programme's Procurement Specialists to next virtual training | IFAD | 09/2020 |
| Capacity building at regional and Woreda level Federal PO to train regional POs and assist them in training people responsible of procurement at Woreda level, with coordination of Programme Coordinator - continuous | PC and Federal PO | |
| Evaluation criteria For procurement of goods, evaluation criteria must be clearly specified to make bidders understand when and if evaluation is done by lots or single items in the lots - continuous | FPCMU and RPCMU POs | |

e. Key SIS Indicators

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| Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective | Rating: 4 | Previous rating: 4 |
| Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance | Rating: 4 | Previous rating: 4 |

F. Agreed Actions

| <i>Agreed Action</i> | <i>Responsibility</i> | <i>Agreed Date</i> |
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| Overview and Project Progress | | |

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| Handover of Completed Schemes Completed schemes handed over to IWUAs for PASIDP II, and agreed action plans with Woredas for handover process for PASIDP I schemes | PCMU/RPCMU & Regional Govts | 06/2019 |
| Scheme Operation and Maintenance Payments IWUAs agree to required O&M payments for sustainability and this is accurately monitored June 2019 and continuous | PCMU/RPCMU & Regional Govts | 06/2019 |
| Financing Watershed IGAs Link potential watershed IGA operators to FIs Continuous | PASIDP, Technoserve | 06/2019 |
| Fully Participatory Feasibility Studies Effective engagement between farmers & scheme designers July 2019 and continuous | FPCMU/RPCMU Technoserve to assist | 07/2019 |
| Design of schemes Apply water use efficiency and water saving techniques July 2019 and continuous | Programme team | 07/2019 |
| Construction of schemes PCMU to direct consultants to supervise the contractors and provide timely corrections in scheme completion | Programme team along with the client | 07/2019 |
| Commercial Activities in Watersheds Agribusiness teams enable MAAs engagement to provide market support for all watershed producers All watershed management teams to be MAA members July 2019 and continuous Majority private sector members of MAAs | PCMU Agribusiness Teams, Technoserve & MAAs, | 07/2019 |
| Provision of Presentation Equipment Portable electronic projection equipment for each region | PCMU | 08/2019 |
| Financial Institutions Assessment Rate the capacities of FIs to serve irrigation farmers at each site | FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team & Technoserve | 09/2019 |
| Exchange Visit for Conservation Agriculture Arrange exchange visit to Kenya for CA techniques exposure | PCMU, IFAD | 09/2019 |
| Scheme performance improvement Improve the performance of at least four schemes with siltation, land levelling, structural defects, and absence of cut off drains to enable the schemes function to their full potential and benefit the smallholder farmers | FPCMU/RPCMU | 01/2020 |

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| Construction of about four new Category A schemes. Finalize design of four new Category A schemes and submit for review to IFAD | FPCMU/RPCMU | 01/2020 |
| Market Support for CA and WM farmers Provide access to markets for CA and WM products, and business planning approach to be added to assist with decision-making on crops and production options. | FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team | 02/2020 |
| Farmer Cooperative Business Planning Workshops Ensure that all business management workshops with cooperatives lead to bankable and simple business plans, written by the cooperative members, in consultation with all involved farmers. | FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team & Technoserve | 03/2020 |
| Promote sales and price information through Ethiopia Commodity Exchange (ECX) (i) Train the cooperatives and MAAs about ECX trading system and warehouse network; (ii) promote use of ECX live price information as reference point for price negotiation. | FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team | 03/2020 |
| Engage Financial Institutions In coordination with RUFIP: (i) Finalize the FI assessment, (ii) Engage FCA and AEMFI to train RUSACCOs and smallholders in financial literacy, (iii) provide agribusiness investment opportunities TA to MFIs and commercial banks, (iv) Encourage DBE to lend to the FIs. | FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team & Technoserve | 03/2020 |
| Promotion of Pressurized Irrigation Design and install pressurized irrigation on 4 schemes to use the limited water resources in more productive way and increase productivity per unit use of water and land | RPCMU/ Woreda Experts | 05/2020 |
| Financial Inclusion for Farmers Motivate each irrigation farmer to open a savings account, later to apply for an input loan Enable Primary Cooperatives to act as farmer's interface with financial institutions, including Regional MFIs & RUSACCOs | PASIDP, | 06/2020 |
| Co-financing of the Business Plans Select the best business plans for competitive project co-financing, developed in the workshops. Farmers at irrigation and watershed areas will have access to the co-financing. | FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team | 06/2020 |
| Establishment of 4C Amend PIM of the programme to ensure full community participation, with a TOR defining their roles and responsibilities in the 4C (Client- Consultant, - Contractor - community) | FPCMU | 09/2020 |

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| Access to improved seeds and high quality inputs An assessment of the situation and opportunities for policy and improved delivery mechanisms to be prepared | IFAD, FPCMU & Technoserve | 09/2020 |
| FREG Support for CA Strengthen FREG support to CA, especially improved productivity measures, including appropriate use of machinery, chemicals, fertilisers and hybrid seed | FPCMU & RPCMU Research partners | 11/2020 |
| Financing FIs. Encourage DBE to lend to FIs serving PASIDP clients and agree a monitoring framework to track access to credit | PCMU, IFAD | 12/2020 |
| Complete mapping of actual command area for all schemes Finalize an investigation into the actual command area of PASIDP II schemes and document geo-referenced command areas. | FPCMU & RPCMUs | 12/2020 |
| Put in place controlling mechanism not to increase command area In response to the increasing demand for irrigation water, the water balance should be considered and put in place controlling mechanism not to increase command without to introduce water saving technologies to increase the water use efficiency on PASIDP II schemes - ongoing | FPCMU & RPCMUs | |
| Price Setting Modalities Appropriate modalities for price setting for produce are effectively demonstrated and employed within PASIDP schemes - immediate and ongoing | FPCMU & RPCMUs & Technoserve & MAAs | |
| Cooperative Jurisdictional Disputes Mediation and mentoring for cooperatives at scheme level to ensure cooperation and clarity of roles - immediate and ongoing | FPCMU & RPCMUs & Technoserve | |
| Rainfed Farmers participation in commercial activities Provision of training and mentoring to enable rainfed farmers to participate in commercial input and outputs markets - immediate and ongoing | FPCMU & RPCMUs & Technoserve & MAAs | |
| Financing for Storage and Value Addition Facilities Preparation of business plans and engagement with financial institutions to secure financing - immediate and ongoing | FPCMU & RPCMUs & Technoserve & MAAs | |
| Quantification of benefits from watershed schemes Measurement of outputs of Watershed management activities including land use and cover changes using GIS application and other benefits such as productivity enhancement - ongoing | FPCMU/RPCMU | |
| Development Effectiveness | | |

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| Implement Market Access Alliances (MAA) approach as per the PIM Systematic implementation of the MAA approach, commencing with MAA fora for each region prior to 2018 dry season irrigation planning. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 07/2018 |
| Enhance access to credit Commence actions to enable farmers to access credit, through joint agreements between them, credit suppliers, inputs suppliers and market entities. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 07/2018 |
| Experience sharing Conduct a field trip for key PCMU staff to selected participatory watershed development sites supported by the CGIAR Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security Project in Ethiopia. | FPCMU | 08/2018 |
| Strengthen business plans Strengthen cooperatives' business plans and communicate aggregated need for credit to Rural Financial Institutions and DBE to ensure sufficient liquidity. | FPCMU, RPCMU, DBE (RUFIP) | 09/2018 |
| Experience sharing Exchange visit within East or Southern Africa for key stakeholders to observe and learn from viable commercial smallholder value chain operations and viable irrigation systems using advanced technology. | FPCMU & IFAD | 09/2018 |
| Adapt the gender strategy developed by MoALR Adapt the gender strategy developed by MoALR to reflect PASIDP II's gender targets. | FPCMU | 09/2018 |
| Provide equipment for FTCs Provide the necessary equipment for FTCs to deliver food demonstration training. | RPCMUs | 09/2018 |
| Enhanced targeting of irrigation users Set clear criteria for the allocation of irrigable land among the irrigation users, to ensure equitable ownership in the command area, to be used during feasibility assessments and detailed designs. | FPCMU & RPCMU | 10/2018 |
| Develop a job creation strategy Develop a strategy to achieve the job creation target of the programme. | FPCMU | 10/2018 |
| Develop a database for the programme clients Develop a data base for the programme clients, which clearly indicates the list of clients/households that benefited from the programme, indicating the type of service provided to them. | FPCMU | 10/2018 |

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| Strengthen FRGs FRGs should add demonstrations of improved irrigation application techniques and conduct an analysis of financial outcomes. Farmers should participate directly in FRG activity planning. FRGs should also be strengthened regarding rain fed agriculture development in the watersheds. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 10/2018 |
| Develop a gender-disaggregated plan for all interventions Plan all interventions using gender-disaggregated data and follow up on the achievement accordingly. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 12/2018 |
| Enhance women participation Increase the number of women in the different committees established by the programme, including their role in decision making. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 12/2018 |
| Develop guidelines on resilient construction standards as well as guidelines for climate-smart water resources management The RPCMUs and staff at lower administrative levels should be trained on the guidelines and their application at the community and households levels. | FPCMU | 03/2019 |
| Water harvesting Conduct demonstrations of rainwater harvesting for households. | RPCMU | 05/2019 |
| Application of Agronomic and Crop protection Techniques Use improved techniques in trials for high value crops Apply improved techniques watershed crops Organise trials for improved equipment for high value crops Provision of advice on accurate irrigation improved techniques in trials for high value crops | RPCMUs/Woreda Experts | 06/2019 |
| Nutrition mainstreaming study Designate team member to follow-up on recommendations pending recruitment of the Federal Gender and Nutrition Officer | FPCMU/RCMU | 06/2019 |
| Gender Officers Recruit Federal level gender and nutrition officer to ensure guidelines are followed | FPCMU | 08/2019 |
| Improved Inputs Supply Conduct feasibility study for establishing Farmers' Service Centres for PASIDP schemes | FPCMU/Agribusiness | 09/2019 |
| Improved Inputs Supply Advice to MOA State Minister for inputs and outputs market sector on PASIDP farmers' input needs | FPCMU | 09/2019 |

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| Improved Inputs Supply Encourage leading PASIDP Farmers to produce improved seed as a business | FPCMU/Agribusiness | 09/2019 |
| Climate Smart Agriculture Manual Include further options for climate change adaptation particularly in the watershed areas (e.g. perennial crops, non-timber forest products) | FPCMU | 09/2019 |
| FREG success rollout Consider extending duration of FREG support and budget accordingly | FPCMU | 10/2019 |
| Nutrition Objective Promote production of nutrition rich (protein rich) crops at least in all home gardens and promote home consumption so as to support a realization of nutritional target of the programme | FPCMU | 10/2019 |
| Household Methodologies Conduct ToT for HHM and develop roll-out plan | FPCMU/RPCMU | 12/2019 |
| Labour saving technologies Promote improved cook stoves in schemes where these have been included in the watershed management plans | FPCMU/RPCMU/ Woreda & Kebele teams | 12/2019 |
| Potable water supply Demonstrate technologies for supply of potable water for communities | FPCMU/RPCMU | 12/2019 |
| Monitoring improved nutrition Establish linkages with health and education officers to develop effective monitoring tool | FPCMU/RPCMU/ Kebele teams | 12/2019 |
| Improved varieties Promote drought tolerant crop varieties in watershed areas | RPCMU/Woreda teams | 12/2019 |
| CA and WM Development Continue roll-out of support for CA and WM, and involve these in value chains with MAA support | RPCMU/ Woreda Experts | 12/2019 |
| Improved Inputs Supply Develop demand collection system | FPCMU/Agribusiness | 02/2020 |
| Training of trainers for Climate Risk Management Provide more training at the federal level for Environmental safeguard specialist, Climate Change and Watershed Specialist, Agronomists and Engineers. Explore opportunities for south-south collaborations. | IFAD/FPCMU | 03/2020 |

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| Weather information Link with Farm Radio International and National Research institute and national meteorology agency for near- and medium-term weather information | FPCMU/RPCMU | 04/2020 |
| Conservation agriculture Scale up appropriate CA techniques in all watershed areas | FPCMU/RPCMU/ Woreda teams | 05/2020 |
| Ensure full inclusion of youth and women in programme activities Ensure at least 30% of leadership position in IWUAs and Watershed Management Team occupied by women Ensure at least 50% of leadership position in IWUAs and Watershed Management Team occupied by youth | FPCMU & RCPMU | 05/2020 |
| Support FRG Design system to monitor adoption rate of FRG best practices | FPCMU | 05/2020 |
| Biomass production Improve forage production and ensure the crop residues are not burned. | FPCMU/RPCMU | 05/2020 |
| Ensure full inclusion of watershed upstream smallholders into component B activities Extend agriculture technology trainings, business planning workshops and co-financing of productive infrastructure to smallholder at both irrigated and watershed areas. | FPCMU & RCPMU Agribusiness Team & Technoserve | 06/2020 |
| Climate Risk Analysis Carry out assessment on climate change risk management and provide contingency planning | FPCMU/RPCMU | 06/2020 |
| Youth participation data Capture data on youth participation at all levels while building their capacities to enhance more of their participation in project activities | PCMU | 08/2020 |
| Capacity building Continue undertaking capacity building to the whole household (men/women) to ensure nutrition is not just looked at as a woman's responsibility only. | PCMU | 08/2020 |
| Women participation Enhance and promote women participation in key leadership committee positions to empower their decision-making capabilities. | PCMU | 09/2020 |

