



NORAD COLLECTED REVIEWS

15/2023

Rayitu and Dawe-Serer Community Livelihood Improvement

The report is presented in a series, compiled by Norad to disseminate and share analyses of development cooperation. The views and interpretations are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation.

Live International Development Consultant

Norad





Norad

Rayitu and Dawe-Serer Community Livelihood Improvement

ISBN: 978-82-8369-166-5

ISSN: 1894-518x

Published: 11.08.2023

Cover Photo: Ken Opprann

norad.no



**Ethiopian Evangelical Church-
DASSC**



**Norwegian Lutheran Mission
(NLM)**



**Project End-term /Evaluation “Rayitu and Dawe-Serer Community
Livelihood Improvement” in Bale Zone, Oromia National Regional
State from (2019-2022)**

EVALUATION REPORT

**Submitted by: - Live International Development Consultant (LID-Consult)
Kirkos Sub-city, Keble 01 H.N 186
Infront of Urael church
P.O. Box 1258 code 198
Tel: +251911048025
Email: lidconsult@yahoo.com
Contact Person: Mr. Gari Duguma
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

**Feb 2023
Addis Ababa**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF FIGURES	III
LISTS OF TABLES	III
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	IV
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY	3
2.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE.....	3
2.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	4
3. METHODOLOGY OF THE EVALUATION	4
3.1 DOCUMENT REVIEW	4
3.2 DEVELOPMENT OF DATA COLLECTION TOOLS.....	4
3.3 MEETING WITH PROJECT SECTORAL STAKEHOLDERS	4
FIGURE 1. CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS WITH WOREDA STAKEHOLDERS	5
3.4 KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII)	5
3.5 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION	5
3.6 FIELD OBSERVATION AND VERIFICATION	5
3.7 PRESENTATION OF PRELIMINARY FINDINGS	5
3.8 DATA ANALYSIS AND REPORTING	6
3.9 SAMPLE SELECTION	6
4. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PERFORMANCE	7
8.1. Water Development.....	7
8.2. DRY LAND FARMING AND RANGE LAND MANAGEMENT	9
8.3. Stakeholders Knowledge Enhancement.....	11
5 RDCLIP PROJECTS AS JUDGED AGAINST EVALUATION CRITERIA	12
5.1 RELEVANCE OR APPROPRIATENESS.....	12
5.1.1 Relevance or Appropriateness at Tiered Levels	12
5.2 EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY	13
5.2.1 Costs Incurred to Implement Activities and Outputs.....	13
5.2.2 Timely Provision of Inputs.....	14
5.2.3 Level of Respecting Planned Implementation Schedule	14
5.2.4 Comparison of Costs and Benefits and financial utilization	14
TABLE 2. FINANCIAL UTILIZATION OF THE PROJECT	15
5.2.5 Extent of Benefits Delivered and Received.....	15
5.2.6 Degree of Satisfaction of the Beneficiaries and Local Government Stakeholders.....	15
5.2.7 The Extent that Project Results/Outputs used by Beneficiaries.....	15
5.2.8 Degree of Appropriation of Roles and Responsibilities	16
5.3 IMPACT	16
5.3.1 Decreased Community Displacement due to Water Availability.....	16
FIGURE 12: ARDA KALO KULO POND CONSTRUCTED BY THE PROJECT	16
5.3.2 Improved Knowledge and Skill of Water Source Development	16
5.3.2 Reduced Workload for Women’s Minimizing Distance Traveled in Search of Water	17
5.3.3 Water Born Disease Reduced/Water Sanitation Condition Improved	17
5.3.4 Increased Production and Productivity.....	17
5.3.5 Enhanced Knowledge on Disaster Risk Reduction and Coping Strategies.....	17
5.3.6 Small Scale Irrigation Skill and Knowledge has been Transferred.....	18
5.3.7 Improved Livelihoods and Food Security of Individual/ HH at lesser extent	18
5.4 SUSTAINABILITY	18
6. DOCUMENTATION OF GOOD PRACTICES AND LEARNING OF THE PROJECT	19
6.1. DOCUMENTATION OF SUCCESS STORIES	19
ONION ON SEED BED GROWN BY IBRAHIM MUHAMED 2022	19
7. EMPOWERMENT ASSESSMENT	21
7.1 STRENGTHEN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION.....	21

7.2 ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	21
7.2 HEALTH	22
7.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY.....	22
7.4 GENDER EQUALITY.....	22
TABLE 3. EMPOWERMENT ASSESSMENT SCORE	22
8. CHALLENGES AND DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT.....	22
9. LESSONS LEARNT.....	23
10. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	24
10.1 CONCLUSIONS	24
10.2 RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE WAY FOREWORD	25
ANNEXES 27	
ANNEX 3: CHANGES ON IMPACT INDICATORS BEFORE AND AFTER THE PROJECT.....	35
ANNEX 4: CHECKLISTS	36
ANNEX 5: LISTS OF PERSONNEL CONTACTED	43

Table of Figures

Figure 1. Consultative meetings with Woreda stakeholders.....	5
Figure 2. Focus group discussants at Anole and Arda Kelo kebele.....	5
Figure 3. Field observation Arda kelo Kebele	5
Figure 4. New pond in Adela Kebele Goje sub-site (left) and Ardakelo kolosite (right) in Raytu	7
Figure 5: Structure with cattle trough constructed in Adela kebele (left) and Arda Kalo kebele maintainace pond, Rayitu	8
Figure 6: Rayitu kebele Adela range land before and after intervention 2020.....	9
Figure 7: Teff and Maize field in Arda Kalo Kebele.....	9
Figure 8:Onion field in Arda Kalo Kebele in Raytu 2020.....	10
Figure 9 Water way prepared in A/kalo kebele 2020.....	10
Figure 10: Sample photos of water pumps.....	10
Figure 11. Pond at Arda kelo Keble.....	14
Figure 12: Arda Kalo kulo Pond constructed by the project	16

Lists of Tables

Table 1: Sample Kebeles with interventions Visited.....	6
Table 2. Financial utilization of the project.....	15
Table 3. Empowerment Assessment Score.....	22

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BO	Branch Office
RDCLIP	Rayitu and Dawe Serer Community Livelihood Improvement project
CSA	Central Statistics Agency
CVs	Curriculum Vitae
DASSC	Development and Social Service Commission
EECMY	Ethiopian Evangelical Church of Mekane Yesus
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP II	Growth and Transformation Plan phase 2
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HHs	Households
HTPs	Harmful Traditional Practices
KA(s)	Kebele Administration(s)
KIIs	Key Informant Interviewee(s)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NLM	Norwegian Lutheran Mission
PA	Peasant Association
PAs	Peasant Associations
PCDP	Pastoral community development project
PME	Planning, monitoring and evaluation
PSNP-III	Productive Safety-net Program Phase three
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TOR	Terms of Reference
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
Wks	Weeks

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This DRAFT evaluation report document was prepared in line with the shared Terms of Reference and contract agreement signed between Live International Development Consultant (the consultant) and Norwegian Lutheran Mission (NLM)/Ethiopia and EECMY-DASSC (the client) as one of the main implementing partners on the project “Rayitu and Dawe-Serer Community Livelihood Improvement (RDCLIP) in Bale Zone, Oromia National Regional State from (2019-2022)”. The objective of the assessment is to evaluate the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, and documentation of achievements of the project.

The evaluation consists of three phases: the preparatory office works, field exercise and synthesis phases. The first-round office works were devoted to collection and review of secondary data sources. The field exercise phase was used for consultations with project beneficiaries and wider communities; a consultation of government stakeholders, focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs) at woreda and community levels; and physical visits to the project outputs. The second-round office work/synthesis phase was utilized for data organization, manipulations, and analyses. After first round office works field exercise was conducted to RDCLIP with randomly selected Kebeles in the project woreda and woreda level project stakeholders. Finally, a debriefing was done at Rayitu project office for project staffs as reflection of the field work and collection of feedbacks and comments. These methodologies are substantiated by capturing and documenting case studies on the project success stories.

Rayitu and Dawe-Serer Community Livelihood Improvement in Bale Zone, Oromia National Regional State from (2019-2022) of EECMY-DASSC was started in 2019 and had been under implementation for four years. The overall goal of the project is to contribute to the improvement of living standards of the target communities through increasing access to livelihoods means and by enhancing their ability and capacity to respond to shocks. Thus, the project specifically targets to provide access to water sources for human and livestock consumption, practicing dry land farming and rangeland management, and better prepared to respond to the effects of shocks caused by drought and climate change. The total budget of the project was about 13,176,386.71 Birr and utilized 99.9 percent.

In water development the RDCLIP has successfully completed the construction of 9 ponds and rehabilitation of 10 ponds in projects target kebeles. Moreover, 35 WaSHCos strengthened and promoted introduction and purification for 800 households. Moreover, the project supplied 42 quintals of seed for dry land farming besides training and capacitating agricultural extension workers and the community. In addition, the project organized 3 irrigation users group and supplied with irrigation pumps. The project progressed community managed disaster risk reduction (CMDRR) through establishing and strengthening at woreda, Kebele and community level CMDRR committees. Almost all the project activities were implemented with highest performance more than 100%. However, the project failed to achieve 3 of the four planned structures for water systems due to shortage of water and the budget flexibly shifted to other activities where the performances are 100% and above.

The project brought significant impact in access to water sources for human and livestock. The water supply services are providing services during dry period where no source of water is available in the area, which leads the community in the project area to reduce migration during such harsh times, improved drop out of students from school and improves workload of women and girls in fetching water from far distances for the family.

Development of modern way of crop production using small scale irrigation service, introduction of high value and drought tolerant crop varieties, and improved way of crop management practices helped agro-pastoral households to ensure their food security situation at household level. It created

model farmers who are producing and supply these crops (onions) for local market besides household food consumption.

The community managed disaster risk management component helped to capacitate local community and stakeholders to strengthen early warning and disaster preparedness plan which helped the community to better resilient to manmade and natural disaster. It further created community self-help system during times of severe droughts in the area.

As judged from many angles like policy support, satisfaction of beneficiaries, needs and priorities at local grassroots level, regional /national and international levels the project is relevant and appropriate. From all points of view like timely input and outputs in quality and quantity, resources utilization and respect of implementation schedule, in meeting project objectives, the project is said to be effective and efficient. The project brought substantial impact on outlooks of the direct and indirect beneficiaries. Specifically, the project contributed to livelihood improvement, introduction of small-scale irrigation practices using available water, model farmers were practiced /replicated crop (vegetable and fruits) production through individuals learning from the project.

RDCLIP is sustainable in that local government stakeholders took part in the project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Government and community members found takeover and continued working on the outputs of the project. Thus, the government showed strong commitment keeping forward the outputs of the project. Moreover, capacity building played a vital role in ensuring sustainability. The consultant further noticed that capacity enhancement and strengthening of local institutions and committees at grass root level on water, disaster management and irrigation users group help to sustain project outputs and help in ensuring sustainability.

