Report on the Final Evaluation of "Building Resilience Capacity of Vulnerable Agro-Pastoralists Project" in Guchi and Moyale Woredas

(User of the water purification device provided by the project)

Submitted to:

Ayuda en Acción Ethiopia (AeAE)

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Last but not least, on behalf of Mela Development Training and Consultancy Service Pvt. Ltd. Co., the evaluation team would also like to express our heartfelt gratitude to AeAE for giving us the chance to undertake this Final Evaluation.

The Evaluation Team

ACRONYMS

AeAE	Ayuda en Acción Ethiopia
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CIFA	Community Initiative Facilitation and Action
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FGD	Focus group discussion
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household
IBLI	Index-based livestock insurance
KII	Key informant interview
LLRP	Lowland Livelihood Resilience Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
NGO	Non-government organization
OECD/DAC	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
OIC	Oromia Insurance Company
Pax	Person
PCDP	Pastoral Community Development Program
PMP	Project Performance Monitoring Plan
PPS	Probability proportional to size
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TOR	Terms of Reference
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHCo	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project rationale:

The "Building Resilience Capacity of Vulnerable Agro-Pastoralists Project" was undertaken jointly by Ayuda en Acción Ethiopia (AeAE) and Community Initiative Facilitation and Action (CIFA), a local NGO, in Guchi and Moyale Woredas of Borena zone in Oromia Regional State. It was designed against the worsening vulnerability of the communities in the area due to the frequent drought caused by climate change and effects of El Nino. The failure of both the *Genna* rain (March to May) and the *Hageyya* rain (September to November) in 2016 exacerbated the prolonged drought and left the pastoral and agro-pastoral population in the area in an extremely vulnerable situation.

Informed by an assessment of the situation, the project was designed to reduce the vulnerability of agro-pastoral communities in Guchi and Moyale districts, which is its overall goal**.** Its specific objective is to improve the food security of agro-pastoralist communities in six (6) kebeles in Borena. The project envisages to achieve these goals by delivering 4 results namely:

1. Access to safe drinking water (human and livestock) supply, use sanitation facilities and hygiene practice improved in the targeted communities;
2. Enhanced food crop production for consumption and market;
3. Protected livestock and Increased livestock production;
4. Improved livestock market accesses for agro-pastoralist and protected through insurance scheme.

The project was financed jointly by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and Ayuda en Acción Foundation. It was implemented within 24 months, during January 2018 to December 2019.

Evaluation purpose:

The final evaluation is expected to assess the achievements of the project and provide inputs for AeAE and partners, other agencies interested and involved in similar cause in the area, by highlighting lessons learnt, success factors for the results, challenges that still need to get further attention by different actors in order to bring about the desired lasting positive change. The objective of the evaluation is to assess whether the project has achieved the expected results outlined in the project document as well as examine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the project.

Methodology:

Using a mixed methods approach in a highly consultative and participatory manner, the evaluation was undertaken between March and April 2020 under the auspices of AeAE country office. A total of 184 sample households were surveyed in quantitative assessment and additional 40 informants were consulted through qualitative methods (key informant interviews and focus group discussions). The views and responses of these primary sources were integrated with the information captured from secondary sources (various relevant documents and project reports (see list in Appendix 5)) to constitute the evaluation findings presented in this report as here below.

The evaluation followed gender sensitive approach, which included ensuring the participation of women in the assessment (63% of the HH survey and 34% of FGD participants are women) and assigning enumerators and facilitators who know the local culture and language and thus can easily communicate with women. Assessing gender responsiveness of the project interventions was also a major focus of the evaluation.

Due consideration was given during data collection to the potential influence of Covid-19. The evaluation team took every possible precaution including strict social distancing and use of sanitizer before meetings and interviews as well as respecting local rules. For instance, meeting involving many people was prohibited in Moyale and the team conducted one group discussion with four participants. Besides, key government line offices of Moyale woreda were represented by one office leader who participated in debriefing session to restrict the number of participants per meeting in line with social distancing principle. The discussion with government people in Guchi woreda was also limited to three participants. The team had to complete the field work quickly because travel restrictions were being imposed by regional states and the federal government was preparing to declare State of Emergency, which happened the next day after the team returned to Addis Abeba.

Officers from CIFA informed the evaluation team about the presence and effect of desert locust in Borena zone and the project target area. There was ongoing discussion and assessment of its possible impacts on pasture and overall livelihood. As a preliminary estimation indicates, however, the effect may not be significant in consideration of the level of its spread and controlling measures being undertaken by key stakeholders.

Findings:

The design and implementation of the project was in response to the actual needs and priorities of the targeted community members. The project is highly relevant to the government development strategies as set out in the GTP II and other initiatives or relevant donor-funded programs such as Pastoral Community Development Program III (PCDP-3) and the Lowland Livelihood Resilience Project (LLRP) as well as the local government priorities

and the needs of targeted beneficiaries. According to the proposal document (CIFA, 2018), the project was designed in response to the local government request and community demand for assistance. The target communities were affected by prolonged drought and security problems due to ethnic conflict between Oromo and Somali communities along the border of the two regions and insurgence of armed rebel group in the area, which made the people more vulnerable. The project was designed to improve the resilience of particularly the most vulnerable groups, i.e. pregnant women and lactating mothers, women-headed households, resource poor pastoralists, and those severely affected by drought and conflict (e.g. internally displaced people (IDPs), majority of them were women and children).

The project design was flexible since some changes were made in the activities to be undertaken in the project woredas, as appropriate to the context, based on discussions made with the relevant local government line offices, according to the Executive Director of CIFA. As a result, the initial plan that was designed to implement all project components in the two target woredas evenly was adjusted by taking into account the situation on the ground. For instance, pond and rangeland development activities were entirely moved to Guchi woreda because, in Moyale, demand for pond was limited and rangeland development was not appropriate as its communal grazing land was very small.

The project has actually achieved all the planned targets of activities, with 100% or more delivery rate at output level. The final project report confirms that all the activities planned under the four result areas have been accomplished and promising positive changes have been realized towards building resilience and reducing vulnerability of target beneficiaries.

Under the water and sanitation related result area, development of ponds, distribution of water filters and the hygiene and sanitation campaign initiatives have been very effective. The pond development intervention has increased access to water for human and livestock consumption and also reduced distance and fetching time for the targeted water users. Yet, the newly constructed ponds have limitation in retaining water due to loose soil structure of the site that can be improved through applying traditional compaction mechanisms by target water users. The sanitation and hygiene campaign is also effective as there is improving practice of the target households in utilizing toilet and shower facilities. User households have confirmed that the water filters have improved their health situation by providing them with access to purified drinking water. Access to water filters is contributing to improving trend of family health situation; in particular children, pregnant women and lactating mothers have got access to purified drinking water at target household level. The distributed water filtering device is simple to operate for women. Thus further effort is expected from the initiator of such an innovative solution to facilitate its availability on commercial terms with the aim to increase its coverage beyond the project target.

The crop production intervention has enhanced the household food security status of all the 32 members of the producer group in the initial instance. It is also encouraging the group

members to generate additional income through involving in production and selling of high value crops such as haricot beans and vegetables. The increasing trend of their income has encouraged some of the group members to invest in crop-livestock integration such as fattening and poultry through utilizing crop as improved inputs for livestock production. It was also observed that some of the group members are investing in water pumps and motorbikes that enable them to engage in irrigation-based production and to quickly transport vegetables from the farm site to Moyale market on regular basis.

Provision of training for Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and supply of vet drugs have been improving community access to primary vet services at nearby. The inclusion of vet drug support in the woreda drugs revolving fund is ensuring sustainable access to vet service for target households and the entire community as well. This has a strong contribution to the improvement of food security in long term. Similarly, the rangeland development related interventions such as bush thinning, demarcation and establishing rangeland management committee have remarkable benefit in increasing community based pasture stock that is considered as reserve for acute emergency period. The approach is in line with the customary Borena forward and backward grazing mechanism and this has inbuilt potential to facilitate sustainable utilization of the developed rangelands in integration with other rangelands that are being managed under the traditional pasture and water resource management initiative of the Borena community. The restocking initiative is also an appropriate approach that enables vulnerable target beneficiaries to build assets and improve nutrition. The project has distributed 1000 breeding goats to 200 vulnerable women, i.e. 4 female and 1 male goats per target woman to facilitate breading at individual household level. The provision of the goats helped target vulnerable households to gain milk to overcome malnutrition of children and even to sell some of the off springs to cover food expenses. Thus, the initiative is considered beneficial in enhancing nutrition and contributing to food security at target household level.

Strengthening livestock marketing cooperatives is successful in promoting market-driven approaches to livestock production. In this regard, the project has supported two livestock marketing cooperatives and the intervention helped the cooperatives to gain improved business and leadership skills as well as seed capital. As a result, the cooperatives have been able to increase their working capital, expand their market operations and make additional profits that enabled them to distribute dividend to their members, 62% of them are female. The capacity building intervention has encouraged more women to assume leadership roles (over 70% of the cooperatives' executive committee members are women), and to prove their competency by attaining more change at individual and group levels, including improved social cohesion and involvement in adult literacy classes to further improve competency in financial management.

The Index-Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI) scheme is another promising intervention that has significant contribution to ensure food security by providing pastoralists with protection from seasonal shocks of livestock death and/or excess weight loses. The IBLI approach facilitates compensation payment on the level of forage loss on the basis of green index reading by satellite. Thus, the approach is pastoralist-friendly as it insures against forage deterioration that in most cases lead to drought and result in livestock deaths. The IBLI scheme triggers payment to pastoralists to help maintain their livestock in the face of severe forage scarcity. The project has motivated about 748 households (51% women) to insure a total of 3,350 heads of livestock (4.5 animals per HH). Some of the beneficiaries reported gaining one-season compensation that helped them to cover forage cost at acute shortage period during the 2018/19 rain failure. Others have indicated that IBLI has enhanced their confidence towards better food security, as the insurance scheme will protect their livestock from weight lose and vulnerability to diseases associated with prolonged dry seasons. The scheme has enabled insured households to maintain their livestock in the face of severe forage scarcity, improving their resilience.

The evaluation has observed that the project interventions have contributed to the overall goal of reducing the vulnerability of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Guchi and Moyale, and the specific objective of improving the food security of agro-pastoralist communities in six (6) kebeles in Borena. The evaluation also confirmed that the planned services and supports of the project have reached ultimate beneficiaries.

The credible reputation and prior experience of CIFA in working with pastoralist communities has facilitated implementation of the project by overcoming the challenges encountered including drought, conflict induced migration and flooding. In fact, these challenges had temporarily affected the implementation process by causing delays in undertaking planned activities. The insurgence of rebel group and the recent occurrence of desert locust invasion, in particular, tended to divert the attention of local government partners towards such urgent issues, putting joint monitoring exercises at stake.

Lessons learnt

- Involving community leaders and pertinent local government offices in the design of interventions is a key success factor for the effectiveness and sustainability of project initiatives as it enhances local ownership.
- High level of flexibility and adaptability of resilience project to the local context lays foundations for sustainability of the outcomes due to buy-in from local government and communities.
- The livestock insurance scheme is a very good approach for protection of asset, as it enables target households who have joined the scheme to receive compensation prior to loss of livestock.

- Interventions that address the real needs and priorities of beneficiaries have high likelihood of success. The support provided to the livestock market cooperative and the crop producers group, among others, is a typical example of this.

Best Practice

- Gender issues were well taken into account in the project design and implementation. Effort was made to address both practical and strategic needs of women. For instance, the interventions related to livestock cooperative capacity building have helped to enhance the role of women in leadership and proved the competency of women in a traditional community like the project area that provides limited room for participation of women in socioeconomic and political arenas.
- The partial coverage of livestock insurance cost by the project (35% of the premium) for target beneficiaries is considered as a stepping stone to motivate the involvement of resource-rich people who can cover the entire premium payment. As asset protection initiative, the scheme needs to reach as many resource-rich households as possible so that insurance companies are encouraged to apply differential premium from resource-poor households as part of their corporate social responsibility requirements.
- The intervention in the area of crop production, in particular the training on improved agricultural practices, which was accompanied by inputs and working capital supports, is also considered as a best practice. It has facilitated exploiting untapped local potentials by encouraging target beneficiaries to search for locally feasible solutions that can address household level food security problems by engaging in alternative production and integrated income generating schemes.

Recommendations

- Integrated implementation of multiple project activities by targeting certain households or group of beneficiaries should be considered (instead of one activity here and another somewhere else). This could be integrating for instance restocking with livestock cooperative capacity building and making livestock insurance to be promoted by the livestock coops rather than individual commission agents. The integration of pond development, rangeland management and vet drug support can enable to achieve lasting change in livestock production if still integrated with IBLI. Similarly, WASHCo and Rangeland Committee should be linked with the traditional water and pasture management system of Borena, such as the role of *Abba-Herega*.
- Facilitate sustained accessibility of the water filter for existing users and other households beyond the initial targets on commercial basis. This may be achieved by capacitating community groups like the cooperatives and WASHCos or capable local

entrepreneur to serve as agent dealer to engage in supplying the devices at a fair price. It may also require facilitating access to loan or commercial grant and technical training. This will create access to spare parts for the initial beneficiaries and also ensure scaling up of use of water filters in the community.

- CIFA, in collaboration with the woreda Water Development Office and WASHCos and by involving the relevant traditional institutions, should make sure that the two newly developed ponds are functional.

- CIFA in collaboration with the Livestock Development Offices of both woredas should put in place a mechanism for following up the situation of the restocking intervention and providing the necessary technical support for target households to improve the management and productivity of their goats. This may involve ensuring that the Pastoralist Extension Workers are visiting the beneficiary households and track the situation of the goats periodically as part of their regular tasks.
- There is a need to integrate IBLI working modalities with local level physical observation to ensure effective participation of the target users in the process of defining the principle and technical issues of the scheme. This will enable IBLI to make its approach more sensitive to the local situation. For instance, involving local youth and women in village-level green monitoring exercises supported by cell phone based application is an option that needs to be considered. This locally taken image can be compared with the satellite reading to ensure credibility of the scheme. And thus will motivate more pastoralists to join the insurance scheme, increasing profitability of the scheme for insurance companies.
- Success stories of the project such as the livestock cooperatives and the crop producers group should be documented and shared with stakeholders including the local government.
- Effort should be made by AeAE and CIFA to ensure that successful initiatives and innovative approaches of the intervention are sustained and also scaled up in the project area and beyond by undertaking policy influencing and advocacy works.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report on the final evaluation of the "Building Resilience Capacity of Vulnerable Agro-Pastoralists Project" is a result of an assignment conducted by Mela Development Training & Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. Co. for Ayuda en Acción Ethiopia (AeAE) and the implementing partner CIFA Ethiopia.

As part of the activities planned for the final phase of the project, AeAE commissioned Mela Development Training & Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. Co. (Mela, for short) to conduct the final evaluation in Guchi and Moyale Woredas of Borena zone in Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia. The evaluation is in accordance with the Resolution 2014, from the Presidency of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), thus approving the management standards, monitoring and justification of subsidies awarded for the implementation of programs, projects and development cooperation actions, in subsection VI.4 as well as Ayuda en Acción Organization Policy and guideline on evaluation.

The report is organized as follows:

Section 2 provides an outline of the objective and methodology of the evaluation.

Section 3 provides background information including an overview of the project evaluated and demographic data of the sample informants/households surveyed.

Section 4 deals with major findings and analyses of these findings in relation to the five evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. The analyses in this section also cover the four result areas of the project (i.e. access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene; food crop production; livestock production and protection; and access to livestock market and livestock insurance).

Section 5 provides lessons learnt.

Section 6 contains conclusions and recommendations.

Other relevant information (i.e., reference of the documents reviewed, list of people and organizations consulted, and evaluation tools employed) are given in the **Appendices**.

2. OBJECTIVES, METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

2.1. Objectives of the Evaluation

The final evaluation is expected to assess the achievements of the project and provide inputs for AeAE and partners, other agencies interested and involved in similar cause in the area, by highlighting lessons learnt, success factors for the results, challenges that still need to get further attention by different actors in order to bring about the desired lasting positive change.

As indicated in the Terms of Reference (TOR), the general objective of the final evaluation is to assess whether the project has achieved the expected results outlined in the project document. More specifically, the evaluation is supposed to do the following:

1. Assess areas of project design, implementation, management, lessons learned, accountability, sustainability, and replicability as well as relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact of the project;
2. Provide lessons learned, best practices and recommendations for AECID, Ayuda en Acción, CIFA, project participants and other stakeholders for future resilience and capacity building programs;
3. Fully review and assess the results achieved by the project during the period of implementation as well as its impact and sustainability; and
4. Get critical analysis on the project cycle, analyze and elaborate deeply on the strengths, achievements, weaknesses, opportunities, constraints and lessons learnt from the project, in order to provide recommendations and corrective measures that will enable to optimize the expected results.

2.2. Methodology of the Evaluation

2.2.1. Evaluation Approach

The evaluation adopted a mixture of both quantitative and qualitative evaluation methods to collect and analyze both primary and secondary data. Primary data has been collected from program stakeholders including inter alia; relevant officials and staff of AeAE and CIFA, local governmental officials, community leaders as well as project beneficiaries. Data collection methods were triangulated to enhance validity of the results. The triangulation method applied was the *constant comparative method*, which involves comparing data from different sources to test validity through the convergence of information from various sources.

The data collection tools (see Appendix 4) were designed to collect both quantitative and qualitative data through the open and closed ended questions.

Furthermore, quantitative data were extracted from the available project documents, reports and monitoring data base to enable comparative analysis of the actual results in the light of both baseline values and project targets. Key documents reviewed include inter alia; project proposal, agreements, annual reports and others (see Appendix 5). Quantitative and qualitative data were collaborated interactively to better support conclusions and learning.

The application of logic models such as Results Based Management (RBM), OECD-DAC evaluation criteria and AeA's evaluation protocol and principles were considered as paramount. Therefore, the evaluation team has conducted this assignment in accordance with best international practices whilst adhering to the terms of reference**.**

The final evaluation employed the following key evaluation framework developed by OECD.

1. Evaluate the strategic **RELEVANCE** of the action compared to the project objectives, to the assessed needs and its replicability,
2. Evaluate the **EFFECTIVNESS** of the actions carried out,
3. Evaluate the **EFFICIENCY** in the utilization of the resources availed by the donor,
4. Evaluate the **OUTCOMES/IMPACT** of the project in the target (catchment) area,
5. Evaluate **LESSONS LEARNT AND BEST PRACTICES**

The following five questions were applied as a general outline for the entire evaluation process:

a) What are the results/outcomes/impacts of the project interventions at individual, community and institutional levels? Were there any unintended outcomes of the project, either positive or negative?

b) Were the overall organizational strategies of AeA-E and the planned project strategies actually followed during each phase of the project life? If not, what was done differently and why? Any best practices?

c) Have the targeted local community, especially the poorest and vulnerable groups including women, and their organizations/associations strengthened their capability to solve the problems related to vulnerability to disaster risks? Is the process continuing?

d) What problems have they actually solved so far in terms of preventing and responding to disaster risks (including best practices)? Who is benefiting?

e) How can the strategy be improved for future similar projects and for improving sustainability of the current project? Any lessons learned?

A combination of various normative/outcome assessment techniques such as review of secondary data, household survey, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, case stories, and direct observations have been employed. The evaluation design has focused on cross-sectional method of measuring changes i.e. before–after comparison. This is because the before–after comparison is conceptually straightforward as it basically compares the pre-project situation and post-project outcomes of the interventions.

Gender was given due consideration in the evaluation. Among others, 57% majority of those who participated in the evaluation (including 63% of the HH survey and 34% of FGD participants) are women. Enumerators and facilitators who know the local culture and language and thus can easily communicate with women community members were assigned for data collection. Moreover, maximum effort was made to find gender disaggregated data for the evaluation.

Due care was taken to prevent the evaluation participants from COVID-19 during field data collection by having all those involved to maintain physical distance and sanitize hands, doing interviews and discussions in ventilated open place, restricting movement within residence areas, and limiting the number of people who took part in group meetings. The field work was completed quickly because regional governments of SNNP and Oromia had started putting travel restrictions while the evaluation team was at project site. Finding government officials was difficult in Moyale and the FGD format had to be changed (it was done with just four people in Moyale) because the woreda government had already prohibited meetings involving many people. Hence, the evaluation team decided to increase intensity of interviews and discussions with those involved to compensate for the inability to meet with multiple participants due to Covid. The team managed to return to Addis Ababa just before the state of emergency was announced by the federal government.

2.2.2. Data Collection Methods

Both primary and secondary data were collated using quantitative (household survey) and qualitative (focus group discussion, key informant interview, observation and stories) as well as secondary data collection methodologies. The methodology employed in this evaluation was participatory that involved all concerned stakeholders. The data collection methods employed are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

2.2.2.1. Desk Review

Prior to engaging in the field level data collection, the relevant documents were reviewed. The relevant documents reviewed include: various project documents including the proposal, logical framework and indicators, agreement with the donor and regional

government signatories, amendments, periodic plans and reports, monitoring reports, field documents, project amendments and extensions. (See Appendix 5 for reviewed documents)

The review of such documents enabled the evaluation team to understand the context in which the project has been implemented. Information from the review also provided basis to design data collection instruments for household survey, key informant interviews and focus group discussions. The desk review has also helped to get background information and also to answer some of the basic evaluation questions as well as to triangulate data obtained from other sources.

2.2.2.2. Quantitative Method

Structured survey questionnaire with appropriate questions about the project were developed. The survey tool was first shared with AeAE for comment and then administered after being revised as appropriate to address the comments from AeAE.

In sampling design, effort was made to ensure that appropriate representatives of the survey population are selected for the evaluation. Since the population where the evaluation was conducted is less heterogeneous as regards with the project being evaluated, a smaller sample size was needed. As per the consensus reached with AeAE during the inception meeting, 184 sample respondents were interviewed in total from the six project kebeles in both Woredas.

A mixed sample design that combines different ways of probability sampling including cluster sampling and probability proportional to size (PPS) methods was applied. The criteria considered to set the proposed combination of sampling methods include nature and quality of the frame (e.g. target households per project component), availability of auxiliary information about units on the frame (e.g. socio-economic situation of the target households), operational concerns, and representation.