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| Initiate guideline on climate resilient infrastructure Develop Terms of Reference for necessary studies and analysis in consultation with IWMI and submit to IFAD for review. | FPCMU | 09/2020 |
| Capacity building Federal and regional project staff to identify dietary gaps and acceptable nutrient-rich foods. Training of beneficiaries in nutrition sensitive agriculture to be done at FTC nutrition demonstration corners Training on knowledge of what is a balanced nutritious diet | FPCMU/RCMU | 12/2020 |
| GHG emissions Implement with the MoA, CoEFCC (Environment and Climate Change directorate) an assessment of GHG emissions at the watershed level | FPCMU/RPCMU | 12/2020 |
| Energy saving technologies Introduction of solar powered pumps for irrigation schemes/water storage and household electrification Support to roll out promotion of energy saving stoves | FPCMU/RPCMU | 12/2020 |
| Lessons learnt Capture and document the successes achieved and lessons through implementation of the Gender Model Family as case studies that can inform replication and scaling- up | PCMUs | 12/2020 |
| Integration of climate change risk analysis in irrigation schemes Provide training for teams to conduct scheme level climate change risk analysis and identify adaptation options including improved water use efficiency | FPCMU/RPCMU/IFAD | 03/2021 |
| Optimising benefits from adaptation measures Identify measures to increase adoption rates of climate change adaptation technologies and establish a system to quantify benefits | FPCMU/RPCMU | 03/2021 |
| Household Methodologies /Gender Model Family Conduct assessment on effectiveness of GMF, address gaps and suggest improvements, then scale up. | FPCMU | 12/2021 |
| Longer term job creation Ensure linkages to job creation through the market linkages for cooperatives and their operations - ongoing | FPCMU/ RPCMU | |
| Sustainability and Scaling up | | |

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| Strengthening of Participatory Processes Include a dedicated budget line in the AWPB to enable Regional ESS Specialists to actively oversee participation processes, equity issues, following up on grievances, social documentation including FPIC, and E&S safeguards issues for scheme sustainability. | FPCMU, RPCMU | 07/2018 |
| Establish linkages with other programmes and private sector PCMU to work with other on-going programmes to share experience and lessons. | PCMU | 08/2018 |
| Develop a capacity building program for the IWUAs that can be used by the different RPCMUs. The program will have training of the trainers (ToT) package for the staff at the zones and woredas that will be involved in IWUA capacity building. The capacity building to designed as a continuous program that comprehensively covers the organisational and management skills that the IWUAs require to sustainably operate and maintain the irrigation infrastructure. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 12/2018 |
| Provide implementation support mission to watershed component of PASIDP-II The mission should focus on reviewing the scope of potential income generation opportunities within micro-watersheds; and providing guidance on the identification and promotion of climate smart agricultural practices. | FPCMU | 12/2018 |
| Strengthening Participation Guidelines Develop guidelines at regional level to ensure full participation by the farmers and communities for all programme activities from design, agribusiness, research, watershed management, and M&E. | RPCMU | 03/2019 |
| Strengthening of Grievance Redress Mechanisms The existing grievance redress processes should be followed and documented so that grievances can be followed up and complainants receive feedback in a transparent and timely manner. | RPCMU | 03/2019 |
| Strengthening of Grievance Redress Mechanisms Develop guidelines at regional level to ensure full participation by the farmers and communities for all programme activities from design, agribusiness, research, watershed management, and M&E. | RPCMU | 03/2019 |
| Develop a monitoring system to ensure systematic follow-up on all service provider contracts continuous | FPCMU | 06/2019 |

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| Watershed Management Techniques Prioritise biological options including vetiver grasses to ensure sustainability of measures | FPCMU/RPCMU | 12/2019 |
| Soil fertility enhancement Include more soil fertility enhancement and pest control trees in the agro-forestry packages | FPCMU/RPCMU | 12/2019 |
| Training for site design process and construction Train the infrastructure design and construction service providers in correct procedures, quality requirements of pressurized irrigation, and consultation mechanism. | FPCMU | 03/2020 |
| Upstream/downstream relationships Establish platform to strengthen the relationships among the watershed and IWUA committees and that redress mechanisms are enforced. | FPCMU/RPCMU | 06/2020 |
| SSTC Design a system to start implementation of pressurized irrigation system with the support of SSTC grant to generate evidences and influence policy | PCMU | 09/2020 |
| Payments for Environmental Services Investigate and assess the potential of developing a PES scheme. | FPCMU/RPCMU | 12/2020 |
| Horticulture seed supply model Analysis of the current horticulture seed supply model and development of a vibrant and engaging horticulture seed supply model for the programme | FPCMU/IFAD | 12/2020 |
| Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) Investigate and assess the potential of developing a PES scheme in pilot irrigation sites. | FPCMU/RPCMU | 12/2020 |
| Training activities amid existing crises Use of different methods to deliver training for the remaining regions, e.g. Virtual means | | 12/2020 |
| Conduct study on water pricing Conduct study on water pricing | FPCMU/IFAD | 03/2021 |
| Conduct study on land redistribution impact on HH income Conduct study on land redistribution impact on HH income | FPCMU/IFAD | 04/2021 |

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| Facilitation of Progress review meetings Facilitate regular implementation progress review meetings with all partners working with the programme. Quarterly | FPCMU/RPCMU | |
| Scaling up system Develop a system to capture the lessons from best practices of partner's implementation modalities as well as interventions in to scale it up on the entire PASIDP sites where feasible - ongoing | FPCMU/RPCMU | |
| Sustainability strategy for the watersheds Further strengthen the relationships among the watershed and and IWUA committees to elaborate common developmental plans, implementation and monitoring - ongoing | FPCMU/RPCMU & Coops | |
| Project Management | | |
| Prepare a revised annual work plan and budget for the period July 2018 to June 2019 Revise targets as the current AWPB targets may have been ambitious. | PCMU | 07/2018 |
| Budget Allocation for Environmental and Social Monitoring and Management Dedicate an appropriate budget for environmental and social monitoring and management during construction and scheme operation, as well as other programme activities. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 07/2018 |
| Amend the logical framework indicators to make these more measurable, specific and relevant Activities in the AWPB should directly follow from the outputs and outcomes specified in the logical framework. | Federal and regional PCMU | 09/2018 |
| Prepare detailed data templates for M&E on outputs and outcomes The templates should specify relevant output and outcome indicators. | M&E specialists at FPCMU and RPCMU | 09/2018 |
| Maintaining Documentation Compile all documentation (including copies of originals kept at woreda level) related to stakeholder consultations and file it at the Regional Offices. Submit summary consultation logs to the FPMCU for recording purposes. | FPMCU and RPCMU | 09/2018 |
| Prepare an elaborated M&E plan M&E plan should specify the output and outcome indicators, and in particular outcome indicators which are currently missing. | M&E specialists at FPCMU and RPCMU | 10/2018 |

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| Training in determining environmental flow Technical assistance to train FPCMU and RPCMU ESS Specialists and Engineers, consultants, Members of the Bureau of Water, EPLAUA in the concepts and establishment of environmental flow. | FPCMU | 10/2018 |
| Develop a “Learning & Knowledge Management Strategy” The PCMU should proceed contracting an international consultant to develop the strategy. The strategy should include aggregated impact- level measurement of programme activities to allow the programme to start measuring its effectiveness. | FPCMU | 12/2018 |
| Expedite the establishment of an MIS system for M&E The programme’s MIS should be developed considering the MIS established in Amhara region, scaling it up to manage the programme’s spatial and non-spatial data. | FPCMU and RPCMU | 12/2018 |
| Expedite activities planned under component B and C Particularly agribusiness linkages under component B and program management, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge management and learning under component C. | FPCMU & RPCMU | 06/2019 |
| Engagement of woreda focal persons and DAs Make a follow up with the reforms going on in MoA and implement the reform as soon as endorsed | Steering Committee and FPCMU | 07/2019 |
| Annual outcome assessment Execute data collection for outcome assessment per agreed schedule with significant technical support from Ethiopian Statistics Association | FPCMU | 07/2019 |
| M&E Personnel Exchange Visit Exchange tour to Indonesia to be arranged | FPCMU and IFAD | 07/2019 |
| Capacitate KM staff Arrange specialized trainings by international specialist for KM assigned staff both at Federal and regional level on the basics of KM | FPCMU and RPCMU | 08/2019 |
| Capacity building for technical teams Conduct training in impact rating and environmental flow assessment | IFAD/FPCMU | 10/2019 |
| Budget reallocation Revise the available budget and prioritize the activities with maximum impact and reallocate budget accordingly | FPCMU | 11/2019 |

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| Revision logical framework and outcome indicators list Include the baseline survey data and annual outcome assessment in the LF. Where agreed, alter the 'pathways of change'. | FPCMU & IFAD | 11/2019 |
| Environment and Social Management Plans Ensure participatory implementation of ESMPs and coherence with the watershed management plans and coherence with the watershed management plans | RPCMU/Woreda and Kebele teams | 12/2019 |
| Engagement of woreda focal persons and DAs Assign full time staff at woreda level to make a close follow up of the programme implementation at woreda level as most of the schemes are getting into production which require intensive support | Steering Committee and FPCMU | 12/2019 |
| MIS Work closely with PPD of MoA to develop national MIS that could serve the program and has an interface with the regions | FPCMU | 12/2019 |
| Expedite activities planned under component B and C Develop a clear plan on how to speed up implementation of activities under component B & C and submit to IFAD for review | FPCMU & RPCMUs FPCMU | 12/2019 |
| Completion Outcome Assessment Finalising the first outcome assessment including baseline and qualitative data. Data collected through the annual outcome assessment has to be inserted in the LF. | FPCMU | 12/2019 |
| Best Practices Design a system on how to capture, document and share best practices of the programme | FPCMU | 01/2020 |
| Capacity building for Federal and Regional E&S teams Provide detailed training on critical aspects to be addressed for Category A projects e.g. ESMPs, FPIC, RAP | IFAD/FPCMU | 02/2020 |
| Technical training qualitative methods Training is required to assist the federal M&E staff in how to capture best practices and lessons learnt and the analysis of the qualitative data | FPCMU & IFAD | 03/2020 |
| Climate risk analysis Include trends analysis with communities in the scheme level risk analyses | RPCMU/Woreda and Kebele teams | 05/2020 |

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| Integrated Pest Management Modification of MOA Agrochemical guidelines to adopt to PASIDP, and dissemination | FPCMU | 05/2020 |
| KM strategy Prepare national KM strategy to systematically guide the KM activities going on across the regions and facilitated cross leanings | FPCMU | 08/2020 |
| Validation and implementation of KM strategy Update draft of KM strategy with regional M&E staff to reflect inputs and comments. Develop a timeline with practical steps and a communication plan to ensure a smooth implementation of the KM strategy | FPCMU | 08/2020 |
| AWPB % of physical progress of activities Include the % of physical progress measured against the AWPB target per component and sub-component for the coming AWPBs | FPCMU | 08/2020 |
| ASAP indicator After conducting the climate risk analysis the target must be revised of the ASAP infrastructure indicator. | FPCMU/IFAD ECG | 08/2020 |
| Improvement of data library Improve knowledge storage and sharing between regions and implementing partners, by having a quality-checked common repository, in order to facilitate the identification of lessons with scaling up potential | FPCMU/regions | 09/2020 |
| Improve FGDs data collection and analysis Training is required to assist the federal and regional M&E staff with conducting the FGDs and analyse the data. FPCMU needs to develop a format for the regions before the next annual outcome survey & FGDs. | FPCMU | 09/2020 |
| KM and Communications Capacity building Continue KM training for KM focal points at Woreda and regional level, focusing on practical guidance to ensure clear and well-targeted communication products, | FPCMU & IFAD | 11/2020 |
| Final report of the second phase (46 schemes) of the baseline study | FPCMU | 12/2020 |
| Operationalise the MIS Develop the MIS system and make it operational at the federal and regional level | FPCMU/regions | 12/2020 |

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|--|---------------------------------|---------|
| Improvement of media platforms Identify clear target audiences by platform and start developing more systematic content, showcasing valuable lessons and success stories across regions and publishing blogs/posts/photos/videos with a set periodicity. | FPCMU/regions | 12/2020 |
| Closely monitor schemes to ensure profit worth of investments. Crop selection, appropriate input application, market alliance activities and scheme structure sustainability activities, etc. need to be carried out at all scheme sites to ensure profitability of investments | FPCMU/RPCMU/Woreda focal person | 12/2020 |
| Collect data on production and income Actual monetary returns received by clients need to be continuously monitored using an appropriate tool to properly optimize value for money of the investment. To this end, data on production and income for all cycle of production both from irrigation users and rain-fed agriculture farmers need to be collected. | IFAD/FPCMU/RPCMU/ | 12/2020 |
| Interlinkage M&E and KM Results need to be communicated more systematically and linkage with KM needs to be more actively applied. FPCMU must seek opportunities to systematically capture learning across projects and countries, through technical guidance and demand-driven thematic meetings | FPCMU & IFAD | 12/2020 |
| SECAP training Provide more training on RAPs, climate change risk assessment, water quality, health impacts, environmental flow requirements, aquatic ecology, invasive species and biodiversity so that ESIA and ESMPs can be rigorously appraised. Provide training on compliance monitoring and auditing to ensure that monitoring is more systematic and scientific. | FPCMU/RPCMU/ IFAD | 12/2020 |
| ESIAs for Category A schemes and Resettlement Action Plans Ensure that all schemes with a command area of more than 100ha and/or a dam height of more than 15m have an ESIA and ESMP and all schemes that involve resettlement or loss of livelihoods must have a RAP prepared prior to the commencement of construction - ongoing | FPCMU/ RPCMU | |
| Include ESMPs in tender documents The ESMPs for each scheme must be included in the tender documents issued to contractors so that they can price for the ESMP requirements. The E&S Safeguard Specialists must be included in the tender adjudication teams to assess the quality of the contractors' responses - ongoing | FPCMU/RPCMU | |
| Financial Management & Execution | | |

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------|
| AWPB Submit the 2018/19 AWPB to IFAD for review and No Objection. | PCMU | 07/2018 |
| Refresher Training IFAD to organize a refresher training on procurement methods, evaluation for consulting services, and record keeping | IFAD, PCMU | 11/2018 |
| Training Procurement training to be conducted for federal and regional procurement experts | IFAD/FPCMU | 06/2019 |
| Contract Register Prepare a standalone contract register using IFAD Template | FPCMU | 11/2019 |
| Update Procurement Plan Update the latest Procurement plan to including details on the description and extract a one year plan that is coherent with the AWPB | FPCMU | 11/2019 |
| Recovery of VAT/Counterpart contribution Write to MoA Finance Director for guidance to facilitate reporting of the compiled figures of in-kind contribution. | National Programme Coordinator | 11/2019 |
| Procurement Support to the Regions The Procurement Officer from the FPCMU should travel to the regions for capacity building and to do reviews on procurement documents kept at the regions | FPCMU | 01/2020 |
| Accounting Engage the accounting software service provider to support PASIDP II in training for data consolidation across all accounting centres and use of the multi-currency functionality. | Finance Manager/M&E Specialist | 01/2020 |
| Training Training on procurement planning, contract management, and approaches to complex International procurement to be organized. | IFAD/FPCMU | 02/2020 |
| IFAD SSTC grant Include the SSTC grant in the designated account reconciliation and in the Programme AWPB | Finance Manager | 07/2020 |
| Allocation of un allocated funds Submit a request to IFAD to allocate un allocated funds supported by workings of available funds against proposed activities to project closing date | Programme Coordinator/Finance Manager | 07/2020 |

