

Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation of the GFDRE's Voluntary Resettlement Program



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to the Multi-Agency Task Force on Resettlement

March 2004

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Acknowledgements

This Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation was undertaken for the Multi-Agency Task Force on Resettlement. Funding for this phase of the Monitoring and Evaluation formulation process was made possible by the US Agency for International Development's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. The authors would like to thank Ato Mulugeta Debalke of the Ministry of Rural Development and Ato Abu Yadetta of the Oromiya Regional Food Security Office for their assistance. Thanks too to all members of the Task Force, particularly the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) whose pre-mission work helped to focus the team's work and who have helped to coordinate the work of the Task Force. Thanks to Kiko Lattu, Beth Dunford, and Mia Beers for their support during the project. We would also like to thank Ato Kifle Mengesha for his valuable research assistance.

The views expressed in this report and framework do not necessarily reflect the official position of the Task Force or any of its members, including the US Government.

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Summary

This proposed framework for monitoring and evaluation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's voluntary resettlement programme suggests working on the basis of a 24-month cycle. It features a series of annual in-depth evaluations, linked by quarterly monitoring exercises. Evaluations start with a baseline assessment of existing conditions, planning and preparations for assisting the resettlement operation (to be carried out at the outset of resettlement or in February/March). A mid-term evaluation is conducted twelve months after resettlement has begun, and twenty-four months after resettlement was started a potential final evaluation is carried out to determine whether graduation standards have been met. Every three months regular monitoring will be conducted to track basic humanitarian indicators.

It is proposed that monitoring and evaluation be carried out by multi-agency teams composed of representatives of government Food Security Offices, donor and UN agencies, and NGOs operational in resettlement sites. Cooperation of Resettlement Task Forces (RTFs) at all levels would be particularly important, both as collaborators in gathering information and in helping to institutionalize a response mechanism. Information would be passed to the Ministry of Rural Development and to a coordinating body made up of all stakeholders for analysis, dissemination, and action.

Principles of the Monitoring and Evaluation System

The proposed M&E system has been formulated to be in keeping with the **Concept Note on Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Food Security Program** (Feb. 2004) as well as the **Resettlement Programme Implementation Manual** (March 2003). Elements of these documents most relevant to monitoring and evaluation are described below.

Concept Note on the Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Food Security Program (Feb. 2004)

The Monitoring and Evaluation system for resettlement is designed and expected to have linkages to monitoring and evaluation for other elements of the Food Security Strategy.

The Concept Note, developed by the Food Security Coalition Task Force, outlines basic principles for monitoring and evaluation associated with the food security strategy which is applicable to all aspects of food security monitoring including resettlement. The Concept Note defines monitoring as "a continuous systematic and critical review of [the]

program/project; with the aim of checking progress.” Monitoring should identify discrepancies between planned and actual results and identify appropriate corrective action to be taken. Evaluation, as seen by the Concept Note, is

a comprehensive analysis of the program/project with the aim of adapting strategy and planning and influencing future policies and programs. This implies that evaluation is a more complete and thorough process and a less frequent form of reflection. It usually takes place at certain points in time, and it leads to more fundamental decisions. Evaluation enables future activities to be designed and managed more effectively and efficiently. It is also a periodic assessment of the relevance, performance, effectiveness and impact of the program in the context of its stated objectives.

Among the principles of any monitoring and evaluation system related to food security, the Concept Note includes the requirements that the system be participatory, simple, measurable, aimed at establishing a system, responsive in terms of focusing on both process and output, and contextual in terms of accommodating regional normative measurements. Indicators selected should be valid, reliable, relevant, specific, and cost-effective.

In terms of measuring overall project success, the Concept Note recommends that the final evaluation part of the framework should compare the departure point of the households before taking part in the intervention (i.e. resettlement) and the graduation point. Partners should agree on a set of standards to define the graduation line (point) before carrying out M&E. In addition, “the system should have pre and post household socioeconomic baseline surveys.”

In terms of creating standards to measure program success, the basic indicator should be “creating sustainable economic power at HH level which will not easily fail or return back to the prior situation by an occasion of shock. In short, graduation of HHs should be seen in relation with the creation of resilience capacity.” The Concept Note advises that the Programme Implementation Manual should be used to establish standards by which to measure monitoring indicators (see below).