From the success stories, we have learnt that there are individual model farmers who were practically implementing the through replication of small-scale irrigation practices introduced at group level, to secure their family food security and beyond. They were using irrigation at micro scale and gaining significant to purchase productive assets apart from improving living standard, educating their children, and sharing experience to fellow persons who wants to proceed.

Finally, the consultant recommended experience sharing of best practices from best Performing irrigation sites and model farmers, expand small scale irrigation development and improved agronomic practices to other places in the Woreda, expand enhancing access to water services and range land management. Moreover, the using of woreda level Government sectoral experts follow up the implementation of the projects is a good approach and needs to be promoted.

However, the Woreda should give attention to modern extension service for irrigation crop management, promote linkage of market accesses and strengthen the water users groups to more strengthen and manage their farming activities sustainably.

1. Introduction

Rayitu and Dawe Serer Woredas are some of the most vulnerable Woredas to recurrent drought in the Bale low land areas. As can be depicted on the map Dawe Serer and Rayitu are found to the Easter part of the Bale zone. The Woreda Capital of of Rayitu, Chalchal is located at 600km to the Southeast of Addis Ababa while the capital of center of Dawe Serer district, Bared is located at 727kms from Addis Ababa. Both woredas are neighboring each other and Bared is 127 km far from the capital of Rayitu, Chalchal. The main gravel road which passes the whole Rayitu Woreda leads to Dawe–Serer. The local people in both districts are Oromo pastoralist and the major economic activity depends on livestock rearing and limited rain fed crop production practices which in most cases experience failure due to recurrent drought.

Rayitu-Dawesarar Community Livelihood Improvement Project (RDCLIP) has been designed to contribute to the community livelihood improvement in Raytu and Dawesarar Woredas. The project was commenced in January 2019 to be implemented for 4 years (January 2019 to 30 December 2022). The project had been implemented in five target Kebeles are; Arda Kalo, Anole and Adela in Rayitu and Bared and Garado in Dawe Sarar. Target beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect) are 14,620 out of which 7,522 are female and 7,098 are male.

RDCLIP have three main components with the specified activities. The first component is water development that focused on pond construction and maintenance to improve access to adequate water for human and animal consumption. The second component is dry land farming and range land management including implementation of small-scale irrigation, introduction and promotion of drought tolerant crops and plants, grasses and area coverage for range land management. The third component of the project is stakeholder’s capacity enhancement, which focuses on the enhancement of the capacity of the stakeholders and community members to enable them to take part in solving their problems. The major activities are water hygiene and sanitation training, Community managed disaster risk reduction and dry land farming and range land management. Furthermore, RDCLIP had an experience gained from RCDP on water development in all phases it had been undertaken. This part of the project intervention has upgraded changes in the life of the target community.

RDCLIP from the time of its engagement aimed to provide a sustainable opportunity for resilience livelihood building of target communities those frequently affected by recurrent drought in Rayitu and Dawesarar selected Kebeles. Targeted communities were benefited through the intervention of the project planned and implemented components/activities those interlinked and contribute to living condition of the target community improvement. The project contributed to the target community livelihood resilience strengthening/building not only at the household level, but through implementing water development activities pond construction and maintenance and small-scale irrigation and range land management.

As the project implementation completed, NLM/E in collaboration with EECMY DASSC commissioned Live International Development Consultants (LIDC) to conduct the evaluation of RDCLIP implementation and assess the performance of the interventions over the strategic period. Thus, the consultant undertook RDCLIP final evaluation that encompasses project performance against plan, assess project result at outcomes and impact levels, institutional efficiency, effectiveness, financial utilization, impact sustainability, and encountered challenges for learning purpose. Thus, this draft report is prepared based on the information and data obtained during the field and desk analysis.

2. Objective of the Study

2.1 General Objective

The general objective of the assignment is to conduct “Raytu and Dawesarar Community Livelihood Improvement Project (RDCLIP)” in Bale Zone, Oromia National Regional State (2019- 2022) and to determine the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact as well as sustainability of the project.

2.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the evaluation are:

- Review the relevance of the project and its approaches in the context of project responded to the priorities and needs of the target community, how activities and outputs of the project consistent with and relevant to the overall objective and expected accomplishments, what the government say about the changes.
- Verify the *Efficiency and Effectiveness* of the results achieved and trace the changes observed in increasing the capacity of the target community and improve their living condition, health and education services improvement and livelihood improvement due to agricultural interventions.
- Critically examine the continuing validity of the assumptions on which the project's likely *Impact* was based
- Analyze *Sustainability* and Replicability of the project initiatives from the point of view of local stakeholders including target beneficiaries participation, institutional arrangements, compatibility of project objectives and target community need and attitudinal changes,
- Document the project achievements during the period
- Draw lessons and give respective recommendations having strategic significance for improvement in future similar actions.

3. Methodology of the evaluation

3.1 Document Review

One of the first steps in this evaluation was conducting desk review and review of existing RDCLIP documents. Accordingly, the consultant reviewed baseline studies, project proposals, monitoring and joint supportive supervision reports, progress reports, evaluation reports, relevant government department reports and the internet browsing. In this review, the consultants obtained data of implementation performance, activity and budget utilizations, actions and process undertaken during the project period, and other relevant documents of the project.

3.2 Development of Data Collection Tools

Data collection tools were designed to collect both quantitative and qualitative information. The data needed under each component was used to develop the data collection framework. It is from these that the consultant developed questionnaires. The tools developed include 1) Structured questionnaires which was used to collect quantitative data 2) Semi-structured questionnaires used to collect qualitative and qualitative data during key informants' interviews and Focus Group Discussions and 3) Quality checklists which was used during direct observations of infrastructures and practices (Annex2).

3.3 Meeting with Project sectoral stakeholders

The consultants met with the project stakeholders at Woreda level. Consultative meetings were held with the representative of the government stakeholders like water office, agricultural office, and irrigation and Livestock office, disaster risk management office (Busa Gonofa) as well as Woreda planning and economic development Office. Discussion was also made with EEMCY/DASSC at Rayitu project branch office. During this consultative meeting, the general overview of the project, overall performance of the project, project overall achievements, stakeholders' contribution during the implementation of the projects, challenges encountered during the implementation, how each stakeholders executed their roles responsibilities in implementation of the project were discussed.



Figure 1. Consultative meetings with Woreda stakeholders

3.4 Key Informant Interview (KII)

Interview to key informants at various levels were held which helped in exploring the basic data and other important issues to get sufficient information for the evaluation. The consultant conducted an interview to key informants such as RDCLIP project staffs at branch office and project office, Livestock and crop experts, Womens cooperative representatives, agricultural extension workers at project sites, community leaders, elders, religious leaders, local administrators and other informants like CBOs in order to have a well-defined information for the analysis.

3.5 Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussions (FGD) with community members/government representatives were conducted to generate qualitative and quantitative data on RDCLIP from small focus groups. Focus groups were organized from a group at community and woreda levels. In addition, consultants coordinated FGD with beneficiaries, community leaders, group leaders, religious leaders, local administrators and local development agent in order to have a well consolidated and reliable data and information.



Figure 2. Focus group discussants at Anole and Arda Kelo kebele

3.6 Field Observation and Verification

Observation was used to obtain some qualitative data which was obviously supplementing the quantitative data collected by other tools. Field observation and verification was conducted through random sampling methods. The consultants visited Model farmers farm, irrigation users groups. Ponds constructed, areal closures and assets created during the course of project implementation and others. The data and information collected through these methods was used for supplementing and complimenting quantitative and qualitative data collected through aforementioned methods.



Figure 3. Field observation Arda kelo Kebele

3.7 Presentation of preliminary findings

During the finalization of the field work, the consultant provided brief presentation of preliminary findings, conclusion and recommendations to Rayitu Woreda stakeholders including DASSC/ECMY

project staffs. Feedbacks, comments and suggestions were collected during the meeting and carefully incorporated in the report.

3.8 Data analysis and reporting

All data and information collected through aforementioned methods were made readily manageable for easily operation of data analysis. The readily manageable data was analyzed using appropriate statistical data analyzing tools likes descriptive statistics, tables, graphs and maps. The Consultants compiled this draft report which to NLM/E for comments and feedback. Based on this, the final report will be prepared after the feedbacks provided incorporated on the draft reports.

3.9 Sample selection

At first stage selection of Woreda was random based on activities performed in the wored and thus, from Dawe Serer and Rayitu woredas, one woreda i.e, Rayitu was selected. Then, the consultant in consultation with project staffs and selected three sample Kebeles from the Rayitu Woreda. Accordingly, the following issues were taken into consideration during the sample selection:

- The composition of the selected Kebeles should comprise at least the three components of the project implementation
- Each of the project components and major activities of the project will be included at least in one of the sample Kebeles which include agricultural development, access to water, and CMDRR.
- Best performing and least performing Kebeles were taken in to account

Accordingly, the following Kebeles were selected for representative sample for data collection and visit.

Table 1: Sample Kebeles with interventions Visited

S/n	Name Of the Kebele	Distance from The Woreda Capital	Intervention activities
1	Arda Kelo	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ponds constructed• Pond rehabilitated• Model farmers• Irrigation users group• CMDRR
2	Anole	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ponds constructed• Pond rehabilitated• CMDRR•
3	Adele Adela	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ponds constructed• CMDRR• Rangeland management

4. Project Implementation Performance

8.1. Water Development

Water is the major limiting factor for peoples living in Raytu and Dawe Sarar. As in these target areas there was a great challenge of water shortage for human and livestock, it is not appropriate to think of safe water. In the target area the main source of water are ponds, traditional water wells and rivers respectively. During dry season Women and girls travel long distance (3-4 hour and the project reduced to 30 min) to fetch water in addition to the already exists heavy workload. As a result of inadequate water source both human and livestock are affected and continue to be affected by the water hygiene and environmental sanitation problems. In the Woreda water sources during wet and dry season is similar for both human and livestock except variation in distance travelled. During the project inception situation analysis in the project target area showed the challenges facing the community with regard to access to safe drinking water and improved hygiene and situation. Estimated coverage level (45%) is among the lowest in Bale Zone that -indicates majority of population and livestock have no access to drinking water and sanitation.

In recognizing these situations RDCLIP designed and implemented water supply activities and thus well contributed to improve access to water for human and livestock consumption through new pond construction and rehabilitation of old ponds. The approach the project used that local Communities highly participate with real commitment in site selection, digging ponds and supplying local materials whenever needed are the means for the success of the project.

Construction of new ponds: the project has constructed 9 new ponds in Rayitu and Dawesarar target kebeles (Anole, Adela, Arda Kalo and Bared and Garado) with community participation. Each pond water holding capacity was 1800–2000-meter cubic water and served for minimum of 200 households and 2000 livestock heads each for 2 (two) successive months. During field observation target communities witnessed that; pond construction has improved access to water in their respective kebeles. It has reduced distance of fetching water to 30 minutes from 3-4 hour and above contributed in decreasing the work load of women in the area.