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Recovery of VAT financed from Programme accounts Follow up counterpart financing (VAT) of ETB 948,064.20 (USD30,021.03) for the year 2019/20 outstanding with MoA for FPCMU and SNNPR | Programme Manager/Finance Manager | 07/2020 |
| AWPB Submit the FY2020/21 AWPB to IFAD for review and No Objection | Programme Coordinator/Finance Manager | 07/2020 |
| 2020/2021 Procurement Plan Submit a consolidated version of the 2020/2021 PP using the new IFAD template, providing an accurate description of activities, entering information on actual timelines, aligning it with the AWPB and listing procurement activities carried out by Regions | FPCMU | 08/2020 |
| System to keep procurement documents Finalise system at FPCMU to keep soft copies of procurement documents from Regions and Woredas, also labelling documents from Regions | Federal PO | 08/2020 |
| New IFAD Contract Monitoring Tool Start using the new CMT as an online contract register | FPCMU and RPCMU POs | 08/2020 |
| Accounting Prepare monthly management accounts in ETB and USD to ease preparation of WAs and financial statements | Finance Manager | 08/2020 |
| Procurement Training Invite Programme's Procurement Specialists to next virtual training | IFAD | 09/2020 |
| Recovery of advances Recover ETB 6,840,548.61 from OWWCE | Programme Coordinator | 09/2020 |
| Segregation of duties Review and re-assign job terms of reference to ensure segregation of duties | Programme Coordinator | 09/2020 |
| Capacity building at regional and Woreda level Federal PO to train regional POs and assist them in training people responsible of procurement at Woreda level, with coordination of Programme Coordinator - continuous | PC and Federal PO | |
| Evaluation criteria For procurement of goods, evaluation criteria must be clearly specified to make bidders understand when and if evaluation is done by lots or single items in the lots - continuous | FPCMU and RPCMU POs | |

Ethiopia

Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II Supervision Report

Logical Framework

Mission Dates: 17 June - 06 August 2020
Document Date: 14/09/2020
Project No. 2000001134
Report No. 5505-ET

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II

Logical Framework

| Results Hierarchy | Indicators | | | | | | | Means of Verification | | | Assumptions |
|-------------------|---|----------|----------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------|---|
| | Name | Baseline | Mid-Term | End Target | Annual Result (2020) | Cumulative Result (2020) | Cumulative Result % (2020) | Source | Frequency | Responsibility | |
| Outreach | 1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members | | | | | | | | | | Assumptions for target values: 1) 5 members on average in one HH, 2) All 5 members of the HHs reached by the project are assumed to receive the project support. This is because it is difficult to distinguish the irrigation and watershed beneficiaries by gender. 3) 20% HHs that receive project support are female headed, 4) 51% of persons receiving project support are women, 5) 58 % of persons receiving project support are the youth (51% of them women). The youth is defined as persons aged between 15 and 35 (inclusive). |
| | Household members | 0 | 316 752 | 652 500 | | 339 492 | 52 | | | | |
| | 1.a Corresponding number of households reached | | | | | | | Progress reports | Annual | FPCMU, consulting firm | |
| | Women-headed households | 0 | 10 558 | 21 750 | | 14 303 | 65.8 | | | | |
| | Non-women-headed households | 0 | 42 234 | 87 000 | | 42 279 | 48.6 | | | | |
| | Households | 0 | 52 792 | 108 750 | | 56 582 | 52 | | | | |
| | 1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Females | 0 | 21 117 | 43 500 | | 14 303 | 32.9 | | | | |
| | Males | 0 | 31 675 | 65 250 | | 42 279 | 64.8 | | | | |
| | Young | 0 | 10 558 | 21 750 | | 12 238 | 56.3 | | | | |
| | Not Young | 0 | 42 234 | 87 000 | | 44 344 | 51 | | | | |
| | Total number of persons receiving services | 0 | 52 792 | 108 750 | | 56 582 | 52 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Results Hierarchy | Indicators | | | | | | | Means of Verification | | | Assumptions |
|--|---|----------|----------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------|--|
| | Name | Baseline | Mid-Term | End Target | Annual Result (2020) | Cumulative Result (2020) | Cumulative Result % (2020) | Source | Frequency | Responsibility | |
| Project Goal Increased prosperity and improved resilience to shocks in food insecure areas of Ethiopia | # of HH participating in the Programme graduated above the poverty line 3/4 years after schemes are operational | | | | | | | Reference surveys | PY1, PY7 | FPCMU, consulting firm | Assumptions for baseline values:1) The number of HHs considered to be poor are both in command and watershed areas 2) HH's value of asset is the sum of HH's average value of durable and productive assets 3) The % of stunted children reported as baseline refers to the % of children who fall below minus three standard deviations from the reference population median. This refers to the % of severely malnourished children. Note that the data was obtained from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHD) conducted by the CSA in 2016 4) 51% of HH members supported in coping with climate change are females 5) 58% of HH members supported with climate change are young (51% of them women) |
| | Total Households below poverty line | 97.83 | | 77.83 | | | | | | | |
| | Male headed households | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Women headed households | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % increase in value of assets of participating households | | | | | | | Reference surveys | PY1, PY7 | FPCMU, consulting firm | |
| | Value of Asset per HH (ETB) | 77.3 | | 115.95 | | | | | | | |
| | % reduction in prevalence of child malnutrition | | | | | | | Reference surveys | PY1, PY7 | FPCMU, consulting firm | |
| | % of stunted children under 5 | 38 | | 28 | | | | | | | |
| | Poor smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change | | | | | | | Reference surveys | PY1, PY3, PY7 | FPCMU, consulting firm | |
| | Females | 0 | 87 101 | 201 000 | | | | | | | |
| | Males | 0 | 130 651 | 301 500 | | | | | | | |
| | Total household members | 0 | 217 752 | 502 500 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Results Hierarchy | Indicators | | | | | | | Means of Verification | | | Assumptions |
|---|--|----------|----------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--|
| | Name | Baseline | Mid-Term | End Target | Annual Result (2020) | Cumulative Result (2020) | Cumulative Result % (2020) | Source | Frequency | Responsibility | |
| Development Objective Improved income and food security for rural households on a sustainable basis | Increase in household income from project support | | | | | | | Reference surveys | PY1, PY3, PY7 | FPCMU, consulting firm | Effective agribusiness linkages Efficient start-up (A) |
| | Farm model A – 1 ha (ETB) | 5 210 | | 18 772 | | | | | | | |
| | Farm model B – 1 ha (ETB) | 7 833 | | 29 072 | | | | | | | |
| | Farm model C – 1 ha (ETB) | 5 499 | | 19 583 | | | | | | | |
| | Farm model D – 1 ha (ETB) | 6 298 | | 29 840 | | | | | | | |
| | Farm model E – 1 ha (ETB) | 5 295 | | 9 674 | | | | | | | |
| | Farm model F – 1 ha (ETB) | 9 108 | | 14 973 | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Outcome 1 Farmers have sustainable access to irrigation schemes | # of households that have access to irrigation schemes | | | | | | | Surveys and specialized studies | PY1, PY3, PY7 | RPCMU, implementers | Ownership of beneficiaries in irrigation schemes (A) No elite capture. Assumptions about targets: 1)20% of HHs that have access to irrigation schemes are women Access to financial services (A) Sufficient capacity of public services (A) Climate change measures adopted (A). Additional assumptions: 20% of HHs reporting reduced water shortages are women-headed |
| | Total Households | | | 46 250 | | | | | | | |
| | Women headed households | | | 9 250 | | | | | | | |
| | Male headed households | | | 37 000 | | | | | | | |
| | 1.2.3 Households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs | | | | | | | Survey | PY1, PY3, PY7 | PCMU, Implementers | |
| | Total number of household members | 0 | 42 770 | 83 750 | | | | | | | |
| | Women-headed households | 0 | 8 554 | 16 750 | | | | | | | |
| | Non-women-headed households | 0 | 34 216 | 67 000 | | | | | | | |

| Results Hierarchy | Indicators | | | | | | | Means of Verification | | | Assumptions |
|--|---|----------|----------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--|
| | Name | Baseline | Mid-Term | End Target | Annual Result (2020) | Cumulative Result (2020) | Cumulative Result % (2020) | Source | Frequency | Responsibility | |
| Output Output 1.1 Selection of irrigation schemes for investment | # of feasibility studies approved | | | | | | | Progress report | Quarterly | RPCMU, implementers | Ownership of beneficiaries in irrigation schemes (A) No elite capture (R) |
| | Hectares of land | 0 | 16 295 | 22 260 | | | | | | | |
| | Number of IWUAs established | | | | | | | Progress Report | Quarterly | RPCMU, Implementers | |
| | IWUAs established | 0 | 65 | 150 | | | | | | | |
| Output Output 1.2 Irrigation schemes developed or upgraded on 18,400 ha | New or existing rural infrastructure protected from climate events (US\$' 000/Km) | | | | | | | Progress Report | Annual | FPCMU | Ownership of beneficiaries in irrigation schemes (A) No elite capture (R) |
| | Value | | | 80 000 | | | | | | | |
| | 1.1.2 Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated | | | | | | | Survey | PY1, PY3, PY7 | RPCMU, Implementers | |
| | Hectares of land | 0 | 7 995 | 18 400 | | 6 499 | 35.3 | | | | |
| Outcome Outcome 2: Farmers have increased market-oriented skills and capacity for sustainable agriculture. | 70,000 households achieve at least 50% increase in farm income | | | | | | | Surveys and specialized studies | PY1, PY3, PY7 | FPCMU and consulting firm | Access to financial services (A) Sufficient capacity of public services (A) Climate change measures adopted (A) |
| | Maize MT/ha | 1.5 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | Wheat MT/ha | 1.5 | | 2.7 | | | | | | | |
| | Onion MT/ha | 4 | | 10 | | | | | | | |
| | Chickpea MT/ha | 0.7 | | 1.8 | | | | | | | |
| Output Output 2.1 Improved access to appropriate inputs, access to agricultural and financial services for smallholder producers | Number of persons with In and off farm employment | | | | | | | Progress Report | Quarterly | RPCMU, Implementer | Access to financial services (A) Sufficient capacity of public services (A) Climate change measures adopted (A). For the target values, it is assumed that 1) 20% of POs are assumed to be women headed 2) A total of 50,000 HHs are expected to receive a financial literacy support and 1 person per HH is expected to receive |
| | Females | 0 | 2 600 | 6 000 | | | | | | | |
| | Males | 0 | 3 900 | 9 000 | | | | | | | |
| | Young Male | 0 | 1 625 | 3 750 | | | | | | | |
| | Not Young | 0 | 3 250 | 7 500 | | | | | | | |
| | Households | 0 | 6 500 | 15 000 | | | | | | | |
| | Young Female | 0 | 1 625 | 3 750 | | | | | | | |
| | 2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management | | | | | | | Progress Report | Quarterly | RPCMU Watershed Management | |
| | Females | 0 | 2 600 | 6 000 | | 568 | 9.5 | | | | |