Cluster sampling method was employed for this final evaluation because it minimizes both the cost of collecting the data and the cost of an incorrect inference resulting from the data.

a) Each project kebele was clustered by project components implemented in it,
b) Next, one village where a project component was implemented was selected from each of the project kebeles,
c) Finally, about 30 households from each selected sample village were identified.

Then, 184 sample respondents (63% majority of them women), 97 from Guchi and 87 from Moyale woreda, who represent beneficiaries of all the different project components, were interviewed.

The composition of sample respondents is given in Table 1 as follows:

Table 1: Distribution of sample respondents by gender and Kebele per Woreda

	Kebeles in Guchi Woreda			Kebeles in Moyale Woreda			Total
	Harakeke	Guchi Badia	Irdar	Mudi Ambo	Arbale	Arganne	
Female	23	21	23	20	9	20	116
Male	7	10	13	10	20	8	68
Total	30	31	36	30	29	28	184

Competent local enumerators were selected by the field staff of AeAE and CIFA from each woreda. The most important criteria for selection of enumerators were qualification and knowledge of the study areas (the local culture and language). Candidates with experience in field data collection activities, preferably in project evaluations, were given priority. They were trained by the consultancy team to carry out the questionnaire survey with sample households.

2.2.2.3. Qualitative Methods

The evaluation employed participatory approaches to assess achievements of the project, its limitations, as well as draw lessons learned and to seek to establish rapport with informant groups. By so doing, the evaluation enabled respondents to catalyze ideas, and allow for critical reflection on the performance of the project. Since any one method alone should not be relied up on to understand the situation on the ground, a combination of methods was used. Accordingly, the qualitative techniques employed in this survey include focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and observations.

Focus group discussions (FGDs): FGDs were conducted with beneficiary groups including representatives of different social groups (gender, age structure, education level, livelihood, and income level). Three FGDs were conducted with 29 participants (10 of them women) in Irdar, Guchi Badiya and Arbale kebeles. Focus group participants were selected in consultation with the relevant staff of CIFA, community leaders and other key informants.

Key informant interviews (KIIs): KIIs were carried out with selected key informants (including the Livestock Insurance Facilitator (Community based Commission Agent), the veterinary technician from the Woreda Livestock Development Office, and two Cooperative Leadership Committee members) to obtain further information about a particular topic of interest or a general idea needed in the evaluation. Moreover, CIFA's Executive Director and Project Officer, the Program Coordinator and Project Officer of AeAE as well as the head of Woreda Livestock Development Office took part in the debriefing meeting. KII participants were asked questions about specific subjects related to their area of focus. Interview guides (semi-structured and structured) were designed for specific informant groups and the interviews were relatively more focused, aimed at eliciting specific information. The

achievements of the project under each result area were assessed through the KIIs. Moreover, the performances of the project in terms of the evaluation criteria (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability) were also assessed through the KIIs.

Table 2: Composition of KII and FGD participants by location and gender

Woreda	Kebele/Place	Method	No. of Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
Guchi	Irdar	FGD	8	5	13
	Irdar	KII	1	0	1
	Guchi Badiyya	FGD	7	5	12
	Woreda Government Office	KII/GI	3		3
Moyale	Hargale	KII	1	1	2
	Arbale	FGD	4		4
	Debriefing	KII/GI	5		5
Total			**29**	**11**	**40**

Observation: Systematic observation of the project outputs and the overall situation of beneficiaries within project area were made. Besides, distances to, accessibility, functionality and status of various facilities provided by the project (e.g. water ponds, water filters, rangeland, livestock and the like) was assessed through direct observation. This has helped crosscheck validity of the data from primary and secondary sources.

2.2.3. Data Analysis Method

Ensuring data quality was a major concern and thus successive data cleaning and editing were done before the commencement of data processing. Quantitative survey data gathered from 184 sample households was coded and subjected to analysis using descriptive statistics such as percentages and frequencies by employing the latest version of the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) software package.

Qualitative analysis of data from FGDs and KIIs was done both during and after data collection. The *content analysis* method was applied to examine, compare, conceptualize and categorize the qualitative data from focus groups, key informants, case stories, observations or other forms of qualitative sources.

2.3. Limitation of the Evaluation

While the evaluation process has in general benefited well from the availability of a sizeable volume and variety of secondary and primary data that are considered adequate to reasonably ensure the reliability and validity of its findings, COVID 19 has had some effect on the qualitative data collection in particular.

The measures that were being taken to prevent the spread of COVID 19 affected the field data collection to some extent, especially in Moyale woreda. For instance, it was not possible to conduct FGDs in Moyale woreda in the usual manner because the woreda government had already put restrictions on gatherings. Finding the relevant woreda government officials for interview was also difficult in Moyale. As a result, the team had to adjust its approach, and thus one group discussion was conducted with just four community representatives. The team also managed to interview one expert from the livestock development office of Moyale woreda. Besides, movement of the evaluation team including observation within community setup was restricted due to Covid precaution. In fact, the team managed to complete the data collection in Guchi woreda prior to such restriction.

Nonetheless, maximum effort was made to prevent any major adverse effect of Covid on the evaluation output (e.g. by making more intensive interviews and discussions with those involved to compensate for the limitation in the size of participants, collating pertinent data from other sources including documents), and thus to ensure the completeness, good quality, usefulness and reliability of the evaluation report.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1. An overview of the project

“Building Resilience Capacity of Vulnerable Agro-Pastoralists Project” is the project that has been implemented jointly by Ayuda en Acción and CIFA Ethiopia, a local NGO, in Guchi and Moyale Woredas of Borena zone in Oromia National Regional State. The project has been jointly funded by Ayuda en Acción Foundation and Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID). The project was planned to be executed in two years (January 2018 to December 2019).

The overall objective of the project is to reduce the vulnerability of agro-pastoral communities. It has aimed at enhancing the food security situation of people living in six kebeles (Harakeke, Guchi Badia and Irdar in Guchi woreda and Mudi Ambo, Arbale and Arganne in Moyale woreda).

According to the project document, Moyale and Guchi are two of the 13 woredas in the Borana zone. The present district of Guchi was part of Moyale until the middle of 2016, and that is why it still does not appear in the official cartography as a separate woreda. They are located about 700 kilometres south of Addis Ababa, bordering Kenya. The altitude varies between 950 and 1,350 masl, with an average temperature ranging from 25ºC to 35ºC. Agro-ecologically, more than 97% of the area is lowland. The project document indicates that of the total area of 148,000 square km, 34% is grazing land, 30% is tree land and 14% is land suitable for agriculture (but only 4% has been cultivated). As per the Moyale woreda administration office, the population of the area in 2016 was estimated to be 178,382 (51% women). The Geda system is the main social structure. Livestock holding with traditional grazing is the main economic activity in the area, with 75% of the population depending on subsistence grazing while the remaining 25% is considered as "urban" and agro-pastoralist.

The livestock population in Moyale / Guchi was 128,198 (including 43,251 heads of cattle, 46,742 goats, 9,900 sheep, 12,465 camels, 3,715 donkeys and 12,166 chickens). According to the multi-sectorial evaluation report carried out by the Government and the Ethiopian Red Cross, in the Borana area 80% of pastoralists obtain 70% of their income from livestock products. Intervention on livestock has paramount importance in ensuring food security. Free grazing and livestock mobility are the main coping strategies used by the pastoral community for the efficient and communal use of the region's resources. Together with livestock production, the agro-pastoralist population exploits rain fed crops, with low productivity, since rainfall is below optimum levels. In normal times, maize, teff, beans, wheat and sorghum are among the main crops, but due to recurrent drought and erratic precipitation, productivity is often greatly affected.

Rural communities in the project area have insufficient access to potable water. They depend largely on unsafe water sources, as a result of contamination by human and / or animal excreta. Water is a very scarce resource due to recurrent drought and erratic rainfall.

The overall goal of the project was to reduce the vulnerability of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Guchi and Moyale districts**.** Its specific objective is: To improve the food security of agro-pastoralist communities in six (6) kebeles in Borena.

The project was designed to produce the following four results by implementing different activities under each result area.

1. **Result 1: Access to safe drinking water (human and livestock) supply, use sanitation facilities and hygiene practice improved in the targeted communities**

   The project intended to enhance water access in terms of quality, quantity and proximity by harvesting surface water. The plan was to construct two new ponds with capacity of 10,000m^3 each and to rehabilitate two existing ponds by cleaning and upgrading the capacity of each to 6,000m^3. Due to lack of access to potable water, people in the targeted kebeles had been forced to drink untreated/unpurified water from open ponds, which exposed them to waterborne disease, putting especially children and mothers at high risk. In addition to developing ponds, the project had plan to supply household-based water purifying apparatus for 1300 households particularly prioritizing lactating and pregnant women and older people who had no capacity to purchase water treatment chemical and unable to travel long distance. Improving knowledge and practice in using hygiene and sanitation with rigorous home-based and public sanitation and hygiene promotion in the rural intervention kebeles was also another component of the project. Key activities under the first result area are:

   1.1. Construction of two ponds (12,000 M^3) and rehabilitation of two ponds (8,000 M^3 as per the revised plan) in Moyale and Guchi woredas[1]
   1.2. Purchase and distribute water purification devices
   1.3. Awareness campaign and trainings in health promotion and hygiene
   1.4. Establish and training for water management committees

2. **Result 2: Enhanced food crop production for consumption and market**

   With the purpose of improving the food security status of poor households, the project has supported agro-pastoral households for increasing crop production. This is because enhancing crop production in agro-pastoral areas can increase availability of food as agro-pastoralists are net buyers. The project support included provision of drought

[1] The design capacity of the ponds was 20,000M^3 and 12,000M^3 respectively, but reduced because of increased rate of payment for CFW, as per CIFA report dd. October 2018

tolerant and high yielding maize and haricot bean crop seeds as well as extension services in collaboration with the local government. Providing targeted agro-pastoralists with training to improve their skills in farming, adopt agronomic practice and reduce post-harvest loss was also included in the project.

2.1. Purchase and distribute resistant seeds of crop adapted to extreme conditions

3. **Result 3: Protected livestock and Increased livestock production**

This action has involved protection of livestock, restocking for the vulnerable groups (distributing breeding goats to women), enhancing livestock production through improved veterinary services, rehabilitation of rangeland and capacitating government vet technician and community animal health workers to enhance service coverage. The purpose of goat provision was to address malnutrition through improving availability of milk for consumption. The man activities are:

3.1. Training of CAHWs and distribution of medicine
3.2. Supply of small ruminants for vulnerable women
3.3. Rangeland rehabilitation support(non-productive bush training)

4. **Result 4: Improved livestock market accesses for agro-pastoralist and protected through insurance scheme.**

The purpose of the proposed action is to sustainably improve livelihoods and incomes of pastoralists through enhanced livestock market opportunities and by availing livestock insurance scheme. The project's key interventions focused on strengthening the commercial orientation and capacity to respond to market demand of agro-pastoralists and other actors in the livestock value chain. Making efforts to create market linkage for the exiting livestock traders with potential buyers in the central and export market as well as creating dialogue forums with the actors and support providers to enable market players to conduct efficient, fair and secure transactions were also considered in the project plan. Facilitating index-based livestock insurance (IBLI) scheme that enables to mitigate losses of livestock due to drought was one of the project components. Key interventions are:

4.1. Livestock sector actors mapping and assessment
4.2. Strengthen livestock marketing cooperatives
4.3. Provide index-based livestock insurance (IBLI) scheme (premiums)

The project was designed to directly benefit a total of 61,264 people (51.5% women), i.e. 11,004 households (52% women-headed households), and to indirectly serve additional 83,000 people living in the six project kebeles. According to the project document, a total of 8,968,964 ETB (329,849 Euro), which latter increased to ETB 10,815,986 due to exchange

gain, was allocated to implement the planned activities, 86% of this revised budget was for direct project cost and the rest 14% for support costs.

3.2. Demographic breakdown of sample respondents

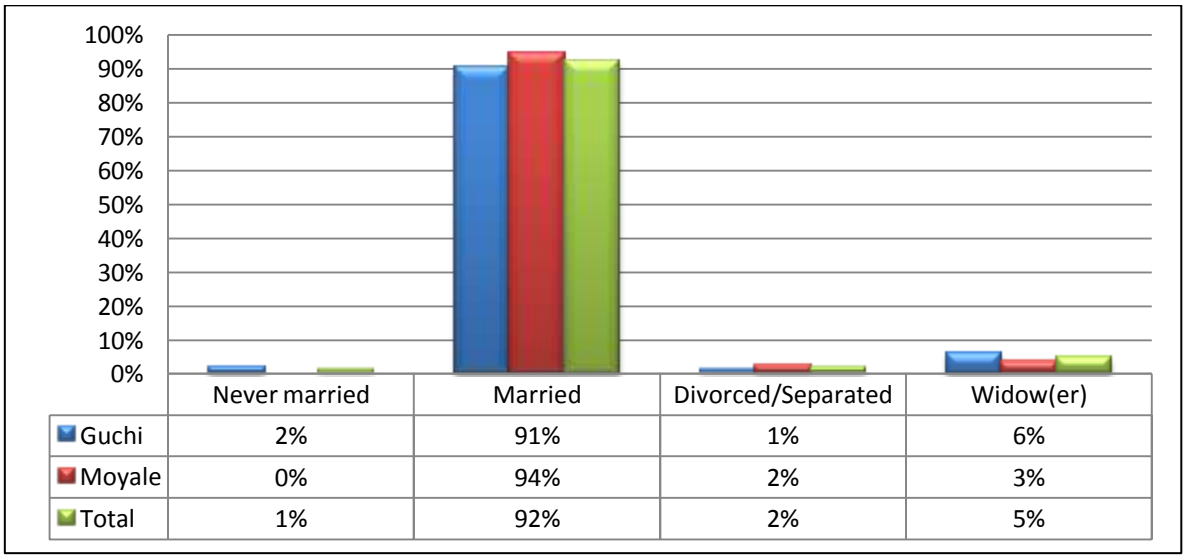
As indicated in subsection 2.2.2.2 above, the sample selection was done based on the different project components so as to ensure that the informants are representative of the beneficiaries of all the project components. General information about the sample household survey respondents for the evaluation is summarized below.

Of the total 184 respondents surveyed in the evaluation, 63% are female while the remaining 37% are males. In both woredas, females dominate gender composition of the respondents (70% in Guchi and 56% in Moyale) (Table 3).

Table 3: Distribution of sample respondents by gender and Woreda

	Guchi (N=96)	Moyale (N=88)	Total (N=184)
Female	70%	56%	63%
Male	30%	44%	37%
	100%	100%	100%

In terms of marital status, a significant majority (92%) of the sample respondents (91% in Guchi and 94% in Moyale) were married while just 1% was single and another 2% were divorced or separated. Only 5% reported to be widow(er). (Figure 1)



	Never married	Married	Divorced/Separated	Widow(er)
Guchi	2%	91%	1%	6%
Moyale	0%	94%	2%	3%
Total	1%	92%	2%	5%

Figure 1: Distribution of sample respondents by marital status

About two-third majority (65%) of the sample respondents (74% in Guchi and 54% in Moyale) had no education and were thus non-literate. While 22% had just basic literacy without formal schooling, the remaining 14% attended formal school. (Table 4)

Table 4: Distribution of sample respondents by education level

	Guchi	Moyale	Total
Non-literate	74%	55%	65%
Basic literacy without formal schooling	19%	25%	22%
Attended formal school	7%	20%	14%
	100%	100%	100%

The statistics in table 5 show that the overall mean age of sample respondents was 37.5 years (37.7 years in Guchi and 37.2 in Moyale). The age of the respondents ranges from 17 years to 80 years, which shows that the sample included all age groups from youth to older people.

Table 5: Age statistics of the sample respondents

Woreda	Minimum age	Maximum age	Mean age
Guchi	17	80	37.7
Moyale	22	60	37.2
Both	17	80	37.5

The average size of household (HH) members in the sample households was 5.9 persons. The average number of males per sample HH is slightly higher (3.2) than the female's (2.8). The average size of HH members in the two woredas was almost the same (Table 6), but in Guchi the minimum HH size was 1 and the maximum was 15, while in Moyale it ranges from 2 and 12. This also indicates that households with diverse family size were included in the sample.

Table 6: Average No. of HH members in the sample HHs by gender and Woreda

	Guchi	Moyale	Total
Male HH members	3.3	3.1	3.2
Female HH members	2.8	2.7	2.8
Both	5.9	5.8	5.9

In addition to the quantitative survey participants described above, about 40 people have participated in qualitative assessments. Of which, 29 beneficiary community representatives (over 34% of them are women) took part in focus group discussions held in three kebeles and both woredas. In addition, six representatives of the relevant local government offices and community leaders (the Livestock Insurance Facilitator, the veterinary technician from the Woreda Livestock Development Office, and two Cooperative Leadership Committee members) participated in key informant interviews. The rest five are participants of the debriefing meeting from CIFA, AeAE and Moyale woreda livestock office. (See Appendix 1 for the detail)

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section of the report deals with the key findings of the evaluation, organized under the five evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. The analyses in this section also cover the four result areas of the project (i.e. access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene; food crop production; livestock production and protection; and access to livestock market and livestock insurance).

4.1. Relevance of the Project

Project relevance was assessed in respect to the degree of consistence or alignment of the project interventions/objectives with local development priorities, including the needs of target groups and beneficiaries. It was also assessed in respect to the validity/appropriateness of the project design and implementation approaches and strategies. The main findings are summarized in the following paragraphs.

4.1.1. Relevance to local situation and needs of targets and beneficiaries

Available evidences show that the project design was appropriate for the culture and the geographic, economic, social and political context in which it was implemented. All the project activities that have targeted individual households and community-based group problems address the real needs of the target population, and they have targeted the right people with practical and structural needs. The Pastoral Community Development Program III (PCDP-3)[2], for instance, indicated that improving livelihoods of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in terms of growth and stability of incomes, improvements in their health, nutrition, rangeland management, risk mitigation in the face of droughts and development of water resources as fundamental concerns.[3] Similarly, the Environmental and Social Management Frame Work report of the Lowland Livelihood Resilience Project (LLRP) identified water shortage, frequent drought, shortage of fodder, outbreak of human disease and livestock disease as key problems in its target project areas including Borena. For example, the LLRP report specifically states, *"… in the large areas of the Borena zone overexploitation of groundwater has led to dropping groundwater levels and wells running dry."* [4] The report also confirms that susceptibility to natural hazards, poor resource endowments, increasing competition for scarce resources and limited livelihood opportunities and gender disparities in accessing to productive assets are the main sources

[2] PCDP-3 was implemented from May 2014 to December 2018 in all pastoral areas in Ethiopia, including Moyale and Guchi (Guchi was part of Moyale at that time)
[3] Ministry of Federal and Pastoralist Development Affairs, 2018
[4] Ministry of Peace, 2019

of vulnerability. The resilience project undertaken by AeAE and CIFA in Moyale and Guchi woredas was also rightly designed to tackle these problems.

The quantitative survey result in the table below indicates the proportion of sample respondents who replied in the affirmative that their household was targeted as direct beneficiary in the various project components. The survey data confirms that the components were evenly distributed among target beneficiaries and in both woredas, except the crop production component that was specifically designed to address a group of farmers working in Arbale kebele of Moyale woreda (Table 7).

Table 7: Components of the Project Targeting Individual Households

	Component of the Project	Guchi (N=96)	Moyale (N=88)	Total (N=184)
1	Sanitation facilities (toilet, hand washing etc.)	88%	100%	92%
2	Hygiene training and orientation	94%	100%	96%
3	Water filter distribution	80%	68%	74%
4	Food crop production	0%	26%	12%
5	Animal health services (vaccination, drug supply, etc)	88%	90%	88%
6	Index based Livestock Insurance (livestock insurance)	70%	80%	74%
7	Restocking	57%	63%	59%

Regarding appropriateness of the project, almost all the evaluation participants have confirmed the importance of the interventions in addressing the needs and priorities of the target beneficiaries. As can be seen from the graph below (Figure 2), significant majority of the sample respondents witnessed the high level of importance of all the interventions. But the components that were a little bit appropriate for a sizable proportion of the respondents include restocking (48%), animal health service (42%) and index based livestock insurance (36%), which could be because they had the opinion that it was possible to improve implementation of these activities.

In terms of interventions that benefit the community at large, the project has supported the implementation of pond development, strengthening WASHCos, rangeland management and bush thinning in Guchi woreda while capacity building support for livestock marketing cooperatives was undertaken in Moyale woreda. Even though the initial plan was designed to implement all project components in the two target woredas evenly, the situation on the ground necessitated making adjustment taking into account the actual needs and availability of potential needed for planned activities in each woreda. For instance, demand for pond was limited in Moyale, as there are adequate ponds with sufficient capacity to sustain throughout all seasons. Similarly, rangeland development was not appropriate in Moyale since its communal grazing land is minimal.