Figure 4. New pond in Adela Kebele Goje sub-site (left) and Ardakelo kolosite (right) in Raytu

Old Pond Maintenance and structure for ponds: the project has rehabilitated 10 existing ponds in Rayitu and Dawesarar district target kebeles with community participation. Each pond water holding capacity was 1500 - 1800-meter cubic water and served for minimum of 120 households and 1000 livestock heads each for 2 (two) successive months. During field observation target communities witnessed that; pond maintenance has improved access to water in their respective kebeles, reduced distance of fetching water to 30 minutes from 3-4 hour and contributed to decreasing the workload of women in the area.

In addition, the project has planned to construct 4 structures over ponds. However, due to shortage of water for construction of structures in the target kebeles; the project constructed only one structure with cattle trough in the Adela kebele in Raytu district. The project has consulted steering committee and target community and requested Donor to reallocate the budget planned for

construction of 3 structures to maintenance of 2 ponds. Thus, budget for construction of structure was reallocated to maintenance of 2 ponds which was achieved above the plan.



Figure 5: Structure with cattle trough constructed in Adela kebele (left) and Arda Kalo kebele maintainace pond, Rayitu

Water Tanker/Roto/ to Pastoralist Training Center/PTC/: The project has supplied and installed one water tank which holds 10,000 Liter water for small scale irrigation groups, in order to harvest roof water for growing of seeds on bed. The installation of water tanker supports the sustainability of small-scale irrigation activities after project phase.

Establishment and training of water management committee: The project has enhanced the capacity of 35 water management committees in both district target Kebeles. Training has been given to enhance the capacity of water management committee. Committee members have been working in cooperation with project on water management activities in their respective kebeles.

Introduction and promotion of water Treatment: The project has trained 606 people, four hundree (400) female and two hundred six (206) male on water hygiene and sanitation in both districts from Community members and Health Extension Workers. In addition, the project has distributed 8,000 pieces of water treatments (Bishan Gari) to 200 households which treats 20 liter of water in both districts of target kebeles.

Prevention against COVID-19: These activities were not planned in the original PD and included during COVID-19 outbreak. To mitigate the pandemic outbreak the project has purchased and Supplied COVID-19 prevention materials (200 piece of ask, 30 blanket with bed sheet, 200 peice hand sanitizer, 2 Infrared thermometer and 2 non-contact hand washind) for local communities and government health stations to minimize the risk of COVID-19 in the year. About 238 People, 138 female and 100 male has been addressed through material distribution in the target kebeles.

In general, the focus group discussions and KIIs with government and community revealed that the quality of the projects and timely implementation of the activities were appreciated and noted. The project performed all its activities on water supply access component with above performance except the development of the water structure which was due to the construction material (water Shortage) during implementation. The flexibility of the project changing and implementing two pond maintenances with the leftover budget is a good approach to be promoted. The small size of the ponds comments during the government stakeholder meeting was discussed and argued that Both small size and large size ponds are their own merit and demerit, but it was agreed that community managed ponds like the ponds constructed by the project are important for sustainability. Though the project involves local community in construction activities the remuneration for daily pay i.e., 60 Birr day¹ is not matching the existing labor market in the Woreda. However, it was considered as contribution and the fee is to further encourage the community as they are at prone areas.

¹ The average current wage rate in Ethiopia is 1.5 USD or approximately 77 birr. However, as Rayitu is remote and high labor shortage the wage rate may be higher there,

8.2. Dry Land Farming and Range Land Management

Identification and clearance of areas to be closed for rangeland management: The project assisted to enclose 56 hectares of land in 4 kebeles in Rayitu and Dawesarar Woreda. Clearance of thorn bushes, unusable forage and soil conservation activity has done within closed rangeland by rangeland management groups formed by the project. The discussants pointed out that the rangeland management contributes to the reduction of the serious problem of livestock fodder during the extended drought in Rayitu in general and target Kebeles in particular.



Figure 6: Rayitu kebele Adela range land before and after intervention 2020

Introduction and promotion of dry land farming inputs (seeds and hand farm tools to selected households): The project has supplied 42 quintal of selected non hybrid drought tolerant varieties of seeds, crops and vegetables like teff, maize, pulse, sorghum onion and tomato purchased from Melakasa Research center to 240 households in both Woreda target kebeles. Thus the project contributed in promoting dryland farming in the area which was not well practiced and improved capacity of agro-pastoralists to have basic inputs and farmtools which was a constraint for farmers to proceed with crop production in the area.



Figure 7: Teff and Maize field in Arda Kalo Kebele

Organize community irrigation user groups and train in irrigation agronomy: The project has organized (3) irrigation user groups which has a total of thirty (60) members (30 males and 30 females) in both districts. The groups were trained on irrigation agronomy and irrigation crop management. The activity of using irrigation especially planting onion is new for the Woreda and the target communities it was used as a pilot and demonstration purpose where the groups overtake and continued by themselves.

In the first season the project has grown onion in its compound and supplied to irrigation user groups with water pump in Arda kalo kebele. The group has grown Red Onion over quarter hectare of land and harvested 10 quintal and sold onion in 13,000 ETB and purchased 7 goats. In the next season, the project has organized another irrigation user group in the same kebele in Rayitu district and provided onion seed and water pump. The group has grown Red onion over quarter of hectare and able to harvest about 17 quintal and sold to more than 20,000 birr. This trend has been continued and expanded towards other non-target kebeles in both Woredas. In this season, small scale user groups able to prepare seed bed by themselves in their garden and transplant onion to their farmland. Thus, the consultant found it as good practice and should be scaled up to non-target communities and Kebeles.



Figure 8: Onion field in Arda Kalo Kebele in Raytu 2020

Diverting rainwater to farmland and conservation of physical and biological soil and water conservation works: Water way has prepared by small scale irrigation groups over 50 hectares of farmland. Water has diverted to farmland, biological soil and water conservation works has done.



Figure 9 Water way prepared in A/kalo kebele 2020

Support Irrigation Pump: The project has supported 3 irrigation pumps to 3 small scale irrigation user groups in both districts. This has helped the irrigation user groups to produce onion and other garden vegetables in garden and improve their family livelihood. Skill and knowledge of small-scale irrigation has transferred to all target kebeles. This has initiated individuals to engage in small scale irrigation agronomy in both Woredas using private pond water.



Figure 10: Sample photos of water pumps

Farm tools for clearance and conservation work: The project has distributed hand farm tools for clearance and conservation works to five targeted kebeles from both districts. Accordingly, 300 Forka, 300 Shovel, 300 Machet and 300 Pickaxe were distributed for four 400 households, 300 male and 100 female from in the target kebeles in both districts.

Awareness raising training for community project staff and sector office experts on dry land and rangeland management: Awareness raising training has been created to community members on dry land farming and rangeland management at project level. A total of 500 people, 300 male and 200 female were trained in both districts. Community members explained that the awareness raising training has enhanced their awareness on dry land farming and rangeland management. This has increased community participation in dry land farming than ever.

The project has trained 84 (60 male and 24 female) from project staff and government stakeholder offices experts in both districts. Stakeholder office experts has been supporting the project technically and sending experts to train community on dry land farming and small-scale irrigation agronomy.

The consultant observed during the field data collection and information from the community and sectoral stakeholders that the works done on irrigation development through introduction and promotion of onion production in the target areas is an exemplary work and well accepted by local stakeholders and beneficiaries and even replicated to non-project agro-pastoralists. However, though the number of Women and men beneficiaries are equal in the irrigation users group, the participation of women and benefiting from the resource was found dominated by the male farmers and needs to work on gender equality in future similar interventions.

On the other hand, the farm tools and inputs provided for dry land farming was promising and showed good results in good season but during drought period it was challenged by the alternative demand of the community for emergency purpose rather than development of agricultural inputs, apart from climatic challenges in the area.

Similarly, the areal closure for rangeland management was an important activity and showed good progress on 56 ha of land but the management and sustainability were tempted by the law enforcement mechanisms where other non-group members are allowing camels and cattle's as free grazing during night times and creating difficulty to restrict them as long culture of communal use in the area. However, apart from the law enforcement for future interventions, there should be ways to encourage traditional/cultural way of convincing and capacitating the community to promote this intervention.

8.3. Stakeholders Knowledge Enhancement

Strengthen and train Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction Committee: The project has enhanced the capacity of 49 Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction committee members in each target kebeles. Training has been given to enhance the capacity of Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction committee. Committee members have been working in cooperation with project on water management activities in their respective kebeles.

Community Training on Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction: The project has trained 200 people, 140 male and 60 female in both districts to enhance the knowledge of the local community to respond to drought shocks. At grassroots level the project has applied participatory approach like Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to enable local communities to understand their resources and challenges and seek solutions by their own with assistance from the project staffs. Thus, the community able to enhance its skill and knowledge on disaster planning and early warning systems and attitudinal change was brought in this regard.

Stakeholders and staff Training on Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction: The project has trained 84 people (60 male and 24 female) from project staff and government stakeholder offices experts in both districts. Stakeholder office experts have been building the capacity of community in cooperation with the project on how to manage disaster risk in their respective kebeles.

Formation of project steering committee at Woreda level: The project has formed 49 project steering committee members from stakeholder office of both districts. The project has quarterly meeting to discuss and decide on project activities plan and implementation of project activities.

Community and staff experience sharing: The project has prepared experience sharing for 86 people from community and project staff and stakeholder office in both districts. Participants from Dawesarar district have visited project activities implemented in Rayitu district on dry land farming, Range land management, Water development and Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction. Participants from Rayitu district have visited project activities outside of their kebeles. Participants

have shared their experiences on dry land farming, range land management, Water development and Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction. Participants explained that the experience sharing enhanced their awareness on dry land farming, rangeland management and pond construction. Particularly participant's from Dawesarar district were explained that as they have learnt a lot from experience sharing and enhanced their awareness. According to the discussion during the project evaluation the consultant revealed that the practice was well underway in Dawe Serer District project target Kebeles.

In general, the consultant confirmed that the ranges of capacity buildings and strengthening of committees at different levels woreda Kebele and community supplement the disaster preparedness and early warning activities done by the government.

5 RDCLIP Projects as Judged Against Evaluation Criteria

5.1 Relevance or Appropriateness

5.1.1 Relevance or Appropriateness at Tiered Levels

At national Level, the GTP-II² of the Ethiopian Government stated under water supply, agricultural development and risk reduction as a focus of strategic direction of major priorities of the country. Strengthening and implementing equity, access, and quality services for water and agricultural services are the strategic directions of the national Government. On the other hand, Ethiopia priorities the work to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)³ in which particular emphasis was on water and agricultural. RDCLIP project design was relevant and appropriate in attaining national development strategies of water, agriculture and disaster management sectors improvement in the country. The project helped in capacitating of the necessary manpower and finance in water, dry land agriculture which was the strategic directions of these sectors development.