| Results Hierarchy | Indicators | | | | | | | Means of Verification | | | Assumptions | | | |
|-------------------|--|----------|----------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Name | Baseline | Mid-Term | End Target | Annual Result (2020) | Cumulative Result (2020) | Cumulative Result % (2020) | Source | Frequency | Responsibility | | | | |
| | Males | 0 | 3 900 | 9 000 | | 2 271 | 25.2 | | | | Expected to receive this support are 5% of persons receiving financial support are women, 4) 58% of persons receiving financial support are the youth (51% of them women) 5) From the Number of persons with in and off farm employment 51% are women and 58% are the youth (51% of these are women) For the target values, it is assumed that 1)51% of persons trained in income generating activities are assumed to be women 2) 58% of persons trained in income-generating activities are the youth (51% of them women) For the target values, it is assumed that 1)51% of rural producers accessing production inputs are women 2)58% of rural producers accessing production inputs are the youth (51% of them women) Functional cooperatives 20% of POs are assumed to be women headed. Additional assumptions: access to financial services, sufficient capacity of public services, | | | |
| | Young | 0 | 1 300 | 3 000 | | 568 | 18.9 | | | | | | | |
| | Not Young | 0 | 5 200 | 12 000 | | 2 271 | 18.9 | | | | | | | |
| | Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total) | 0 | 6 500 | 15 000 | | 2 839 | 18.9 | | | | | | | |
| | 1.1.7 Persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services | | | | | | | Progress Report | Quarterly | RPCMU, Implementers | | | | |
| | Females | | 8 671 | 20 000 | | 10 121 | 50.6 | | | | | | | |
| | Males | | 13 007 | 30 000 | | 15 180 | 50.6 | | | | | | | |
| | Young | | 4 336 | 10 000 | | 5 060 | 50.6 | | | | | | | |
| | Not Young | | 17 342 | 40 000 | | 20 241 | 50.6 | | | | | | | |
| | Persons in rural areas trained in FL and/or use of FProd and Services (total) | | 21 678 | 50 000 | | 25 301 | 50.6 | | | | | | | |
| | 1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages | | | | | | | | | | | Progress Report & MTR | Quarterly & Mid of project life | RPCMU, Implementers |
| | Females | 0 | 2 470 | 5 700 | | 2 089 | 36.6 | | | | | | | |
| | Males | 0 | 3 705 | 8 550 | | 2 766 | 32.4 | | | | | | | |
| | Young | 0 | 1 235 | 2 850 | | 971 | 34.1 | | | | | | | |
| | Not Young | 0 | 4 940 | 11 400 | | 3 884 | 34.1 | | | | | | | |
| | Total rural producers | 0 | 6 175 | 14 250 | | 4 855 | 34.1 | | | | | | | |
| | 2.1.3 Rural producers' organizations supported | | | | | | | Progress Report | Quarterly | RPCMU, Implementers | | | | |
| | Rural POs supported | | 20 042 | 46 250 | | 13 123 | 28.4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Results Hierarchy | Indicators | | | | | | | Means of Verification | | | Assumptions climate change measures adopted |
|-------------------|--|----------|----------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Name | Baseline | Mid-Term | End Target | Annual Result (2020) | Cumulative Result (2020) | Cumulative Result % (2020) | Source | Frequency | Responsibility | |
| | Women in leadership position | | 4 008 | 9 250 | | 2 152 | 23.3 | | | | |
| | Functional cooperatives that provide input and output services to clients | | | | | | | Progress report | quarterly | FPCMU and agribusiness expert | |
| | Total Members | 0 | 15 400 | 30 833 | | | | | | | |
| | female headed | 0 | 3 080 | 6 167 | | | | | | | |
| | male headed | 0 | 12 320 | 24 666 | | | | | | | |
| | Number of cooperatives | 0 | 50 | 100 | | | | | | | |
| | 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition | | | | | | | M&E reports | Annual | PMU | |
| | Total persons participating | | | 24 796 | 9 729 | 9 729 | 39.2 | | | | |
| | Males | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | NaN | | | | |
| | Females | | | 24 796 | 9 729 | 9 729 | 39.2 | | | | |
| | Young | | | | | 0 | | | | | |
| | Not Young | | | | | 0 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Results Hierarchy | Indicators | | | | | | | Means of Verification | | | Assumptions |
|---|--|----------|----------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| | Name | Baseline | Mid-Term | End Target | Annual Result (2020) | Cumulative Result (2020) | Cumulative Result % (2020) | Source | Frequency | Responsibility | |
| Output Output 2.2 Improved productivity in intervention areas | Individuals engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities | | | | | | | Progress report | Quarterly | RPCMU, implementers | Access to financial services (A) Sufficient capacity of public services (A) Climate change measures adopted (A)For the target values it is assumed that 1) 20% of individuals engaged in NRM are women 2) 58% of individuals engaged in NRM are the youth (51% of them women) HH supported with increased water availability/efficiency: The HH are both irrigation and watershed beneficiaries. 20% of HH supported with increased water availability or efficiency are women headed |
| | Males | 0 | 21 762 | 50 250 | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 0 | 36 270 | 83 750 | | | | | | | |
| | Females | 0 | 14 508 | 33 500 | | | | Progress report, handover report | Quarterly | FPCMU, RPCMU, program engineers, watershed expert | |
| | Households supported with increased water availability or efficiency | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Households | 0 | 36 270 | 83 750 | | | | | | | |
| Output Output 2.3 Improved and sustainable watershed management | Extent of land with rehabilitated or restored ecosystem services | | | | | | | LDSF | PY1, PY3, PY7 | RPCMU, implementers | Access to financial services (A) Sufficient capacity of public services (A) Climate change measures adopted (A) |
| | Extent of land | | | 40 | | | | | | | |
| | Crop yield stability over seasons | | | | | | | Survey | PY1, PY3, PY7 | RPCMU, implementers | |
| | micro-watershed development plans | 0 | | 150 | | | | | | | |
| | Land under climate-resilient practices | | | | | | | Progress report | Quartely | RPCMU, implementers | |
| | Land area | 0 | 27 552 | 73 600 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Results Hierarchy | Indicators | | | | | | | Means of Verification | | | Assumptions |
|-------------------|--|----------|----------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| | Name | Baseline | Mid-Term | End Target | Annual Result (2020) | Cumulative Result (2020) | Cumulative Result % (2020) | Source | Frequency | Responsibility | |
| | Micro-watershed management plans developed | | | | | | | watershed plan documents | quarterly | FPCMU, RPCMU and watershed expert | |
| | Number of plans | 0 | 65 | 150 | | | | | | | |

Ethiopia

Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II Supervision Report

Appendix 1: Financial: actual financial performance; by financier by component and disbursements by category

Mission Dates: 17 June - 06 August 2020
Document Date: 14/09/2020
Project No. 2000001134
Report No. 5505-ET

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 1: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category**Table 1A: Financial performance by financier as at 31 May, 2020**

| Financier | Appraisal (USD '000) | Disbursements (USD '000) | Per cent disbursed |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| IFAD loan | 102,000 | 62,682 | 61% |
| IFAD grant | 1,500 | 576 | 38% |
| ASAP grant | 11,000 | 4,299 | 38% |
| Government | 18,722 | 7,276 | 39% |
| Beneficiaries | 12,072 | 7,083 | 59% |
| SSTC | 500 | 200 | 40% |
| Total | 145,794 | 82,046 | 56% |

Table 1B: Financial Performance by Financier by Component as at 31 May, 2020 (USD'000)**

| Component | IFAD loan and grant | | | ASAP grant | | | Government | | | Beneficiaries | | | Total | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| | Appraisal | Actual | % | Appraisal | Actual | % | Appraisal | Actual | % | Appraisal | Actual | % | Appraisal | Actual | % |
| 1. Investment in Small-Scale Irrigation Infrastructure | 83,226 | 34,551 | 41 | 1,288 | 458 | 36 | 15,523 | 6,264 | 40 | 4,452 | 1,469 | 33 | 104,489 | 42,742 | 41 |
| 2. Investment for Capacity in Sustainable Agriculture | 11,571 | 5,201 | 45 | 8,516 | 2,869 | 34 | 2,108 | 276 | 13 | 7,621 | 5,613 | 74 | 29,815 | 13,959 | 47 |
| 3. Programme Management | 8,703 | 4,953 | 57 | 1,196 | 226 | 19 | 1,091 | 736 | 67 | - | - | - | 10,990 | 5,916 | 54 |
| TOTAL | 103,500 | 44,705 | 43 | 11,000 | 3,553 | 32 | 18,722 | 7,276 | 39 | 12,072 | 7,082 | 57 | 145,294 | 62,617 | 40 |

** Actual expenditure in table 2A differs from expenditure in table 2B. This is because 5A represents funds made available while 5B represents funds that have actually been spent.

SSTC grant of USD 500,000 not included in table 1B. It has disbursed the authorised allocation of USD 200,000.

Table 1C: Disbursement by category**IFAD grant disbursements (SDR, as at 31 May, 2020)**

| Category | Category description | Original Allocation | Revised Allocation | Disbursement | W/A pending | Balance | Per cent disbursed |
|----------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 200008 | Consultancies | 970,000.00 | 970,000.00 | 343,666.38 | 0.00 | 626,333.62 | 35.43% |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 270001 | Authorised allocation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 73,268.12 | 0.00 | (73,268.12) | 0.00% |
| 290001 | Unallocated | 110,000.00 | 110,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 110,000.00 | 0.00% |
| Total | | 1,080,000.00 | 1,080,000.00 | 416,934.50 | 0.00 | 663,065.50 | 38.61% |

IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 31 May 2020)

| Category | Category description | Original Allocation | Revised Allocation | Disbursement | W/A pending | Balance | Per cent disbursed |
|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 200003 | Works | 50,600,000.00 | 50,600,000.00 | 28,897,781.77 | 0.00 | 21,702,218.23 | 57.11% |
| 200008 | Consultancies | 2,550,000.00 | 2,550,000.00 | 2,231,076.87 | 0.00 | 318,923.13 | 87.49% |
| 200013 | Goods, Services and Inputs | 6,050,000.00 | 6,050,000.00 | 2,428,345.84 | 0.00 | 3,521,654.16 | 40.14% |
| 200016 | Operating Costs | 1,550,000.00 | 1,550,000.00 | 826,443.76 | 0.00 | 723,556.24 | 53.32% |
| 200018 | Salaries and allowances | 2,300,000.00 | 2,300,000.00 | 1,959,925.49 | 0.00 | 340,074.51 | 85.21% |
| 200019 | Training | 2,700,000.00 | 2,700,000.00 | 2,273,324.74 | 0.00 | 426,675.25 | 84.20% |
| 270001 | Authorised allocation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6,594,131.22 | 0.00 | (6,594,131.22) | 0.00% |
| 290001 | Unallocated | 7,200,000.00 | 7,200,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7,200,000.00 | 0.00% |
| Total | | 72,950,000.00 | 72,950,000.00 | 45,211,029.70 | 0.00 | 27,738,970.30 | 61.98% |

ASAP grant disbursements (SDR, as at 31 May, 2020)

| Category | Category description | Original Allocation | Revised Allocation | Disbursement | W/A pending | Balance | Per cent disbursed |
|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 200003 | Works | 650,000.00 | 650,000.00 | 228,756.48 | 0.00 | 421,243.52 | 35.19% |
| 200008 | Consultancies | 1,280,000.00 | 1,280,000.00 | 391,524.21 | 0.00 | 888,475.79 | 30.59% |
| 200013 | Goods, Services and Inputs | 710,000.00 | 710,000.00 | 513,818.85 | 0.00 | 196,181.15 | 72.37% |
| 200018 | Salaries and allowances | 290,000.00 | 290,000.00 | 146,425.74 | 0.00 | 143,574.26 | 50.49% |
| 200019 | Training | 4,170,000.00 | 4,170,000.00 | 1,118,525.68 | 0.00 | 3,051,474.32 | 26.82% |
| 270001 | Authorised allocation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 659,413.12 | 0.00 | (659,413.12) | 0.00% |
| 290001 | Unallocated | 770,000.00 | 770,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 770,000.00 | 0.00% |
| Total | | 7,870,000.00 | 7,870,000.00 | 3,058,464.08 | 0.00 | 4,811,535.92 | 38.86% |

..

Figure 1: IFAD loan disbursement, comparisons between original and revised allocations and actual disbursement as at 31 May, 2020

| Category | Category description | Original Allocation | Revised Allocation | Disbursement | Balance | Per cent disbursed |
|----------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 200003 | Works | 50,600,000.00 | 50,600,000.00 | 28,897,781.77 | 21,702,218.23 | 57.11% |
| 200008 | Consultancies | 2,550,000.00 | 2,550,000.00 | 2,231,076.87 | 318,923.13 | 87.49% |
| 200013 | Goods, Services and Inputs | 6,050,000.00 | 6,050,000.00 | 2,428,345.84 | 3,521,654.16 | 40.14% |
| 200016 | Operating Costs | 1,550,000.00 | 1,550,000.00 | 826,443.76 | 723,556.24 | 53.32% |
| 200018 | Salaries and allowances | 2,300,000.00 | 2,300,000.00 | 1,959,925.49 | 340,074.51 | 85.21% |
| 200019 | Training | 2,700,000.00 | 2,700,000.00 | 2,273,324.74 | 426,675.25 | 84.20% |
| 270001 | Authorised allocation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6,594,131.22 | (6,594,131.22) | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 290001 | Unallocated | 7,200,000.00 | 7,200,000.00 | 0.00 | 7,200,000.00 | 0.00% |
| Total | | 72,950,000.00 | 72,950,000.00 | 45,211,029.70 | 27,738,970.30 | 61.98% |

Appendix 6: Compliance with legal covenants

| Financing Agreement: | Covenant | Compliance target date | Remarks |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Section E.2 (a) | The Programme Coordination and Management Unit at Federal and Regional level duly established and key positions filled with personnel acceptable to IFAD. | Prior to disbursement | Complied |
| Section E.2 (b) | The Borrower/Recipient shall have established a National Programme Steering Committee (NPSC). | Prior to disbursement | Complied |
| Section E.2 (c) | Draft PIM in the form and substance satisfactory to the Fund | Prior to disbursement | Complied |
| Schedule 3. Para 1, Gender | Develop gender mainstreaming guidelines for the programme | During implementation | Complied |
| Schedule 3 Para 2, SECAP | Ensure that the ESMF and RAF as required by IFAD's SECAP have been adopted | Throughout implementation | Complied/On going |
| Schedule 3 Para 3, Implementation | Programme will be implemented in accordance with IFAD policies, strategies and procedures | Throughout implementation | On -going |
| Schedule 3 Para 4, Environmental audit | The development of measures to mitigate social and environment impacts and implementation will be reported upon annually and the report will be subject to an independent audit that will be submitted to IFAD and NPSC | Annually | On- going |
| Schedule 3 Para 5, Accounting Software | Accounting software duly implemented in accordance with a comprehensive chart of accounts satisfactory to IFAD | First year of implementation | Partially complied |
| Schedule 3 Para 6, Programme Financial reporting | Programme financial reporting shall cover category of expenditure, components and financier and shall be prepared on modified cash basis | | Complied |
| GC: Article 7. S7.01 (b) AWPB | The LPA shall draft Programme AWPB for each Programme based, to the extent appropriate. | 30 April, each year | Not Complied for 2020/21 |
| GC: Article 7. S7.05. Procurement | Procurement of goods, works and services in accordance with the provisions of the GOE regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines. | During implementation | On- going |
| GC:S. 7.8 (a) Insurance | All goods and buildings used in the Programme against such risks. | During implementation | On- going |
| GC: Article 7 S.7.11 | Appoint National Programme Coordinator and all other key Programme personnel in the manner specified in the FA. | By Programme start up | Complied |

| Financing Agreement: | Covenant | Compliance target date | Remarks |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|
| GC: Article 8 S 8.3 (a) | Furnish to the Fund periodic progress reports in such form and substance as required | | Complied /On-going |
| GC: Article 7Section 8.3 (b) MTR | Jointly carry out a review of Programme implementation no later than the midpoint of the Programme Implementation | 2020 | MTR mission in October, 2019 – ahead of schedule |
| GC: Article 7Article IX Financial Reporting Section 9.2 | Deliver to the Fund detailed financial statements of the operations, resources and expenditures related to the Programme for each Fiscal Year prepared in accordance with standards and procedures acceptable to the Fund | 31 October, each year | Complied |
| GC: Article 7Section 9.03 Audit | Each Fiscal Year, have the accounts relating to the Programme audited in accordance with auditing standards acceptable to the Fund and the Fund's <i>Guidelines on Programme Audits (for Borrowers' Use)</i> by independent auditors acceptable to the Fund; | 07 January, each year | Complied |

Ethiopia

Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II Supervision Report

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates: 17 June - 06 August 2020
Document Date: 14/09/2020
Project No. 2000001134
Report No. 5505-ET