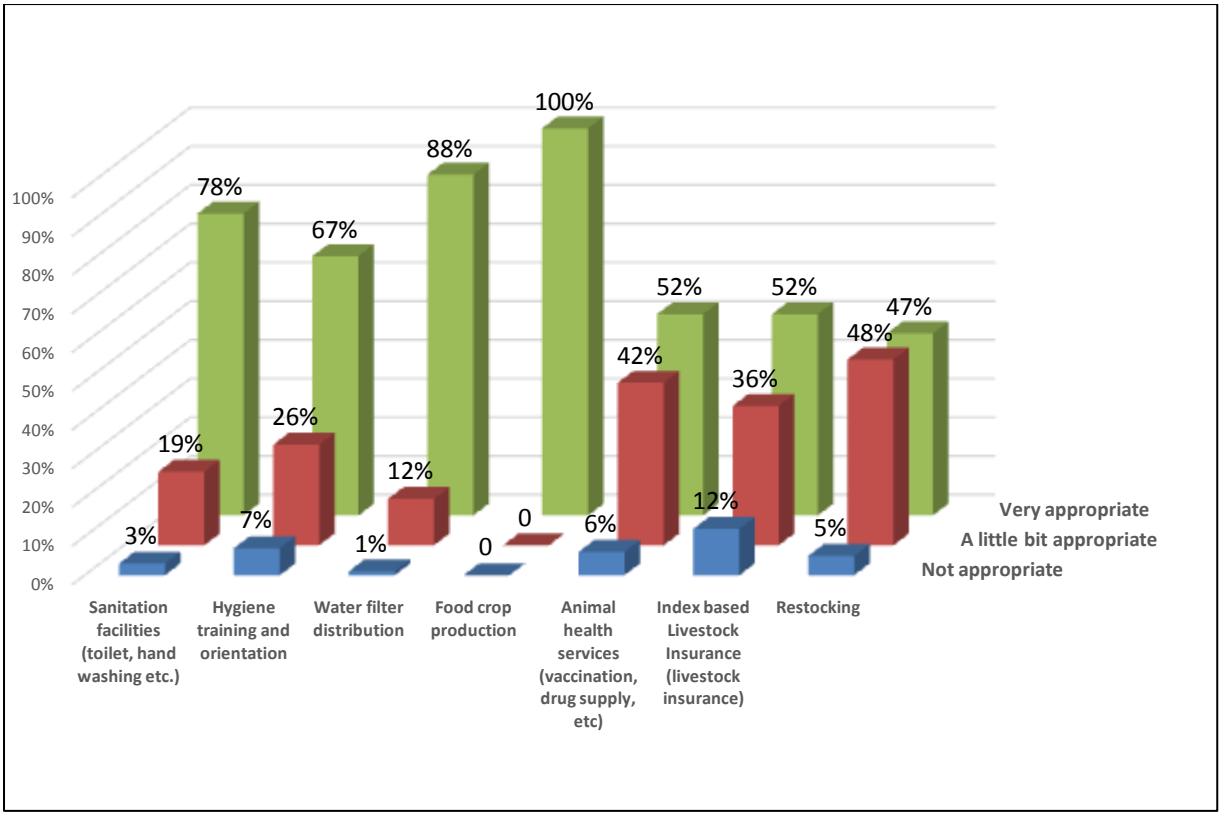


Figure 2: Appropriateness of the Project Components

Project staff of the implementing partner, CIFA, and AeAE explained during the debriefing session that the initial discussion with leaders of local line government offices led to changing the construction of pond from Moyale to Guchi. While rehabilitation of one existing pond in Moyale was acceptable, constructing a new pond was found to be inappropriate, as the target kebeles in the woreda have adequate ponds supporting access to water all seasons round.

In terms of addressing priority needs of the target community, all activities of the project are relevant. Concerning interventions undertaken in their kebele at community level, the data in Table 8 shows that significant majority of the sample respondents once again confirm that all the project components are highly appropriate.

Table 8: Appropriateness of project components that have targeted the community

Project Component	Not appropriate	A little bit appropriate	Very appropriate
Pond (new/rehabilitation)	4%	24%	71%
WASH Committee (establish/strengthening)	1%	39%	60%
Livestock market access & cooperative capacity building	12%	32%	56%
Rangeland management	5%	23%	72%
Bush thinning	6%	19%	75%

The implementing agency CIFA and the donor partner AeAE have initiated the project based on the real demand to address immediate and structural needs of the target communities.

4.1.2. Alignment with SDGs and government development policies

The overall objective of the project is well aligned with the SDGs, particularly with Goal 2 and Goal 6, which state: "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture" and "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all", respectively.[5]

During the initial design of the project, deliberate efforts were made to align the interventions with government development policy objectives, as reflected in the overarching policy document, i.e. the GTP II. One of the Strategic Directions under the Agriculture and Rural Transformation Sector Plan of the GTP II relates to "development of smallholder crop and pastoral agriculture will be further enhanced and hence will remain the main source of growth and rural transformation during the GTP II period." Regarding agricultural development in pastoral areas, the GTP II states, "During the period of GTP II, due emphasis will be given to expansion of potable water supply for humans and livestock …"[6] Thus, there is significant alignment between the objectives of the project and government policy objectives enshrined in the GTP II. The project interventions are also consistent with other sectoral development programs and strategies. The existing government initiatives or other relevant donor-funded programs which the project aligns with and supportive of include:

- The programmatic components of the LLRP that aim to address issues related to rangeland development and management, livelihood improvement and diversification, and improvement of basic services and capacity building.
- PCDP III's subprojects benefiting livelihoods and resilience including rangeland development, soil and water conservation, market-centre development, enhancing access to water.
- The Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP) that is intended to enhance resilience of pastoral communities to external shocks has programmatic components: (i) Natural Resources Management, (ii) Market Access and Trade, (iii) Livelihood Support and (iv) Pastoral Risk Management.[7]

Besides, there was a request from Borena zone government in 2017, as there was serious prolonged drought and ethnic conflict that affected the community. Then, CIFA undertook need assessment jointly with concerned Disaster Risk Management experts from the zone. The assessment data were used for developing the project proposal. Therefore, project intervention was designed based on the demand from the community and the local

[5] United Nations (2015), Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, p.14
[6] Growth and Transformation Plan / GTP II (2015/16 – 2019/20), p.120 and p.135
[7] The Ethiopia portion of RPLRP has been developed by Ministry of Agriculture and the World Bank. It is being implemented in 21 Woredas (6 from Oromia, 5 from SNNP, 4 from Afar and 6 from Somali regional states). The RPLRP also includes interventions in Uganda and Kenya.

government and in a manner that addresses the identified disaster risks in the area.[8] Then, adequate prior discussion was undertaken with the relevant local government line offices and adjustments were made to meet the actual needs that were prevailing in the two target woredas. CIFA's Executive Director indicated that the discussion with local government also enhanced the relevance of the project by enabling to identify the real local needs. Representatives of the local government line offices have confirmed that all the project activities are aligned with and supportive of the existing government initiatives and policies.

4.1.3. Validity of the project design

As can be seen from the project document, the project was designed based on analysis of the existing situation conducted on the basis of available information. The situational analysis as per the project document highlighted the worsening vulnerability of the communities in the area due to the frequent drought caused by climate change and effects of El Nino. The prolonged drought as a result of the failure of rain in particularly 2016, both the *Genna* rain (March to May) and the *Hageyya* rain (end of September to November) that left the pastoral and agro-pastoral population in the area in a dire situation was the main justification to initiate the project. Accordingly, the project was designed to reduce the vulnerability of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Guchi and Moyale woredas and with a specific objective of improving the food security of agro-pastoralist communities in six kebeles in the two woredas of Borena zone.

The key elements of the project plan and the intervention logic of the project are articulated in the logical framework. The logical framework has summarized the overall design of the project and clearly established the hierarchy of results, including the overall goal of the project, its specific goal/objective, the four results that the project was designed to produce so as to achieve the goal, and various activities to be implemented under each result area. The logical framework is considered as an important means of clarifying the project strategy designed and communication among stakeholders.

Some adjustments were made in the project design after making discussion with the relevant local government offices. The discussion enabled to reach consensus that pond development, rangeland management and bush thinning interventions be undertaken in Guchi woreda, while livestock marketing cooperative support be implemented in Moyale. All the remaining components have been undertaken across the two target woredas.

The project has also tried to pilot new approaches such as the index-based livestock insurance scheme and the crop producer group approach that may be considered for replication. The evaluation highly appreciates particularly the two innovative solutions introduced by the project, i.e. the index-based livestock insurance scheme and the water

[8] CIFA Project Appraisal Report, January 2019

filter supply to targeted households, as very relevant and appropriate interventions. The livestock insurance scheme is uniquely relevant to pastoralists as it reduces vulnerability of beneficiary households to seasonal shortage of forage that might lead to livestock death. As shown in Figure 2 above, 88% of the sample respondents also reported that the water filter distribution is highly appropriate because it is easy to use and very useful in preventing water borne diseases by providing access to purified drinking water.

4.2. Effectiveness of the Project

The effectiveness analysis addresses the extent to which the project has achieved its planned Results (output level) and objective (outcome level) as well as other crosscutting issues like gender, external factors and validity of assumptions. The evaluation findings in respect to these assessment areas are presented under the following subsections. However, challenges and lessons learned are presented separately in section 5 of the report.

4.2.1. Output level achievements

Under one general and a specific goal, the project has planned to deliver four intermediate Results through implementation of a number of various activities under each Result. The final report of the project confirms the accomplishment of all project activities in accordance with the plan. The achievements of the project in light of the major Result areas are explained bellow.

RESULT 1: Access to safe drinking water (human and livestock) supply, use sanitation facilities and hygiene practice improved in the targeted communities

The project was designed to deliver four core outputs in order to achieve this Result. The assessment of the extent to which the planned outputs have been achieved is anchored on the variations between the planned targets and the project reports (quantitative) as well as the data gathered from primary sources as presented here under.

As summarized in the table below, except training community health army/group on hygiene and sanitation (item # 1.7 in the table below) the remaining activities have been performed successfully, some with more than 100% achievement (Table 9).

Table 9: Result 1 - Physical Plan and Performance

No	Planned Activities	Unit	Physical Plan & Performance		
			Plan	Achiev't	%age
1.1	Construction of two new ponds	M^3	12,000	17,014	141.8
1.2	Rehabilitation/maintenance of 2 existing ponds	M^3	8,000	10,997	137.5
1.3	Purchase and distribute hand tools for construction and rehabilitation of ponds	Ponds	4	4	100
1.4	Purchase & distribution of water purification apparatus	No	400	400	100

1.5	Establish & train 4 WASHco (having 7 members each)	Pax	28	28	100
1.6	Sensitization, awareness and education of community members on sanitation and hygiene	Pax	120	158	131.7
1.7	Train community health army/group on hygiene and sanitation	Pax	120	-	-

Source: Project report, 2020

Output 1.1: Construction of two ponds (10,000 M^3) and rehabilitation of two ponds (6,000 M^3) in Moyale and Guchi woredas

As revealed through the quantitative and qualitative assessment, the construction of two new ponds and the rehabilitation of two existing ponds were accomplished in accordance with the plan. Although the original plan was to implement the pond intervention in both woredas, it was actually undertaken in Guchi woreda. The change was made, according to the Executive Director of CIFA, because there are adequate ponds in the initially targeted kebeles in Moyale, but shortage in Guchi. The household survey result indicates that the constructed and rehabilitated ponds have been fenced and protected from flood, as reported by 93% (new ponds) and 88% (rehabilitated ponds) of the respondents who are beneficiary of the ponds. However, a few respondents (7% and 12%) seem to suggest that the flood protection needs to be strengthened (Table 10).

Table 10: Views about Condition of the Ponds

Condition of the Pond	Newly constructed (N=58)	Rehabilitated (N=25)
Fenced and protected from flood	93%	88%
Fenced but not protected from flood	7%	12%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

The construction and rehabilitation of ponds was undertaken by mobilizing the community through cash-for-work basis, which provided temporary employment for resource poor households (nearly 50% of them women). On the top of improving access to water, the pond development intervention enabled vulnerable households to get additional income and overcome temporary food shortage at household level that was caused by drought. As indicated by FGD participants in the pond target kebele, the most affected poorest men and women household heads were selected to participate in the cash-for-work scheme.

The water holding capacity of the ponds was also assessed. Asked about the water holding capacity of the ponds in terms of the number of months they can sustain, most respondents from beneficiary households indicated that capacity of the ponds is not adequate. Two-third of the relevant respondents believes that the newly constructed ponds can sustain only for less than three months and nearly a quarter (24%) had a similar opinion regarding the rehabilitated ponds. Besides, 29% and 56% respectively report that the new ponds and the rehabilitated ponds have the capacity to hold water for 3 to 6 months (Table 11). This could be partly because the ponds have not been filled to their capacity and it may also suggest

that there is still unsatisfied need for water. The participants of FGD in Guchi Badiya kebele indicated that the water from the ponds is adequate for about 3 months. As per the project document, the Wale Boru pond at Erder kebele in Guchi can also serve for 3 months.

Table 11: Water Holding Capacity of the Pond

Water Holding Capacity of the Pond	Newly constructed (N=58)	Rehabilitated (N=25)
Adequate for less than 3 months	67%	24%
Adequate for 3-6 months	29%	56%
Adequate for 6-9 months	2%	20%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

In fact, the pond development intervention, particularly rehabilitation of the existing pond, has reduced distance and fetching time to a certain extent for target water users. As per the household survey result provided below (Table 12), for 60% of the respondents from user households the distance to water point has reduced to less than 1 km after the construction/rehabilitation of the ponds. Similarly, for 52% of the respondents fetching time has reduced to less than 10 minutes after the intervention.

Table 12: Distance to Fetch Water (length and time)

Distance to Fetch Water	Before the Project		After the Project		Difference	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Less than 1 km	7	12	42	72	35	60
Between 2-5 km	25	43	14	24	-11	-19
Over 5 km	26	44.8	2	3.4	-24	-41
Total	**58**	**100**	58	**100**	**0**	**0**
Time Required to Fetch Water	**Before the Project**		**After the Project**		**Difference**	
	Freq	**%**	**Freq**	**%**	**Freq**	**%**
Less than 10 minutes	5	9	35	60	30	52
10 to 30 minutes	17	29	15	26	-2	-3
30 to 60 minutes	6	10	8	14	2	3
Over 60 minutes	30	52	0	0	-30	-52
Total	**58**	**100**	**58**	**100**	**0**	**0**

The KIIs and FGDs results also support the above findings regarding the benefits of the intervention in terms of reducing distance and time to fetch water. Both the quantitative survey and the qualitative assessment results are consistent about the achievement of particularly the rehabilitated pond. However, the evaluation observed that the newly developed ponds have limitations related to seepage due to the soil structure at the selected site. The Guchi woreda water development office representatives witnessed that their office could provide little technical support, if any, during site selection and in monitoring execution of the ponds due to security problems and turnover of their technical staff. Project staff of CIFA explained that community representatives and also the water office expert were involved in the process of site selection. Three sites were identified by the community and one of them was finally selected. According to the staff, new ponds

normally do not collect water fully during the first rains. However, there are remedial measures from community knowledge; compacting using livestock is one of them.

Compacting the pond floor was suggested also by WASHCo members as an alternative solution to improve the water holding potential of the newly developed ponds. However, this requires active engagement of respective water users to do the compaction by leaving their livestock on the floor of the pond for mulching. This method is used in Borena to compact new or rehabilitated ponds and to strengthen compactness of pond floor and then enhance water retaining capacity of the pond.

Output 1.2: Purchase and distribute water purification devices

Providing targeted households with water filter to improve their access to safe drinking water was one of the outputs planned under the first result area. Accordingly, 72% majority of the sample respondents from both woredas confirmed receiving the apparatus. Of the households who have received the filter, 95% were using the apparatus effectively for purifying drinking water for members of user households (Table 13). The filter provided to a household also serves additional people in the neighboring household.

Table 13: HHs who have RECEIVED and are USING water filter

HH **RECEIVED** the water filter				HH **USING** the water filter			
	Woreda				Woreda		
	Guchi (N=96)	Moyale (N=87)	Total (N=183)		Guchi (N=78)	Moyale (N=53)	Total (N=131)
Yes	81%	61%	72%	Yes	96%	94%	95%
No	19%	39%	28%	No	4%	6%	5%
	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%

Lactating mothers, pregnant women, old age women and households with big family size were given the priority in distribution of the water filter. The filters were given to individual households, but neighboring households can also use it to purify water. Reportedly the device has the capacity of purifying about 50 liters of water per hour.

The evaluation has confirmed that it is an effective intervention that has greatly reduced the vulnerability of beneficiaries who are the most needy groups including pregnant women and lactating mothers, older women and children. Users of the water filters are also very happy because the device is effective in filtering and easy to use. The users have confirmed that the water filters have addressed their critical need for access to clean water for drinking.

Asked about its utility, all the user households replied in the affirmative. About 57% of them report that the apparatus is useful in cleaning impurities from water, while 37% believe that it has enhanced their confidence of getting safe drinking water, and the rest 6% believe the apparatus has the capacity to kill bacteria that might cause waterborne disease. The usefulness of the distributed water filter is witnessed by Qebale Chareti, a 27 year-old married woman from Guchi woreda (see the next case story and her picture on the cover page of this report).

Case Story: Water Purification Apparatus User

Qebale Cherefi, Female, 27 years old and married

Guchi Woreda, Harkaki Kebele, Handu Village

I live with my husband and our four children (3 boys and a girl). The water filter was given to my household, but my old mother living next to my house is also using our water filter. Currently, it is serving 7 people (4 male and 3 female). We got the filter one year ago. Since we have started using the filter, no child has been sick as before from waterborne diseases. I don't remember taking any child to clinic for treatment since we have started using the device.

We always wondered how this simple thing turns the muddy water into a clean one. The equipment is very simple and user friendly. I clean the filter very frequently. The cleaning does not require sophisticated means. I fill clean water in any plastic bottle and fix the filter on it. When I turn down and press the plastic bottle, the water passes through the tube and removes the mud accumulated in it. At times the hole in the bucket may not fit well. When this happens we buy new bucket and make hole to properly fit the filter. We are happy to have it. I think it will serve our household for the coming 4-5 years.

Output 1.3: Awareness campaign and trainings in health promotion and hygiene

With regard to household participation in hygiene and sanitation promotion training and awareness raising initiative, about 90% of the sample respondents confirmed taking part in the orientation. Of those who participated in the awareness raising initiative, 71% witnessed that the initiative was very useful in improving household level WASH practices. (Figure 3)

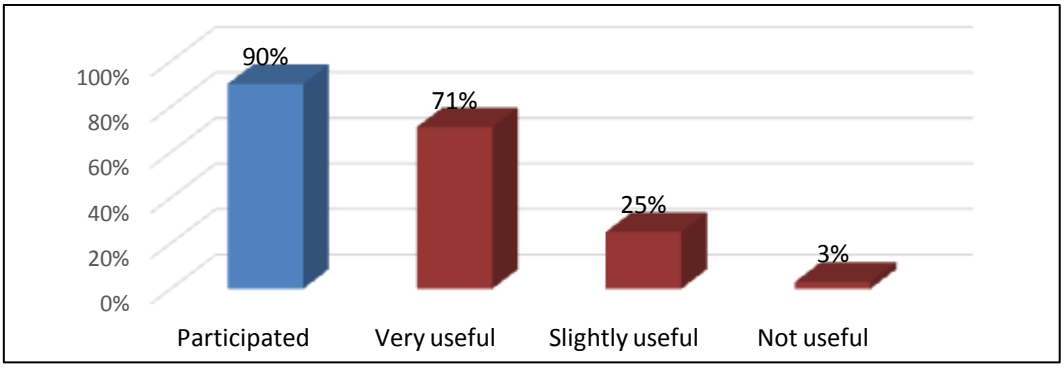


Figure 3: Participation in hygiene and sanitation training and views on its usefulness

The evaluation team could observe during field assessment that there is a practice of using improved toilet facilities and shower rooms among some portion of target households, which indicates the effectiveness of the awareness raising intervention. Besides, the toilets and shower rooms have been constructed in a separate space, a little bit away from the residential house with the intention to prevent undesired odor and meet cultural sensitivity of utilizing rest rooms nearer to living rooms. It was concluded that the intervention is effective.

(Shower facility built by users in Harkaki kebele after the awareness campaign)

Output 1.4: Establishing of and training for water management committees

The evaluation found that WASH committees have been established in all the target villages. All the sample respondents also confirmed this; they indicated the existence of established WASHCos and that the committees are functioning well. For 100% of the respondents, the WASHCos are actively engaging and they are providing adequate support to water users. In relation to organizational setup, all WASHCos have bylaws and the committees have adequate number of women as members. Besides, the respondents confirmed that WASHCo members meet regularly and review their performance (Table 14).

Table 14: Functionality of WASHCo

Functionality of WASHCo	Guchi	Moyale	Total
WASH committee members are actively engaged in pond development and management works	100%	100%	100%
WASHCos have been providing adequate support to water users	100%	100%	100%
WASH committee members have bylaws	100%	100%	100%
WASH committees comprise of adequate number of women members	99%	100%	99%
WASHCo members meet regularly and review their performance	99%	100%	99%

The qualitative assessment as well as the project reports also revealed that the members of WASHCo have actively engaged in coordinating the pond development works and they are providing regular operational services to water users through mobilizing labor and ensuring economical utilization of scarce water.

RESULT 2: Selected families improve and adapt the food crop production to drought

Output 2.1: Purchase and distribute improved seeds of crop adapted to extreme conditions

Enhancing crop production in agro-pastoral areas is believed to increase availability of food as most of agro-pastoralists are net buyers. Before the project less than 100 households had improved seeds for high yield, drought tolerant crops. According to the 2019 project report,

in its effort to improve the food security status of poor households, the project purchased and distributed seeds of maize (*Malkassa 4*) 11qtl, haricot beans 11qtl, cabbage 3550 gm, tomatoes 3550 gm, green paper 3510gm. Farm hands tools (64 pick axes, 64 shovels, 64 digging hoes, and 6 Spray Agro-Farm 20 liter) also provided. The purchase of seed crop for the farm group was done in consultation and coordination with the Zonal and Moyale woreda agriculture office. The project report indicated, however, that although all the abovementioned seeds of crops and vegetables were planted on the group's 4 hectare of land, at least 60% of the planted area with vegetables was destroyed by floods. But the maize and haricot beans crop was saved.

It was also reported that the farmers group was organized with 32 members along the main flood valley for the production of vegetable, and members were provided with agronomy and post-harvest training. In addition, the group was supported with seed fund for purchase of improved inputs to expand their engagement in irrigation based farming practice.

The group of farmers in Arbale kebele, Moyle woreda, was observed during the field assessment and 19 of the group members were sampled for the quantitative survey. The result of the interview indicates that 10, 2 and 7 members were engaged in production of maize, haricot beans and vegetables respectively (Table 15).

Table 15: Crop Production Group

Type of Crop	Freq	%age
Maize	10	52.6
Haricot beans	2	10.5
Vegetables & Fruits	7	36.8
Total	**19**	**100**

The group members appreciate the support provided in terms of improved inputs and farm tools, training and seed capital. The integrated support has contributed to the effectiveness of the activity. The provision enabled most members of the group to increase production and gain additional income that has enabled them even to expand farm plots and invest in additional equipment, including motorbikes to transport vegetables from the farm site to Moyale market on regular basis.