The major objective of RDCLIP which includes the livelihood improvement through enhancement coincides with priority areas of the agriculture sector improvement as set by GTP-II.

The existing evidence show that limited livelihood opportunities, lack of awareness of the community on income generating activities, limited livelihood options and poor accesses to agricultural technologies and dry land crop management are the main challenges in the community. The mission of this theme is well aligned with the national priority of improving production and productivity in agriculture, access to water services, disaster preparedness and control as well as practical levels. The results of the KII and FGDs with community members (project beneficiaries and other key stakeholders) indicate that the provision of improved seeds, farm tools and water pumps as well as crop management improved food security to the target beneficiaries.

At regional levels the project aimed to improve livelihood and income through production and productivity enhancement as well as reduction of climate and non-climatic risks. Each component under this project improve access to water services for human and livestock, increased access and management of irrigation development and practice dry land farming by these communities in these remote areas which complement the regional water and agricultural development plans.

² The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2015).The Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20), National Planning Commission, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

³ United Nations (2017), Sustainable development Goals (SDG), Network, USA.

At Woreda Levels as per the need assessment made by EECMY/DASSC during the RDCLIP project design, it was recognized that the project focuses on pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities. Discussion made with Woreda stakeholders during the evaluation of this project confirmed that the project was designed in line with the priority needs of the Woreda offices. The Woreda Sector staffs participated in FGD and KII revealed that the project is highly aligned with the water and agriculture sector activities undertaken by the government that they are fully confident that the output of the project can be easily sustained even with the absence of the coordination of the project staffs.

On the other hand, RDCLIP work closely with government sector office experts of water agriculture, and DRM at Woreda level focusing on essential training, and supervising the work of the project which created synergy in implementing the work of different activities of the project. At Grassroots Community Level during the FGDs communities in project woredas were asked to respond whether or not they were communicated before the RDCLIP started, the communities replied positively that they were given a chance to identify their needs by setting priorities. The consulted groups attested that they identified and prioritized the project activities. Thus, the project implementation process was in line with the needs and priorities of the local community which they noted during the discussion that the RDCLIP is appropriate.

The quality of the problem analysis and the project's intervention logic and logical framework matrix, appropriateness of the objectively verifiable indicators are all found matching. The project was implemented in accordance with intervention logic, KPIs and assumed source of information gave positive results.

The evaluation team testified that the project implementation processes and procedures annexed some degree of flexibility/adaptability to facilitate responses to changes in circumstances and in accordance with the consensus reached among stakeholders. Starting from planning, management/ implementation/ monitoring of the project, the level of local ownership, absorption and implementation capacity was found reasonable.

The RDCLIP projects worked on decreasing incidences women's workload, decrease school dropout, reduced migration, and improved productivity of the households besides improved household food security. Therefore, all the above-mentioned facts confirm that the RDCLIP project is need based at all levels leading to conclude that it is relevant or appropriate.

However, the consultant noted the design and implementation should have more empower women and promote gender equality, rangeland management should have taken into account the long-term culture of the pastoral community where they use pastor resources communally and challenges of law enforcement mechanism and the seasonality for rained agriculture during prolonged droughts and associated risks and needs for emergency priorities.

The project avoided duplication and resource mis-utilization through discussion with steering committees where the Woreda administration and relevant stake holders are member. There is TOR for the steering committee and regular meeting was in place for the progress and checking of any misuse and duplication of efforts.

5.2 Effectiveness and Efficiency

5.2.1 Costs Incurred to Implement Activities and Outputs

The efficiency criterion concerns how well the various activities of RDCLIP transformed the available resources into the intended results/outputs, in terms of quantity, quality and timeliness. Comparison was made against what was planned. The planned inputs have delivered the desired outputs as explained and witnessed by experts, entire communities around and Woreda line departments. For example the FGD discussants pointed out that the construction of ponds and maintenance of cisterns

were very effective that the inputs used to construct ponds were very small when compared to the similar ponds constructions/maintenances done with government or other NGOs, which is about 50-100% over.

On the other hand, the human capacity building was very effective that all the costs paid for the trainees and trainers with regards to per diem and other logistics were very minimum as compared to similar/the same training programs undertaken by other organizations. All the trainees and trainers were paid minimum rate which was by far less than other NGOs are paying. The Government and Local project beneficiaries were very happy that all the procedures were similar to the government structures that the services of the project will continue with external assistance. However, the government stakeholders feel that some of the payments as wage rate are below surrounding labour market rate which can create stress on working environment and needs to be improved in future interventions.



Figure 11. Pond at Arda kelo Keble

5.2.2 Timely Provision of Inputs

It was learned during the evaluation that the project has few recruited professional staffs. The project does have its own vehicles for transportation facilities. The project was implemented by DASSC with budget support from NLM/E. Budget disbursement was doing as per the schedule and as requested. There was no report indicating delay in budget release during the project implementation. Pumps, improved variety seeds, and Farm tools were also purchased and supplied to the project sites during the project time period.

5.2.3 Level of Respecting Planned Implementation Schedule

The implementations of the planned activities of RDCLIP were done with the time frame of project life in general. The major activities planned were implemented within planned time frame with minor flexibility with regards to external effects.

5.2.4 Comparison of Costs and Benefits and financial utilization

This is the examination of the extent to which the costs of the project have been justified by the benefits whether or not expressed in monetary terms in comparison with similar projects or known alternative approaches, taking account of contextual differences and eliminating market distortions. RDCLIP had accomplished the activities/outputs in very economical ways. The effectiveness of RDCLIP projects can be justified by looking at the activity and financial performances evaluated as can be seen from above implementation performance topic.

During our analysis the consultant understand that there were more benefits obtained when compared to the original design of the RDCLIP as well as in comparison with similar projects in the area. In our view the cost incurred is very minimal in obtaining the results of increasing access to water supply, irrigation development and dry land farming services in the project.

There is progress that the project increased the capacity of the target community in – PAs/Kebeles to improve their living condition. Moreover, the project contributed to reduction food insecurity in the area and prepared for risks related to climatic and non-climatic shocks.

The financial utilization are found to be accomplished as per the plan with minor flexibility among the budget lines. The report from the project performance indicates that all the activities and project components were utilized as per the target and the utilization performance are almost 100%.

Table 2. Financial utilization of the project

Description of budget by components	Unit	Project target (Quantity) (2019-2022)	Up to date	
			Accomplishment	%
Subtotal Launching W/Shop	No	60,000	59,900.00	99.8
Water Development		5,354,798	5,351,615.22	99.9
Dry land farming and Range land management		2,084,812.96	2,081,200.00	99.8
Stakeholders Knowledge Enhancement		1,921,762.11	1,914,062.11	99.8
Total Program Cost		9,421,372.81	9,406,777.33	99.8
Auditing	Round	54,000	53500	99.1
Total Admin. Cost		3,196,978.95	3,193,544.95	90.6
Total program + Admin.		12,618,351.77	12,600,322.29	99.9
Actual base Admin Cost for BO and central DASSC		558,034.94	558,000.00	99.9
Grand Total		13,176,386.71	13,158,322.29	99.9

Source: final term report(govt)

5.2.5 Extent of Benefits Delivered and Received

The various consultations and field observations made showed the planned project benefits have been delivered and received, as perceived by all key stakeholders (including women and men and government staffs). Among the benefits the attitudinal change in community groups and confidence built in experiencing the service helped the benefits very acceptable and receivable. The experience of the agro-pastoralists in adopting new approaches and innovations in diversifying their livelihoods and improvement of agro-pastoral communities is a good example.

5.2.6 Degree of Satisfaction of the Beneficiaries and Local Government Stakeholders

The same field observation and judgment shows that the beneficiaries of the project are very much satisfied. Especially, irrigation construction, have succeeded in maintain access water for productive use and in reducing distance to fetch water for human and livestock. Satisfaction of the beneficiaries and local government stakeholders in terms of timely availability and quality of project inputs (materials, finance, and human resources); quality of results (respect for standards) is found real during our field visit to sample project areas.

5.2.7 The Extent that Project Results/Outputs used by Beneficiaries

Ponds constructed were very important project output which was observed that the pastoral/agro-pastoral households were using actively. In Most of the sample kebeles visited, there are a lot of pastoral HH practicing different income generating activities such as home gardening, vegetable

production in which otherwise they practice only one means of livelihood that is livestock rearing. To this extent the beneficiaries were very much satisfied.

Moreover, the improved variety seeds of grain, fruits and irrigation development using pumps were well adopted and are practicing accordingly specially during our time of visit.

5.2.8 Degree of Appropriation of Roles and Responsibilities

Right from the very beginning the project well identified its stakeholders at local/woreda/zonal levels. The stakeholders consulted underlined that the DASSC has had good communications with those stakeholders through regularly periodic project progress reports. Therefore, the balance of responsibilities between the various stakeholders was appropriate and acceptable.

We found the project staff are competent and able to provide the required services however it would have been more impactful had gender expert is available in the team women empowerment is promoted in the community. At this stage the capacity of the staff to mobilize community was good and encouraging.

5.3 Impact

5.3.1 Decreased Community Displacement due to Water Availability

Through construction of new ponds and rehabilitation of old ponds by the project, access to water has improved for both livestock and human consumption in the project target areas. This helped community to settle around the new or rehabilitated ponds which otherwise would have traveled for long distances in search of water for their livestock and human. The key informant at Arda kelo Kebele Kolo pond site explained that before the project they were travelling about 8 hours to have access to water due to this even during dry season they migrate to other areas for search of water to their livestock. Further explained that this pond helped them to stay and settle in their area and succeed with stable lifestyle.



Figure 12: Arda Kalo kulo Pond constructed by the project

5.3.2 Improved Knowledge and Skill of Water Source Development

The project practice working with local community during design and construction of new and rehabilitation of exiting ponds. Thus, the construction of ponds was easily practiced by local community after knowledge and skill of water source development such as pond construction, rehabilitation and roof water catchment were done jointly. This skill transfer further encouraged private pond and roof water catchment construction in the target kebeles and thus, private households start preparing their own water structures. This was witnessed during KII and FGDs with

community and government stakeholders that the skill transfer was the greatest project impact which help community/households to prepare their own water sources with minimum or no assistance.

5.3.2 Reduced Workload for Women's Minimizing Distance Traveled in Search of Water

Women are particularly affected by lack and unavailability of water in their area and had been travelling long distance to fetch water for family. In addition to other domestic works including unpaid works in the house women disproportionately affected by frequent migration during bad seasons and suffers a lot. The development of ponds in their area and access to water services helped them to relieve from workloads, and easily accessed the water with few walking distances. The women FGDs in Anole Kebele were expressing their satisfaction that the project made impact on women workload reduction.