Resettlement Programme Implementation Manual (PIM)

The GFDRE’s Resettlement Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) contains guidelines for implementing resettlement. This document makes clear the government’s position that resettlement should be seen as an effort to help the chronically food insecure establish themselves on productive land. It also indicates that resettlement should be undertaken by providing basic essential services that are in keeping with the overall development strategy of the region and specifically the areas in which settlers are being received. The PIM notes that the Derg’s resettlement program of the 1980s failed not only because people were forcibly moved, but also “because it was hurriedly planned and implemented, as well as incongruously drawn without taking into account the overall development of the resettlement areas.”

The PIM advises that, “Most of the lands required for resettlement are located in lowland areas. These areas are without sufficient infrastructural services and with excessive health problems. Therefore, whenever a resettlement is planned the resettlement programme must not be implemented detachedly. The general development trend of the area should be taken

into consideration. The resettlement programme should be envisaged with infrastructural services and manpower availability with the aim to attract private investors in order to accelerate the development of the area.”

The PIM is clear that the goal of resettlement should be the creation of conditions that approach national and regional standards, by sector. In addition, overall household economic well-being should be measured by a comparison with the condition of locals living in and around the settlement areas.

Among the guiding principles for implementation of resettlement are transparency, participation, and an iterative “learning by doing” approach. These principles which are also noted in the Coalition for Food Security document on resettlement, are consistent with the goal of carrying out regular monitoring and evaluation activities by all stakeholders involved.

The PIM provides standards for resettlement, which can be used as indicative standards in monitoring and evaluation. These are:

Land: Each settler shall receive 2 hectares of land (II, 3, 3.1).

Health care: Medical care “shall be provided and maintained in accordance with the developmental level of the region (and) priority shall be given for the prevention of malaria and other diseases carried by the settler.” The Health Bureau will also be responsible for coordinating vaccination and sanitation activities (II, 3, 3.2).

Water: The Government “shall provide pumps for potable water. The government shall also create favourable conditions to supply clear water from rivers and springs where they are available” (II, 3, 3.3). Water committees drawn from settlers and the local community shall be responsible for maintaining water wells and pumps and alerting government when technical support is needed. Regional standards are to be used in determining the appropriate level of service (V.2).

Access roads: where they do not exist, “gravel roads” will be constructed. However, the PIM notes that “Fortunately, most of the resettlement areas have gravel roads. Nevertheless, it shall not be the obligation of the government to construct tributary roads leading to settlement villages with nearby gravel roads” (II, 3, 3.4).

Food ration: food shall be distributed “at least for 8 months beginning from the movement of the settler from his/her native-land until he/she reaches the next harvest season” (II, 3, 3.5). Food distribution is to be managed by the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC). NB: The PIM does not indicate whether there should be any evaluation of settlers’ level of self-sufficiency before food aid is phased out.

Essential Non-Food Household Assistance: settlers are expected to bring their household utensils with them. However, where available the DPPC may distribute items such as jerrycans, plastic sheeting, kitchen utensils, etc. (Ch. V, 5, 5c)

Education: The PIM advises that “For the first year, schools shall be available in tents and under shades. Nevertheless, the construction of standardized schools shall be considered during the next years after the settler begins normal life. Therefore, the

question of standardized schools shall not be a(s) hot (an) issue as that of water and health” (II, 3, 3.6).

Common facilities: In addition to the above-mentioned social services, the PIM stipulates that “there shall be common facilities for the settler in the villages. These facilities include, among others, water pumps, provisional medical treatment huts, grain stores, latrines, etc. These shall be jointly used by the settlers in the village” (II, 3, 5.3).

Environment: In each resettlement site, plans and mechanisms for preserving natural resources must be implemented. Forest and wildlife resources are to be protected, and settlers should be provided with education and advice as to how to obtain the necessary materials for constructing their houses without depleting forest land (III, 4).

Agriculture: Development Agents and other staff of the Ministry of Agriculture shall provide instruction to settlers with regard to farming practices in the area (since the type of crop grown, topography and climate of the area may be unfamiliar to them). Agricultural staff will also facilitate the distribution of tools, oxen and seeds (on credit), formulate the land distribution and certification system, and promote experience exchange between settlers and locals (V, 4).

NB: For a summary of provisions and standards for implementation, see Annex 4.