The support for crop production was focused on provision of improved seeds of maize and haricot beans as well as some vegetable seeds, hand tools and pesticides sprayer with the intention to improve the food security situation of targeted resource poor farmers. In addition, the project has provided the group with ETB 50,000 in the form of financial capital to facilitate access to supply of inputs for group members through involving in bulk purchases. This enabled all the 32 group members to have access to improved seeds of early maturing crop varieties and high value vegetable varieties. The intervention has enhanced the food security status of group members at household level and enabled them to engage in marketing surplus products.

(Vegetable farm of the crop producers group organized by the project in Arbale)

As indicated by some of the group leaders during the group discussion, the training and materials support provided to them has helped the group to strengthen cohesion of the group that was on the verge of disintegration. The intervention has also assisted the group to reorganize into a formal cooperative and gain legal status from the cooperative promotion agency. The support has enabled the group to devise alternative group approach that places individual responsibility for farming activities with accountability for any personal failure, while the group facilitates sharing inputs and materials in accordance with the needs of individual members.

Although the number of actual beneficiaries of this intervention (32) is very small when compared with the planned 200 households, it can be taken as a pilot for replication and should be documented for sharing.

RESULT 3: The selected agro-pastoralist population increase and protect its livestock production.

According to the project document, shortage of pastures and degradation of land were serious problems. Moreover, women in the target group had no control over livestock at household level. Hence, activities under this result area were planned to improve these situations.

As indicted in Table 16 below, the project has successfully achieved the planned targets in all intervention areas under Result 3 with performance rate of 100% and more, even more than 200% regarding the rangeland rehabilitation. The achievement of the three outputs under this result area is discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

Table 16: Result 3 - Physical Plan and Performance

No.	Planned Activities	Unit	Physical Plan & Performance		
			Plan	Achiev't	%age
3.1	Support rangeland rehabilitation (bush tinning)	Ha	232	576	248.3
3.2	Training on rangeland rehabilitation and management for committees & communities	Pax	30	30	100
3.3	Purchase and distribution of breeding goats	HH	200	200	100
3.4	Training for CAHWs and vet technicians	Pax	30	50	166.7

Source: Project report, 2020

Output 3.1: Rangeland rehabilitation support (selective bush training)

Rehabilitation of rangeland was one of the major activities of the project. It was reported that more than 500 Ha of land was cleared and protected as reserve resource to be used during peak demand season. The evaluation team has observed the protected and rehabilitated rangeland in Guchi woreda and learnt that the clearing process and subsequent management have been coordinated by the rangeland management committees. The community members have agreed to use the reserve pasture in a difficult time and especially to feed weakened animals and milking cows. Training on rangeland management and hay making was provided for 30 selected members of the users.

As indicated in the relevance section above, the rangeland management intervention was implemented in Guchi woreda alone. Of the 96 sample respondents from the woreda, 78% reported that they know about the initiative undertaken in their kebele. Of those who know about the intervention, 56% confirmed that the intervention has highly increased availability of pasture and 44% said that it has slightly increased (Figure 4).

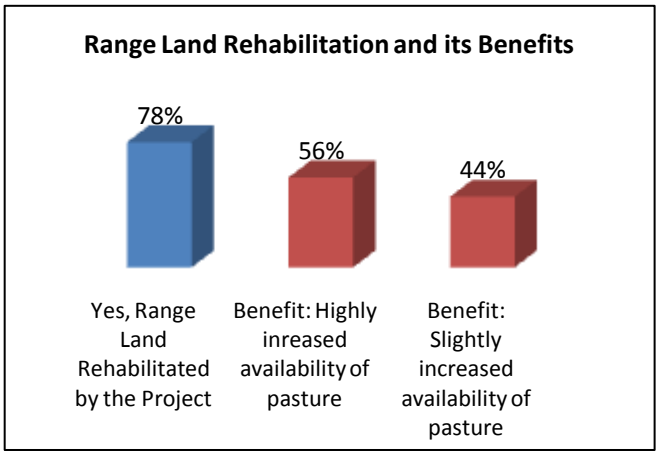


Figure 4: Rangeland Rehabilitation and its Benefits

The qualitative assessment also confirmed that adequate hectares of rangeland have been cleared and protected as reserve resource to be used when pasture demand rises to a peak. Training on rangeland management and hay making was provided for 30 selected members of the rangeland users. The users have agreed in their bylaw to use the reserve as a buffer stock of feed for later period and to apply the lessons they have gained from the related training on rangeland management and hay making. The introduction of hay making can enhance economical utilization of rangeland forage resources. Besides, the intervention is expected to bringing change in the exiting practice of open grazing on communal rangeland to rotational-based grazing, supported by hay making at household level.

The clearing and subsequent management of the rangeland is being undertaken by respective rangeland management committees in each community. Membership in the management committees is all-inclusive with a representation from local institutions, traditional leaders, local government, women and youth. The committees now conduct a regular monthly meeting, with the main agenda of developing the rangeland and protection of those being developed. In the course of the process, an integrated role of both the customary institutions and local government in natural resource management is growing.

Participants of the qualitative assessment appreciated the intervention. They explained that integration of rangeland management with hay making practice has important effect of transforming the traditional system of forage management into better approaches that reinforce customary mechanisms for ensuring economical utilization of the scarce resources. FGD participants consider the protected rangeland as a 'Community-Based Resource Bank' that will be used during critical dry seasons on the basis of discussion and participatory decision making process. Applying strict protection as per the bylaws can hinder intruders from getting access to the communal forage resource without users of the resource reaching consensus. It has also the potential to prevent conflict of interest that might erode effectiveness of the protection and fair access to the rangeland resource.

(The sign post at the rangeland development site of the project)

Output 3.2: Supply of small ruminants for vulnerable women

The other activity under this result area is the initiative related to distribution of breeding goats to households that have become more vulnerable due to drought and conflict driven

livestock loss. During the implementation period the project distributed 1000 breeding goats to 200 vulnerable women, i.e. 4 female and 1 male goats per target woman. Beneficiaries include mothers with many children, lactating and pregnant women as well as IDPs, those affected by internal conflict and some resource poor households.

As summarized in the table below, the intervention of the project has enabled the beneficiaries to increase the number of goats to 6 on average. In fact, there are households who have lost up to 4 of the 5 goats (now have only 1 goat, the minimum), while some beneficiaries now have 9 goats (the maximum). The mean rate of increase is 17% (10% for Guchi and 26% for Moyale) (Table 17 below).

Table 17: Statistics of Breeding Goats Distributed

Woreda		No. of breeding goats the HH received	No. of goats the HH possess as a result of receiving breeding goats	%age increase in No. of goats as a result of receiving breeding goats
Guchi	N (HHs)	70	70	-
	Sum (# of goats)	350	386	10
	Mean	5	6	10
	Minimum	5	1	(80)
	Maximum	5	9	80
Moyale	N (HHs)	49	49	-
	Sum (# of goats)	245	308	26
	Mean	5	6	26
	Minimum	5	1	(80)
	Maximum	5	9	80
Total	N (HHs)	119	119	-
	Sum (# of goats)	595	694	17
	Mean	5	6	17
	Minimum	5	1	(80)
	Maximum	5	9	80

The procurement and distribution of goats was handled by individual dealers who were contracted by CIFA. Project staff explained that there was a committee established at both woreda and community level. The tender specifications were done in consultations with the communities and the committees. All goats that were brought outside the requirements were returned to the traders. During provision the committees supervised the distribution. However, the evaluation participant community members on the other hand indicated that many beneficiaries have lost goats. As identified through the qualitative assessment, the rate of goats' death was higher in Guchi than in Moyale due to the cross-border epidemic prevailing at the time of distribution, according to the informants.

This component of the project has contributed to improving nutrition in vulnerable households, especially for children, by enabling to get goat milk. Provision of goats has also empowered the women's economically and psychologically. However, the average increase of only 17% or less than one additional goat per beneficiary since the time of distribution and this suggests the need for technical support to increase productivity.

(Breeding goats supplied by the project)

Output 3.3: Training of CAHWs and distribution of medicine

Community animal health workers (CAHWs) provide veterinary services to community members in their Kebeles. The other intervention under the third result area is provision of capacity building training on vet management for CAHWs and vet technicians. Accordingly, 50 CAHWs and vet technicians were provided with training on vet management. The intention is to improve access to vet service for target community, including mobile service during seasonal movement in search of water and pasture for livestock.

This was confirmed by the sample informants, as well. Of 184 total respondents, 76% have information about the provision of such training. Among those who know about the vet management training, almost all (96%) have received vet services from the trained CAHWs. In terms of service effectiveness, about 53% of those who received the services confirmed that the services are highly effective, and the services are fairly effective for 42%. (Table 18)

Table 18: Training of CAHWs and vet technicians on vet management

	Guchi (N=96)	Moyale (N=88)	Total (N=184)
Know trained community animal health workers	67%	85%	76%
Received vet services from trained CAHWs	95%	97%	96%
Level of vet services being provided by trained CAHWs:			
-Highly effective	41%	63%	53%
-Fairly effective	52%	35%	42%
-Not effective	8%	3%	5%

The training was followed by provision of vet kits and essential drugs that could enable trained CAHWs to deliver basic veterinary treatment that are within the bound of their skills. The discussion made with head and experts of Guchi and Moyale woreda livestock

offices indicated that the training and provision of vet medicine have improved vet service delivery at community level. The vet medicine supplied by the project was added to the woreda vet revolving fund and this has increased the level of capital and drug stock, as learned from the woreda official. FGD participants also confirmed the effectiveness of CAHW's service in providing basic treatments and referring some major cases to the nearby vet posts. The provision of vet drugs also facilitated community access to essential vet drugs and corresponding services without charge. This is contributing to the improvement of livestock health, according to the informants.

RESULT 4: Agro-pastoralist communities improve their access to livestock market and have livestock insurance.

The actions proposed under the fourth result area were intended to improve livestock market access for agro-pastoralist and to ensure their livestock are protected through insurance scheme. As summarized in Table 19, all the activities planned under Result 4 have been accomplished in accordance with the plan, with 100% and more rate of accomplishment.

Table 19: Result 4 - Physical Plan and Performance

No.	Planned Activities	Unit	Plan & Performance		
			Plan	Achiev't	%age
4.1	Conducting market actor mapping and assessment	Study	1	1	100
4.2	Provide seed capital/working capital for livestock marketing coops	Coops	2	2	100
4.3	Training on livestock trading (feeding, vaccination, transportation, etc) for cooperative leaders	Pax	30	31	103
4.4	Training on market link, financial management and leadership for coops leaders	Pax	30	30	100
4.5	Refresher training of trainers for the VIPs-Village IBLI promoters of both Woredas in both sales window	Pax	40	49	123
4.6	Refresher training for coop leaders, cashiers and Kebele officials on the premium management	Pax	40	48	120
4.7	Planning with the managers of the cooperatives and the accountants in collecting and distributing subsidies	Pax	48	48	100
4.8	Organize multi-stakeholder livestock forum for market linkage	Pax	2	2	100
4.9	Purchase and distribution of vet drugs, through AHWS	Pax	8	8	100
4.10	Transportation, loading and unloading of drugs and equipment to Kebele & Woreda	Kebele	8	8	100
4.11	Provide index-based livestock insurance (IBLI) scheme	Livestock	1500	3350	223
4.12	Purchase and distribute vet kits/equipment for CAHWs	Pax	8	8	100

Source: Project report, 2020

Output 4.1: Livestock sector actors mapping and assessment

The key interventions focused on strengthening the commercial orientation and capacity to respond to market demand of agro-pastoralists and other actors in the livestock value chain.

To ensure that the interventions are undertaken on an informed basis, the project conducted market actor mapping and assessment study. The market study was conducted in both Moyale and Guchi woredas. The overall objective of the Value Chain Analysis and Market Assessment of livestock (cattle, camel and shoats) was to map out key actors and support providers, constraints and opportunities and develop intervention plan. The market actor mapping and value chain assessment was undertaken as per the plan. The results of the study were used as input when undertaking the other activities of the result area such as strengthening the livestock marketing cooperative and coordinating vet services.

The evaluation reviewed the market study report produced by PATH Development Consulting and Research in December 2019. The report contains critical analysis of the livestock value chain and market assessment conducted in Guchi and Moyale woredas. The study employed participatory approach where all market actors, target community (women and men), government stakeholders, insurance companies and project staffs participated and shared their views, including participatory value selection criteria. The study methodology is appreciated by the evaluation team. In terms of findings, the study identified critical constraints such as weak extension services and lack of market information that reduces the bargaining power of producers. Weak access to financial and insurance services as well as women's participation in the market system being limited to only labor contribution were identified by the study as limiting factors. Based on the findings, the report came up with important and practicable recommendations.

Output 4.2: Strengthen livestock marketing cooperatives

Two multipurpose cooperatives have been supported in coordination with the respective woreda Cooperative Promotion Offices. Korbo multi-purpose cooperative in Arbale kebele of Guchi woreda was initially established for growing vegetables around the earth dam constructed by Lutheran World Federation. Galana multi-purpose cooperative in Arganne kebele, Moyale woreda was established by 81 founding members prior to the project. Both the cooperatives have been provided with capacity building support from the project. The cooperatives have been formalized with the intention to get it into a better position to mobilize resources and involve in livestock marketing and other feasible businesses.

The project's focus was on strengthening the capacity of livestock marketing cooperatives. To attain this, the project has supported two existing cooperatives by providing capital grant amounting ETB 200,000. The injection of additional fund by the project helped the cooperatives to increase their total capital to ETB 260,000 (they had capital of ETB 60,000). In addition to granting funds, the project provided cooperative members and the leadership committees with different types of capacity building trainings. Cooperative leaders were trained on market link, financial management and leadership, while the cooperative members received training on livestock trading. The cooperatives have legal entity and they have fulfilled all the relevant formalities to operate and mobilize membership.

The support of the project encouraged potential community members to join the cooperatives and as a result, the number of members increased from 81 to 207 (124 of them or 60% are women). The leadership committees are composed of 17 elected members, including 12 (or over 70%) women. The chairperson is also a woman.

The cooperatives have now engaged in income generation activities such as: purchase and delivery of food items (sugar and oil) to their members and local consumers, purchase of goats for the Cooperative Union in which they are members, awareness creation and purchase of IBLI products, etc. They have also shared dividend to members. Galana cooperative, for instance, could distribute dividend amounting ETB 83,000 to members.

Leaders of the cooperative indicated during the qualitative assessment that the project intervention focused on provision of relevant trainings on resource mobilization, financial control, business and leadership skills development. The leadership team was also trained on their collective and respective roles and responsibilities. The informants have confirmed that the trainings were appropriate and effective in addressing the skills development needs of the leadership team and the cooperative members as well.

Getting additional funds from the project has boosted the morale of members who have started seeing themselves as a capable group that can involve in profitable business ventures such as involvement in cross border livestock marketing. The cooperative has now involved in trading goat and supplying various types of merchandise that meets community demand at local level.

In the final analysis, the cooperatives capacity building intervention was generally effective. The capital of the cooperatives increased to ETB 400,000 at the time of the evaluation. This was possible because the cooperatives could engage in planned businesses (e.g. aggregating livestock for their Union and trading basic commodities) and they are using the grant funds effectively.

Output 4.3: Provide index-based livestock insurance (IBLI) scheme (premiums)

The other major intervention under the fourth result area is developing index-based livestock insurance scheme that would help pastoral households to deal with drought risks. The plan targeted to benefit 250 households in both target woredas, but it actually achieved 748 households during the project period. The Index Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI) modality was introduced by International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) eight years ago, but it has been facing the challenge of gaining acceptance by the local community. This is because the operational system of the scheme was not friendly to the pastoral ecology and customary setups.

Intending to overcome the challenge, ILRI has been trying, on top of introducing forage loss/green index, to link the IBLI with NGO programs that could help in promoting the scheme by covering a certain portion of the premium to be paid per head of livestock. Accordingly, the project under evaluation contributed 35% of the premium to encourage end users to join the IBLI scheme by covering the remaining 65% of the total premium. The project staff indicated that AeAE was also trying to scale up IBLI by sharing information with all NGOs and government stakeholders in Borena for wider coverage.

The effort the project has made to ensure that the existing implementation modalities of agriculture-focused insurance payment modalities that normally define compensation payment on the basis of crop/livestock loss/damage are modified. The new approach has modified the subject of insurance claim to be based on forage loss that could lead to livestock weakness and gradual death, instead of actual loss of livestock. The pilot scheme provides protection against further damage or loss by paying compensation on the basis of decreasing trend of green index. The aim of the modified approach is to encourage insured households to invest in feed purchase and veterinary care that would contribute to improving livestock resistance to drought-induced weight loss and the associated livestock disease and ultimate death.

For instance, the recent share of premium between the individual and the project fund for a head of cow is ETB 198 and ETB 105 respectively, with the expectation to get insurance compensation of about ETB 3000 to be paid in two installments. The initial installment is for risk factors that might arise due to *Adolessa* season rain failure (March - April) with 58% compensation for total loss and proportional to degree of loss on the basis of satellite index reading. The remaining 48% compensation is for *Hagayya* season rain failure and to be released on a similar index reading report.

According to a community-based commission agent for the promotion and record keeping of the livestock insurance service, the satellite reading is taken during the expected peak season on every 11th day. The average data of the season serves as a base of calculation for deciding whether or not the local target is legitimate for compensation. The key informant indicated the satellite index reading scale, as given in Table 20 below.

Table 20: Green Index Reading Scale to determine Compensation on IBLI

	Index Reading on Situation of Vegetation	Index Scale on Availability of Forage	Validity for LI Compensation
1	Green	76-100%	Not-Valid
2	Yellow	36-75%	Not-Valid
3	Red	21-35%	Not-Valid
4	**Black**	**0-20%**	**Valid**

Source: Ali Kotollo,, KII information from IBLI facilitators, March 2020

The satellite index reading works on the basis of the following disaggregated Rangeland Mapping in the project target woredas, Moyale and Guchi (Table 21). The intersection of the

three maps is inside Guchi woreda and in view of the key informant the rangeland mapping is based on administrative map division. This does not take into consideration the Borena customary rangeland mapping practices that provide variation of rainfall in local sensitive trend that serves as a basis for planning seasonal migration as well as forward and backward grazing alternatives.

Table 21: Rangeland Map to define Green Index Reading

Rangeland Map of IBLI		Project target woreda	Index Reading Report
1	Moyale	Moyale	Separate
2	Mata Wayama-Dhas	Guchi	Separate
3	Mi'o		Separate

Source: Ali Kotollo,, KII information from IBLI facilitators, March 2020

Sample respondents were asked whether they know about the IBLI scheme initiated by the project and 83% replied in the affirmative that they know about the insurance scheme. Moreover, 76% indicated that they have joined the IBLI scheme (Table 22) and therefore have benefited from the incentive provided by the project by covering 35% of the premium during the operation of the project.

Table 22: Beneficiaries of Index Based Livestock Insurance Scheme

Indicator	Guchi (N=96)	Moyale (N=88)	Total (N=184)
Do you know of any livestock insurance scheme initiated by the project in your area? Yes. I know	79%	88%	83%
Have you (or someone in your HH) joined the livestock insurance scheme? Yes	74%	79%	76%

The amount of index based compensation, which is ETB 1500, 3000 and 5000 per annum per head of shoat, cattle and camel insured respectively, is enough to cover peak season feeding cost. It can even support the households to cover part of food costs during high food insecurity time of drought seasons.

As witnessed by the experts and leaders from Livestock Development Offices of both woredas, the introduction of IBLI has been contributing to overcome challenges related to peak dry season shortage of forage and even has improved access to vet service. The insurance scheme is designed to protect against prolonged forage scarcity. IBLI insures pastoralists against forage deterioration that can lead to drought, resulting in livestock deaths. The IBLI index for Borana uses cumulative deviation from normal conditions, of area aggregate observations of the satellite-based vegetation index. IBLI triggers compensation payment to pastoralists to help maintain their livestock in the face of severe forage scarcity. It has provided risk protection to insured households in case of feed shortage, and thus improved the resilience capacity of target beneficiaries. The project report indicates that the intervention has enabled 748 households to join the IBLI scheme.

The Livestock Development Offices of both woredas appreciate the innovativeness of the scheme because it is helping users to cope with livestock feed shortage and prevent subsequent death in drought stricken pastoral areas. The partners understand the insurance scheme as an alternative asset protection strategy that provides coverage from risks that can lead to loss of livestock assets. The approach enables to protect selected local species so that they can promptly regenerate in post drought periods. The restocking intervention was also appreciated by the local government partners as an appropriate approach for building asset and enhancing resilience of target resource poor households. An example of the IBLI's financial benefit analysis is provided in Appendix 3.

The evaluation findings show that the IBLI scheme is generally effective in operation and addressing the urgent need of pastoralist households for protection of their livestock through insurance coverage.

4.2.2. Outcome level achievements

Outcomes are measured in respect to the transformative results emanating from the delivered project outputs analyzed in the previous sub section. The project was designed with an overall goal of reducing the vulnerability of agro-pastoralist communities in Borena zone, Oromia. Flowing from this overall goal a specific goal was developed, which is to improve the food security of the agro-pastoralist communities in 6 kebeles in Borena.

Indeed, all the implemented interventions under the project have had a strong bearing on improving the food security of the agro-pastoralist communities and thus reducing the vulnerability of agro-pastoralist communities in the project area. The evaluation has observed that all the planned and delivered interventions have a complementary influence on the achievement of the project goals.

It was observed that the planned services and supports have reached ultimate beneficiaries. The planned activities have been accomplished in accordance with the plan and they have addressed the real needs of the targeted households and community groups. For instance, the development of ponds has enhanced access to water both for human and livestock consumption in the target villages. The distribution of water filters facilitated access to safe drinking water at target households level, which in turn has improved the health situation in beneficiary households and ultimately their resilience.

The introduction of livestock insurance has reduced vulnerability of households involved in the insurance scheme to seasonal shortage of forage that might lead to livestock death. Project supports in the area of restocking and improved crop production together with livestock marketing cooperative capacity building support has enhanced the capacity of target households to build resilience in overcoming temporarily food insecurity shocks at household level. Project interventions in relation to rangeland protection, vet drug support

and training of community animal health workers have been contributing to increasing trend of livestock productivity.