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|---|----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| 00 | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| A | Investment in Small Scale Irrigation Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A1 | Irrigation Scheme Participatory Planning and Preparation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A11 | Retroactive financing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A1101 | Baseline study (on going 75 sites) | # of study | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| A1102 | Studies and selection of scheme | # schemes | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| A1103 | Training needs assessment | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| A1104 | Start-up Workshops | # of workshops | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | 5 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| | Sub Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A12 | Identification of schemes and pre-feasibility studies | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A121 | Feasibility studies | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A12101 | Diversion | # schemes | 117 | - | - | - | 117 | - | - | 99 | - | - | 84.6 | 84.6 | |
| A12102 | Pump irrigation (Ground /Surface) | # schemes | 33 | - | - | - | 33 | - | - | 15 | - | - | 45.5 | 45.5 | |
| A12103 | Spring development | # schemes | 19 | - | - | - | 19 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 5.3 | 5.3 | |
| A12104 | Micro-dam | # schemes | 8 | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | 21 | - | - | 262.5 | 262.5 | |
| A12105 | Spate | # schemes | 10 | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | 14 | - | - | 140.0 | 140.0 | |
| | Sub Total | | 187 | - | - | - | 187 | - | - | 150 | - | - | 80.2 | 80.2 | |
| A122 | Feasibility and Detailed engineering design of schemes (prepared by PASIDP I) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A12201 | Diversion | # schemes | 56 | - | - | - | 56 | - | - | 56 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|---|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| A12202 | Pump irrigation (Ground /Surface) | # schemes | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | 5 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| A12203 | Spring development | # schemes | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 4 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| A12204 | Micro-dam | # schemes | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| A12205 | Sbate | # schemes | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| | Sub Total | | 69 | - | - | - | 69 | - | - | 69 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| A13 | Feasibility and Detailed engineering design of schemes (new) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A1301 | Diversion | # schemes | 84 | 30 | - | 31 | 71 | 23 | 23 | 55 | - | 74.2 | 77.5 | 65.5 | |
| A1302 | Pump irrigation (Ground /Surface) | # schemes | 26 | 3 | - | 3 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 6 | - | 66.7 | 50.0 | 23.1 | |
| A1303 | Spring development | # schemes | 11 | 1 | - | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 100.0 | 16.7 | 18.2 | |
| A1304 | Micro-dam | # schemes | 8 | 6 | - | 5 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 6 | - | 60.0 | 33.3 | 75.0 | |
| A1305 | Sbate | # schemes | 11 | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | 6 | - | - | 85.7 | 54.5 | |
| | Sub Total | | 140 | 40 | - | 40 | 120 | 29 | 29 | 75 | - | 72.5 | 62.5 | 53.6 | |
| A14 | Community mobilization and participation | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A1401 | Community members sensitization on scheme design | # beneficiaries | 38,850 | 7,342 | - | 7,342 | 36,890 | - | 4,163 | 26,939 | - | 56.7 | 73.0 | 69.3 | |
| | Sub Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A15 | Formation and strengthening of Irrigation Water Users Associations (IWUA) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A1501 | Community consultation and participation | # beneficiaries | 38,850 | 7,911 | - | 7,911 | 37,459 | 79 | 4,148 | 26,924 | - | 52.4 | 71.9 | 69.3 | |
| A1502 | Formation of IWUAs | # IWUAS | 180 | 40 | - | 40 | 169 | - | 23 | 146 | - | 57.5 | 86.4 | 81.1 | |
| A1503 | Strengthening of IWUAs | # IWUAS | 180 | 13 | - | 13 | 126 | - | 13 | 104 | - | 100.0 | 82.5 | 57.8 | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|--|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| A1504 | Training of IWUA leaders | # IWUA leaders | 2,480 | 450 | - | 450 | 2,220 | - | 417 | 2,447 | - | 92.7 | 110.2 | 98.7 | |
| A1505 | Membership eligibility and Legal certification of (IWUA) | # IWUAS | 150 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 151 | 4 | 17 | 81 | 11.8 | 50.0 | 53.6 | 54.0 | |
| | Sub Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A16 | SECAP studies (ESIA, ESMP, RAP, FPIC) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A1601 | Consultancy studies for PASIDP-I | # schemes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| A1602 | ESIA document review, field appraisal and approval by EPLAUA | Ls | 153 | 28 | - | 28 | 146 | - | 26 | 139 | - | 92.9 | 95.2 | 90.8 | |
| A1603 | Consultancy service for Community participation guideline preparation | # guideline | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Sub Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A17 | Quality assurance of designs (IFAD grant financing) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A1701 | Quality assurance of feasibility and design studies (Design Review)- Ongoing | # schemes | - | - | - | - | 20 | - | - | 25 | - | - | 125.0 | - | |
| A1701 | Quality assurance of feasibility and design studies (Design Review)- New | # schemes | 242 | 41 | - | 20 | 130 | - | 30 | 127 | - | 150.0 | 97.7 | 52.5 | |
| | Sub Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A18 | Climate change resilience of schemes (ASAP) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A1801 | Scheme based climate analysis scenario and alternative adaptation options (per region) | # of study | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| A1802 | Assess commodities options | # of assessment | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Sub Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| | Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A2 | Participatory Irrigation Infrastructure Development | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A21 | Retroactive financing | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| A2101 | Completion of works of PASIDP I schemes | # schemes | 9 | - | - | - | 9 | - | - | 8 | - | - | 88.9 | 88.9 | |
| | Sub Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A22 | Irrigation infrastructure development | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A221 | Community Irrigation Infrastructure Development | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A22101 | Micro-dam | # of schemes | 6 | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| A22102 | Diversion | # of schemes | 102 | - | - | - | 102 | 3 | 7 | 31 | - | - | 30.3 | 30.3 | |
| A22103 | Pump irrigation (Ground /Surface) | # of schemes | 24 | - | - | - | 24 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 8.4 | 8.4 | |
| A22104 | Spring development | # of schemes | 6 | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 31.8 | 31.8 | |
| A22105 | Spate | # of schemes | 11 | - | - | - | 11 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 18.0 | 18.0 | |
| | Sub Total | | 150 | - | - | - | 150 | - | 8 | 37 | - | | | | |
| | Command Area (Ha) | Ha | 18,408 | - | - | - | 18,408 | 303 | 1,454 | 6,841 | - | - | 37.2 | 37.2 | |
| | Beneficiaries | # of beneficiaries | 46,144 | - | - | - | 46,144 | 1,024 | 3,288 | 15,097 | - | - | 32.7 | 32.7 | |
| | Male | # of beneficiaries | 36,915 | - | - | - | 36,915 | 862 | 2,792 | 8,361 | - | - | 22.6 | 22.6 | |
| | Female | # of beneficiaries | 9,229 | - | - | - | 9,229 | 162 | 543 | 1,917 | | | | | |
| A222 | Development of alternative water sources (Climate change resilience of schemes (ASAP)) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A22201 | Group ponds (1.285 Ha) | # of group pond | 277 | 108 | - | 108 | 180 | - | 1 | 27 | - | 0.9 | 15.0 | 9.7 | |
| A22202 | Shallow well (2 Ha) | # of well | 223 | 142 | - | 142 | 930 | 33 | 54 | 97 | - | 38.0 | 10.4 | 43.5 | |
| A22203 | Household Ponds (0.4 Ha) | # of HH pond | 371 | 333 | - | 333 | 640 | - | 40 | 499 | - | 12.0 | 78.0 | 134.5 | |
| A22204 | Drip Irrigation (0.02 Ha) | # of piece | 598 | 70 | - | 70 | 165 | - | - | 35 | - | - | 21.2 | 5.9 | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| A22205 | Manual Tube(2Ha) | # of well | - | 5 | - | 5 | 10 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 20.0 | 10.0 | - | |
| A22206 | Low lift pump | # of pump | 223 | - | - | - | 30 | - | 20 | 50 | - | - | 166.7 | 22.4 | |
| A22207 | Solar Pump | # of pump | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Sub Total | | 1,692 | 658 | - | 658 | 1,925 | 33 | 116 | 679 | - | 17.6 | 35.3 | 40.1 | |
| | Command Area (Ha) | Ha | 1,033 | 741 | - | 741 | 1,602 | 29 | 39 | 790 | - | 5.3 | 49.3 | 76.5 | |
| | Beneficiaries | # of beneficiaries | 2,197 | 1,748 | - | 1,748 | 3,521 | 315 | 342 | 1,416 | - | 19.6 | 40.2 | 64.5 | |
| | Male | # of beneficiaries | 1,251 | 350 | - | 350 | 1,215 | 178 | 178 | 857 | - | 50.9 | 70.5 | 68.5 | |
| | Female | # of beneficiaries | 946 | 1,398 | - | 1,398 | 2,306 | 137 | 142 | 596 | - | 10.2 | 25.8 | 63.0 | |
| A23 | Institutional support for irrigation development | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A2301 | Equipment for BoWRD/BoWI D/ BoWI&ED/ OIDA | set | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | 7 | - | - | 4 | - | - | 57.1 | 100.0 | |
| A2302 | Technical training for irrigation engineers | # of trainees | 84 | 210 | - | 210 | 252 | - | - | 39 | - | - | 15.5 | 46.4 | |
| A2303 | GIS training for Engineers | # of trainees | 110 | - | - | - | 50 | - | - | 19 | - | - | 38.0 | 17.3 | |
| A2304 | GPS base data collection on scheme areas | # of schemes | 150 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 110 | - | 3 | 31 | - | 4.5 | 28.2 | 20.7 | |
| | Sub Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A24 | Community mobilization and participation | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A2401 | Consultation and participation of farmers on new construction schemes | # of participants | 32,374 | 4,863 | - | 4,863 | 20,658 | 366 | 4,360 | 20,760 | - | 89.7 | 100.5 | 64.1 | |
| | Sub Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A25 | Institutional support for irrigation development | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A2501 | Supervision and follow up missions /a (Person-Day) | PD | 1,613 | 46,400 | 15,467 | 46,400 | 46,723 | 5,066 | 8,866 | 9,189 | 32.8 | 19.1 | 19.7 | 569.8 | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| | Sub Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A26 | Consultancy service | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| A2601 | Consultancy service for Construction Supervision | Site/month | 27 | 23 | - | 23 | 68 | 18 | 23 | 56 | - | 100.0 | 82.4 | 207.4 | |
| | Sub Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| | Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B | Investment in Capacity for Sustainable Agriculture | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B1 | Agribusiness Linkages and Market Access | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B11 | Strengthening of Farmers Organizations and Cooperatives | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B1101 | Establishment of the farmers cooperatives | # of coop | 150 | 27 | - | 27 | 90 | 4 | 30 | 76 | - | 111.1 | 84.4 | 50.7 | |
| B1102 | Strengthening of the farmers cooperatives | # of coop | 192 | 52 | - | 52 | 117 | 42 | 53 | 118 | - | 101.9 | 100.9 | 61.5 | |
| B1103 | Training for cooperative leaders | # of coop leaders | 5,376 | 1,064 | - | 1,064 | 3,290 | 488 | 1,081 | 2,622 | - | 101.6 | 79.7 | 48.8 | |
| B1104 | Training for cooperative members | # of coop members | 29,510 | 6,637 | - | 6,637 | 12,978 | 3,307 | 6,222 | 11,353 | - | 93.7 | 87.5 | 38.5 | |
| B1105 | Learning visits for producer groups/irrigation cooperatives (region level) | # of visit participants | 1,037 | 355 | - | 355 | 871 | - | 218 | 436 | - | 61.4 | 50.1 | 42.0 | |
| B1106 | Learning visits for Producer groups/irrigation cooperatives (federal level) | # of visit participants | 354 | 135 | - | 135 | 253 | - | - | 88 | - | - | 34.8 | 24.9 | |
| B1107 | forum on access to input sources for farmers' cooperative at regional level | # of forum participants | 1,980 | 659 | - | 659 | 1,258 | - | 464 | 907 | - | 70.4 | 72.1 | 45.8 | |
| B1108 | forum on access to input sources for farmers' cooperative at federal level | # of forum participants | 150 | 387 | - | 387 | 50 | - | - | 50 | - | - | 100.0 | 33.3 | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|---|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| B12 | Support to cooperatives | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B1201 | Computers /a | # of computers | 384 | - | - | - | 64 | - | - | 63 | - | - | 98.4 | 16.4 | |
| B1202 | Office facilities /b | set | 384 | 36 | - | 36 | 196 | 19 | 25 | 185 | - | 69.4 | 94.4 | 48.2 | |
| B1203 | Farm gate Storage Facilities for harvested crops- (for example for potato- traditional aerated shelf Sealer, Plastic bags, Cassa etc) | set | 192 | 76 | - | 76 | 116 | 22 | 22 | 22 | - | 28.9 | 19.0 | 11.5 | |
| B1204 | Procurement of motor cycle | # of motor cycle | 220 | 51 | - | 51 | 121 | - | - | 93 | - | - | 76.9 | 42.3 | |
| B1205 | Bicycle for DAs | # of Bicycle | 300 | - | - | - | 46 | - | - | 46 | - | - | 100.0 | 15.3 | |
| B1206 | Cooperatives status assessment per region (55 schemes) | # of assessment | 4 | 3 | - | 3 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | 100.0 | 57.1 | 100.0 | |
| B1207 | Demonstration of post harvest technologies | # of demonstrations | 191 | - | - | - | 68 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 4.4 | 1.6 | |
| B1208 | Farm service centre establishment at selected woredas (ATA standard) | # of farm service centre | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B13 | Market Access Alliances | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B1301 | Marketing Chain Studies | # of studies | 4 | 3 | - | 3 | 7 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 66.7 | 57.1 | 100.0 | |
| B1302 | Marketing chain training manuals /d | # of manuals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| B1303 | TOT Training on marketing chain development /e | # of trainees | 172 | 40 | - | 40 | 110 | - | 41 | 110 | - | 102.5 | 100.0 | 64.0 | |
| B1304 | Establishment and strengthening MAAs at Woreda level | # of MAAs | 114 | 51 | - | 51 | 121 | 30 | 52 | 109 | - | 102.0 | 90.1 | 95.6 | |
| B1305 | Training for MAA at regional level | # of trainees | 5,472 | 444 | - | 444 | 916 | 159 | 340 | 706 | - | 76.6 | 77.1 | 12.9 | |
| B1306 | Training on market chain dvt for woreda experts | # of trainees | 1,980 | 132 | - | 132 | 383 | 59 | 195 | 604 | - | 147.7 | 157.7 | 30.5 | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| B1307 | Conducting private public dialogue (PPD) on output market at federal | # of PPD participants | 234 | 68 | - | 68 | 136 | - | - | 88 | - | - | 64.7 | 37.6 | |
| B1308 | Conducting private public dialogue (PPD) on output market at regional | # of PPD participants | 3,520 | 785 | - | 785 | 1,775 | 108 | 384 | 1,176 | - | 48.9 | 66.3 | 33.4 | |
| B1309 | Learning visits for experts regional level | # of participants | 660 | 170 | - | 170 | 406 | - | - | 72 | - | - | 17.7 | 10.9 | |
| B1310 | Woreda SMS technical support expenses for Agribusiness (Person-day) | PD | 4,560 | 4,560 | 1,140 | 4,560 | 4,560 | 1,105 | 2,575 | 2,575 | 96.9 | 56.5 | 56.5 | 56.5 | |
| B1311 | Market linkage scale up with technical assistance of Techno Serve | # of demo Woredas | 16 | 16 | - | 16 | 16 | - | 5 | 5 | - | 31.3 | 31.3 | 31.3 | |
| | sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B14 | Access to financial services | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B1401 | Business plan implementation guidance manual and business plan template | # of manual | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| B1402 | Preparation of business plan for scheme | # of plan | 251 | 76 | - | 76 | 155 | 32 | 66 | 120 | - | 86.8 | 77.4 | 47.8 | |
| B1403 | Assessing lending institutions requirement | # of assessment | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | 4 | - | 1 | 4 | - | 25.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| B1404 | Conducting financial linkage dialogue work shop at federal level | # of participants | 420 | 55 | - | 55 | 105 | - | - | 50 | - | - | 47.6 | 11.9 | |
| B1405 | Conducting financial linkage dialogue work shop regional level | # of participants | 2,640 | 876 | - | 876 | 1,562 | 60 | 278 | 630 | - | 31.7 | 40.3 | 23.9 | |
| B1406 | Exposure visit for international (agribusiness linkage) | # of visit | 3 | 11 | - | 11 | 12 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 8.3 | 33.3 | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| | Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B2 | Institutional Capacity Building and Support | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B21 | Orientation and training of resource people and facilitators | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| B2101 | Orientation subject matter experts at woreda watershed management teams | # of participants | 1,497 | 260 | - | 260 | 885 | - | 125 | 665 | - | 48.1 | 75.1 | 44.4 | |
| B2102 | Orientation of Woreda focal person | # of participants | 169 | 39 | - | 39 | 140 | - | 43 | 149 | - | 110.3 | 106.4 | 88.2 | |
| B2103 | Orientation for programme facilitators at Kebele Level | # of participants | 545 | 315 | - | 315 | 524 | - | 152 | 595 | - | 48.3 | 113.5 | 109.2 | |
| B2104 | Orientation for Agricultural Producers Cooperatives experts at Woreda | # of participants | 602 | 64 | - | 64 | 322 | - | 20 | 192 | - | 31.3 | 59.6 | 31.9 | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B22 | Capacity building for farmers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B2201 | TOT for PCMU and partners on irrigation agronomy (Federal, region and Zone | # of trainees | 60 | 59 | - | 59 | 131 | - | - | 43 | - | - | 32.8 | 71.7 | |
| B2202 | Training for Kebele D.A and woreda BoA expertise /a | # of trainees | 2,004 | 223 | - | 223 | 837 | - | 260 | 795 | - | 116.6 | 95.0 | 39.7 | |
| B2203 | Preparation of agricultural development plans | # of plans | 414 | 50 | - | 50 | 178 | - | 49 | 155 | - | 98.0 | 87.1 | 37.4 | |
| B2204 | Training for Farmers Research Groups | # of trainees | 16,560 | 1,440 | - | 1,440 | 5,920 | - | 1,493 | 3,958 | - | 103.7 | 66.9 | 23.9 | |
| B2205 | Training of farmers on seed system | # of trainees | 4,968 | 600 | - | 600 | 2,078 | - | 509 | 1,700 | - | 84.8 | 81.8 | 34.2 | |
| B2206 | Provision of inputs for demonstration of seed system | Qt | 1,449 | 175 | - | 175 | 203 | - | 97 | 126 | - | 55.6 | 62.1 | 8.7 | |
| B2207 | Supply of PPE as a demonstration kit to IWUAs | set | 375 | 134 | - | 134 | 273 | 70 | 70 | 193 | - | 52.2 | 70.7 | 51.5 | |
| B2208 | Consultation and participation of farmers on ADP | # of participants | 32,374 | 6,778 | - | 6,778 | 22,854 | 1,068 | 3,787 | 10,912 | - | 55.9 | 47.7 | 33.7 | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B23 | Capacity building for climate smart agriculture | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B2301 | Inventory, characterization and targeting of best practices | # of documents | 24 | 4 | - | 4 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| B2302 | Acquisition and distribution of improved resilient crop genetic material and Input support to FRG Members on climate-smart agriculture | Qt | 1,152 | 405 | - | 405 | 1,173 | - | 232 | 633 | - | 57.2 | 54.0 | 55.0 | |
| B2303 | Gender training on farm level diversification /FHH -Home garden development | # of trainees | 3,840 | 500 | - | 500 | 1,510 | - | 433 | 1,346 | - | 86.6 | 89.1 | 35.1 | |
| B2304 | Input support to FRG Members on climate-smart agriculture | Qt | 1,378 | - | - | - | 372 | - | - | 153 | - | - | 41.1 | 11.1 | |
| B2305 | Training of communities in climate smart agriculture | # of trainees | 38,400 | 440 | - | 440 | 440 | - | 360 | 360 | - | 81.8 | 81.8 | 0.9 | |
| B2306 | Nursery established | # of nursery | 30 | 30 | - | 30 | 31 | - | 17 | 19 | - | 56.7 | 61.3 | 63.3 | |
| B2307 | Nursery strengthening | # of nursery | 30 | 10 | - | 10 | 40 | - | 10 | 40 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 133.3 | |
| B2308 | Research support and visits | # of schemes | 378 | 72 | 12 | 72 | 184 | 2 | 30 | 88 | 16.7 | 41.7 | 47.8 | 23.3 | |
| B2309 | consultancy services For enhancing efficiency of small scale irrigation in Amhara and Tigray region state through capacity building and farmers innovation in 6 schemes | # of schemes | 6 | 6 | - | 6 | 12 | - | 6 | 12 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 200.0 | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B24 | Gender and nutrition | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B241 | Gender mainstreaming | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B24101 | Gender training of Woreda experts and DA /b | # of trainees | 768 | 368 | - | 368 | 852 | - | 375 | 765 | - | 101.9 | 89.8 | 99.6 | |
| B24102 | Community consultation and social mobilization strategy /c(one session a least 70% of the beneficiaries) | # of participants | 32,250 | 2,093 | 523 | 2,093 | 9,410 | - | 1,682 | 7,411 | - | 80.4 | 78.8 | 23.0 | |
| B24103 | Young men and women consultation (one session for each scheme 70 % of youth and women) | # of participants | 16,359 | - | - | - | 3,565 | - | - | 2,630 | - | - | 73.8 | 16.1 | |
| B24104 | Household and group schemes /d (one session for each HH/group scheme 70 % of beneficiaries) | # of participants | 2,400 | - | - | - | 504 | - | - | 445 | - | - | 88.3 | 18.5 | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|--|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| B24105 | Gender mainstreaming training for IWUA committee members | # of trainees | 1,728 | 782 | - | 782 | 2,321 | - | 688 | 1,903 | - | 88.0 | 82.0 | 110.1 | |
| B24106 | Leadership training for women in IWUA | # of trainees | 1,728 | 178 | - | 178 | 506 | - | 186 | 579 | - | 104.5 | 114.4 | 33.5 | |
| B24107 | Analysis of gender and youth in irrigation and marketing chains | # of assessment | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B242 | Nutrition activities | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B24201 | Nutrition education and behavioural change communication /e | LS | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| B24202 | TOT on Nutrition sensitive agriculture for federal regions and zone | # of trainees | 80 | 60 | - | 60 | 124 | - | 28 | 62 | - | 46.7 | 50.0 | 77.5 | |
| B24203 | Conduct Food demonstration | # of schemes | 384 | 50 | 8 | 50 | 167 | - | 19 | 101 | - | 38.0 | 60.5 | 26.3 | |
| B24204 | Training on nutrition sensitive agriculture For kebele & woreda experts /f | # of trainees | 1,152 | 455 | - | 455 | 1,449 | - | 239 | 1,103 | - | 52.5 | 76.1 | 95.7 | |
| B24205 | Nutrient Profile tracking along marketing chains /g | # of assessment | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| B24206 | Training on household level diversification /h | # of trainees | 1,920 | - | - | - | 670 | - | - | 361 | - | - | 53.9 | 18.8 | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B243 | Home gardens /i | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B24301 | Home garden demonstration | # of women | 1,920 | 500 | - | 500 | 1,780 | - | 250 | 1,140 | - | 50.0 | 64.0 | 59.4 | |
| B24302 | Inputs(including nutrition sensitive seeds) | Qt | 307 | 80 | - | 80 | 286 | - | 42 | 164 | - | 52.0 | 57.3 | 53.3 | |
| B24303 | Farm tools (set) access to FHH | # of women | 1,920 | 500 | - | 500 | 1,780 | - | 222 | 741 | - | 44.4 | 41.6 | 38.6 | |
| B24304 | TOT on postharvest training for Federal, regional and zonal experts | # of trainees | 80 | - | - | - | 55 | - | - | 32 | - | - | 58.2 | 40.0 | |
| B24305 | Postharvest training for woreda and D.A | # of trainees | 1,152 | 182 | - | 182 | 402 | - | 33 | 295 | - | 18.1 | 73.4 | 25.6 | |
| B24306 | Postharvest training for farmers 25% of beneficiaries | # of trainees | 14,039 | 3,956 | - | 3,956 | 9,504 | - | 1,168 | 5,162 | - | 29.5 | 54.3 | 36.8 | |
| B24307 | Woreda SMS technical support expenses for AD (Person-day) | PD | 57,600 | 8,000 | 2,000 | 8,000 | 28,480 | 1,600 | 3,840 | 23,332 | 80.0 | 48.0 | 81.9 | 40.5 | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| B24308 | FTC equipped and establishment of nutrient corner five per region | # of FTC | 75 | 20 | - | 20 | 44 | - | 3 | 8 | - | 15.0 | 18.2 | 10.7 | |
| B24309 | Demonstration of post-harvest technologies | # of demo | 150 | 25 | - | 25 | 25 | - | 4 | 4 | - | 16.0 | 16.0 | 2.7 | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| | Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B3 | Capacity Development in Watershed Management | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B31 | Capacity development in watershed management | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B3101 | TOT for regional and federal watershed management and environment experts | # of trainees | 104 | 31 | - | 31 | 114 | - | - | 46 | - | - | 40.4 | 44.2 | |
| B3102 | TOT for regional horticulture experts on fruit management | # of trainees | 30 | 30 | - | 30 | 60 | - | 27 | 52 | - | 90.0 | 86.7 | 173.3 | |
| B3103 | Development of Watershed management plans | # of plans | 150 | 24 | - | 24 | 109 | 1 | 23 | 106 | - | 95.8 | 97.2 | 70.7 | |
| B3104 | Study Tours for Woreda experts and DA /a | # of participants | 1,971 | 204 | - | 204 | 1,000 | - | - | 647 | - | - | 64.7 | 32.8 | |
| B3105 | Training of Woreda Watershed Management Teams (on integrated watershed management and climate risk management and CSA Practices) | # of trainees | 3,000 | 406 | - | 406 | 1,938 | - | 476 | 1,797 | - | 117.2 | 92.7 | 59.9 | |
| B3106 | Training of Kebele Watershed Management Teams (on integrated watershed management and climate risk management and CSA Practices) | # of trainees | 2,400 | 705 | - | 705 | 2,187 | - | 1,539 | 3,052 | - | 218.3 | 139.6 | 127.2 | |
| B3107 | Training of Community Watershed Management Teams | # of trainees | 3,300 | 752 | - | 752 | 2,590 | - | 773 | 3,172 | - | 102.8 | 122.5 | 96.1 | |
| B3108 | Training for Farmers research and extension groups | # of trainees | 6,000 | 480 | - | 480 | 2,753 | - | 200 | 500 | - | 41.7 | 18.2 | 8.3 | |