The resettlement programme has been designed with a view towards maximum participation of the settlers in attaining self-sufficiency. The PIM stresses that the settlers should strive to help themselves rather than to accept dependency or to harbor unrealistic expectations of assistance from the government.

Institutional Arrangements for Monitoring and Evaluation

In all regions, rural development bureaux are internally responsible for monitoring and evaluation of resettlement activities. Sectoral bureaux (health, water, education, agriculture, etc.) report to the Rural Development Bureau regarding their progress in implementing services in settlement sites.

At each level (kebele, woreda, zone (where applicable), and region), monitoring is reported to Resettlement Task Forces (RTFs). The RTFs are chaired by the Rural Development Bureau (at regional level) or the Administrator (at zone, woreda, kebele levels), and are composed of representatives from the various sectoral departments. At kebele levels, settlers and locals are also represented on the Task Forces. Where active, farmers, youth, women’s and credit associations may also be represented on the RTFs.

Regular monitoring is to take place at each level as follows:

Woreda RTF:	reports to the zonal RTF every three days
Zonal RTF:	reports to the Region
Regional RTF:	evaluates the general status of resettlement every week and reports to the Federal Rural Development Bureau

The PIM stipulates that “Even though this resettlement programme is mainly expected to be undertaken by the regions, the Federal Government shall make consecutive monitoring and evaluation.”

The PIM includes important positive elements which can be used in developing a monitoring system. However, government representatives have expressed concern to the authors of this report that they do not have a standardized system of monitoring that they can use on a regular basis. They have welcomed the multi-agency task force’s willingness to engage with them on creating a viable M&E system.

Planned outline of resettlement monitoring matrix

The government’s Concept Note and Programme Implementation Manual provide a solid basis upon which to build a monitoring and evaluation system. The proposed framework is intended to help government systematize its own reporting procedures, and to build transparency by creating a mechanism for joint monitoring and evaluation involving all stakeholders.

The framework proposed in this document outlines a monitoring and evaluation cycle of 24 months (2 years) for each group of resettles. It is recognized that in some areas new settlers may be arriving to areas where others resettled to the previous year. However, the basic principle of the monitoring system is the expectation that it will require at least two years for most new settlers to reach self-sufficiency and the type of resilience to shocks referred to in the Concept Note.

The focus of the M&E system is on receiving areas, although some indicators are intended to track conditions in areas of origin during the evaluation periods at the beginning and after the first and second years. Insofar as continuous monitoring of areas of origin are needed, it should be done within the context of monitoring and evaluation for the overall Food Security Strategy, to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure that the Resettlement Monitoring System is not overstretched.

Baseline assessment

The proposed framework would begin with a thorough baseline assessment, undertaken in February when settlers are arriving in receiving areas. This assessment would consider conditions existing on the ground, would identify areas of greatest humanitarian need and potentials for building the capacity of the areas to receive additional settlers. However, given the fact that the pilot phase of the resettlement programme already took place in 2003 and is well underway in 2004 and that resources are limited, it may be necessary to build up the baseline from existing reports and documentation, and then filling the gaps and finalizing the baseline at the time of the first monitoring in the third month after the resettlement in May.

Monitoring in months 3, 6, and 9

During months 3, 6, and 9 (May, August and November, respectively) a leaner, more streamlined and simplified monitoring exercise would take place in each of the resettlement sites. Important humanitarian indicators in the areas of administration, health, nutrition, water, education, agriculture, employment, and environment would be considered.

Most of the indicators to be tracked in the monitoring system are consistent throughout the three periods. However slight adjustments are made to reflect the timing of the assessment in

relation to seasonal, agricultural and market factors. Thus, while indicators about land preparation and availability of seeds and oxen are explored in Month 3, crop performance is stressed in Month 6 and harvest and marketing indicators are followed up in Month 9. Similarly, educational indicators are stressed particularly in Month 9 after the school year has begun.