In this regard, the project is on track to achieve the expected goal and objective; the observed changes have a strong chance of bringing improvement in the income and food security situation of target households. Individual level training and community level sensitization initiatives on hygiene and sanitation and improved crop production and livestock health, for instance, have enabled target beneficiaries to perceive the 'new' ideas and skills that were introduced by the project as important value addition element to the pastoralist knowledge and skills base.

The target communities in general and specific households in particular have been adapting ideas gained through training and exposure to project interventions to serve as stepping stone to improve traditional practices in a gradual manner. The training provided to CAHWs was effective in introducing basic vet service and improved livestock management down to community level practice. Trained CAHWAs perceive the training received, combined with existing traditional knowledge and skills, as building their confidence in providing basic vet services at their localities and referring some complicated cases to nearby formal livestock health service provision centers.

4.2.3. Crosscutting Issues

4.2.3.1. Gender sensitivity of the project

The project design was gender sensitive as most of the interventions including water filter distribution, restocking, livestock marketing cooperative, hygiene and sanitation promotion and pond development considered women as direct beneficiaries. The remaining activities such as training and committee establishment initiatives have also provided due attention to inclusion of women. The project has targeted vulnerable women as beneficiaries. For instance, all the beneficiaries of the water purification apparatus (400 households) and distribution of goat breed for milk/production (200 households) are women. Women constitute half of those provided with temporary employment in pond development works and over 36% of those involved in rangeland development on cash-for-work basis. Among the expected users of the ponds, 56% majority are women headed-households. Half of the participants in sensitization, awareness and education of community members on sanitation and hygiene were women. Effort has been made to improve women's representation in leadership roles. In the livestock marketing cooperative, 12 (or over 70%) of the leadership committee members, including the chairperson, are women. Moreover, 59% of the cooperative members are women. According to the project reports, the participation of women in IBLI was sharply increasing from time to time.

4.2.3.2. Validity of project assumptions and risks

Assumptions were not identified in the project logical framework, and thus it is difficult to assess their validity or otherwise. Some of the risks that were indicated in the logical framework actually occurred during the implementation process of the project. There were drought and instability during the project life, but they did not affect the achievement of the project's specific objective, unlike what was envisaged in the logframe. Drought was identified as a risk also for Result 2 and Result 3, but it did not have a major impact on these result areas except causing some delays in the project activities. This was because the risks were monitored and managed by the project through coordinated engagement of key stakeholders, which enabled to minimize the expected negative effect on the overall achievement of the project.

4.2.3.3. External factors or conditions that affected the project

Being a pastoral environment, the project area was prone to recurrent drought, livestock epidemic and conflict. Among others, the project implementation was challenged by instability due to the insurgence of rebel groups and ethnic conflict between Oromo and Somali communities in the area. As a result, the target area, particularly Guchi woreda, was put under strict surveillance of the Command Post, which sometimes restricted free movement and community mobilization and thus caused delays in project implementation. Besides, because of the ethnic conflict between Oromo and Somali communities, it was not possible to change sites for new pond development even after realizing unsatisfactory water retaining potential of the initially selected pond site. The drought situation that continued in 2018 and movement of the armed rebel group in some of the target kebeles had caused migration of people that hindered timely accomplishment of project activities.

Another external factor was the cross-boundary livestock disease that affected the restocking intervention of the project. The disease attacked the newly distributed goats prior to their adapting to the new localities and this caused fragility and death of some of the restocked goats, leading to reduction in the number of goats per household. Similarly, in November 2019 flooding affected the crop producer group supported by the project.

There was desert locust invasion in the area that was not expected during the project design, but it did not have any major influence on the project. But the invasion of locust swarm has diverted the coordination effort of partners from the project towards preventing and controlling the swarm infestation. In fact, desert locust still remains a serious threat to the food crops and pasture in the target woredas and the entire pastoral communities.

4.2.4. Facilitators and inhibitors of project performance

Effectiveness of the project also involves identifying the major factors that have contributed for the successful achievement of the project as well as assessing some influencing factors

that have played a counter-effect role in the implementation process. It is these factors that have played a facilitating and inhibiting role to the achievement of the hitherto results presented in the effectiveness sub section above.

a) Facilitators

- ✓ The previous experience of CIFA in working in Borena was one of the factors that have facilitated the execution of the project. CIFA has good reputation in the zone.
- ✓ The appropriateness of the planned activities to addressing the real local needs and priorities has ensured acceptability of the project to the local stakeholders (beneficiaries and government line offices) and thus smooth implementation.
- ✓ The project has also benefited from the consultation with the relevant local government offices which facilitated the implementation process.

b) Inhibitors

It was reported that the implementation of the project was affected by certain challenges. Some of the problems encountered during the execution of the project are summarized as follows:

- ✓ **Drought and conflict induced migration:** The main rain season in Borena that covers the period March–May performed well in 2018. As a result, there was enough water and pasture for the livestock throughout 2018, thus impact of the failure of the short rain season that supposed to rain from September–November was not seriously felt in 2018 in the project area. However, the conflict that occurred in the area in 2018 inhibited movement and thus forced livestock to concentrate in a few pocket areas, resulting in early depletion of pasture and overgrazing in those areas. Thus, the area entered 2019 with both water and pasture stress. The total failure of the 2019 main rain (March-May) in the two Woredas aggravated the already desperate situation; and this led to widespread human and livestock migration.

  The April 2019 Zonal Taskforce Assessment Report shows that the two woredas were under huge water shortage, there was an increase in malnutrition cases among children, elderly and pregnant and lactating mothers. The situation had forced the people to migrate with their livestock in search of water and pasture to the relatively better areas like Wachile, Arero and Dhas. The migration in turn affected the project implementation by delaying the processes like screening of cash-for-work beneficiaries and causing shortage of able people for pond development and rangeland rehabilitation activities.

- ✓ **Conflict:** The ethnic conflict that begun in July 2017, in both woredas, continued until 2019. During this period there have been several rounds of clashes, which resulted in loss of lives, damage, destruction and looting of properties and displacements. A hit-and-run type of killing was common in all three project Kebeles in Guchi Woreda. Though the security situation improved slightly in the area following the intervention of

the Federal government through deployment of the federal defense force and holding of peace conferences between the warring communities, there was still fear and suspicion among the communities. The conflict and associated insecurity resulted in delay of the implementation of planned project activities. The men focused on protection of their villages, putting the burden of work on the women.

- ✓ **Flooding:** Though flooding is not a major disaster in the two districts; a few low-laying pocket areas suffer from flooding particularly during major rains. Bilisa farm, a farm belonging to a group supported by the project, was heavily affected by the flood. The flood that occurred in November 2019 totally destroyed the vegetables planted by the group during the period. But the group replanted other crops and minimised their loss.

4.3. Efficiency of the project implementation

4.3.1. Adequacy and timeliness of resources

The adequacy and timeliness of resources play a central role in the successful implementation of any program/project. This is in respect to financial, equipment and human resources. The project document well articulates the overall resources (financial, human and equipment) that are necessary for the project implementation. As shown in the project document, a total amount of ETB 8,968,964 was allocated for the implementation of the project in the two woredas (51% for Moyale and 49% for Guchi) for two years.

In the light of financial resources, project budget and expenditure analysis of the evaluation shows that the available resources were indeed adequate. According to the revised financial plan of the project, the project earned exchange gain of 34% (i.e. ETB 2,929,588) on the originally allocated budget, increasing the total available financial resource to ETB 10,815,984. Besides, the resources were made available on timely basis. Resource constraint was never raised as an issue by the implementing partner. The huge exchange gain has also contributed to the adequacy of the financial resource.

The project has used result based budgeting as a tool of rational allocation of resources to all the four result areas/outputs. It is noticeable that the allocation of resources was well informed by the volume and nature of activities to be undertaken under each output as presented in Table 23 below.

Accordingly, a bigger proportion (45%) of the project budget was allocated to Result 1, followed by Result 3 (29%) and Result 4 (8%), while just 3% was allocated to Result 2, in tandem with the magnitude of the supporting activities. Direct program costs took the lion's share (86%) of the total budget and support costs, which include staff salary, equipment purchase, other administrative costs and financial expenses took 14% (Table 23). In the project document, the activities to be implemented are clearly specified and corresponding budgets are allocated.

Table 23: Revised Project Budget (ETB) by Cost Item

S.N	Description of Activities	Amount	Share
1	**PROGRAM COST**		
1.1	RESULT 1: Access to safe drinking water (human and livestock) supply, use sanitation facilities and hygiene practice improved	4,919,004	45%
1.2	RESULT 2: Enhanced food crop production for consumption and market	371,664	3%
1.3	RESULT 3: Protected livestock and Increased livestock production	3,127,258	29%
1.4	RESULT 4: Improved livestock market accesses for agro-pastoralist and protected through insurance scheme	869,217	8%
	Total Program Costs	**9,287,143**	**86%**
2	**SUPPORT COST**		
2.1	Staff Costs	714,298	7%
2.2	Traveling expenses	121,019	1%
2.3	General / Others	144,500	1%
2.4	Equipment, Materials and Supplies	535,847	5%
2.5	Financial expense	13,178	0%
	Total Support Costs	**1,528,842**	**14%**
	Grand Total	**10,815,984**	**100%**

(Source: Project document of AeAE)

4.3.2. Expenditure

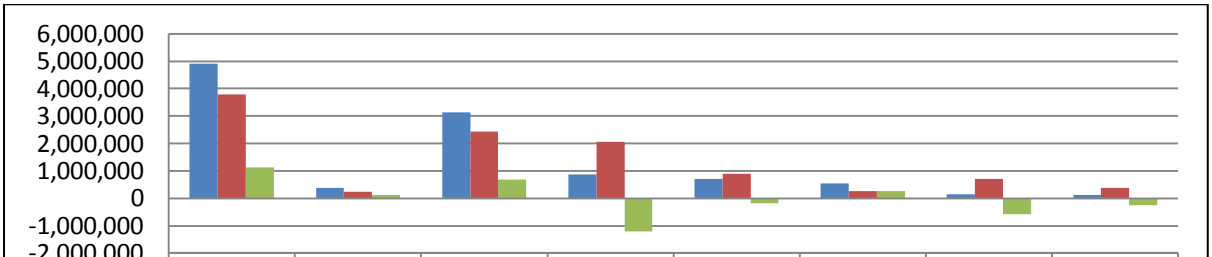
The project financial report reveals that ETB 10,749,678 was spent in total during the implementation period. This means, the project utilized 99% of the planned budget (program costs 8% less and support costs 45% more than their respective budgets). This means, the project utilized 99% of the revised budget (program costs 8% less and support costs 45% more than their respective budgets). (Table 24)

Table 24: Project Budget and Actual Expenditure in ETB (by major cost items)

Description	Revised Budget	Actual Spending	Variance	Spending Rate
PROGRAM COST				
1.1. RESULT 1: Access to safe drinking water (human and livestock) supply, use sanitation facilities and hygiene practice improved	4,919,004	3,784,368	1,134,636	**77%**
1.2. RESULT 2: Enhanced food crop production for consumption and market	371,664	239,702	131,962	**64%**
1.3. RESULT 3: Protected livestock and Increased livestock production	3,127,258	2,443,588	683,670	**78%**
1.4. RESULT 4: Improved livestock market accesses for agro-pastoralist and protected thru insurance scheme	869,217	2,066,453	-1,197,236	**238%**
Total Program Costs (1)	**9,287,143**	**8,534,111**	**753,032**	**92%**
SUPPORT COST				
2.1. Staff Costs	714,298	884,181	-169,883	**124%**
2.2. Equipment	535,847	263,465	272,382	**49%**
2.3. Other Administration Costs	144,500	716,566	-572,066	**496%**
2.4. Monitoring, Evaluation & Lesson Learning	134,198	382,701	-248,503	**285%**
Total Support Costs (2)	**1,528,842**	**2,215,567**	**-686,725**	**145%**
Grand Total (1+2)	**10,815,985**	**10,749,678**	**-66,307**	**99%**

Source: AeAE Revised Financial Plan and Project Financial Report for actual expenditure)

As indicated in Figure 5, there are variations in utilization of the budget. In the program costs, all result areas, but Result 4, underutilized their revised budget. In support costs, the budgets allocated for all the cost items other equipment costs were over utilized.



	Result 1	Result 2	Result 3	Result 4	Staff costs	Equipment	Other admin costs	MEL
Budget	4,919,004	371,664	3,127,258	869,217	714,298	535,847	144,500	134,198
Actual	3,784,368	239,702	2,443,588	2,066,453	884,181	263,465	716,566	382,701
Variance	1,134,636	131,962	683,670	-1,197,236	-169,883	272,382	-572,066	-248,503

Figure 5: Revised Project Budget and Actual Expenditure in ETB (by major cost items)
(Source: AeAE Revised Financial Plan and Project Financial Report for actual expenditure)

As can be seen from the above data, Result 1 and Result 3 have been implemented with a significant positive variance of the budget. The under spending rate is 36% for Result 2, 23% for Result 1 and 22% for Result 3. In contrast, the overspending rate of 138% for Result 4 is particularly very high even if the exchange gain of 34% is considered. Among the support costs, the negative variance of other admin costs (496%) means the item actually took 5-fold of its budget, which could be due to external factors like security problem. The spending rate of 285% for monitoring, evaluation and learning is also very significant, as it shows the spending was nearly 3 times the budget. The detailed budget and actual expenditure comparison is annexed (Appendix 2).

4.3.3. Efficacy of implementation mechanisms in achieving efficiency

The project has been designed to be implemented with CIFA and other stakeholders. This collaboration among various stakeholders has improved efficiency of the project because it enabled to share resources and responsibilities.

Some effort has been made to ensure economical use of project resources. For instance, existing resources, including staff and systems of CIFA, community and government staff were used to implement the project. The project has one office in Yabelo and another in Moyale town to facilitate the planning and implementation of project activities as well as to provide technical support to community organizations and liaise with partner local government offices. Besides, AeAE provided support to CIFA in the areas of strategic analysis, mentoring, supervision, technical assistance, coordination (e.g. with OIC, etc.).

Concerning project monitoring and evaluation, AeAE and the leadership of CIFA conducted monitoring field visits that involved assessing the implementation status of the project, supportive supervision, providing technical supports and discussing the way forward with project staff and local partners. Joint terminal evaluation of the project was also conducted by the project signatory regional and zone level l government agencies including Oromia Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED) and Oromia DRM office as well as Borena zone Department of Finance and Economic Development, women and child affairs and DRM offices.

4.3.4. Project Organization and Human Resources Management

The Project Team composed of management and technical field staff of CIFA was directly responsible for the day-to-day management, implementation and supervision of the project activities in target areas.

According to the project financial report, a total of 10 staff took part in the implementation of the project on full-time and part-time basis. Existing staff of CIFA including the Executive Director, the Field Program Coordinator, the Admin and Finance Manager and the Secretary / Cashier allotted 25% of their time each for the project, and they were paid the same share of their salaries by the project. The Office Attendant and three Guards allocated 50% of their time while the Project Accountant and the Driver worked full time for the project and paid their salaries by the project accordingly. This signifies that the organizational and human resource arrangements have contributed to the efficiency of the project

4.4. Impacts

Impact is a long-term societal-level change attributable to a project intervention, which takes some time to be realized after the implementation of the project. The project under evaluation was completed just a few months ago, and thus it is too early to assess achievement of the project's ultimate result of reduced vulnerability of agro-pastoral communities in Guchi and Moyale woredas, which is a long-term effect. The following paragraphs therefore seek to indicate early signs of impact.

The evaluation findings did not indicate any unplanned negative effects of the project so far on the target groups. Instead, various actual and potential positive benefits of the project were identified, as perceived by most of the beneficiaries, which are summarized below.

RESULT 1:

- The ponds rehabilitated by the project have reduced the effort of user women in fetching water from more than one hour to less than 30 minutes during seasons of normal rain. The rehabilitated ponds reportedly can contain adequate water that could suffice for the target users for two dry season between *Ganna* (March-April) and

Hagayya (September - October), and thus beneficiaries have become more resilient. The newly developed pond, however, has not supplied water.

- The water filters distributed by the project have improved access to clean water for drinking and thus the health situation in 400 direct beneficiary households. It has contributed to reduction of mortality and morbidity of especially vulnerable groups including pregnant and lactating mothers, children and older people in user households.
- The hygiene and sanitation practices of targeted households have greatly improved as a result of the awareness creation campaigns and that have led beneficiaries to preparing of the necessary facilities (toilets and showers) and using them.

RESULT 2:

- The support provided to a group of 32 farmers has improved the food security situation of the targeted households and increased their income. The confidence of beneficiaries has boosted as they realized that they have become more resilient both economical and psychologically with a belief that they can cope if any shock happens in the future.

Case Study on crop producers group:

Most of the crop production group members are being encouraged to involve in production of both crop and vegetable so as to enable them meet the household demand for food consumption and income generation by selling high value vegetables that could be produced with application of spate irrigation.

The increasing trend of income has encouraged some of the members to expand their income base through engaging in fattening and poultry farming in integration with crop and vegetable production, by-products of which serve as inputs for the former.

Roba Guyo, 29, for instance, has started poultry. He has learned about the importance of integrating crop and vegetable production with poultry farming. The intention is to feed the chicken corn and residual of cabbages. This will help to have sustainable feed and ensure continuity of production and selling chickens that have promising market in Moyale town.

Guyo Roba, 20, another member of the crop production group indicated the existence of untapped potential in Arbale kebele that could be used to transform the life of many youths and women. As he mentioned, there is a potential to collect cabbage worth of up to ETB 900 per week, if one works hard during the wet flood base season. He informed the evaluation team that he managed to save enough money by selling cabbage and other vegetables and he has purchased a motorcycle. The motorbike is being used to transport cabbages and other high value vegetables to Moyale in order to gain access to first hand market without involving middlemen.

RESULT 3:

- The rangeland rehabilitation support and introduction of hay making practices have the potential to improve availability of pasture.

- The restocking intervention has provided access to goat milk to target families, improving the nutrition of children especially in resource poor households who had previously no milk of any kind. Targeted women have also started building assets.

RESULT 4:

- The project has contributed for the functioning of the livestock marketing in the area through the two cooperatives it has supported. The cooperatives have started aggregating livestock for their Union and engaging in cross-border livestock marketing.

- The capacity building support that the project has been provided to the livestock marketing cooperatives is improving women's representation in leadership roles. Male cooperative members and even non-members in the target community have started appreciating the level of commitment and trustworthiness women leaders are demonstrating. Besides, positive change has been observed in group cohesion among the coop members who have started sharing labor and material during good and bad times as well as enhancing social tie in occasions of ceremonies, birthing, social rituals and funerals.

- Moreover, members of the cooperative have been encouraged to join adult literacy classes in evening hours with the intention to develop their literacy and numeracy skills. As the coop leadership is procedurally promotes rotational assignment, the members are being encouraged to develop their literacy and numeracy skills that will enable each individual member to assume the leadership role some time in the future. The adult education can also assist participant coop members in developing their record keeping competency for their daily business, particularly the degree of importance for the current leadership team. This is an example of unintended positive impact.

- The livestock marketing cooperatives have reached the level to distributing dividend and one of them distributed dividend amounting about ETB 83,000 to members. This enabled each member to earn an average dividend of about ETB 700 (max ETB 1500 and min ETB 300) depending on the volume of their initial subscription. This has been boosting morale of active members while encouraging non-members to join the cooperative without hesitation.

- The livestock insurance scheme has introduced an approach that facilitates compensation payment during critical shortage of forage. This has enabled the beneficiaries to purchase additional feeding such as molasses and cover costs of vet services. As a result, insured households could help their weakening livestock to regain resistance and cope with the prolonged dry season. The introduction of pre-damage insurance coverage has developed the confidence of target beneficiaries as becoming more resilient in any season. The scheme has encouraged target beneficiaries to

maintain their stock during dry seasons without fear of losing multiple heads of cattle due to prolonged dry season.

Kedicha Bizu, 30, joined the IBLI scheme by insuring 3 goats at a cost of ETB 100 each. She received ETB 600 in the form of compensation, which has encouraged her then to additionally insure three camels by paying ETB 1,000 as her individual contribution while the balance was covered by the project. She appreciated the benefit of such a scheme in building household level resilience to seasonal shocks.

4.5. Sustainability

OVERALL SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability was given proper attention in the project design. Section 12 of the proposal document "Project Sustainability and Phasing-out Strategy" set out the measures to be taken to ensure sustainability. The project was designed and implemented through active and meaningful involvement of the target community and the relevant local government offices. The collaboration that is in place with these key stakeholders is considered as a crucial factor for the long-term sustainability of the project interventions. Strong sense of ownership has been developed and the necessary institutional arrangements are already in place.

However, the project was not able to leverage additional financial resources from the government, private sector or other projects, donors or partners.

The project activities/initiatives that are most likely to be sustainable and transferable to relevant local institutions as well as the additional steps that need to be taken in order to improve the chances for sustainability of the activities are presented below:

RESULT 1:

Development of ponds

The development of ponds has improved access to water sources for users and their service can be sustained. The existence of WASHCo at each pond level and the traditional water management experience of the Borena Customary System such as *Abbaherega* are considered as important factors that can facilitate sustainability of the ponds beyond the project life span.

Concerning the newly constructed ponds, further effort is required from the beneficiary community and WASHCo to make the ponds functional. One possible option is to compact them, using animals (cattle, camels …).

Distribution of water filter

The provision of water filter is considered as an effective solution to prevent or reduce waterborne diseases among children, pregnant and lactating mothers and older people. Although the device has a long service life (20 years as per the specification), it is important to consider sustainable accessibility of the filter for more community members in the area as well as for current users to get replacement when they need. It is therefore necessary to consider ways and means of facilitating access for the users to buy the device and its parts more easily.

RESULT 2:

Sustainability would be not an issue for the crop producers group as can be seen from own new initiatives the group members are taking to expand their productivity and income base as well as the group cohesion that they have already developed. On top of the institutional and financial sustainability of the group, the farming method of the members is also contributing to the environmental sustainability.