5.3.3 Water Born Disease Reduced/Water Sanitation Condition Improved

The improved management of water and trainings on sanitation and hygiene helped in reduction of water-born diseases. During the field visit the consultant observed that there is a practice of better use and management of water schemes (ponds) that they are fenced, clean and protected. The staircase constructed to access water from the pond made easily to keep the water contamination and beneficiaries were very well aware in keeping their hygiene during fetching this communal water resource. This behavioral change and capacity built in water resource management help them to have healthy family than before.

5.3.4 Increased Production and Productivity

The consultant tried to assess the impacts from production and productivity of agro pastoralists' view. As a result, interview farmers and communities discussed in the project said, there is a great improvement at household level that there is improved production and productivity at household level through agriculture practices. Model farmers are producing different types of crops such as grain, vegetables, and fruits. The discussants said the project has improved their household production and income.

Model agro-pastoralists were producing the vegetables on demonstration sites and as result of getting the supports from project and experts, they increased their income from selling onion, hot pepper, and tomato produced. They also supplied to their local market besides improved their food diets. The farming households able to cover the bills for children education, improved health services and purchased agricultural inputs for next season production. Moreover, these farmers started saving some money and built their physical assets. They are becoming more aware of the development activities taking place in their Kebele and national level and sharing their experience learnt from their production in their own small farmland with their pastoral and agro-pastoral communities through allowing them to visit their farming sites. They are also selling vegetables and fruits to their community. They are now the key actors in expanding extension activities to other neighboring Kebeles.

Mr Hassen is a farmer in Arda Kelo Kebele. For the first time he heard about irrigation agriculture from the irrigation group organized and operating in their kebele. He joined the irrigation group and surprised by the onion production in his area which he had no idea before. Then, he decided to practice the skill he gained from the training on his own farm around his private pond. Currently, he has been producing vegetables, fruits and cereals and using for family consumption and market.

3.3.5 Enhanced Knowledge on Disaster Risk Reduction and Coping Strategies

Local communities were equipped with knowledge and skill of integrated and climate-smart approaches, for example, on land, water and forest management practices that sustainably increase agricultural productivity. Communities show awareness on environmentally friendly resource management through closing rangeland and conserving soil in their target kebeles.

Skill and knowledge (to identify existing hazards and risks, vulnerabilities, and capacity to face a disaster situation and appropriate Early Warning System design and procedures), and Disaster Preparedness (to establish the EWS) was transferred. Community has developed the culture to effectively use local resources and capacities to better prepare for disasters, and to adopt measures to reduce their vulnerability and to promote safer, adaptive, and disaster resilient towards sustainable development. **Communities have been scaling up the culture of using their own resources to support people affected by disaster risk/ people need support in any other occasion by constricting/maintaining houses, restoring their livestock affected by drought**

5.3.6 Small Scale Irrigation Skill and Knowledge has been Transferred

The project introduced small and micro scale irrigation from available water. In the target Kebeles except rain fed open production system, small scale irrigation practice was limited before. The project demonstrated that the farmers in the area can use irrigation practice to produce more than two times a year. During FGD with irrigation groups at Arda Kelo kebele, participants explained that the skills gained through irrigation practice will shape their livelihood and way of thinking that they can practice irrigation on their fertile soil, not developed due to lack of skills yet.

5.3.7 Improved Livelihoods and Food Security of Individual/ HH at lesser extent

The farmers are practicing irrigation at small and micro level and able to produce diversified variety of crops which was used for home consumption and nutrition. The project is also improved food security at household level. Farmers produce and sell different types of fruits and vegetables which helped them to gain different source of food and income sources for their families.

Finally, the some of the changes brought by the project based the final report of the project was summarized and annexed. Though the figures were not quantitatively verified we have witnessed through qualitative approach that the figures obtained were reasonable and reflects the real situation at the ground.

Replicable

Agricultural production: Activities like production of onions and other vegetables through irrigation were replicated by individual/ households and government in many areas that shows the project has positive impact in the community and local government.

Construction of ponds: Construction of private ponds and roof water catchments were also practiced by private households in target Kebeles showing the project is well accepted and replicated with in the community.

5.4 Sustainability

The sustainability criterion relates to whether the positive outcomes of the project and the flow of benefits are likely to continue after the project. The final evaluation made on assessment of the projects for the sustainability of benefits on basis of the following aspects:-

RDCLIP has an experience of working with stakeholders in every stage of the project cycle. Based on this fact, as all the local government stakeholders took part in the project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, they feel that outputs of the project are their own. In this regards, at the end of each phase the local government and community members' handover and continue with the activities of the project. Capacity building through training played a vital role in ensuring sustainability. Stakeholders, government development and extension workers worked jointly with project staff and increased their skills through various trainings.

As most activities of pond development, pond rehabilitation, dry land farming, disaster risk reduction and irrigation agriculture are well accepted and being performed by govt, the outputs from the

project is found sustainable. This showed the high commitment of the local government in sustaining the outputs of the RDCLIP project.

4.4.1 Policy Support – Existing policies and programs of FDRE is serious about health, agriculture and Education. These policies and programs strongly support the RDCLIP project objectives and outputs. There are strong sentences in SDG (2016) and GTPI and GTPII about agricultural development, access water, and disaster risk management.

4.4.2 Institutional dimension – The RDCLIP implementation and management arrangements were well suited with the government water and agriculture sectors institutional arrangements. The Woreda water and agriculture offices were cooperating and managing the implementation of the projects. As a result the institution dimension of the project testifies the sustainability of the project outputs/services.

On the other hand, the knowledge and skill gained was remaining in the community to find solution to their problems. Finally, production of high yielding varieties of maize, fruit trees and forest plants were being produced by model farmers.

4.4.3 Socio-Cultural Dimensions – Due to its varied advantages demonstrated, the project is attracting/pulling local attentions in changing local perceptions the community in participating community initiated and managed early warning and disaster planning at kebele and community levels.

4.4.4 Financial Sustainability – RDCLIP project had been implementing and running with close collaboration for government structures and the Woreda respective stakeholders have shown their commitment to allocate budget adequate extension service to continue the output of the projects even after the phase-out of the project. The committee at Woreda, kebele and community levels on water users and water management committees are organized to raise finance and sustain financially after they got training from the project.

4.4.5 Technical Sustainability: - Most of the purchased and delivered service equipment demand easy operation and maintenance systems. The Woreda agriculture office will provide periodical training of cropping season for the community as well as for the committee who represent the target groups.

The Woreda sector office experts and extension agents got training to improve their skills in agricultural techniques to enable them to assist the farmers. The disaster risk reduction committees, WASH committees and irrigation users groups have got training and acquired the necessary skills for sustainability of the results obtained.

6. Documentation of good practices and learning of the project

6.1. Documentation of success stories

Best Practices #1

Woreda: Rayitu

Keble: Arda Kalo

Name: Ibrahim Muhamed

Age: 45



Onion on seed bed grown by Ibrahim Muhamed 2022

Ibrahim Muhamed is living in A/Kalo kebele of Raytu District. Ibrahim Muhamed has married, and he has 1 child. Ibrahim Muhamed was one the beneficiary of small-scale user groups organized Raytu and Dawesarar Community Livelihood

improvement Project, by engaged in onion plantation in Arda Kalo kebele. Ibrahim was selected by the project as poor landowner pastoralist in Arda Kalo Kebele of Raytu District. In 2019 Ibrahim was organized with poor landowner pastoralist like him as small scale group which has 30 members and engaged in cultivating onion over quarter hectare of land using pond water nearby their garden.

The project has supplied them water pump and onion plant after growing in the project compound. In the first season they have harvested 13 quintals of Red Onion. By the money gained from onion sell the group has purchased seven goats. This has encouraged the group to continue onion cultivation in the next. Understanding the benefit from onion cultivation, Ibrahim has separated himself from the group and organized his family to cultivate onion using his family pond water. In 2020 Ibrahim and his family have cultivated onion over quarter hectare of land and harvested 17 quintal of onion. By the money gained from onion selling Ibrahim had used to support his family and to fix pipeline to grow onion seed bed by his own. Observing his commitment to work and to encourage him the project has supported Ibrahim water pump. In this season, Ibrahim have able to grow onion in his garden by preparing seed bed.

The project has supported them by supplying onion seed and providing technical support. In next season, Ibrahim Muhamed has expanded his garden and planned to harvest above 25 quintal of red Onion from his garden. Ibrahim has said ‘thanks to Raytu and Dawesarar Community Livelihood improvement Project, now my family life is on the way of change.’

Best Practices #1

Woreda: Rayitu

Keble: Adela

Name: Momina Tahir

Age: 43



Adela Kebele Goje Sub-site New pond constructed 2019

Mrs. Momina Tahir was a beneficiary of Adela Kebele Goje sub site pond constructed by the project in this year. We get her at pond while she was fetching water. We asked her the challenges she had faced to get before the construction pond and what is change know after she has got water at near her house.

She said “before 1year ago we were on the serious problem regarding shortage of water. We had traveled for 4 hours and above in search of water at summer rainy season. While winter, it has taken us more than that time. We went out of home in search of water to the river during the morning at 6:00AM and we come back to our home after greatly exhaustion at around 10:00 PM. We and our donkeys had not get rest from day to day. Now thanks to Allahi and this project we have got the water at near distance within 30 minutes. After this pond has constructed for us; all our living conditions are stabled. Know we are safely serving our house and our children. “

Best Practices #1

Woreda: Rayitu

Keble: Arda Kalo

Name: Muhamed Hassen

Age: 50



Mr. Muhamed Hassen married and have 11 childrens six male and five female living in A/Kalo kebeles of



Raytu District. Mr. Muhamed first heard the irrigation group and intested to join the group to cultivate onion. Then Mr Mohammed gained the skill and observed that the work of small scale irrigation groups organized by Raytu Dawesarar Community Livelihood Improvement Project become real and it was realized he can produce through irrigation in his kebele. Then he wants to try on his own farm and got technical assistance from the project. Then Mr Hassen tried irrigation farming through his private pond which was simply using only for livestock watering for more than two decades. He started producing onion and other fruits and vegetables. Seeing his effort the Woreda pastoral development office assisted him with motor pumps

after one year of manually watering his farm. Now Mr Hassen is the Model farmer and he is doing onion, paper, carrot and fruits like papaya plantation in his farm and supplying to local market apart for family consumption. He explained his livelihood is highly improved after engaging in the irrigation farming specially onion production. Last year he planted onion over small land and have grown



onion watering by hand and able to harvest 10 Quintal of onion'. Now, this has encouraged him to engage in advance in this season, using all

his potential and he has planted onion on quarter hectare of land and hope to harvest 40 quintals.



7. Empowerment Assessment

7.1 Strengthen Civil Society Organization

The project has contributed to strengthen the WBS BO via transferring skills and capacity building as civil society actor for further project designing, planning and implementation as well as engaging in different programmatic pillars. The guidelines for financial management, project design and planning, gender equality guidelines and risk analysis strategies are the contribution the implementing organization EECMY-DASSC-WBS BO and the project staff.