Mid-Term Assessment

In Month 12 (February), a thorough evaluation of the first year's experience would be undertaken. This system would build on the findings of the Baseline Assessment and the three monitoring reports that will have been completed, and will seek to determine the relative success of settlers in meeting their basic needs. The Mid-Term Assessment will also provide the opportunity to update baseline information where essential infrastructure or services have been made available or existing services have been disrupted in the intervening period

Months 15, 18, 21

During months 15, 18, and 21, monitoring of basic indicators would resume. The emphasis of such monitoring should be placed on the households' abilities to develop their asset base. In particular, indicators relating to expansion of livestock holdings, marketing of agricultural crops and other items, and wage labor should be stressed. In addition, settlers' abilities to repay loans borrowed the previous year to purchase oxen, seeds, etc. should be carefully monitored as indicators of the community's ability to build resilience. However, basic concerns relating to health and production crises would still be monitored so that rapid intervention can be organized to avert the consequences of epidemics etc.

In some places, tracking of indicators will overlap with first-year indicators particularly for newer arrivals to settlement sites. Monitors will need to be sensitive to the different monitoring requirements of the two groups.

Graduation assessment

The Graduation assessment, to be undertaken in Month 24, will be considered a final evaluation unless it reveals continuing needs. In that case, the assessment analysis would make recommendations for limited continued assistance in sites where this was deemed necessary to help settlers reach an acceptable state of self-sufficiency and resilience. Indicators tracked during earlier monitoring and evaluation exercises would also be updated.

The basic schedule for monitoring and evaluation is summarized below:

Monitoring Quarter	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mos. Covered	to 02	02-04	05-07	08-10	11-01	02-04	05-07	08-10	11-01
Monitoring Month	Feb	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb
Agric. Calendar	Dry	Land prep.	Rains	Harvest	Dry	Land prep.	Rains	Harvest	Dry
Activity	Baseline	Monitor	Monitor	Monitor	Mid-Term	Monitor	Monitor	Monitor	Graduation

Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation

Indicators included in the Monitoring and Evaluation framework have been chosen based on their relevance to direct action and their humanitarian implications. This is particularly the case with the monitoring indicators, which are designed to be simple, replicable across sites and regions, targeted to the basic criteria of well being, and provide evidence of changes over time.

The Evaluation Indicators are more detailed, and are meant to provide more in-depth and qualitative information about progress towards self-sufficiency and the integration process in settlement areas. The Evaluation Indicators also include monitoring in the sending areas. In addition to the basic humanitarian indicators, evaluations consider conditions in sending areas, volunteer recruitment procedures, transit arrangements, settler-local relations, and environmental impacts of resettlement. Given the restricted nature of the Monitoring System, it is important that the Evaluation Framework remains comprehensive enough to track the complexity of the integration process.

Basic areas for developing indicators for monitoring are:

- Administrative structure of resettlement sites
- Food availability and distribution
- Agriculture and natural resources
- Employment
- Health and nutrition
- Water and sanitation
- Education
- Views of settlers, locals and settler/host relations
- Views of resettlement in areas of origin and conditions of returnees

Within each of these areas are several sub-questions that relate to indicators for that sector. The framework identifies the type of information required, the source of that information, and the schedule for tracking the indicator.

Standards

In the context of resettlement, the issue of which standards to use to measure programme success is extremely complex and contentious. Discussions among the multi-agency task force have hinged on the questions of which, if any, of the following guidelines should be used in establishing standards:

- Comparison between conditions in settlement sites and areas of origin
- Comparison between settlers and local hosts in areas of settlement
- Measurement using international standards such as Sphere Guidelines and WHO/WFP nutritional standards
- Measurement using national standards
- Measurement using regional and sub-regional standards

The Resettlement Programme Implementation Manual identifies national and regional standards as its benchmarks of success with regard to each of the sectoral activities. While it is recognized that these standards are currently not in place in many parts of Ethiopia, it may

be important to use these as an eventual, "Graduation Level" indicator of program success. Attainment of regional standards would signify an important contribution towards the overall development of settlement areas, which is an explicitly stated goal of the Resettlement Programme.

In the shorter term, more modest standards may need to be used to measure satisfaction of basic requirements to ensure the livelihoods of settlers. For instance, while it may not be possible for each settlement site to have adequate drinking water for 17 litres per day (the international standard), or to have a borehole, each site should have a reliable source of clean water that provides adequate supplies for basic needs.

Annex 2 provides a list of national and regional standards (where no regional standards are given, national standards are used). These standards should be used to measure sectoral indicators.