RESULT 3:

Rangeland development

It was observed that the target community members see the protected rangeland as one of their community level resilience building initiative. The users have put in place institutional mechanisms including management committee and bylaws that are expected to ensure sustainability. Management of the rangeland is being handled by a committee organized from user communities with strong sense of ownership and is under close supervision of the pertinent line offices. Even if the end users have not yet started utilizing the resource from the protected rangeland, they are confident that they will have sustainable resource base that can enhance their resilience in the near future. The rangeland development intervention will also have contribution to environmental sustainability.

Restocking

The restocking intervention has enabled most of the targeted conflict-affected and resource poor households to build household assets and improve nutrition for children by availing goat milk. Target households now have about six goats on average. It can be reasonably assumed that the number of goats will continue to increase from now on provided that they get the necessary vet services and care. This is because, unlike in the past, the likelihood of the remaining goats dying from lack of resistance to the heat and diseases in the area is very low since they have already adapted the new environment. Therefore, sustaining the benefits the initially targeted households are getting from the restocking is not that difficult.

However, the evaluation observed that ensuring sustainability of the restocking intervention of the project as a whole could be improved by applying a revolving approach, in that initial

targets give an agreed number of young goats they have produced to other households, who are again expected to give young goats, when they produce, to some others and so on.

Training of CAHWs and supply of vet drugs

The trained CAHWs have started providing services to their community, which is expected to sustain availability of vet services in the community. The vet drugs supplied by the project have been put under a revolving fund scheme to ensure sustainability.

RESULT 4:

Livestock marketing cooperatives

The livestock marketing cooperative is open for membership and this encourages all community members to join it. A community member can join at any time by paying ETB 130 for registration and subscription fee, irrespective of the level of progress the coop has attained. Resource poor households can become member of the cooperative without any discrimination as far as they can subscribe one share or more shares. Its legal status and other institutional arrangements, the strong leadership, the support and supervision it gets from the government, its relatively strong financial position and the aspirations that are shown in its strategic plan are all factors that can ensure sustainability of the cooperative.

The cooperative has locational advantage, which would enable it to involve in legal cross-border livestock marketing (e.g. purchasing goats from markets located in Kenya's border and selling them at the central livestock market in Yabello). Besides, the cooperative has devised a three-year strategic plan aimed at increasing membership to 300 and capital to one million Birr, which shows prospect for sustainability.

Livestock insurance scheme

The benefit of the IBLI scheme is gaining recognition among the community thanks to the project and the number of people joining the scheme has increased significantly. Community members who are not targeted by the project are also joining the livestock insurance scheme. This is expected to support the sustainability of the scheme after phase out of the project. Target community members who have insured their livestock with the support of the project are also willing to continue participating in the scheme by covering the entire premium cost after the project stops, which will enable the scheme to be self-sustaining.

5. CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES

5.1. Challenges

- The application of cash-for-work (CFW) in pond development may create a challenge for the traditional mechanism of free labor mobilization in the future, in particular in post-project pond maintenance works.

- The introduction of IBLI is promoted by employing an individual commission agent who works for Oromia Insurance Company (OIC) on commission basis. The use of commission agent has limited the active participation of community leaders and line government offices in the mobilization process, as the insurance company has limited awareness about the application of community-based development techniques.

- According to the beneficiaries, dependence of IBLI merely on satellite index reading to decide the rate of pasture stress means there is limited room to accommodate complaints from end users. This further challenges ongoing promotion of the scheme at it overlooks the added value of participating the livestock insurance users in the decision making process. In fact, it was learned during the debriefing session that there is a stakeholders' forum that has actively engaged in revising the current IBLI strategies to address the pastoralist context with more sensible modalities.

- The application of two different rangeland maps to guide satellite reading in the target area of the project had led the insurance company to apply different compensation rates for Guchi and Moyale targets. According to the community-based commission agents from both woredas, the differential index reading has led OIC to compensate insured HHs from Moylae with 47%, but the rate was just 6% for those from Guchi, irrespective of similarity of forage loss on the ground, particularly around the border of the two target woredas. The evaluation noted that this has become a challenge for building trust between the insurance company (OIC) and the insured households.

- The protected rangeland might be challenged by the Borena resource sharing mechanism during critical shortage period as roaming from resource-scarce localities to the protected rangeland might lead to conflict among community members.

- The process of bulk purchase of breading goats for restocking purpose was faced with the challenge of limited supply from the nearby local market. Collecting the required number of goats from distant markets means it was difficult for the traders to avail locally preferred species with more adaptability to the destination ecology.

5.2. Lessons Learned and Best Practices

Lessons learnt

- In group based initiatives, like the crop producers group, a group approach that places individual responsibility for activities with accountability for personal action or non-action, while the group facilitates sharing of communal duties and benefits, is a successful approach. Learning from past failure, the crop producers group has started applying a group-based resource sharing and individual member-based accountability for actions. This has helped the group in improving cohesion by minimizing disputes among members.

- Involving community leaders and pertinent local government offices in the design of interventions is a key success factor for the effectiveness and sustainability of project initiatives, as it enhances local ownership. This was the case in most of the project interventions. On the other hand, the limitation in site selection for pond development work is an example that helped the target community to learn a lesson about the importance of integrating traditional knowhow with modern surface water catchment techniques.

- High level of flexibility and adaptability of resilience project to the local context lays foundations for sustainability of the outcomes due to buy-in from local government and communities. For instance, the discussion made with the relevant local government offices prior to implementation led to changes in the locations where some of the activities to be undertaken and this has helped to ensure their feasibility to the local context.

- The livestock insurance scheme is a very good approach for protection of asset, as it enables target households who have joined the scheme to receive compensation and save their livestock in the face of acute shortage of pasture. The IBLI is designed in a manner that enables policy holder pastoralists to get compensation when they face forage deterioration that is determined based on area-aggregate observations of the satellite-based vegetation index, but not after losing their livestock.

- Interventions that address the real needs and priorities of beneficiaries have high likelihood of success. The support provided to the livestock market cooperatives and the crop producers group, among others, is a typical example of this.

- The success of the bush thinning and rangeland management activities of the project has helped the target community to realize the importance of peacebuilding initiative between the Borena and Somali communities. Having focus on reconciliation and peacebuilding will facilitate expansion of similar interventions along the vast buffer lands now restricted from being accessed by both communities.

Best Practices

- Gender issues were properly considered in the project design and implementation. Effort was made to address both practical and strategic needs of women. For instance, the restocking has helped vulnerable women to have access to and control over productive asset. The interventions related to livestock cooperative capacity building have helped to enhance the role of women in leadership and proved the competency of women in a traditional community, like the project area that provides limited room for participation of women in socioeconomic and political arenas. This approach of the project is considered best practice because it enables to attain results superior to those achieved with non-gender sensitive means. The success of women's leadership in the livestock cooperative has helped to prove the capacity of women in leading similar community level resilience building initiatives in a more concrete term.
- The partial coverage of livestock insurance cost by the project (35% of the premium) for target beneficiaries is considered as a stepping stone to motivate the involvement of resource-rich people who can cover the entire premium payment. As asset protection initiative, the scheme needs to reach as many resource-rich households as possible so that insurance companies are encouraged to apply differential premium from resource-poor households as part of their corporate social responsibility requirements.
- The intervention in the area of crop production, in particular the training on improved agricultural practices, which was accompanied by inputs and working capital supports, is also considered as a best practice. It has facilitated exploiting untapped local potentials by encouraging target beneficiaries to search for locally feasible solutions that can address household level food security problems by engaging in alternative production and integrated income generating schemes.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1. Conclusion

The final evaluation has examined the extent to which the Building Resilience Capacity of Vulnerable Agro-Pastoralists Project has achieved its desired objectives as well as its relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. The project planned to be executed in two years (January 2018 to December 2019). A summary of the key findings of the final evaluation is given below.

Project design: The project design was informed by existing secondary information on the situation in Borena area and specifically the targeted project woredas, Moyale and Guchi as well as rapid assessments, participatory discussions and consultations made with target community and the relevant local government offices. The evaluation noted that the project is very relevant and appropriate to address the vulnerability of targeted beneficiaries by building their resilience. Available evidences show that the project design was appropriate for the culture and the geographic, economic, social and political context in which it was implemented. Moreover, it was also aligned with the government development strategies. The gender and vulnerability issues were also taken into consideration in the project design.

Accordingly, the project's overall goal is to reduce vulnerability of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the Borana area, Oromia region and specifically to attain enhanced food security of agro-pastoralist communities in 6 kebeles of Guchi and Moyale districts.

Project implementation: The project implementation has followed participatory approach in that beneficiary community members and groups as well as relevant local government offices involved. Besides, the implementation was flexible as some adjustments were made in the project design based on the discussion made with the relevant local government offices prior to implementation. As learned from the Executive Director of CIFA, the discussion led to changes in the woreda where some of the activities were to be undertaken and this has helped to ensure their feasibility to the local context. AeAE has also provided the required support and guidance to CIFA that facilitated implementation of the project.

Project effectiveness: The evaluation could observe that all the planned and delivered interventions have a complementary influence on the achievement of the project goals. All the planned project activities have been fully implemented, reaching 100% or more delivery rate of targets. The evaluation results show that the planned services and supports have reached the ultimate beneficiaries. Activities were undertaken in accordance with the intended plan by targeting households as individual beneficiaries as well as community level communal access to basic services.

For instance, the development of new ponds and rehabilitation of existing ponds have enhanced access to water both for human and livestock consumption at villages level while access to water filters at household level facilitated access to safe drinking water, leading to improved health among children and pregnant and lactating women in particular.

The introduction of livestock insurance is reducing the vulnerability of households involved in the insurance scheme to seasonal shocks. The restocking of breading goats and support made to improve crop production as well as livestock marketing cooperatives capacity building all have inbuilt potential in building resilience in a sustainable manner. They are also contributing to the effort of overcoming food insecurity situations at target household level. Project interventions that are related to rangeland protection, CAHWs capacity building and vet drug support are all contributing to improved food security and resilience in the project areas.

The project has also promoted women's empowerment by undertaking gender sensitive interventions in that women were targeted as direct beneficiaries, for instance, in water filter distribution, restocking, livestock marketing cooperative, hygiene and sanitation, temporary employment in physical works and in most of the trainings and leadership capacity building initiatives. As a result, the economic and social status of particularly vulnerable women is increasing, as their access to and control over productive resources (e.g. livestock, money) as well as their leadership role, knowledge and skills are improving.

Project efficiency: According to the financial reports obtained from CIFA, the project has achieved operational efficiency in terms of utilizing the resources allocated for its implementation mostly in accordance with the plan. The planned resources have been adequate to implement the project, partly because of the unexpected huge exchange gain earned following the devaluation of Ethiopian Birr in September 2018, which increased the available budget by 34% to ETB 10,815,984. It was reported that the project utilized nearly the entire budget (99%). Generally, the participatory approach and the collaboration created between AeAE and CIFA as well as with relevant local government offices and the community groups has greatly helped the project to achieve the planned results more economically and efficiently by ensuring sharing of resources and responsibilities.

Prospect for sustainability: Most of the project activities such as the livestock marketing cooperative support, the rangeland management, pond development and the crop production support intervention are likely to be sustainable. This is because all the conditions necessary for sustainability are in place with regard to the interventions. For instance, the required institutional mechanisms such as bylaws, leadership committees and beneficiaries' sense of ownership are there and the groups can continue operating without external financial support.

Besides, linkages have already been created with the relevant local government offices for the pond development, rangeland development and the cooperatives involved in crop production and livestock marketing, including their leadership committees, which is a key factor for ensuring their sustainability. The rangeland protection, CAHWs capacity building and vet drug support and management system related interventions have all been linked with the operational framework of the pertinent government offices, which is important to ensure sustainability of the initiatives.

As women beneficiaries of the project are proving their competency in leadership and effective utilization of the project benefits, which is expected to enhance the chance of success in ensuring sustainability of the entire project intervention.

In fact, there are a few other interventions (e.g. new ponds and the water filter) that need some effort to be made to improve the chance of sustainability of their positive results/effects after the project phase out. It is necessary to devise ways of making the newly constructed ponds functional and creating coordination between the WASHCo and the existing traditional water resource management system. Ensuring accessibility of the water filters and parts on commercial basis will not only ensure the continuity of their use by the households who already have them, but will also help to scale up their benefit in the larger community.

6.2. Recommendations

Based on the findings of the evaluation discussed above, the following recommendations are forwarded:

1. The project has implemented specific activities in separate kebeles by targeting certain households to benefit from a single intervention. Instead, implementation of multiple project activities that target certain households or group of beneficiaries in an integrated manner should be considered in future similar projects. Integrating interventions enables to address interlocking problems of the target groups and bring greater impact. This could be, for instance, integrating restocking with livestock cooperative capacity building and making livestock insurance to be promoted by the livestock coops rather than individual commission agents. The integration of pond development, rangeland management and vet drug support can enable to achieve lasting change in livestock production if still integrated with IBLI. Similarly, WASHCo and Rangeland Committee should be linked with the traditional water and pasture management system of Borana, such as the role of *Abba-Herega*.
2. Facilitate sustained accessibility of the water filter for existing users and other households beyond the initial targets on commercial basis. This may be achieved by

capacitating community groups like the cooperatives and WASHCos or capable local entrepreneur to serve as agent dealer to engage in supplying the devices at a fair price. It may also require facilitating access to loan or commercial grant and technical training. This will create access to spare parts for the initial beneficiaries and also ensure scaling up of use of water filters in the community.

3. CIFA, in collaboration with the woreda Water Development Office and WASHCos, should make sure that the newly developed ponds are functional. Compacting or employing other locally feasible method to ensure that the ponds contain water is necessary.

4. CIFA in collaboration with the Livestock Development Offices of both woredas should put in place a mechanism for following up the situation of the restocking intervention and providing the necessary technical support for target households to improve the management and productivity of their goats. This may involve ensuring that the Pastoralist Extension Workers are visiting the beneficiary households and track the situation of the goats periodically as part of their regular tasks.

5. There is a need to integrate IBLI working modalities with local level physical observation to ensure effective participation of the target users in the process of defining the principle and technical issues of the scheme. This will enable IBLI to make its approach more sensitive to the local situation. For instance, involving local youth and women in village-level green monitoring exercises supported by cell phone based application is an option that needs to be considered. This locally taken image can be compared with the satellite reading to ensure credibility of the scheme. And thus will motivate more pastoralists to join the insurance scheme, increasing profitability of the scheme for insurance companies.

6. The successful achievements of the project that deserve to be replicated and/or scaled up such as the livestock marketing cooperatives and the crop production group as well as innovative solutions like the water purifying device and IBLI should be documented and shared with stakeholders in the project area and beyond.

7. AeAE and CIFA should continue their effort to ensure replication and scaling up of effective and innovative interventions in the project area and beyond in collaboration with the relevant government agencies. This will require undertaking policy influencing and advocacy works.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1: List of people consulted in qualitative methods

a) FGD Participants

No.	Name	Gender	Woreda	Kebele	Olla (Village)	Date of FGD
1	Tukku Bifa	Male	Guchi	Irdar	Arbora	26-Mar-20
2	Fayyo Huka	Male	Guchi	Irdar	Arbora	26-Mar-20
3	Dabanno Bagajjo	Male	Guchi	Irdar	Arbora	26-Mar-20
4	Wariyo Jatani	Male	Guchi	Irdar	Arbora	26-Mar-20
5	Shame Fayyo	Male	Guchi	Irdar	Arbora	26-Mar-20
6	Dulach Guyyo	Male	Guchi	Irdar	Arbora	26-Mar-20
7	Roba Amaro	Male	Guchi	Irdar	Arbora	26-Mar-20
8	Jalla Galgallo	Male	Guchi	Irdar	Arbora	26-Mar-20
9	Xume Wariyyo	Female	Guchi	Irdar	Arbora	26-Mar-20
10	Gayyatu Xaxache	Female	Guchi	Irdar	Arbora	26-Mar-20
11	Tadhiti Liben	Female	Guchi	Irdar	Arbora	26-Mar-20
12	Qabale Chuqa	Female	Guchi	Irdar	Arbora	26-Mar-20
13	Galgaloo Boru	Female	Guchi	Irdar	Arbora	26-Mar-20
14	Ediya Hassen	Male	Guchi	Guchi Badiyya	Handarak	27-Mar-20
15	Abdo Issaq	Male	Guchi	Guchi Badiyya	Handarak	27-Mar-20
16	Edo Jarso	Male	Guchi	Guchi Badiyya	Hamdarak	27-Mar-20
17	Adan Jila	Male	Guchi	Guchi Badiyya	Handarak	27-Mar-20
18	Hassen Abdi	Male	Guchi	Guchi Badiyya	Handarak	27-Mar-20
19	Alo Galgallo	Male	Guchi	Guchi Badiyya	Handarak	27-Mar-20
20	Alnur Edia	Male	Guchi	Guchi Badiyya	Handarak	27-Mar-20
21	Xume Sora	Female	Guchi	Guchi Badiyya	Handarak	27-Mar-20
22	Zeytuna Hassen	Female	Guchi	Guchi Badiyya	Hamdarak	27-Mar-20
23	Haway Dulacha	Female	Guchi	Guchi Badiyya	Handarak	27-Mar-20
24	Ejje Wariyyo	Female	Guchi	Guchi Badiyya	Handarak	27-Mar-20
25	Kedija Bizu	Female	Guchi	Guchi Badiyya	Handarak	27-Mar-20
26	Guyyo Roba	Male	Moyale	Arbale	Wirwita	27-Mar-20
27	Roba Guyyo	Male	Moyale	Arbale	Wirwita	27-Mar-20
28	Galgalo Galba	Male	Moyale	Arbale	Wirwita	27-Mar-20
29	Jarso Boru	Male	Moyale	Arbale	Wirwita	27-Mar-20

KII Participants

No.	Name	Responsibility	Gender	Woreda	Kebele	Date of KII
1	Dida Shane	Livestock Insurance Facilitator (Community-based Commission Agent)	Male	Guchi	Irdar	26-Mar-20
2	Adan Essaq	Vet technician, livestock office	Male	Guchi		27-Mar-20
3	Issaq Ali	Expert, water development office	Male	Guchi		27-Mar-20
4	Galgalo Halake	Head, water development office	Male	Guchi		27-Mar-20
5	Ali Kotello	Coop Leadership Committee	Male	Moyale	Hargale	28-Mar-20
6	Garo Waqqo	Coop Leadership Committee	Female	Moyale	Hargale	28-Mar-20

Debriefing meeting with project staff

Participants of Debriefing at Moyale, Mar 29, 2020

No.	Name	Organization	Responsibility	Working Area
1	Guyo Denge	CIFA	ED	Addis Ababa
2	Garbicha Nura	CIFA	Project Officer	Moyale
3	Tesfaye Temsgen	AeAE	Project Officer	Moyale
4	Daniel Shiferaw	AeAE	Program Coordinator	Yabello
5	Dr. Jibril Siraji	Livestock Dev't Office	Woreda Head	Moyale

Appendix 2: Detailed Project Budget and Spending (ETB) by Activities

Description of activities	Planned budget (Euro)	Planned budget (ETB) at 24.5 Rate	Planned budget (ETB) at 32 Rate	Exchange Gain
RESULT 1				
Activity 1.1: Construction of two new ponds (10,000M3 each) and rehabilitate two ponds (6000 m3) in Moyale & Guchi Woredas	**119,239**	**2,921,359**	**3,928,232**	**1,006,873**
Construction of new pond through Cash for work (238 HH)	48,980	1,200,000	1,613,591	413,591
Rehabilitation of existing two ponds through Cash for work	29,388	720,000	968,155	248,155
Purchase and distribute hand tools for construction and rehabilitation of ponds and rehabilitation of range land management	4,592	112,500	151,275	38,774
Transportation, loading and unloading farm tools	612	15,000	20,170	5,170
Field Program Coordinator (25%)				
Project officer(#1) 75%	9,438	231,223	310,916	79,693
Community Facilitators(#3) 75%	16,716	409,536	550,686	141,150
Vehicle Running cost for Pond Rehabilitation activity 20%	1,469	36,000	48,408	12,408
Car Hire for Pond Rehabilitation activity 45%	4,959	121,500	163,376	41,876
Monitoring	3,086	75,600	101,656	26,056
Activity 1.2: Purchase and distribute water purification apparatus	**23,302**	**570,900**	**767,666**	**196,766**
Purchase and distribution of water purification apparatus	21,224	520,000	699,223	179,223
Vehicle Running cost for Water Purification distribution activity 5%	367	9,000	12,102	3,102
Transportation, loading and unloading of purification apparatus	816	20,000	26,893	6,893
Car hire for water filter distribution activity 5%	551	13,500	18,153	4,653
Monitoring	343	8,400	11,295	2,895
Activity 1.3: Promotion of hygiene and sanitation using CLTSH through training	**4,996**	**122,400**	**164,586**	**42,186**
4.1 Sensitization, awareness and education of community members on sanitation and hygiene	1,959	48,000	64,544	16,544
Refreshment for community groups CLTSH	294	7,200	9,682	2,482
Travel and accommodation for trainers	49	1,200	1,614	414
Stationary for the sensitization training	196	4,800	6,454	1,654
4.2.Train community health army/group on hygiene and sanitation	1,959	48,000	64,544	16,544
Refreshment for trainees and trainers hygiene and sanitation trainees	294	7,200	9,682	2,482
Travel and accommodation for trainers	49	1,200	1,614	414
Stationary for the training	196	4,800	6,454	1,654
Activity 1.4: Training for water management committee	**1,776**	**43,520**	**58,520**	**15,000**
Water mgt committee and kebele managers	1,143	28,000	37,650	9,650
Refreshment for community water mgt training	343	8,400	11,295	2,895