The project has also contributed to the other civil society partners in capacity building, awareness creation on cross cutting issues, the ways of discharging their responsibility for the community wellbeing and their involvement in solving the community socio-economic problems by their own initiatives.

7.2 Economic Empowerment

Households and individuals have empowered economically from production of different vegetables through group and individual irrigation production system and improved skills on economic empowerment. Dry land farming, rangeland management and disaster risk reduction activities are all contributed to the household income improvement and hence contributed to the economic empowerment of the households and community.

7.2 Health

The project contributed to the improvement of health of the households and community through better and improved food and nutrition through increased income and production of different nutrition dense crops.

7.3 Environmental Sustainability

The project contributed for environmental sustainability through diverting rainwater to conservation of physical and biological soil and water conservation works. More over the capacity building and training on water and sanitation management of ponds constructed/ maintained will have good contribution for environmental sustainability.

7.4 Gender equality

The project involved women in the project activities and during the project implementation women participation in the training has increased. In addition, women access in water development activities has increased. This has reduced women’s workload in fetching water through travelling up to 4 hours. Moreover, women access in range land management has increased. Thus, women are able to use the development from rangeland management. In addition, women access in dry land farming activities has increased and this improved women access to development and improved gender equality. Thus, the project equality reached men and women.

Table 3. Empowerment Assessment Score

		Degree And Level Of Empowerment				
THEMATIC AREAS OF RESULT		Level 1: Output Individual or community	Level 2: Output Individual or community	Level 3: Outcome Individual or Community	Level 4: Outcome Community and/or Society	Level 5: Impact Community/ Society/ Structural
	Strengthening Civil Society (mandatory)				X	
	Gender Equality (mandatory)			X		
	Economic empowerment					X
	Environmental sustainability				X	
	Good health			X		
	Total assessment of project				X	

8. Challenges and during the implementation of the project

During the implementation of the project there are different challenges encountered. During the field work we understood and different group of discussants revealed that major challenges encountered in implementation of RDCLIP projects are as follows.

Severe drought has affected pastoralist community in the target districts. Community has almost lost eighty percent of their livestock during consecutive three years. It has impoverished community and made to be dependent on emergency relief. Thus, being in this situation and implementing development activities was a great challenge for the project.

In addition to severe drought, COVID-19 and market Inflation also were other major challenges for the project. There was a general price rise in the project area which made expansive some of the project inputs so that it challenged the smooth project implementations.

9. Lessons Learnt

- During RDCLIP implementation, it was learnt that organizing irrigation user groups to produce agricultural products for food security intervention in areas where pond water/river/ found; was found effective and we learnt that it is a best way for such and similar projects. This help to increase productivity and production in agriculture for pastoralist community.
- The intervention made in pond construction in pastoral areas; can bring great impact on other sectors like education to decrease drop out, by reducing community displacement in search of water.
- Active community participation in the project implementation can help the project to be cost effective in the implementation of the project activities
- Involvement of project stakeholders at the Woreda level from the very beginning is a great impact in the performance of the project implementation and sustainability of the project outputs.
- The participation of community can be ensured to the highest level when the project was done according to the needs and the priorities of the community besides high community awareness done on the importance of the project outputs for the beneficiary communities.
- Using Model farmers and women groups as an approach to promote the project outputs good practice that leads to replicate the project output to other indirect beneficiaries.
- Using facilitators at kebele is a good project approach and effective the implementation of the project.

10. Conclusion and recommendations

10.1 Conclusions

The evaluation assessment of the RDCLIP revealed that the project has brought significant change in the lives and livelihoods of pastoral and agro pastoral communities of Rayitu and Dawe Serer District, Bale Zone, Oromia Region. The changes were observed in terms of dry land farming, water development and disaster risk reductions activities.

The introduction and development of modern way of crop production using small scale irrigation service in the three project sites have brought attitudinal changes in practicing new way of production system. In all of the three sites production of onion with irrigation is well introduced and familiar, so that the practice is replicated in the area. Moreover, the promotion of dry land farming through provision of high value and tolerant crop variety seeds and farming tools along with improved way of crop management practices at agro-pastoralist areas like Arada kelo and Goje kebeles, helped agro-pastoral households to produce more and support and ensure their food security situation at household levels. Some model farmers are now extensively producing these annual and perennial crops which have proven their capacity to supply these crops for local community and nearby markets.

The project enhanced capacity of the community and local stakeholders in disaster risk management through contingency planning and strengthening different committees at all levels. This has raised the concern and capacity of the community to strengthen self-help mechanisms which was practiced during critical times of drought in the area.

Development of ponds and water harvesting structures to have access to water supply for human and livestock through full community and stakeholder's involvement during implementation helps the community and households to gain skills of designing and constructing ponds and roof harvesting structures and helped to gain sustainable water supply service in the area. The capacity building for water management committees were helped to sustainable scheme management during project absence.

As can also be recognized from previous sections it is evident that RDCLIP projects had satisfied the selected evaluation criteria, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. Hence, the specific objectives are met.

The synergy with stakeholder's technical experts at Woreda level during program implementation was found to be the best approach in strengthening the services and maximizing the quality of the results and services provided. This helped the enhancement of the participation of all stakeholders with great responsibility. The project using local skills and knowledge in the community for water supply scheme constructions leaves skills of pond construction and expansion in the community. The project was well coordinated where Government sectoral offices like water office, irrigation and dry land farming and disaster risk management offices at Woreda level.

From the success stories we learned that there are individual model farmers (agro-pastoralists) who were practically implementing the agro-pastoral development in production of high yielding varieties of vegetables and fruit trees through irrigation farming were helped to secure their family food security and beyond. Farmers interviewed witnessed they were changed their life in getting significant income to transform their family in social advancement such as education and health and economic improvement. The introduction and practice of onion production was well recognized by community and woreda experts as potential breakthrough for irrigation crop production in Rayitu and Dawe Serer areas.

The recurrent and continuous drought occurred in the areas challenged the activities of dry land farming where most of the beneficiaries tend to seek for emergency needs rather than intervening on provision of seeds and farm tools. Thus, different approaches should be flexibly designed in performing dry land agricultural practices during the courses of drought incidences, besides encouraging, and promoting irrigation agriculture.

Though there is a good progress in areal closure in intervention area the challenges created through closing and fencing the area in pastoral areas is open to loosen law enforcement where there was a chance of draining camels and others to the enclosed area by other communities during critical pasture shortages.

Sustainability is ensured as judged from all limiting factors; from the ownership created by beneficiaries, project outputs being handed over and recognition of the entire communities, skills and capacity buildings at community and Woreda level to perform the activities without interruptions. Thus, all stakeholders at woreda levels have recommended that the RDCLIP will be expand to non-project sites as required.

10.2 Recommendations and the Way foreword

RDCLIP is well worked in improving livelihoods of the community and being successfully implemented. The activities of the major components under the Dry land agriculture and water supply access were brought an integrated result in attaining the project objectives. The Consultant recommended and put the way forward on the following major points:

For the project

- a. The lesson learnt from systematic experience sharing mechanisms from best performing sites of irrigation groups by individual farmers during the implementation of RDCLIP projects should be adopted as best lessons for future designing similar projects,
- b. The community participation of the project is good, once convinced and there was a high commitment of the community in project implementation. And this was found good in ownership and management of the projects and need to be strengthened,
- c. Using Government sectoral office experts to closely follow up the implementation of the projects like irrigation farming, dry land agriculture, pond construction and expansions are great experience for effective and efficient physical implantation of the projects and contributes for its sustainability,
- d. The trend of allocating budget for similar projects should taken into account the current fast changing national inflation rates, which affect the smooth operation of the project, and also limiting the potential impact of the project on livelihoods and lives of the target households,
- e. Though the progress in agricultural production is promising, the project should equally consider the gender equality and women economic empowerment for poor and vulnerable women and Girls, in future project design. This could be in the areas of supply of goats, installation of grain mills, women on vegetable and horticulture crops productions, poultry production and organizing women's on savings and credit groups for different income generating activities like petty trading, horticulture farming, fattening, and bee keeping practices as appropriate.
- f. The construction of ponds focusing on small meter cube volumes due to budget constraints should also be considered to more adequate and sustainable water supply system in the community for promotion of small-scale irrigation animal and human water supply.

- g. The ponds construction should consider environmental management through capacity building to the community and watering system of the livestock for sustainable water usage with- out affecting the environment due to very many of livestock around ponds
- h. The activity of the project for irrigation development which is Motor Pump provision should be very important needs to be advanced in similar projects in the area.
- **For Government/Community**
 - i. The project activities are handed over to the government/community and are being operational. However, in order to disseminate and circulate the project lessons and findings the relevant government sectors, should consider in their annual planning and continue its operations.
 - j. The agricultural sector office of the woreda should expand the activities such as small scale irrigation development and improved agronomic practices and upgrade these agricultural activities on favorable places in other kebeles of the Woreda,
 - k. Extension agents and subject matter specialists of the woreda should assist and promote the irrigation agriculture especially on the newly introduced onion production activities value chain development including marketing accesses for these farmers.

Annexes

Annex 1: Empowerment Assessment Tool

1: Empowerment Assessment Table:

DEGREE AND LEVEL OF EMPOWERMENT							
THEMATIC AREAS OF RESULT		Level 1: Output	Level 2: Output	Level 3: Outcome	Level 4: Outcome	Level 5: Impact	
		Individual or community	Individual or community	Individual or Community	Community and/or Society	Community/ Society/ Structural	
	Strengthening Civil Society (mandatory)					X	
	Gender Equality (mandatory)			X			
	Economic empowerment					X	
	Environmental sustainability					X	
	Good health			X			
	Total assessment of project					X	

Annex 2 Terms of Reference of RDCLIP Evaluation

Terms of Reference (ToR) for Project End Term Evaluation

Norwegian Lutheran Mission (NLM) and its Back Donor Supported Project “Rayitu and Dawe-Serer Community Livelihood Improvement” in Bale Zone, Oromia National Regional State from (2019-2022)

1.General information

Digni no.10452

Norad no.: To be filled in by NLM/N development section

Project name: Raytu and Dawesarar Community Livelihood Improvement Project

Country: Ethiopia

1.1 Background

Rayitu-Dawesarar Community Livelihood Improvement Project (RDCLIP) has been designed to contribute to the community livelihood improvement in Raytu and Dawesarar Districts. The project was commenced in January 2019 to be implemented for 4 years (January 2019 to 30 December 2022). Target Kebeles are; Arda Kalo, Anole and Adela in Rayitu and Bared and Garado in Dawe Sarar. Target beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect) are 14,620 out of which 7,522 are female and 7,098 are male.