| B3109 | Input support to FRG Members on watershed management | # of farmers | 5,460 | 480 | - | 480 | 2,186 | - | 200 | 500 | - | 41.7 | 22.9 | 9.2 | |
| B3110 | Training for watershed beneficiaries on IGA Activities | # of trainees | 5,400 | 510 | 50 | 510 | 3,604 | - | 520 | 2,748 | - | 102.0 | 76.2 | 50.9 | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| B3111 | Training for woreda Experts on integrated watershed management, climate risk management /b | # of trainees | 1,752 | - | - | - | 775 | - | - | 224 | - | - | 28.9 | 12.8 | |
| B3112 | Training for DAs on integrated watershed management, climate risk management | # of trainees | 900 | 90 | - | 90 | 350 | - | - | 230 | - | - | 65.7 | 25.6 | |
| B3113 | Technical support /follow-up and supervision/ for woreda watershed team | PD | 39,200 | 15,680 | 3,920 | 15,680 | 16,080 | - | 6,240 | 6,640 | - | 39.8 | 41.3 | 16.9 | |
| B3114 | Study tours for federal regional climate and watershed experts | # of participants | 63 | - | - | - | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Sub Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B32 | Climate change resilience in watershed management | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B3201 | Training on climate variability for casting and adaptation option for farmers | # of trainees | 2,250 | 705 | - | 705 | 1,605 | - | 387 | 428 | - | 54.9 | 26.7 | 19.0 | |
| B3202 | GPS based data collection on program interventions | # of schemes | 150 | 64 | 41 | 64 | 152 | - | 3 | 53 | - | 4.7 | 34.9 | 35.3 | |
| B3203 | Land use & land cover change mapping | # of schemes | 150 | 48 | 25 | 48 | 128 | 9 | 9 | 57 | 36.0 | 18.8 | 44.5 | 38.0 | |
| B3204 | Uploading, Updating and mapping schemes, IWUA, primary Coop offices & watershed information on GIS Software | # of schemes | 150 | 68 | 45 | 68 | 151 | 25 | 25 | 58 | 55.6 | 36.8 | 38.4 | 38.7 | |
| B3205 | High level training on GIS & Remote sensing for Federal and Regional GIS/MIS experts | # of trainees | 5 | 6 | - | 6 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| B3206 | Advanced GIS & Remote sensing Training for Federal & Regional Experts | # of trainees | 100 | - | - | - | 50 | - | - | 25 | - | - | 50.0 | 25.0 | |
| B3207 | GIS Training for Federal & Regional Experts | # of trainees | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| B3208 | GIS training for woreda & Zone experts | # of trainees | 254 | 79 | - | 79 | 217 | - | 31 | 166 | - | 39.2 | 76.5 | 65.4 | |
| B3209 | GIS equipment Plotter | # of plotter | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | 6 | - | 1 | 5 | - | 100.0 | 83.3 | 100.0 | |
| B3210 | GIS equipment GPS | # of GPS | 119 | - | - | - | 118 | - | - | 113 | - | - | 95.8 | 95.0 | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|---|------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| B3211 | Instrumentation for catchment water budgeting | set | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| B3212 | Safety equipment for demonstration | set | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| B3213 | Delivery of technical assistance by CGIAR | set | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | |
| | Sub Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B33 | Input Support for Watershed Management | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| B3301 | Hillside communal land treatment and mang. including woodlot est. | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| B3301-1 | Physical SWC | ha | 10,224 | 2,999 | 433 | 2,999 | 8,303 | 1,267 | 3,381 | 8,724 | 292.8 | 112.7 | 105.1 | 85.3 | |
| B3301-2 | Biological SWC | ha | 5,623 | 1,170 | - | 1,170 | 2,692 | 190 | 1,474 | 2,668 | - | 126.0 | 99.1 | 47.4 | |
| B3302 | Area Closure | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| B3302-1 | Physical SWC | ha | 6,816 | 1,999 | - | 1,999 | 5,352 | 1,033 | 1,592 | 5,552 | - | 79.6 | 103.7 | 81.5 | |
| B3302-2 | Biological SWC | ha | 1,272 | 481 | - | 481 | 1,166 | 104 | 1,047 | 1,604 | - | 217.6 | 137.6 | 126.1 | |
| B3303 | Gully and river bank rehabilitation with biophysical measures | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| B3303-1 | Physical SWC | ha | 1,363 | 400 | - | 400 | 1,230 | 175 | 315 | 747 | - | 78.8 | 60.8 | 54.8 | |
| B3303-2 | Biological SWC | ha | 750 | 126 | - | 126 | 425 | - | 83 | 239 | - | 66.4 | 56.2 | 31.8 | |
| B3304 | Treatment of farmland with biophysical measures | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| B3304-1 | Physical SWC | ha | 49,757 | 14,595 | 2,388 | 14,595 | 40,819 | 2,959 | 6,527 | 20,194 | 123.9 | 44.7 | 49.5 | 40.6 | |
| B3304-2 | Biological SWC | ha | 32,342 | 3,427 | - | 3,427 | 10,269 | - | 1,769 | 3,890 | - | 51.6 | 37.9 | 12.0 | |
| B3305 | Promoting conservation agriculture | ha | 450 | 606 | 202 | 606 | 1,160 | 199 | 327 | 844 | 98.2 | 53.9 | 72.8 | 187.6 | |
| B3306 | Promoting agroforestry and fruit | ha | 1,500 | 732 | 142 | 732 | 1,748 | 27 | 429 | 1,048 | 19.1 | 58.6 | 60.0 | 69.9 | |
| B3307 | Promotion of improved forage production | ha | 375 | 241 | 47 | 241 | 779 | 40 | 375 | 843 | 84.8 | 155.7 | 108.2 | 224.7 | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| B3308 | Promote soil fertility management practices (Vermi composting) | ha | 1,270 | 668 | 287 | 668 | 1,305 | 277 | 334 | 716 | 96.5 | 49.9 | 54.8 | 56.4 | |
| B3309 | Promote improved crop management at rain fed agriculture | ha | 2,493 | 770 | 568 | 770 | 1,047 | 243 | 348 | 523 | 42.8 | 45.2 | 50.0 | 21.0 | |
| B3310 | Promotion of small scale alternative energy source (Cooking Mirt Stove, Solar panel...) | # of farmers | 560 | 880 | - | 880 | 1,373 | 7 | 646 | 921 | - | 73.4 | 67.1 | 164.5 | |
| B3311 | One-time supply of seeds | kg | 13,125 | 2,792 | - | 2,792 | 11,005 | 788 | 4,244 | 14,394 | - | 152.0 | 130.8 | 109.7 | |
| B3312 | Establishment of community nurseries | # of nurseries | 150 | 24 | - | 24 | 109 | - | 23 | 98 | - | 95.8 | 89.9 | 65.3 | |
| B3313 | Strengthening of community nurseries | # of nurseries | 104 | 89 | - | 89 | 146 | - | 82 | 133 | - | 92.1 | 91.1 | 127.9 | |
| B3314 | Farm Equipment (Walking Tractor for CA) | No | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | - | - | - | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | Total Area of delineated micro watershed | Ha | 68,160 | 10,906 | - | 10,906 | 48,621 | 827 | 11,124 | 57,153 | - | 102.0 | 117.5 | 83.9 | |
| | Total Identified Beneficiaries | # of beneficiaries | 37,500 | 6,000 | - | 6,000 | 26,750 | 1,250 | 5,929 | 39,039 | - | 98.8 | 145.9 | 104.1 | |
| | Male | # of beneficiaries | 30,000 | 4,800 | - | 4,800 | 21,400 | 1,000 | 4,798 | 30,088 | - | 100.0 | 140.6 | 100.3 | |
| | Female | # of beneficiaries | 7,500 | 1,200 | - | 1,200 | 5,350 | 250 | 1,131 | 8,951 | - | 94.3 | 167.3 | 119.3 | |
| | Improvement of Rainfed Agriculture with different CSA technologies | Ha | 6,088 | 3,785 | - | 3,785 | 6,807 | 64 | 1,812 | 3,973 | - | 47.9 | 58.4 | 65.3 | |
| | Total Beneficiaries in CSA | # of beneficiaries | 37,500 | 9,000 | - | 9,000 | 29,750 | 176 | 6,025 | 13,311 | - | 66.9 | 44.7 | 35.5 | |
| | Male | # of beneficiaries | 30,000 | 7,200 | - | 7,200 | 23,800 | 152 | 4,991 | 10,525 | - | 69.3 | 44.2 | 35.1 | |
| | Female | # of beneficiaries | 7,500 | 1,800 | - | 1,800 | 5,950 | 24 | 1,034 | 2,786 | - | 57.4 | 46.8 | 37.1 | |
| | Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|---|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| C | Programme Management, M&E and KML | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C1 | Programme coordination and management | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C11 | Investment costs for programme management | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C111 | Training and Capacity Building | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C11101 | Project visits (region and federal) | # of Visit | 3 | 50 | - | 50 | 51 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C11102 | Staff training NPMU | # of trainees | 34 | 22 | - | 22 | 39 | - | - | 13 | - | - | 33.3 | 38.2 | |
| C11103 | Staff training RPMU | # of trainees | 96 | 48 | - | 48 | 96 | - | 24 | 24 | - | 50.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | |
| C11104 | TOT on ESMF, ESIA, EMP, RAP, climate risk analysis for federal and regional experts | # of trainees | 50 | 25 | - | 25 | 51 | - | - | 25 | - | - | 49.0 | 50.0 | |
| C11105 | Accounting Software installation (Refreshment Training) | # of trainees | 11 | - | - | - | 11 | - | - | 10 | - | - | 90.9 | 90.9 | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C112 | Procurement of Vehicles and Motorcycles | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C11201 | Vehicles | # of Vehicles | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | 5 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C113 | Office equipment for NPCMU | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C11301 | Lap top computer | # of lap top | 10 | 3 | - | 3 | 15 | - | 2 | 12 | - | 66.7 | 80.0 | 120.0 | |
| C11302 | Printer | # of printer | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 100.0 | 150.0 | |
| C11303 | Desktop computers (With UPS, Flash disk, Divider) | Set | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| C11304 | Workstation Computer for GIS (For Federal & Regions) | Set | 5 | 2 | - | 2 | 7 | - | 1 | 4 | - | 50.0 | 57.1 | 80.0 | |
| C11305 | A3 Multifunctional Colour Printer (For Federal & Regions) | # of printer | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | 5 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| C11306 | Server Computer (For Federal & Regions) | Set | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|---|----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| C11307 | Professional Digital camera | # of camera | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 100.0 | 200.0 | |
| C11308 | Digital camera | # of camera | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| C11309 | Office furniture set | set | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | 6 | - | 2 | 7 | - | 200.0 | 116.7 | 140.0 | |
| C11310 | External hard disc | No | 7 | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | 7 | - | - | 116.7 | 100.0 | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C114 | Office equipment for RPCMU | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C11401 | Desktop computers (With UPS, Flash disk, Divider) | set | 12 | 4 | - | 4 | 16 | - | 2 | 8 | - | 50.0 | 50.0 | 66.7 | |
| C11402 | LAP top computer | # of lap top | 24 | 6 | - | 6 | 33 | - | 5 | 44 | - | 83.3 | 133.3 | 183.3 | |
| C11403 | Printer | # of printer | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | 6 | - | 3 | 5 | - | 75.0 | 83.3 | 125.0 | |
| C11404 | Professional Digital camera | # of camera | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 50.0 | - | |
| C11405 | Digital camera | # of camera | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | 5 | - | - | 5 | - | - | 100.0 | 125.0 | |
| C11406 | Office furniture set | set | 28 | 5 | - | 5 | 22 | - | 2 | 19 | - | 40.0 | 86.4 | 67.9 | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C115 | Regular Programme Supervision | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C11501 | NPCMU | Mission | 14 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | - | 1 | 7 | - | 50.0 | 87.5 | 50.0 | |
| C11502 | RPCMU | Mission | 112 | 16 | 4 | 16 | 48 | 2 | 10 | 34 | 50.0 | 62.5 | 70.8 | 30.4 | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C116 | Annual Implementation Reviews (workshops) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C11601 | National learning forum | # of workshops | 13 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | - | - | 5 | - | - | 71.4 | 38.5 | |
| C11602 | Regional learning forum | # of workshops | 28 | 688 | 344 | 688 | 698 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 39.3 | |
| | Subtotal | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|--|-------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| C117 | Independent ES Audit | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C11701 | Environmental and Social safeguard Internal Audit | # of scheme | 103 | 15 | - | 15 | 35 | 16 | 30 | 49 | - | 200.0 | 140.0 | 47.6 | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C118 | Financial Audit | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C11801 | Annual financial Audit | Ls | 21 | 1 | - | 1 | 9 | - | 3 | 11 | - | 300.0 | 122.2 | 52.4 | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C12 | Recurrent cost | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C121 | Retroactive financing | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C12101 | Salaries and allowances | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C12102 | Fuel and lubricants | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C12103 | Office and other expenses | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C122 | Salary for NPCMU | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C12201 | Program coordinator | Pm | 84 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 48 | 2 | 11 | 45 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 93.8 | 53.6 | |
| C12202 | Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Specialist | Pm | 168 | 24 | 6 | 24 | 96 | 4 | 22 | 94 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 97.9 | 56.0 | |
| C12203 | Agronomist | Pm | 84 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 48 | 2 | 11 | 35 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 72.9 | 41.7 | |
| C12204 | Agribusiness Specialist | Pm | 84 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 48 | 2 | 11 | 29 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 60.4 | 34.5 | |
| C12205 | MIS/GIS specialist | Pm | 84 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 48 | 2 | 11 | 34 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 70.8 | 40.5 | |
| C12206 | Irrigation Engineers | Pm | 168 | 24 | 6 | 24 | 96 | 3 | 22 | 94 | 50.0 | 91.7 | 97.9 | 56.0 | |
| C12207 | Social safeguard specialist | Pm | 84 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 48 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 27.1 | 15.5 | |
| C12208 | Climate change and watershed management specialist | Pm | 84 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 48 | 2 | 11 | 39 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 81.3 | 46.4 | |
| C12209 | Environmental safeguard specialist | Pm | 84 | - | - | - | 36 | - | - | 23 | - | - | 63.9 | 27.4 | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|--|------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| C12210 | Capacity building specialist | Pm | 84 | - | - | - | 36 | - | - | 32 | - | - | 88.9 | 38.1 | |
| C12211 | Gender specialist | Pm | 84 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 48 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 22.9 | 13.1 | |
| C12212 | Senior procurement specialist | Pm | 84 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 48 | 2 | 11 | 21 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 43.8 | 25.0 | |
| C12213 | Finance manager | Pm | 84 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 48 | 2 | 11 | 33 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 68.8 | 39.3 | |
| C12214 | Senior finance specialist | Pm | 84 | - | - | - | 36 | - | - | 21 | - | - | 58.3 | 25.0 | |
| C12215 | Accountant | Pm | 84 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 48 | 2 | 11 | 47 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 97.9 | 56.0 | |
| C12216 | Driver | Pm | 420 | 60 | 15 | 60 | 240 | 8 | 44 | 202 | 53.3 | 73.3 | 84.2 | 48.1 | |
| C12217 | Secretary | Pm | 84 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 48 | 2 | 11 | 47 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 97.9 | 56.0 | |
| C12218 | Office assistant | Pm | 84 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 48 | 2 | 11 | 46 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 95.8 | 54.8 | |
| C123 | Pension | pm | 2,016 | 288 | 72 | 288 | 1,152 | 39 | 220 | 866 | 54.2 | 76.4 | 75.2 | 43.0 | |
| | Subtotal | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C124 | Salary for RPCMU | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C12401 | Program coordinator | Pm | 360 | 48 | 12 | 48 | 174 | 8 | 44 | 169 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 97.1 | 46.9 | |
| C12402 | Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Specialist | Pm | 360 | 48 | 12 | 48 | 174 | 8 | 44 | 176 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 101.1 | 48.9 | |
| C12403 | Agronomist | Pm | 360 | 48 | 12 | 48 | 174 | 8 | 44 | 176 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 101.1 | 48.9 | |
| C12404 | Agribusiness Specialist | Pm | 360 | 48 | 12 | 48 | 174 | 8 | 44 | 169 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 97.1 | 46.9 | |
| C12405 | MIS/GIS specialist | Pm | 360 | 48 | 12 | 48 | 174 | 8 | 44 | 164 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 94.3 | 45.6 | |
| C12406 | Irrigation Engineers | Pm | 719 | 96 | 24 | 96 | 390 | 16 | 88 | 406 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 104.1 | 56.5 | |
| C12407 | Social and environmental safeguard specialist | Pm | 360 | 48 | 12 | 48 | 174 | 8 | 44 | 166 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 95.4 | 46.1 | |
| C12408 | Climate change and watershed management specialist | Pm | 360 | 48 | 12 | 48 | 174 | 8 | 44 | 166 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 95.4 | 46.1 | |
| C12409 | Capacity building and gender specialist | Pm | 360 | 48 | 12 | 48 | 174 | 8 | 44 | 161 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 92.5 | 44.7 | |
| C12410 | Procurement specialist | Pm | 288 | 48 | 12 | 48 | 111 | 8 | 44 | 95 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 85.6 | 33.0 | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|---|---------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| C12411 | Accountants | Pm | 719 | 96 | 24 | 96 | 420 | 14 | 88 | 406 | 58.3 | 91.7 | 96.7 | 56.5 | |
| C12412 | Driver | Pm | 887 | 132 | 33 | 132 | 690 | 22 | 121 | 641 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 92.9 | 72.3 | |
| C12413 | Secretary cashier | Pm | 360 | 48 | 12 | 48 | 174 | 8 | 44 | 161 | 66.7 | 91.7 | 92.5 | 44.7 | |
| C12414 | Office assistant | pm | 84 | 48 | 12 | 48 | 78 | 4 | 13 | 43 | 33.3 | 27.1 | 55.1 | 51.2 | |
| C125 | Pension | pm | 5,829 | 852 | 213 | 852 | 2,463 | 136 | 750 | 2,202 | 63.8 | 88.0 | 89.4 | 37.8 | |
| | Subtotal | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C126 | Fuel, Lubricant and Vehicle maintenance (Federal) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C12601 | Fuel and lubricants | Per car | 35 | 16 | 4 | 16 | 30 | 4 | 16 | 30 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 85.7 | |
| C12602 | Vehicles maintenance | Per car | 35 | 16 | 4 | 16 | 30 | 4 | 16 | 30 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 85.7 | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C127 | Fuel, Lubricant and Vehicle maintenance (Regions) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C12701 | Fuel and lubricants | Per car | 84 | 44 | 11 | 44 | 92 | 4 | 30 | 84 | 36.4 | 68.2 | 91.3 | 100.0 | |
| C12702 | Vehicles maintenance | Per car | 84 | 44 | 11 | 44 | 95 | 4 | 30 | 87 | 36.4 | 68.2 | 91.6 | 103.6 | |
| | Sub total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C128 | Office and other expenses (Federal) | Ls | 7 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | - | 1 | 4 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 57.1 | |
| | Subtotal | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C129 | Office and other expenses (Regions) | Ls | 32 | 4 | - | 4 | 9 | - | 3 | 10 | - | 75.0 | 111.1 | 31.3 | |
| | Subtotal | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| | Total for Investment Cost | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| | Total for Recurrent cost | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C.2 | Monitoring and Evaluation | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|--|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| C21 | Consultancy services and studies | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C2101 | M&E manual development | # of document | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| C2102 | Scheme based baseline study | # of survey | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 50.0 | 50.0 | |
| C2103 | Impact surveys | # of survey | 2 | 4 | - | 4 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 25.0 | 25.0 | 50.0 | |
| C2104 | Technical assistance for surveys-international (per-month) | PM | 9 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C2105 | Monitoring, evaluation and learning - international TA (per-month) | PM | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C2106 | MIS development-International TA (per-month) | PM | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C2107 | MIS development-National TA | System | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C2108 | On job training on the use of MIS (region and federal) | # of trainees | 70 | 70 | - | 70 | 140 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C2109 | Training on Data base management for Federal & Regional experts | # of trainees | 16 | 16 | - | 16 | 32 | - | 13 | 13 | - | 81.3 | 40.6 | 81.3 | |
| C2110 | Training on Website Development for Federal & Regional experts | # of trainees | 10 | 10 | - | 10 | 20 | - | 8 | 8 | - | 80.0 | 40.0 | 80.0 | |
| C2111 | Annual outcome impact survey (on force) | # of survey | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 25.0 | |
| | Subtotal | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C22 | Equipment and material | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C2201 | Tablet for MIS at selected woreda level | # of tablet | 110 | 43 | - | 43 | 153 | - | 4 | 104 | - | 9.3 | 68.0 | 94.5 | |
| C2202 | Internet connectivity for MIS at Woreda level | # of Woreda | 110 | 75 | - | 75 | 185 | - | 22 | 64 | - | 29.3 | 34.6 | 58.2 | |
| | Subtotal | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C23 | Training and Capacity building | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C2301 | Training PCMU staff and implementing partners on M&E | # of trainees | 123 | 54 | - | 54 | 102 | - | 20 | 55 | - | 37.0 | 53.9 | 44.7 | |
| C2302 | Federal workshop on baseline and impact survey results | # of workshop | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 100.0 | 50.0 | 33.3 | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| C2303 | Regional workshop on baseline and impact survey results | # of workshop | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | - | |
| C2304 | Exposure visit for Implementers (international) | # of visit | 1 | 10 | - | 10 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C2305 | Exposure visit for implementers (local) | # of visit | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C2306 | LDSF Assessment /a | # of doc. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C2307 | Sense maker design | Ls | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C2308 | Sense maker narrative collection and analysis | Ls | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Subtotal | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C24 | SECAP | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C2401 | Training and Capacity building | # of participants | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C2402 | Training on Environmental flow for federal and regional experts (International) | # of trainees | 10 | 10 | - | 10 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C2403 | ToT on IPM for federal, regional and zone experts | # of trainees | 62 | 31 | - | 31 | 62 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C2404 | Training on ESMF, ESIA, EMP, RAP, climate risk analysis for Zone and Woreda experts | # of trainees | 2,319 | 118 | - | 118 | 789 | 43 | 102 | 935 | - | 86.4 | 118.5 | 40.3 | |
| C2405 | Training on IPM for Woreda experts and Das | # of trainees | 740 | 86 | - | 86 | 262 | 39 | 39 | 253 | - | 45.3 | 96.6 | 34.2 | |
| C2406 | Rollout training on IPM for IWUAs | # of trainees | 2,250 | 450 | - | 450 | 1,335 | 214 | 327 | 1,391 | - | 72.7 | 104.2 | 61.8 | |
| C2407 | Joint supervision and support by regional PCMU and partners (2 rounds for each regions) | Round | 48 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 50.0 | 62.5 | 83.3 | 31.3 | |
| C2408 | Monitoring and support of safeguard issues at woreda level | # of schemes | 150 | 110 | - | 110 | 223 | 37 | 84 | 170 | - | 76.4 | 76.2 | 113.3 | |
| | Subtotal | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C25 | Workshop (public consultation, FPIC, RAP etc..) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| C2501 | Federal level (1/ year) | # of participants | 378 | 126 | 63 | 126 | 189 | - | - | 30 | - | - | 15.9 | 7.9 | |
| C2502 | Regional level | # of participants | 5,364 | 674 | - | 674 | 1,732 | 78 | 480 | 1,429 | - | 71.2 | 82.5 | 26.6 | |
| | Subtotal | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C26 | Grant Financing for Monitoring and Evaluation | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C2601 | Quality assurance | Ls | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Sub Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| | Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C3 | Knowledge Management and Learning | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C31 | Documentation and dissemination of lessons and innovation | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C3101 | Federal level (1/ year) | Ls | 7 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 42.9 | |
| C3102 | Regional level | Ls | 24 | 4 | - | 4 | 10 | - | 3 | 9 | - | 75.0 | 90.0 | 37.5 | |
| C3103 | Woreda level | Ls | 110 | 32 | - | 32 | 70 | - | 5 | 28 | - | 15.6 | 40.0 | 25.5 | |
| C3104 | kebele level | Ls | 150 | - | - | - | 58 | - | - | 22 | - | - | 37.9 | 14.7 | |
| C3105 | Atlas Preparation of PASIDP II interventions | # of document | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Subtotal | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C32 | Workshop (internal review and learning meetings) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C3201 | Federal level (1/ year) | # of workshop | 7 | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 50.0 | 75.0 | 42.9 | |
| C3202 | Region level (2/ year) | # of workshop | 52 | 8 | - | 8 | 20 | 1 | 4 | 15 | - | 50.0 | 75.0 | 28.8 | |
| C3203 | Woreda level (4 /year) | # of workshop | 2,520 | 320 | 80 | 320 | 800 | 35 | 244 | 675 | 43.8 | 76.3 | 84.4 | 26.8 | |
| C3204 | Kebele level(1 / month) | # of workshop | 9,372 | 1,440 | 360 | 1,440 | 2,568 | 120 | 908 | 1,920 | 33.3 | 63.1 | 74.8 | 20.5 | |
| | Subtotal | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |

| Ref. Code | Activities | Unit | Project life target | Physical Plan | | | | Physical Achievement | | | Percentage (%) physical Achieved | | | | Remark |
|-----------|---|----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | Annual Target | This Quarter | Up to This Quarter | Cumulative Plan to date | This Quarter | Up to this Quarter | Cumulative Achievement to date | This Quarter (11=08/05*100) | Up to this Quarter (12=09/06*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date (10=10/07*100) | Cumulative Achievement to date Against project life target (10/03*100) | |
| C33 | Climate change related knowledge management | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C3301 | Guidelines for adaptive planning /a | # of guideline | 15 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C3302 | Facilitating peer to peer network for institutionalizing water harvesting | # of experts | 6 | 4 | - | 4 | 7 | - | - | 6 | - | - | 85.7 | 100.0 | |
| C3303 | Documentation and sharing of best practices | Ls | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 25.0 | 10.0 | |
| C3304 | Facilitating peer-to-peer learning: International Exchanges | # of experts | 1 | 10 | - | 10 | 11 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 9.1 | 100.0 | |
| C3305 | Facilitating of knowledge exchange between regions | Ls | 3 | 48 | - | 48 | 49 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Subtotal | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C34 | Training and Capacity building | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C3401 | TOT Training PCMU and implementing partners on L &KM | # of trainees | 32 | - | - | - | 43 | - | - | 26 | - | - | 60.5 | 81.3 | |
| C3402 | Training Woreda focal on L &KM | # of trainees | 220 | 80 | - | 80 | 289 | 22 | 31 | 194 | - | 38.8 | 67.1 | 88.2 | |
| C3403 | L&KM strategy development - International TA | PM | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C3404 | Exposure visit (International) | # of visit | 1 | 11 | - | 11 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| C3405 | Exposure visit for implementing partners-local | # of visit | 1 | 50 | - | 50 | 51 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Subtotal | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C35 | Equipment and material inputs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| C3501 | Computer with printer for Woreda knowledge centres | set | 110 | 63 | - | 63 | 120 | - | 3 | 21 | - | 4.8 | 17.5 | 19.1 | |
| C3502 | Video camera | # of camera | 110 | 63 | - | 63 | 120 | - | 3 | 21 | - | 4.8 | 17.5 | 19.1 | |
| | Subtotal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Ethiopia

Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II Supervision Report

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates: 17 June - 06 August 2020
Document Date: 14/09/2020
Project No. 2000001134
Report No. 5505-ET

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants

| Financing Agreement: | Covenant | Compliance target date | Remarks |
|--|---|------------------------------|--|
| Section E.2 (a) | The Programme Coordination and Management Unit at Federal and Regional level duly established and key positions filled with personnel acceptable to IFAD. | Prior to disbursement | Complied |
| Section E.2 (b) | The Borrower/Recipient shall have established a National Programme Steering Committee (NPSC). | Prior to disbursement | Complied |
| Section E.2 (c) | Draft PIM in the form and substance satisfactory to the Fund | Prior to disbursement | Complied |
| Schedule 3. Para 1, Gender | Develop gender mainstreaming guidelines for the programme | During implementation | Complied |
| Schedule 3 Para 2, SECAP | Ensure that the ESMF and RAF as required by IFAD's SECAP have been adopted | Throughout implementation | Complied/On going |
| Schedule 3 Para 3, Implementation | Programme will be implemented in accordance with IFAD policies, strategies and procedures | Throughout implementation | On -going |
| Schedule 3 Para 4, Environmental audit | The development of measures to mitigate social & environment impacts and implementation will be reported upon annually & the report will be subject to an independent audit that will be submitted to IFAD and NPSC | Annually | On- going |
| Schedule 3 Para 5, Accounting Software | Accounting software duly implemented in accordance with a comprehensive chart of accounts satisfactory to IFAD | First year of implementation | Partially complied |
| Schedule 3 Para 6, Programme Financial reporting | Programme financial reporting shall cover category of expenditure, components and financier and shall be prepared on modified cash basis | | Complied |
| GC: Article 7. S7.01 (b) AWPB | The LPA shall draft Programme AWPB for each Programme based, to the extent appropriate. | 30 April, each year | Not Complied for 2020/21 |
| GC: Article 7. S7.05. Procurement | Procurement of goods, works and services in accordance with the provisions of the GOE regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines. | During implementation | On- going |
| GC:S. 7.8 (a) Insurance | All goods and buildings used in the Programme against such risks. | During implementation | On- going |
| GC: Article 7 S.7.11 | Appoint National Programme Coordinator & all other key Programme personnel in the manner specified in the FA. | By Programme start up | Complied |
| GC: Article 8 S 8.3 (a) | Furnish to the Fund periodic progress reports in such form and substance as required | | Complied /On- going |
| GC: Article 7Section 8.3 (b) MTR | Jointly carry out a review of Programme implementation no later than the midpoint of the Programme Implementation | 2020 | MTR mission in October, 2019 – ahead of schedule |
| GC: Article 7Article IX Financial Reporting Section 9.2 | Deliver to the Fund detailed financial statements of the operations, resources and expenditures related to the Programme for each Fiscal Year prepared in accordance with standards and procedures acceptable to the Fund | 31 October, each year | Complied |

| Financing Agreement: | Covenant | Compliance target date | Remarks |
|--|--|-------------------------------|----------------|
| GC: Article 7Section 9.03 Audit | Each Fiscal Year, have the accounts relating to the Programme audited in accordance with auditing standards acceptable to the Fund and the Fund's <i>Guidelines on Programme Audits (for Borrowers' Use)</i> by independent auditors acceptable to the Fund; | 07 January, each year | Complied |