Stationary for the training	46	1,120	1,506	386
Travel and accommodation for trainers	245	6,000	8,068	2,068
	149,313	**3,658,179**	**4,919,004**	**1,260,825**
RESULT 2				
Activity 2:1. Purchas and distribute drought tolerant and short duration/maturing crops and Training of trainers	**11,282**	**276,400**	**371,664**	**95,264**
Purchas of pulses/cereal seeds	6,122	150,000	201,699	51,699
Transportation, loading/unloading of crop seeds	816	20,000	26,893	6,893
Seed capital for 1 agricultural farm group	2,041	50,000	67,233	17,233
Training on agronomy & post-harvest management		-	-	-
Refreshment for community groups agronomy and post harvest training	367	9,000	12,102	3,102
Stationary for the training	49	1,200	1,614	414
Vehicle running cost for Seed	294	7,200	9,682	2,482
Project Officer(#1)25%		-	-	-
Community Facilitators(#3)		-	-	-
Travel and accommodation for trainers	245	6,000	8,068	2,068
Car Hire for Seed	661	16,200	21,783	5,583
Monitoring	686	16,800	22,590	5,790
	11,282	**276,400**	**371,664**	**95,264**
RESULT 3				
Activity 3.1:Strengthen capacity of through purchase and distribute vet drugs and kits/equipment for CAHWS	**20,796**	**509,502**	**685,106**	**175,605**
Purchase and distribute vet drugs through CAHWs	10,204	250,002	336,167	86,165
Purchase and distribute vet kits/equipment for CAHWS	4,408	108,000	145,223	37,223
Transportation, loading and unloading of drugs and equipment	612	15,000	20,170	5,170
Training on vet management for CAHWs and vet technicians	3,061	75,000	100,849	25,849
Trainers for CAHWs and Vet technician	408	10,000	13,446	3,447
Vehicle running cost	441	10,800	14,522	3,722
Refreshment	327	8,000	10,757	2,757
Car Hire for Seed and Vet drug distribution activity 5%	992	24,300	32,675	8,375
Monitoring	343	8,400	11,295	2,895
Activity 3.2:Restocking of small ruminants for vulnerable women	**41,129**	**1,007,666**	**1,354,967**	**347,301**
Purchase and distribution of goat breed for milk/production	40,816	1,000,000	1,344,659	344,659
Monitoring	313	7,666	10,308	2,642
Activity 3.3: Range land rehabilitation (bush tinning)	**33,001**	**808,520**	**1,087,184**	**278,664**
Cash for work for bush tinning	16,327	400,000	537,864	137,864
Training on range land rehabilitation and management for committees and communities	1,224	30,000	40,340	10,340
Refreshment for community groups range land committee	392	9,600	12,909	3,309

Stationary for the training	49	1,200	1,614	414
Travel and accommodation for trainers	245	6,000	8,068	2,068
Project officer(#1) 25%	3,146	77,074	103,639	26,564
Community Facilitators(#3)	5,572	136,512	183,562	47,050
Vehicle running cost for Range Land Rehabilitation activity 15%	1,102	27,000	36,306	9,306
Car Hire	3,857	94,500	127,070	32,570
Monitoring	1,087	26,634	35,814	9,180
	94,926	**2,325,688**	**3,127,258**	**801,570**
RESULT 4				
Activity 4.1: Livestock market actor mapping and assessment	**4,082**	**100,000**	**134,466**	**34,466**
Conducting market actor mapping and assessment	4,082	100,000	134,466	34,466
Activity 4.2: Strengthen capacity of livestock marketing cooperatives	**3,820**	**93,600**	**125,860**	**32,260**
Training on livestock trading (feeding, transportation, vaccination, etc) cooperative leaders	1,224	30,000	40,340	10,340
Refreshment for community groups livestock trading	392	9,600	12,909	3,309
Stationary for the training	49	1,200	1,614	414
Travel and accommodation for trainers	245	6,000	8,068	2,068
Train on market link, financial management and leadership for coops leaders	1,224	30,000	40,340	10,340
Refreshment for community groups coop training	392	9,600	12,909	3,309
Stationary for the training	49	1,200	1,614	414
Travel and accommodation for trainers	245	6,000	8,068	2,068
Provide seed capital/working capital for livestock marketing coops		-	-	-
Activity 4.3:Provide index-based livestock insurance (IBLI)	**12,800**	**313,600**	**421,685**	**108,085**
Provide index-based livestock insurance (IBLI) schemes(premium)		-	-	-
Refresher training of trainers for the VIPs-Village IBLI promoters of both Woredas' in both sales window	5,224	128,000	172,116	44,116
Refresher training for coop managers, cashiers and PA officials on the premium management for 6 sales windows	5,224	128,000	172,116	44,116
Planning with the coops managers and book-keepers in collecting/distributing premium subsidy	2,351	57,600	77,452	19,852
Activity 3:Organize multi-stakeholder livestock forum for market linkage	**5,683**	**139,222**	**187,206**	**47,984**
Refreshment for multi-stakeholder forum participants	510	12,500	16,808	4,308
Stationary for the participants	70	1,722	2,315	593
Travel and accommodation for the participants	5,102	125,000	168,082	43,082
	26,385	**646,422**	**869,217**	**222,795**
SUPPORT COSTS				
Staff	**21,682**	**531,211**	**714,298**	**183,087**

Executive Director (25%)	1,784	43,698	58,758	15,061
Field Program Coordinator (25%)	1,095	26,834	36,083	9,249
Admin and Finance Manager (25%)	1,481	36,286	48,792	12,506
Secretary / Cashier (25%)	551	13,500	18,153	4,653
Project Accountant (100%)	10,515	257,626	346,419	88,793
Office Attendant (50%)	249	6,090	8,189	2,099
Guards (3) (50%)	1,491	36,540	49,134	12,594
Driver (1) 100%	4,516	110,638	148,770	38,132
Traveling expenses	**3,673**	**90,000**	**121,019**	**31,019**
Vehicle Running cost Adminstaration activity 50%	3,673	90,000	121,019	31,019
General / Others	5,898	144,500	194,303	49,803
Project Launching workshop in Moyale and Guchi (30 people)	1,469	36,000	48,408	12,408
Review and progress reflection meeting	2,449	60,000	80,680	20,680
Monitoring for admin	1,000	24,500	32,944	8,444
Final evaluation by Government	980	24,000	32,272	8,272
AII.2. Equipment, Materials and Supplies	16,265	398,500	535,847	137,347
Motor Bikes	4,082	100,000	134,466	34,466
AI.9. Rent of lands and properties				
Office rent, supplies, communications and utilities 50% of total costs	4,898	120,000	161,359	41,359
Audit Fees	306	7,500	10,085	2,585
AI.3. Equipment, Materials and Supplies				
Laptops	3,265	80,000	107,573	27,573
Desktop	1,633	40,000	53,786	13,786
Photocopier	857	21,000	28,238	7,238
Steel file cabinet	408	10,000	13,447	3,447
Office desks + 4 swivel chairs	816	20,000	26,893	6,893
AI.8. Financial expense	400	9,800	13,178	3,378
Bank transfer commission	400	9,800	13,178	3,378
	329,824	**8,080,700**	**10,865,788**	**2,785,088**

Appendix 3: Analysis of the Financial Benefit of IBLI - Example

The Analysis below shows that the introduced IBLI is beneficial for pastoralist households. The discussion made with Dida Shane[9] revealed that involving in livestock insurance could bring more benefits to the end user, in this case target households, than the insurance company, in this case, Oromia Insurance Company (OIC).

Type of livestock	ETB per Head		Premium Share				Compensation %age (Annual)			
	Premium	Compensation	Beneficiary		CIFA		Ganna season		Hagayya season	
Shoat	51.00	500.00	65%	33.15	35%	17.85	58%	290.00	42%	210.00
Cattle	308.00	3,000.00	65%	200.20	35%	107.80	58%	1,740.00	42%	1,260.00
Camel	514.00	5,000.00	65%	334.10	35%	179.90	58%	2,900.00	42%	2,100.00
Total	**873.00**	**8,500.00**	65%	567.45	35%	305.55	58%	4,930.00	42%	3,570.00

As indicated in the above table, the premium is set to be ETB 51 for shoat, ETB 308 for cattle and ETB 514 for camel, per head. There is no limit in the number of livestock a customer can insure, as far as the service seeker can pay the required amount of premium.

The compensation is divided into two seasons depending on the satellite green index reading. The reading is based on predefined rangeland ecosystem maps that cover more than 2500 km^2 under a single catchment area. The reading on such area coverage is taken to identify loss of forage on average basis and this serves as a base to define the level of depletion and the associated degree of compensation on seasonal proportion as indicated in the table above.

In a purely commercial sense, if an individual household has the ability to deposit premium for 10 camels per annum for consecutive 3 years without gaining compensation depending on normal moisture condition, the total cost will be ETB 5,140 per annum and could reach up to ETB 15,420 in 3 years. On the basis of drought sensitive analysis, there might be one season rain failure associated loss of certain proportion of livestock on every 3-5 years. In case, single *Genna* season rain fails and the household becomes eligible for compensation once within three years, the total benefits could reach up to ETB 29,000.

In this case, the household will get ETB 8,160 as additional benefit, which is over 88% benefit margin merely from a commercial perspective, leave alone the level of confidence it could develop as part of resilience building initiative at individual household level and target community as well.

[9] Dida Shane, Livestock Insurance Facilitator, who was working as a community-based commission agent in Irdar kebele, Guchi woreda

Appendix 4: Evaluation Tools

a) Questionnaire for Household Interview

Household Survey Questionnaire forFinal Evaluation of "Building Resilience Capacity of Vulnerable Agro-Pastoralists Project" in Guchi and Moyale Woredas in Oromia

Informed Consent Form

Good Morning/afternoon with certain traditional greetings! **(Nagegnii Badhadhaa ….)**
My name is _____. I am a member of a team that is conducting the final evaluation of the **"Building Resilience Capacity of Vulnerable Agro-Pastoralists Project" implemented in Guchi and Moyale Woredas by CIFA in partnership with Ayuda en Acción Ethiopia.** The purpose of the evaluation is to assess if the project has achieved its intended objectives. You are selected as one of the informants for the study. The information you give us is highly valuable to accomplish the purpose of the evaluation. I hope that the questionnaire will take us shorter time not to affect your work.

I would like to tell you that participation in the evaluation is voluntary and you are free not to answer any of the questions. The information you provide is totally confidential and will not be disclosed to anyone. It will only be used for the study purposes. So, let me ask you whether you are willing or not to answer the interview questions here. …

I really thank you for your willingness to answer the questions. Let me pass now to the questions.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Q1100: IDENTIFICATION

1101. Questionnaire ID No. _____ 1102. Wereda: _____ 1103. *Kebele*: _____
1104. Village (Olla):_____ 1105. Date of Interview _____
1106. Enumerator's name _____Signature _____ Date _____
1107. Supervisor's name_____ Signature _____ Date _____

SECTION 2: DEMOGRAPHIC /BIO DATA/ OF THE RESPONDENT

Q2000: RESPONDENTS PERSONAL DATA

Q2001	Sex:		1) Female [ ] 2) Male [ ]
Q2002	Age:		_____ years old
Q2003	Marital status at present:	1) Never married [ ] 2) Married [ ] 3) Divorced/Separated [ ] 4) Widow(er) [ ] 5) Other [ ]……	
Q2004	Education or literacy level:	1) Non-literate [ ] 2) Basic literacy without formal schooling [ ] 3) Attended formal school [ ] up to _____ grade/level (specify grade or level attained)	
Q2005	Total No. of household members		Males_____ Females _____ Total _____

SECTION 3: GENERAL VIEWS ABOUT THE PROJECT

Q3001. In which of the project components (described in the table below) you or someone in your household were targeted as beneficiary?

Q. No.	Project component	1. Yes	2. No
3001.1	Safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene		
3001.2	Food crop production		
3001.3	Animal health services (vaccination, drug supply, etc)		
3001.4	Livestock market access and cooperative capacity building		
3001.5	Index based Livestock Insurance (livestock insurance)		
3001.6	Range land management		
3001.7	Bush thinning		
3001.8	Water filter distribution		
3001.9	Restocking		

Q3002. In your view, how appropriate was the project in terms of responding to your needs? **(Refer to the entire YES responses under Q3001 above**)

1) Not appropriate 2) Fairly/a little bit appropriate 3) Very appropriate 8) Don't know

Q3003. How do you assess the appropriateness of project components in terms of responding to your needs? **(Refer to specific YES responses under Q3001 above**)

Q. No.	Project component	1. Not appropriate	2. A little bit appropriate	3. Very appropriate	8. Don't know
3003.1	Safe drinking water, sanitation & hygiene				
3003.2	Food crop production				
3003.3	Livestock protection and production				
3003.4	Livestock market access				
3003.5	Index based Livestock Insurance				
3003.6	Range land management				
3003.7	Bush thinning				
3003.8	Water filter distribution				
3003.9	Restocking				

SECTION 4: RESULT 1 - ACCESS TO SAFE WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

Q4001. Do you know of any new pond(s) constructed and/or existing pond(s) rehabilitated by the project in your area?

1) Yes (answer Q4001.1 to Q4001.4) 2) No (skip to Q4002)

Q4001.1. If yes to Q4001, where/in which village is/are the pond(s) constructed and/or rehabilitated by the project?

In _____, _____ and _____ villages

Q4001.2. Do you know the pond(s) constructed and/or rehabilitated by the project is/are in good condition (e.g. fenced, protected from flood, etc)?

1) Yes, fenced and protected from flood 2) Yes, fenced but not protected from flood

3) Yes, protected from flood but not fenced 4) No, not fenced and protected from flood

5) No, there is no sign of pond management at all 8) Don't know

Q4001.3. Do you think the pond(s) constructed and/or rehabilitated by the project has/have adequate capacity to meet water demand of user community? **(Assume adequate rainfall season)**

1) Adequate for less than 3 months 2) Adequate for 3-6 months

3) Adequate for 6-9 months 4) Adequate for 9-12 months

5) Not adequate at all 8) Don't know

Q4001.4. The pond(s) constructed and/or rehabilitated by the project have contained adequate water to stay for …… months starting from the time of **interview. (Assuming the current rainfall condition)**

Q4002. Before the project, approximately how far was the nearest water source or pond that your household was using from your house?

1) Less than 1 km 2) Between 2-5 km 3) Over 5 km 8) Don't know

Q4003. Now/after the project, approximately how far is the nearest water source or pond that your household is using from your house?

1) Less than 1 km 2) Between 2-5 km 3) Over 5 km 8) Don't know

Q4004. Before the project, on average, how long did it take your household to fetch water from the nearest water source or pond(s) (including going to and back and queuing)?

1) Less than 10 minutes 2) 20 to 30 minutes 3) 30 to 60 minutes
4) Over 60 minutes 8) Don't know

Q4005. Now/after the project, on average, how long does it take your household to fetch water from the nearest water source or pond(s) (including going to and back and queuing)?

1) Less than 10 minutes 2) 20 to 30 minutes 3) 30 to 60 minutes

4) Over 60 minutes 8) Don't know

Q4006. Is there any water reservoir constructed by the project in your area for human consumption and/or livestock consumption?

1) Yes for human consumption 2) Yes for livestock consumption

3) Yes for both 4) No at all 8) don't know

Q4007. Have you (or someone in your household) received water filter from the project?

1) Yes (answer Q4007.1 to Q4007.3) 2) No (skip to Q4008)

Q4007.1. **If YES to Q4007 above**, are you using the water filter received from the project?

1) Yes (skip to Q4007.3) 2) No (answer Q4007.2)

Q4007.2. If you are not using the water filter you have received from the project, what is the reason?

1) The device is broken 2) we don't know how to operate the device

3) The device lacks spare parts to replace and use 4) Other (specify) _____

Q4007.3. If yes to Q4007, do you think the filter you received is beneficial?

1) Yes, in cleaning impurities from water 2) Yes, in killing bacteria in the water

3) Yes, in creating confidence to drink the water 4) No, not beneficial 8) Don't know

Q4008. Do you know any lactating or pregnant women in your area who have received water filter from the project?

1) Yes 2) No

Q4009. Have you (or someone in your household) participated in hygiene and sanitation promotion training provided by the project?

1) Yes (answer Q4009.1) 2) No (skip to Q4010)

Q4009.1. **If YES to Q4009**, how do you assess the usefulness of the hygiene and sanitation promotion training you have participated in?

1) Not useful 2) Slightly useful 3) Very useful 8) don't know

Q4010. Is there any WASH committee established by the project in your area?

1) Yes (answer Q4010.1 to Q4010.2) 2) No (skip to Q4011)

Q4010.1. If yes to Q4010, is the WASH committee established by the project functioning at present?

1) Yes (skip to Q4011) 2) No (answer Q4010.2) 8) Don't know (skip to Q4011)

Q4010.2. If the WASH committee established by the project is not functioning at present, what is the reason? (You can choose more than one answer)

1) WASH committee members are too busy with other engagements
2) WASH committees have not been given adequate support (e.g. training, materials …)
3) WASH committee members are not willing to serve the community
4) Other (specify) _____

Q4011. In your view, to what extent access to safe drinking water for human consumption has improved in your area as a result of the project intervention?

1) Not improved 2) Slightly improved 3) Highly improved 8) Don't know

Q4012. In your view, to what extent access to safe drinking water for livestock consumption has been improved in your area as a result of the project intervention?

1) Not improved 2) Slightly improved 3) Highly improved 8) Don't know

Q4013. In your view, to what extent use of sanitation facilities has been improved in your area as a result of the project intervention?

1) Not improved 2) Slightly improved 3) Highly improved 8) Don't know

Q4014. In your view, to what extent hygiene practices have been improved in your area as a result of the project intervention?

1) Not improved 2) Slightly improved 3) Highly improved 8) Don't know

Q4015. How do you assess the effect of the project interventions on the overall health situation in your family?

1) No effect 2) Slightly improved 3) Highly improved 8) Don't know

SECTION 5: RESULT 2 - ENHANCED FOOD CROP PRODUCTION

Q5001. Before the project (or before 2 years), were you (or someone in your household) was engaging in food crop production/farming?

1) Yes (answer Q5001.1 to Q5001.2) 2) No (skip to Q5002)

Q5001.1. **If YES to Q5001**, what was the size of land you were cultivating before 2 years for crop production?

1) _____ hectares of farm land, or
2) _____ unit of _____ in local measurement called _____; 1 unit= _____hectare

Q5001.2. **If YES to Q5001**, indicate the type of crop(s) you were producing before 2 years and its quantity?

No.	Type of crop produced	Qty produced in Quintal	Remark
1.			
2.			
3.			

Q5002. After the project/now, are you (or someone in your household) is engaging in food crop production/farming?

1) Yes (answer Q5002.1 to Q5002.2) 2) No (skip to Q5003)

Q5002.1. **If YES to Q5002**, what was the size of land you are cultivating now for crop production?

1) _____ hectares of farm land, or
2) _____ unit of _____ in local measurement called _____; 1 unit= _____hectare

Q5002.2. **If YES to Q5002**, indicate the type of crop(s) you are producing now and its quantity?

No.	Type of crop produced	Qty produced in Quintal	Remark
1.			
2.			
3.			

Q5003. Have you (or someone in your household) received drought tolerant & high yielding maize seed distributed by the project?

1) Yes (answer Q5003.1 to Q5003.2) 2) No (skip to Q5002)

Q5003.1. **If YES to Q5003**, what quantity of the improved maize seed have you received?

_____ Kilogram

Q5003.2. **If YES to Q5003**, has the improved maize seed you received increased your production?

1) Not increased (skip to Q5004) 2) Increased (answer Q5003.3) 8) Don't know

Q5003.3. If increased, indicate the approximate change in the quantity of maize production?

Increased from _____ kg per ha in the past to _____ kg per ha now

Q5004. Have you (or someone in your household) received drought tolerant & high yielding haricot bean seed distributed by the project?

1) Yes (answer Q5004.1 to Q5004.2) 2) No (skip to Q5005)

Q5004.1. If YES to Q5004, what quantity of the improved haricot bean seed have you received?

_____ Kilogram

Q5004.2. **If YES to Q5004**, has the improved haricot bean seed you have received increased your production?

1) Not increased (skip to Q5005) 2) Increased (answer Q5004.3) 8) Don't know

Q5004.3. **If increased**, indicate the approximate change in the quantity of haricot bean production?

Increased from _____ kg per ha in the past to _____ kg per ha now

Q5005. Have you (or someone in your household) participated in training on improved agricultural practices provided by the project?

1) Yes (answer Q5005.1) 2) No (skip to Q5006)

Q5005.1. **If YES to Q5005**, how important was the training you have received?

1) Not important 2) Fairly important 3) Highly important 7) Cannot say

Q5006. Have you (or someone in your household) received government extension services facilitated by the project?

1) Yes (answer Q5006.1) 2) No (skip to Q5007)

Q5006.1. If yes to Q5006, how important was the government extension services you have received?

1) Not important 2) Fairly important 3) Highly important 7) Cannot say

Q5007. In your view, have the food crop production interventions of the project brought any change (or increase) in your household's food production?

1) No change 2) Yes, but they brought minor increase in our food production

3) Yes, they brought major increase in our food production 8) Don't know

Q5008. Has your household income from crop production increased as a result of the project intervention?

1) Not increased 2) Increased a little 3) Highly increased 7) Cannot say

SECTION 6: RESULT 3 - PROTECTED LIVESTOCK AND INCREASED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Q6001. Do you know of any pasture land rehabilitated by the project in your area?

1) Yes (answer Q6001.1 and Q6001.2) 2) No (skip to Q6002)

Q6001.1. **If YES to Q6001**, where/in which village was the pasture land rehabilitated by the project?

1) village(s): _____, _____, _____

2) When was it done? Month _____ Year _____

Q6001.2. **If YES to Q6001**, what is the benefit of the pasture land rehabilitated by the project to the community in your area?

1) No benefit at all 2) Availability of pasture has slightly increased
3) Availability of pasture has highly increased 8) Don't know

Q6002. Have you (or someone in your household) received breeding goats distributed by the project?

1) Yes (answer Q6002.1 to Q6002.3) 2) No (skip to Q6003)

Q6002.1. If YES to Q6002, how many breeding goats have you (or someone in your household) received from the project?

I (someone in the household) has received _____ breeding goats

Q6002.2. If YES to Q6002, how many goats you (or someone in your household) have at present as the result of receiving breeding goats from the project?

Now, we have _____ goats

Q6002.3. **If YES to Q6002**, what are the main benefits you or your household gained as a result of the breeding goats you received from the project? (Selecting more than one answers, is possible)

1) No benefit 2) Availability of milk for children
3) Increased income by selling goats 4) Increased income by selling goat milk
5) Other (specify) _____ 8) Don't know

Q6003. Do you know of any community animal health workers trained by the project in your area?