NLM is one of the majors and long period partner of EECMY-DASSC, and funding the RDCLIP. NLM has been working with EECMY-DASSC for a long period of time focusing on livelihood and gender equality development activities. The intervention was started in 2002 as pilot project in Raytu district.

RDCLIP have three main components with the specified activities. The first component is water development that focused on pond construction and maintenance to improve access to adequate water for human and animal consumption. The second component is dry land farming and range land management. Under this component the project has been implementing on small scale irrigation, introduction and promotion drought tolerant crops and plants, grasses and area coverage for range land management. The third component of the project is stakeholder’s capacity enhancement, which focuses on the enhancement of the capacity of the stakeholders and community members to enable them to take part in solving their problems. The major activities are water hygiene and sanitation training, Community managed disaster risk reduction and dry land farming and range land management. Furthermore, RDCLIP had an experience gained from RCDP on water development in all phases it had been undertaken. This part of the project intervention has brought remarkable changes in the life of the target community.

2. Initiative: -

Initiated by Norwegian Lutheran Mission – Ethiopia (NLM/E) to assess project outputs impact sustainability through internal and external (evaluation by the consultant) which will take place in the 20th of November 2022.

3. Purpose of the evaluation:

The purpose of this evaluation is to review the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency impact sustainability of the project implemented in the past and at present to improve living condition of the target community in the areas through enhancing their capacity and enabling them to respond to their situations.

4. Scope of the evaluation

The evaluation will cover four years of project duration that is from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2022). Within this period, the evaluation will assess main project outcomes at all levels: including all result areas, project implementing partner, target beneficiaries and project stakeholders. The evaluation will in particular seek to assess the impact sustainability and relevance of the project's intervention on the participation of target community, local government officials and women in the project cycle management decision making process and the impact of project activities on the outcome level. The evaluation will examine the project management and activity implementation with a view to addressing the needs and results achieved the partnerships strengthened/established, as well as issues of capacity and approaches developed for the target community and local government leader's active participation in project cycle management decision each project period. The evaluation will also take into account establishing best practice for future engagement. The scope of the evaluation shall be limited to the activities described in the project document of the project, as approved by the back door and agreement signed with pertinent government sectors at Regional and Zonal level.

5. Project presentation

Rayitu Community Development Project (RCDP) was an integrated project that has implemented in the Rayitu district starting from 2002 as a pilot phase with small scale – development activities and has gone through four project phases by implementing different project components.

Even though remarkable results have been achieved in the target kebeles in Rayitu, there was a considerable gap that needs to be addressed and solved through long term development work in the newly selected kebeles, where RCDP previously has not worked.

Comments and recommendations given from internal and external consultants and evaluators as well as the need from the local community shows that there was still a need many places in Rayitu to work with the community and equip them with tools to find solutions for their problems by their own knowledge and skills. Moreover, there is a strong need to expand the work to the unreached community in furthest and most remote district in the area, in the Woreda called Dawe-Serer. This is why the new project is proposed with the new name RDCLIP.

After three phases RCDP was changed to the name RDCLIP and started in 2019, in response to the development intervention request from local community and local authority. After the request received positive signal from NLM and its back donor, initial planning process of the project started by the implementer the EECMY-DASSC, branch office based in WBS BO.

The EECMY-DASSC/WBS-BO selected Dawesarar in addition to Rayitu Woreda in East Bale Zone of Oromia National Regional State as one of its intervention areas in partnership with NLM/E and local government including target community.

The EECMY-DASSC in agreement with the NLM/E, Oromia National regional state bureaus and East Bale Zone Departments and target communities' active participation implemented various planned project activities in Rayitu and Dawesarar districts.

RDCLIP from the time of its engagement aimed to provide a sustainable opportunity for resilience livelihood building of target communities those frequently affected by recurrent draught in Rayitu and Dawesarar districts' selected Kebeles. Targeted communities were benefited through the intervention of the project planned and implemented components/activities those interlinked and contribute to living condition of the target community improvement. The project contributed to the target community livelihood resilience strengthening/building not only at the household level, but through implementing water development activities pond construction and maintenance and small-scale irrigation and range land management.

6. Questions to be answered

The evaluation will seek to report on the *effectiveness* of the project in achieving its objectives and its impact *sustainability*; the *efficiency* of the project, in particular to evaluate how the inputs and resources were utilized in achieving the outputs, and the *relevance* of the project to the priorities and needs of its target communities and the consistency with the attainment of its overall development objective. Key questions that the RDCLIP evaluation seeks to answer include:

6.1 Effectiveness

- To what extent did the project increased the capacity of the target community in – PAs/Kebeles to improve their living condition?
- How and in what way Dry land and rangeland management of the project contributed to the improvement of the livelihood of the community, what are the major problems for this particular component.
- How have water component of the project reduced time and labor-intensive water fetching from distance? Is water from the ponds water lasting or communities and their livestock affected during dry season?

6.2. Relevance

- To what extent did the project respond to the priorities and needs of the target community? How relevant were project activities to the target communities needs and priorities?
- To what extent are the activities and outputs of the project consistent with and relevant to the overall objective and expected accomplishments?
- What does the government say about the changes they see/ don't see?

6.3. Efficiency

- Were the resources sufficient for achieving the results? Were the results commensurate with the resources?
- To what extent the resources were used economically? How could the use of resources have been improved for the future intervention?
- How was the difference between planned and actual expenditure justified (if any)?

6.4. Impact

- Identify and analyses the significant changes that the project has brought in target communities' lives. What real difference has the intervention made in the lives of the beneficiaries?
- Assess the progress towards the actual project impact.
- Document any evidence of practical success (case stories).
- What can now be seen in the villages where the project has previously worked, but now finished?
- How has the project affected those who were not direct beneficiaries?
- What do people see as the biggest changes the project brought to the community?

6.5 Sustainability and Replicability

- What are potential for the continuation of the outputs achieved and of the delivery mechanisms, following the external support termination?
- How the benefits of the project being sustained after the external funding termination?
- How has/could collaboration, networking and influencing of opinion support sustainability?
- How was the exit strategy defined and how is this managed at the end of the funding period?
- To what extent do the partners and beneficiaries 'own' the outcomes of the project?
- What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of project sustainability?

6.5.1. Sustainability

- What are potential for the continuation of the outputs achieved and of the delivery mechanisms, following the external support termination?
- How the benefits of the project being sustained after the external funding termination?
- How has/could collaboration, networking and influencing of opinion support sustainability?
- How was the exit strategy defined and how is this managed at the end of the funding period?
- To what extent do the partners and beneficiaries 'own' the outcomes of the project?
- What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of project sustainability?
-

6.2.2 Replicability

- How replicable are project outputs like ponds constructed, dry land farming, stakeholders' capacity enhancement process that introduced the changes/had impact?
- Among project outputs, what aspects of the project are replicable elsewhere?
- Under what circumstances or contexts would the project be replicable?
- To what extent are the outputs of the project be replicated in other contexts
- How has the project affected those who were not direct beneficiaries?

6.3. Recommendations:

- Recommendations for improvements based on observations during the evaluation process (e.g., for sustainability impact, future project design and management, encountered challenges, etc.).

7 Lessons:

- Identify key lessons that can be used to guide future strategies, projects or organization working in development. These should be divided into project, sector and broader development lessons.
- Were there any significant changes in the project design or project context? What are the reasons for these and can any useful lessons to be learned from this for application elsewhere?
- How did the project engage with poor and marginalized groups and support their empowerment most effectively?
- For whom can these lessons have relevance?
- How has the design of the project been amended as a result of lessons learned during implementation period?

8 Empowerment Assessment Tool

A. Fill in the appropriate project thematic areas.

Figure 2: Empowerment Assessment Table:

DEGREE AND LEVEL OF EMPOWERMENT						
THEMATIC AREAS OF RESULT		Level 1: Output	Level 2: Output	Level 3: Outcome	Level 4: Outcome	Level 5: Impact
		Individual or community	Individual or community	Individual or Community	Community and/or Society	Community/Society/Structural
	Strengthening Civil Society (mandatory)					
	Gender Equality (mandatory)					
	Total assessment of project					

9. Methods

The evaluation will assess activities covering the following thematic areas addressed by RDCLIP of WBS/DASSC-BO: Water Development, Dry land farming and rangeland management and stakeholder’s capacity enhancement will be also covered by the evaluation. The evaluation will focus on review of relevant project documents (Approved project document, annual and biannual narrative reports, project annual audit) with particular focus on the problem addressed as well as the project documentation, as well as on questionnaires, and interviews targeting project target community, Focus group Discussion (FGD), Key Informants Interview (K II) at community and Woreda and Zone stakeholders’ sectors level.

10. Sampling and limitations/delimitations

Ahead of project sites visit commencement, there will a need for consultant jointly with project staff to identify at least one Kebele from each target kebeles for each project period to

be visited during the evaluation for required data or necessary information collection related to RDCLIP intervention impact sustainability.

11. Expected product presentations

The output of the mission will be the evaluation report that involves debriefing discussion submission and presentation. The structure and content of the report should meet the requirements of the EECMY-DASSC, NLM and its back donor and evaluation report standard. The length of the Report should not exceed 20 -25 pages in total (excluding the annexes) results and outcome in the field. The outcome of the evaluation will be used for learning purpose and similar projects intervention in the future.

12. The utilization of the evaluation findings

The evaluation findings will be used by the project implementer and funder including Woreda Zone and target community to ensure that this project will provide maximum benefits to the geographical target areas and other relevant stakeholders, to organize follow-up activities and to improve the preparation, planning and implementations of future similar projects. The evaluation report will be sent to EECMY-DASSC, WBS-BO, through NLM/E to its back donor and pertinent sectors at Zone and Woreda level.

13. Timeframe for evaluation and reporting

A total of 25 calendar days will constitute the evaluation period; 5days for desk review and to prepare the assessment tools, an estimated 5 days for field work, 2days debriefing at target Woreda and Addis Ababa level, about 3 days travel to and from the project, and 10 days for compiling the information gathered, analyses, draft and complete the evaluation report submission. The consultant will arrange for a feedback meeting to share a draft of the evaluation report with NLM/E and EECMY-DASSC. A final report in English will then be provided after including the comments.

A final analytical report which covers all of the specific objectives indicated and includes project intervention Kebeles will be submitted.