1) Yes (answer Q6003.1 and Q6003.2) 2) No (skip to Q6004)

Q6003.1. If YES to Q6003, have you (or someone in your household) received veterinary services from the community animal health workers who have trained by the project?

1) Yes (answer Q6003.2) 2) No (skip to Q6004)

Q6003.2. How do you assess the veterinary services you (or someone in your household) received from the community animal health workers who have been trained by the project?

1) Not effective 2) Fairly effective 3) Highly effective 8) Don't know

Q6004. In your view, have the interventions of the project brought any change (or increase) in your household's livestock production?

1) No change 2) Yes, it has brought minor improvement in our livestock production
3) Yes, it has brought major improvement in our livestock production 8) Don't know

SECTION 7: SECTION 4 - IMPROVED LIVESTOCK MARKET ACCESS AND INSURANCE SCHEME

Q7001. Do you know of any livestock marketing cooperative newly formed by the project in your area?

1) Yes (answer Q7001.1 and Q7001.2) 2) No (skip to Q7002)

Q7001.1. If YES to Q7001, In which village the livestock marketing cooperative(s) is/are formed by the project?

1) In _____ village 2) in _____ village

Q7001.2. If YES to Q7001, are you (or someone in your household) is member of the livestock marketing cooperative established by the project?

1) Yes (skip to Q7002) 2) No (answer Q7001.3)

Q7001.3. If NO to Q7001.2, what was the reason that you (or someone in your household) is not became member of the livestock marketing cooperative established by the project?

1) I was (we were) not interested in joining the cooperative
2) I (we) couldn't fulfill the membership requirements
3) I was (we were) not given the chance to join the cooperative
4) Other (specify) _____

Q7002. Do you know of any livestock insurance scheme initiated by the project in your area?

1) Yes (answer Q7002.1 and Q7002.2) 2) No (skip to Q8001)

Q7002.1. If YES to Q7002, have you (or someone in your household) joined the livestock insurance scheme initiated by the project in your area?

1) Yes (skip to Q7003) 2) No (answer Q7002.2)

Q7002.2. If NO to Q7002.2, what was the reason that you (or someone in your household) have not joined the livestock insurance scheme initiated by the project?

1) I was (we were) not interested in joining the insurance scheme
2) I (we) couldn't fulfill the requirements for joining the insurance scheme
3) I (we) have not given the chance to join the joining the insurance scheme
4) Other (specify) _____

Q7003. If YES to Q7002.1, what is the benefit you (or someone in your household) have received from joining livestock insurance scheme? (you can choose more than one answer)

1) I (we) got no benefit from the livestock insurance scheme
2) I (we) feel secured because our livestock have insurance coverage
3) I (we) have received _____ Birr as compensation for lost livestock
4) We got _____ Birr to buy feed for insured animals 5) Other (specify) _____

Q7004. In your view, does livestock insurance scheme applies user friendly approach?

1) Yes (skip to Q7004.1) 2) No (answer Q7004.2)1) 8) don't know

Q7004.1. If YES to Q7004, do the beneficiaries of livestock insurance scheme involve in decision making process?

1) Yes (skip to Q8001) 2) No (answer Q7004.2) 8) don't know

Q7004.2. If NO to Q7004.1, what is the factor hindering participation of beneficiaries in livestock insurance scheme decision making process?

1) No procedure/approach to participate 2) Limited understanding of the scheme
2) The project does not have interest to participate beneficiaries 8) don't know

SECTION 8: FINAL COMMENTS

Q8001. How do you assess the overall performance of the project in your views?

1) Generally, the project was successful (answer Q8001.1)
2) Generally, the project was not successful (answer Q8001.2)

Q8001. 1. If you think the project was successful, indicate the main changes or improvements occurred in your household as a result of the project in comparison with the pre-project situation?

SN	Indicator	Change as a result of the project			Situation before & now	
		1. improved	2. same	3. declined	2 years ago	At present
1	Months of food gap					
2	Number of income sources					
3	Average annual income					
4	Number of cattle					
5	Number of small ruminants					
6	Number of camels					
7	Access to water					
8	Hygiene practice					
9	Access to grazing					
10	Access to veterinary service					
11	Food crop production					
12	Access to livestock market					
13	Access to livestock insurance					
14	Access to livestock restocking					
15	Utilization of filtered water					
16	KAP* on improved WASH					
17	KAP* on livestock Insurance					
18	KAP* on Bush Thinning					
19	KAP* on improved pond management					

*** KAP = Knowledge, Attitude and Practice**

Q8001. 2. If you think the project **was <u>not</u> successful**, what are the main limitations of the project? (You can answer more than one answer)

1) It had targeting problems (it did not target the right beneficiaries)
2) The interventions undertaken by the project could not address our real needs
3) It did not achieve the desired results
4) It was adversely affected by external factors
5) Other (specify) _____

Q8002. Any other general comment?

_____

_____

End of the Interview

Say: *'Thank You for Your Support and Time' (Horaa Bulaa)*

b) Focus Group Discussion Guide Questions

1. What is your knowledge about Ayuda en Acción-Ethiopia? What are the projects you know that CIFA has been doing in your area?
2. How was the "Building Resilience Capacity of Vulnerable Agro-Pastoralists Project" initiated? When was the project started? For how long have you been participating in the project?
3. What were the roles of target beneficiaries in the process of project design, beneficiary selection, and implementation?
4. What were the roles of other parties in the project (identify other key parties who have involved in the project and their main roles)? Which local and external parties you know were involved in the selection of beneficiaries and implementation of the projects? (Discussed on each component with examples)
    a) Providing access to safe drinking water (human and livestock) supply, and improving sanitation facilities and hygiene practices
    b) Enhancing food crop production for consumption and market
    c) Protecting livestock and increasing livestock production
    d) Improving livestock market accesses and cooperative capacity building
    e) Index based Livestock Insurance (livestock insurance)
    f) Animal health services (vaccination, drug supply, etc)
    g) Range land management
    h) Bush thinning
    i) Water filter distribution
    j) Restocking
5. How do you assess the appropriateness of beneficiary selection? Any strengths and weaknesses?
6. In which of the specific support activities you have actually participated? (Discuss your participation and role in each of the following project components)
    a) Providing access to safe drinking water supply, and improving sanitation facilities and hygiene practices
    b) Enhancing food crop production for consumption and market
    c) Protecting livestock and increasing livestock production
    d) Improving livestock market accesses and cooperative capacity building
    e) Index based Livestock Insurance (livestock insurance)
    f) Animal health services (vaccination, drug supply, etc)
    g) Range land management
    h) Bush thinning
    i) Water filter distribution
    j) Restocking
7. To what extent do the project components match with your needs and interests?

Are there any other activities you thought to be better and appropriate for you instead of the supports you got from this project? If so, what are they?

8. In your view, how adequate were project resources (funds, personnel and time) to implement the planned activities? How do you assess the resource utilization of the project? What are the strengths in economical use of project resources? What are the weaknesses?

9. How do you rate or explain the overall success of the project and its components?

   What changes do these interventions brought to you and your family members as compared to your previous conditions? (Discuss on each of the project components)

   a) Providing access to safe drinking water supply, and improving sanitation facilities and hygiene practices
   b) Enhancing food crop production for consumption and market
   c) Protecting livestock and increasing livestock production
   d) Improving livestock market accesses and cooperative capacity building
   e) Index based Livestock Insurance (livestock insurance)
   f) Animal health services (vaccination, drug supply, etc)
   g) Range land management
   h) Bush thinning
   i) Water filter distribution
   j) Restocking

   Explain the key factors that have contributed to the success of the project.

10. What are the main limitations or gaps you have observed of the project and its components? Explain the key factors that have contributed to the limitations or gaps.

11. What major impacts (intended/positive and unintended/negative) have you perceived as a result of this project in terms of:

    - Social (relationship of people among themselves and with other people)
    - Economic (change in income, livelihood, living condition, life style etc.)
    - Accessing social services (health, food, water, sanitation, education, etc.)

    Indicate who/which group is benefiting the most from the intended/positive outcomes and who/which group has been affected by unintended/negative outcomes of the project.

12. What do you think about the future continuity of the benefits that the project has brought? What are the mechanisms that have been put in place to ensure sustainability? Do you see any factors that might adversely affect sustainability? (If so, what are they?)

13. What are the strengths and weaknesses you identified from this project? (On each component)

    a) Providing access to safe drinking water supply and improving sanitation facilities and hygiene practices
    b) Enhancing food crop production for consumption and market
    c) Protecting livestock and increasing livestock production

d) Improving livestock market accesses and cooperative capacity building
e) Index based Livestock Insurance (livestock insurance)
f) Animal health services (vaccination, drug supply, etc)
g) Range land management
h) Bush thinning
i) Water filter distribution
j) Restocking

14. What challenges have you faced being beneficiary of the project? (e.g. Was there any barrier that has limited your access to project supports? Was there any discrimination or sort of favoritisms you observed in getting the required supports from the project?)
15. What critical gaps you feel have been unaddressed by the project?
16. What corrective measures and/or additional ideas do you propose to be included in any similar projects in the future for improvement?

c) Key Informant Interview Guides

1. Important issues to be assessed through key informant interviews

Theme 1: Project Concept and Design

- Respondent's role at the design stage of this project
- Respondent's role in the implementation of this project
- Project identification process (how was it identified, who was involved, …)
- Project relevance
  - Extent to which the project addressed the needs of beneficiaries
  - Strategies adopted to enhance project relevance
  - Weaknesses and gaps in project relevance
  - Key lessons and best practices in enhancing project relevance
- Sufficiency of the designed interventions in responding to the analysed problem.
  - Problem indicators that have been sufficiently addressed
  - Problem indicators that have not been sufficiently addressed
  - New trends in the problem that require redress
- Other issues in the conceptualization and design of the project

Theme 2: Project implementation

- Strengths, weaknesses and gaps in the project's implementation modality
- Evidence for the integration of adaptive management in project implementation
- Factors that have affected project implementation
  - Internal
  - External
  - Effect of these factors on quality implementation
- Stakeholder involvement in project implementation
  - Extent of stakeholder involvement
  - Specific avenues for stakeholder involvement
  - Benefits of stakeholder participation in project implementation
- Beneficiary and partner selection criteria
- Presence of and level of adherence to clear selection criteria
  - The strengths and weaknesses of the beneficiary and partner selection criteria
  - Effect of the above strengths and weaknesses on the selection of most appropriate beneficiaries and partners
  - Required improvements in the selection criteria
- Partnership strategy

- Structure, strengths, weaknesses and gaps
- Efficiency gains from the adopted partnership strategy
- Lessons learnt and best practices in partnership
- Recommendations for partnership strengthening in future projects

Theme 3: Project efficiency

- Adequacy of project resources (funds, personnel and time)
- Effect of the availed project resources on the achievement of the desired results
- Evidence for the economical use of project resources
- Success and failures of the adopted strategies to achieve cost effectiveness of project implementation
  - Specific strategies adopted
  - Strengths
  - Weaknesses
  - Lessons learnt and best practices
  - Recommendations for enhanced project efficiency in future
- Adequacy of project management capacity
  - Specific capacity gaps experienced during project implementation
  - Causes and effects of such gaps on the achievement of the project results
  - Strategies for addressing capacity gaps in future projects

Theme 4: Project effectiveness and impact

- Key project achievements
  - Output level results (target vs. actual)
  - Outcome level results (intended vs. unintended)
  - Output-outcome linkages
  - Project components under which great/weak results have been achieved and why
  - Viable strategies for expanding or accelerating the results
  - Evidence for gender mainstreaming in the project results
  - What is your general view about the project in terms of its importance and achievements?
  - To what extent do you think the program was able to realise its objectives
- Extent to which the project objectives have been achieved
- Factors that have affected the project results
  - Facilitators
  - Inhibitors
  - Key lessons learnt
- Overall contribution of the project results towards the achievement of strategic (long-lasting) outcomes

Theme 5: Project sustainability

- The presence and structure of sustainability plans
  - Implementation status of the strategy
  - Strengths, weaknesses and gaps of the exit strategy
  - Other recommended sustainability enhancement measures
- Level of success in mainstreaming participation, ownership, contribution and capacity strengthening in the project
- The linkage with government sector and CBOs plans/activities and
- Lessons learnt and best practices in sustainability enhancement

Note: the above issues will be addressed by including them in the KII questions below as appropriate to the specific stakeholder who is taking part in the KII.

2. Core Guide Questions for KII

Relevance

1. To what extent the operations and objectives of the project are consistent with local priorities and country policies as well as the needs of targeted groups? To what extent have the interventions responded to the needs of vulnerable pastoral groups and women?
2. Were the approaches and strategies used relevant to achieve intended outputs and outcomes of the project? Was the overall design of the project appropriate, coherent and realistic?

Efficiency:

3. To what extent were the management, coordination and implementation mechanisms and structures appropriate and efficient?
4. Are sufficient resources allocated to the project? Have project funds and activities been delivered in a timely manner? If there were delays, what were the causes?
5. Does the project cost efficient? Do the cost per output the most cost effective or are there areas where savings should have been made to reduce costs?

Effectiveness:

6. To what extent the project achieved its planned outputs?
7. To what extent have the project outcomes been realized?
8. Were outputs and outcomes relevant and coherent?
9. What were the favourable factors to achieving intended results so far realized?
10. What have been the inhibiting factors to achieving intended results?

Impact:

11. What are the major changes that the project has achieved in people's lives? Positive impacts? Negative impacts? Intended impacts? Unintended impacts?

12. Which social group is benefiting from the project results? Who has been adversely affected by the project?
13. What were the major factors that positively or negatively impacted the achievement of impacts?
14. What are the lessons learned and good practices to take for other similar future project?

Sustainability:

15. What is the likelihood that the project achievements and interventions will be sustained during the remaining project period and beyond?
16. To what extent do the partners show ownership of the project, results, and lessons learned and their ability to continue with the project without intervention from AeAE?
17. To what extent the project established and maintained effective partnership with local government, CBOs, other civil society organizations (CSOs), etc.?

Lessons learned and recommendations

18. In your opinion, what are the major lessons to be drawn from the implementation of the project?
19. What recommendation do you suggest to improve the benefits the targeted beneficiaries have obtained from the project? What should be done to sustain achievements in the future?

Note: the above KII questions are core and generic (i.e. applicable to all KII participants), and thus they will be adapted as relevant to each stakeholder who is taking part in the KII and in a manner that deals with the key issues identified above so as to be addressed through KII. For instance, the key issues listed under Theme 1: *Project Concept & Design* are relevant to almost all key informants and will be addressed with each respondent. The issues under Theme 2: *Project implementation*, on the other hand, are more appropriate to the stakeholders who know about or involved in the implementation process.

d) Secondary Data Collection Formats

Data on physical plan/target and accomplishment of the project outputs under each result area will be collated using the following formats.

RESULT 1: Access to safe drinking water (human and livestock) supply, use of sanitation facilities and hygiene practice improved in the targeted communities

No.	Planned Activities	UNIT	PHYSICAL PLAN			PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE		
			TOTAL	Moyale	Guchi	TOTAL	Moyale	Guchi
1.1	Construction of two new ponds with capacities of 10,000m^3 in Guchi (#1) and Moyale (#1)	M^3						
1.2	Rehabilitation/maintenance of two existing ponds	M^3						
1.3	Purchase and distribute hand tools for construction and maintenance/rehabilitation of ponds in Guchi (#1) and Moyale (#1)	Kebele						
1.4	Purchase and distribution of water purification apparatus	No						
1.5	Establish and train water management committee for 5 days	Pax						
1.6	Sensitization, awareness and education of community members on sanitation and hygiene	Pax						
1.7	Train community health army/group on hygiene and sanitation (community leaders, Health Extension workers, Pastoralist extension agents, school teachers and school club leaders)	Pax						

Sources of the above data are:

- Woreda and Zone Water Offices, health office, women, children and youth,
- CIFA
- WASHCOs,

RESULT 2: Enhanced food crop production for consumption and market

No.	Planned Activities	UNIT	PHYSICAL PLAN			PH PERF
			TOTAL	Moyale	Guchi	TOTAL
2.1	Purchase of seeds	Quintals				
2.2	Support one farm groups organized along the main river for the production of vegetable with seed money.	Group				
2.3	Refreshments for community groups agronomy and post-harvest training	Pax				

Sources of the above data are:

- Woreda and Zone Pastoral Development/Agriculture Offices
- Cooperative office,
- Cooperatives,
- CIFA

RESULT 3: Protected livestock and Increased livestock production

No.	Planned Activities	UNIT	PHYSICAL PLAN			PHYSICAL PERFO	
			TOTAL	Moyale	Guchi	TOTAL	Moyal
3.1	Purchase and distribution of goat breed for milk/production	HHS					
3.2	Training on vet management for CAHWs and vet technicians	Pax					
3.3	Support range land rehabilitation (bush tinning)	Hectares					
3.4	Training on range land rehabilitation and management for committees and communities	Pax					

Sources of the above data are:

- Woreda and Zone Pastoral Development/Agriculture Offices
- CIFA

RESULT 4: Improved livestock market accesses for agro-pastoralist and protected through insurance scheme

No.	Planned Activities	UNIT	PHYSICAL PLAN			
			TOTAL	Moyale	Guchi	TOT
4.1	Conducting market actor mapping and assessment	Study				
4.2	Provide seed capital/working capital for livestock marketing coops	Coops				
4.3	Training on livestock trading (feeding, transportation, vaccination, etc) cooperative leaders	Pax				
4.4	Training on market link, financial management and leadership for coops leaders	Pax				
4.5	Refresher training of trainers for the VIPs-Village IBLI promoters of both Woredas' in both sales window	Pax				
4.6	Refresher training for coop leaders, cashiers and Kebele officials on the premium management for 6 sales windows	Pax				
4.7	Planning with the managers of the cooperatives and the accountants in collecting and distributing subsidies for the premiums	Pax				
4.8	Organize multi-stakeholder livestock forum for market linkage	Pax				
4.9	Purchase and distribution of vet drugs, through AHWS	Pax				
4.10	Transportation, loading and unloading of drugs and equipment	Kebele				
4.11	Provide index-based livestock insurance (IBLI) schemes (premium)	Livestock				
4.12	Purchase and distribute vet kits/equipment for CAHWS	Pax				
4.13	Purchase of stationary for various trainings	Pax				

Sources of the above data are:

- Woreda and Zone Cooperatives Development Offices
- CIFA
- Oromia Insurance company

The following table will be used to collect data about unplanned but implemented activities during the project period

No.	Unplanned Activities	UNIT	Performance		
			TOTAL	Moyale	Guchi
1	**RESULT 1: Access to safe drinking water (human and livestock) supply, use sanitation facilities and hygiene practice improved in the targeted communities**				
2	**RESULT 2: Enhanced food crop production for consumption and market**				
3	**RESULT 3: Protected livestock and Increased livestock production**				
4	**RESULT 4: Improved livestock market accesses for agro-pastoralist and protected through insurance scheme.**				

Appendix 5: List of reviewed documents

1. Project Proposal, Building Resilience Capacity Of Vulnerable Agro-Pastoralists In Guchi And Moyale Woredas Of Borena Zone In Oromia, Ethiopia, Community Initiatives Facilitation And Assistance (CIFA), January, 2018
2. Project Agreement Document, Building Resilience Capacity Of Vulnerable Agro-Pastoralists In Guchi And Moyale Woredas, 2018
3. Annual Report, *Building Resilience Capacity Of Vulnerable Agro-Pastoralists In Guchi And Moyale Woredas Of Borana Zone In Oromia, Ethiopia, Project Narrative And Financials Reports, 1st January – 30th September, 2018,* Community Initiatives Facilitations And Assistance (CIFA), 15th October, 2018
4. Annual Report, Building Resilience Capacity Of Vulnerable Agro-Pastoralists In Guchi And Moyale Woredas Of Borana Zone In Oromia, Ethiopia (Report Period: 1st January 2019 – 31st December, 2019), January, 2019
5. Quarter Report, Protect Drought and Conflict Affected Vulnerable people in Moyale, Wachile and Guchi districts of Borana Zone, Oromia, Ethiopia, AeAE, December 31, 2019
6. Livestock Market Assessment and Value Chain Analysis Report, Path Development Consulting And Research, December 2019
7. AeAE, Revised Final AYUDA Budget Analysis for Exchange Rate gain and Proposal
8. CIFA Project Report Summary, January 17, 2019
9. Field Trip Report November 5-7, 2018, Guyo Denge, Executive Director, CIFA Ethiopia
10. Field Mission Report To Borena, Ermiyas Tadesse, 19th to 28th of December 2017
11. Guide for Justification of AECID Funds **(Rules for managing, monitoring and justifying NGDO framework** agreements and projects and development cooperation measures application guide), September 2014 Version
12. CIFA justification for expansion of additional activities and use of extra budget obtained due to exchange rate (No date)
13. CIFA-AYUDA Planning Template from June to December 2019
14. AeAE, Field Report on Ayuda en Acción Ethiopia Terminal Project Evaluation
15. Project Proposal, Protect Lives And Livelihood Of Drought And Conflict Affected Vulnerable People In Moyale, Guchi, And Wachile Districts Of Borana Zone, Oromia, Ethiopia. Implementing Agency: Ayuda en Acción (AeAE) in partnership with SOS SAHE, Project Duration: 18 Months (July 1st 2018- December 31st 2019) ,July 2018, Addis Ababa
16. Terminal Report, Protect life and reduce the negative impact of drought on agro-pastoralist population and their livelihoods in Borana, Ethiopia, SOS SAHEL Ethiopia, Jan 1, 2018 - September 30, 2019
17. Quarter Report, Protect Drought and Conflict Affected Vulnerable people in Moyale, Wachile and Guchi districts of Borana Zone, Oromia, Ethiopia, AeAE, December 31, 2019
18. AeAE, Borena Indicator Report, March 2020

19. CIFA letter to notify all concerned about the new payment for CFW in pond construction, to be effective on 20/12/2010 EC (August 30, 2018 GC). (Ref. # 0/G16//174/H/41, Date 14/12/2010 EC)
20. Different e-mail correspondences between CIFA and AeAE regarding
    a. Request for budget revision
    b. Request to utilize budget on vegetable and tools
    c. Approval for the above requests