Figure 2: Indicative Evaluation program schedule (depending on corona virus pandemic situation)

Dates	Activities	Outputs
20th - 22 nd Nov.	Initial document review, technical proposal preparation and submission	-Finalized ToR - Finalized work plan -Technical proposal submission (2-3pages)
23rd Nov.	Trip to Rayitu Woreda	Arrival in Raytu
24th&25 th Nov.	Trip to Dawesarar Woreda	Arrival in Dawesarar
25th half & 26thNov.	Desk review (all necessary project document review) at RCDP base level	Complete Assessment/survey tools
27 th Nov.– 1st Dec.	Field work primary data collection	Relevant primary data collected from project target Kebeles
2nd December	Debriefing Woreda and Zone officials including project staff	Presentation of report/note
3rd - 4th Dec.	Back from Rayitu	Arrival to the destination
15th Nov.	Presentation initial findings to EECMY-DASSC and NLM/E	Presentation of Note/report
5 th – 9 th Dec.	Work on draft report and analysis	Evaluation draft report
10 st -11 th Dec.	NM/E and EECMY-DASSC review the draft evaluation report	Written feedback to consultant

12 rd -16 th Dec.	Revision and finalization of RCDP evaluation report	Final Evaluation Report Presentation
---	---	--------------------------------------

14. Report format

The evaluation final report should include the following sections:

- Cover page
- Table of content
- Executive summary
- Body of the report:
 - Introduction
 - Purpose and specific objectives for the final evaluation
 - Methodology employed
 - Findings
 - Analysis/discussions
 - Conclusion and recommendations
- Supporting data should be included in appendices.

15. Consultant

The Consultancy firm/consultant will be composed of experts with the following essential and desirable profiles and qualifications as indicated below.

15.1 Profile of Consultant

The consultant must possess the following minimum qualifications:

- MA/BA degree or above in Economics, Rural Community development, or other relevant development field of study;
- Demonstrable experience minimum 8 years in conducting project/program Impact sustainability assessment/evaluations, with proven analytical skills;
- Experience of participatory development project approach;
- Experience of socio-economic advocacy tools and approaches;
- Experience of working with local communities and non-governmental organizations;
- Experience in designing and use of participatory based methods for project assessment;
- Fluency in English;
- Experience on Ethiopia civil society and economic context;

16. Facilitator

The Ethiopian Evangelical church MekaneYesus –Development and Social Services Commission (EECMY-DASSC) shall assign’s an expert with relevant education background and experience will facilitate RDCLIP Impact sustainability assessment/evaluation by the consultant. Besides being responsible during field work traveling with consultant team His/her DSA will be part of the evaluation costs.

17 Consultant requirement procedures

The technical proposal should contain: (1) A letter of interest addressed to the NLM Ethiopia Country Representative; (2) A Technical offer showing the interpretation of the ToR indicating a detailed proposed methodology for the work demanded; (3) Curriculum Vita (CV) of the consultant or CVs of consultancy team in case of a firm, showing previous relevant experiences; (4) A detailed financial offer (expressed in Ethiopian Birr indicating the cost required for the Impact sustainability assessment/evaluation work, estimated to take 24 days). Attachment of his/her renewed business license, VAT and TIN registration licenses.

18. Budget

Apart from consultancy professional fee, NLM/E shall cover the travel costs of facilitators from WBS/DASSC-BO to and from Rayitu and costs related to the fieldwork,

18.1 Evaluation fees and modalities of remuneration

This would be according to contract signed between NLM/E and the consulting firm and information shared with WBS/DASSC-BO.

1) 19. Attachments

- People interviewed
- Evaluation ToR

Other necessary documents

Annex 3: Changes on Impact indicators before and after the project

S/n	Indicators	Baseline	After the project
1	# of households reporting increased yield from agricultural and livestock production, and description	0	490
2	# of persons sensitised on climate change adaptation	0	55
3	# of communities adopting plans and measures to mitigate deteriorating livelihood conditions, and description	0	120
4	# of farmers adopting climate smart agricultural methods	0	120
5	# of targeted households practicing WASH principles	0	1000
6	# of volunteers mobilized to serve the local community and estimated number of man-hours	758	1068

Source: RDCLIP Final report, 2022

Annex 4: Checklists

**Norwegian Lutheran Mission (NLM) in Ethiopia
Live International Development (LID) Consultants
Information (data) collection format
(To be completed for each Woreda by project focal person)
Checklist # 1**

1. Name of the RDCLIP focal person _____ Tel. _____
2. Provide brief overview of RDCLIP in terms of planned and achieved performance

S/N	List of project activates	UOM	Planned	Achieved	%
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

3. Project beneficiaries

S/N	List of project components	Male	Female	Total
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

4. Financial Performance /Planned versus Accomplishment

S/N	List of project components	Planned	Actual	%
1				
2				
3				

4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

5. Did RDCLIP achieve its objectives? Why? How? Give measurable indicator?

6. Main challenges encountered the project?

7. Mention the Strategies /opportunities used/ adopted to overcome those challenges?

8. Draw your overall conclusion and lessons learned?

9. Draw your recommendation?

10. The way forward?

11. Consultant's Summary

**Norwegian Lutheran Mission (NLM) in Ethiopia
Live International Development (LID) Consultants
Information (data) collection format
(To be completed for each Woreda by sectoral government stakeholders)**

Checklist # 2

1. Name of the person consulted _____ position _____ Telephone _____

2. Do you know RDCLIP s? Yes No; if yes since when?

3. What do you know about RDCLIP s?
4. Your level of collaboration /cooperation?
5. How do you rate the level of transparency of the project with your office?
6. What went wrong?
7. What went right/
8. What should have been done differently?
9. Does the project goes with woreda development plans? How?
10. How do you follow/ supervise the project?
11. Do you receive periodic progress reports from NLM?
12. How is (did) the RDCLIP support (ing) ed the community? In terms of what?
Give examples in you woreda context?
13. Your conclusions and lessons learned?
14. Your recommendation?
15. Consultant's Summary

**Norwegian Lutheran Mission (NLM) in Ethiopia
Live International Development (LID) Consultants
Information (data) collection format
(To be completed for each woreda by other KIIs)**

Checklist # 3

1. Name of the KII _____ position _____ Telephone _____
2. Do you know IWSP? Yes No; if yes since when?

3. What do you know about RDCLIP s?
4. How do evaluate RDCLIP s? Mention your criteria?
5. What were the key challenges of the project? How overcome?
6. Your involvement in the project panning, implementation, supervision and monitoring?
7. RDCLIP resource utilization?
 - 7.1 Human resource utilization?
 - 7.2 Material resource utilization?
 - 7.3 Financial resource utilization?
8. Does the project facilitate stakeholders meeting? Yes _____ No _____ state why for both?
9. Rate level of transparency of the project with your organization?
Excellent ___ Very good ___ Good ___ Poor ___ Very Poor ___ Non-existent ___
10. How as the communication with the project /AFD?
11. Excellent ___ Very good ___ Good ___ Poor ___ Very Poor ___ Non-existent ___
12. Mention what main changes the IWSP brought about in your woreda context by giving examples?
13. What unique benefits/ packages the project made for community?
14. Your conclusions
15. Your recommendation?
16. Consultant's Summary

Norwegian Lutheran Mission (NLM) in Ethiopia

**Live International Development (LID) Consultants
Information (data) collection format
(FGD guide questions)**

Checklist # 4

FGD center _____ Data _____ Time from _____ to _____
Woreda _____ Kebele _____ village _____

FGD Participants

S/N	Name of the participant	Sex			Remarks
		M	F	Total	

3. Guide Questions

- 3.1 Do you all know RDCLIP s?
- 3.2 When did it start?
- 3.3 Did NLM consult the community before the project was planned? Implemented?
Yes _____ No _____
- 3.4 Was the project planned and implemented at your will? Yes _____ No _____
- 3.5 Discuss the degree of community participation? Mention kind of participation?
Mention Type of participation?
- 3.6 Mention the strengths of the project? And weaknesses?
- 3.7 List what activates done/ executed by the project

S/N	Types of activities	UOM	Planned	Achieved	%	# of Beneficiaries

3.8 Will the project outputs be sustainable? How?

Yes _____ No _____ state the whys for both.

4. Consultant Summary on the FGD

5. Any other comments/remarks by the consultant?

Norwegian Lutheran Mission (NLM) in Ethiopia
Live International Development (LID) Consultants
Information (data) collection format
(Documentation / Success/ Failure story)

Checklist # 5



1. Name of the person interviewed _____ Age _____
Date of interview _____
2. Waoreda _____ Kebele _____ Village _____
3. Mention Major Measurable changes the project brought?
4. Compare your livelihood systems before and after the project? Assets created before and after the project?

S/N	List of Assets owned /created	UOM	Before the project	After the project
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

5. Consultant's Summary

Annex 5: Lists of Personnel Contacted

S.No	Contact person	Institution	PA/Woreda /Zone	Position	Telephone
1	Lami Magara	EECMC_DASC-project Office	Rayitu	Project Coordinator	0945391013
2	Beyene Bedhadha	EECMC_DASC-BO	Rayitu	M and E coordinator	0912184334
3	Gemechu gemedi	EECMC_DASC-project Office	Rayitu	Livelihood expert	0926050917
4	Kumbi Haji	EECMC_DASC-project Office	Rayitu	Site facilitator	0980181087
5	Abubaker Mohammed	Agriculture office	Rayitu	Mechinazation and input	0912255072
6	Nasib Ziad	Finance office	Rayitu	M& E head	0912799056
7	Mohammed Yasin	Irrigation and pastoralist office	Rayitu	Engineer	0910044284
8	Abdulhai Mohammed	Busa Gonofa (Disaster risk management)	Rayitu	Early warning expert	0913452467
9	Usen Nur	Water office	Rayitu	Water supply expert	0910403978
10	Haji Mohammed	Dweller	Arda Kelo-Kulla pond	Elder	
11	Ibro Aliyyi	Dweller	Arda Kelo-Kulla pond	elder	
12	Mohammed Hasen	Abdi Gudina Irrigation Group	Arda kello	Chairman	0923321637
13	Ibrahim Mohammed	Abdi Gudina Irrigation Group	Arda kello	A/Chairperson	0949302409
14	Ahmednur Mohammed	Abdi Gudina Irrigation Group	Arda kello	Member	0913938924
15	Nuho Rashid	Abdi Gudina Irrigation Group	Arda kello	Encroachment mangment head	0927335234
16	Mohammed Alise	Abdi Gudina Irrigation Group	Arda kello	Member	
17	Hassen Umar	Abdi Gudina Irrigation Group	Arda kello	Member	
18	Moahmmed Malim	Abdi Gudina Irrigation Group	Arda kello	Member	0960140441
19	AbdulFatha Mohammed	Abdi Gudina Irrigation Group	Arda kello	Member	0933820051
20	Adem Aliyi	Abdi Gudina Irrigation Group	Arda kello	Member	
21	Shukur Mohammed	Abdi Gudina Irrigation Group		Member	0953114577
22	Mohammed Aliyi	Model Farmer			
23	Mohammed Hassen	Model Farmer	Arda kello	Household head	0923321637
24	Mohammed Hashim	Farmer	Anole kebele	elder	

LID Consult Team-Evaluation Team Members

S/N	Name	Education level	Sex
1	Gari Duguma	PHD candidate, MSC in agricultural Economics	Male
2	Ayantü Eba	MA in Gender Studies	Female
3	Beyan Ahmed (PHD)	PHD in Agri. Economics	Male