Next steps

Now that the draft framework for monitoring and evaluation of resettlement activities has been developed, there are several steps which need to be taken urgently to move this initiative forward. These include:

1. Obtaining confirmed government support and collaboration for the monitoring and evaluation framework.
2. Final approval of the framework by all stakeholders
3. Developing research formats and specific questions for the indicators
4. Identifying who should be trained to conduct the monitoring and evaluation
5. Securing support from additional donors for various aspects of the M&E system including
 - training
 - logistical support to teams
 - specialized/thematic studies
 - institutionalization of an analysis and action function to make the monitoring system effective

With regard to point 2 above, it is the opinion of the authors of this report that the best monitoring system would be one modeled on the crop assessment monitoring system, in which all stakeholders (government, donors, UN agencies, NGOs and beneficiaries) participate in monitoring of the programme. The teams should be led by members of the Food Security Offices at Regional level, and/or other appropriate government counterparts. This system has the advantage of building consensus at the outset since all members of the teams work together on data collection and reporting. The model also has the benefit of having several stakeholders, which prevents any one actor from dominating the process. That being said, it is to be recognized that the monitoring and evaluation system should be primarily aimed at providing essential information to Government, specifically the Ministry of Rural Development and the Food Security Bureaux. Government should be seen as the primary users and owners of the information gathered through this system. As the Resettlement Programme Implementation Manual points out, government ownership will be more successful if all stages of the program cycle are conducted in a transparent manner.

Plan for Phase II: Training of Field Monitors

Once the next steps outlined above have been achieved, the way will be cleared for Phase II to begin. Phase II involves the following activities:

1. Design of research formats – composition of questionnaires, selection of appropriate methodologies, and pilot testing.
2. Training of all team members. This should be done in a workshop setting first in Addis Ababa, and then followed up with field training in resettlement sites. Training will be concerned with familiarizing field monitors with methodologies for assessing each of the indicators outlined in the monitoring system document.
3. Additional familiarization training may be held with agency and government staff in Addis Ababa.

Ideally, Phase II would be undertaken in May-June 2004.

Phase III: Supervision of Monitoring Process

Once the monitoring and evaluation system is in place, spot-check evaluations will be undertaken monthly for a period of six months. This will be done by visiting selected field sites throughout the country (one per month) for a period of six months. During these visits, the supervisors will observe the progress of the field monitors and assess the adequacy of the monitoring system to meet its stated objectives. Where needed, the system may be fine-tuned and/or additional training for field monitors may be provided.

Additional detailed and thematic research

In addition to the basic monitoring and evaluation framework that is outlined here, there will be a need to conduct more specialized evaluations and research in both sending and receiving areas. Some of the information that is required is of an extremely technical nature and it is not realistic to expect field monitors to be able to conduct such research. For instance, it will be necessary to conduct research into the impact of resettlement on biodiversity in receiving areas.

It will also be necessary to do in-depth analysis of vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, malaria, kala azar, and other diseases known to be especially prevalent in lowland settlement sites. Those organizations that have such expertise are urged to conduct this research and to add their findings to those of the monitoring and evaluation system proposed herein.

In addition, it will be extremely useful to conduct in-depth ethnographic research in areas of origin and settlement to get a nuanced sense of the dynamics of resettlement and of settlers efforts to achieve food security. In particular, there is a need to assess which kinds of households are more successful and which kinds are less successful settlers in order to make recommendations for further resettlement.

Student research carried out under the supervision of Addis Ababa University will provide valuable detail to the basic information being provided through the M&E system. Donors are encouraged to consider funding such projects.

Conclusion: Uses of Monitoring and Evaluation Information

Any monitoring and evaluation system will only be as good as the response mechanism that is developed to incorporate information into action. It is hoped that this M&E system will help government and its partners to monitor conditions pertaining to resettlement so that appropriate planning and assistance to settlers and local communities in receiving areas can be carried out and to address areas of concern so as to avert potential problems before they become serious

In the coming months, as the Task Force and Government discuss the modalities of implementing the monitoring and evaluation system, it will be necessary to develop a response mechanism for the system. Ideally, this mechanism should be owned by Government, within the Food Security Bureau of the Ministry of Rural Development. There should be feedback arrangements whereby information is analyzed and shared between federal and regional levels so that regional Resettlement Task Forces can use the information in their programming and service delivery.

While the system should be owned by Government, donors, UN agencies, and concerned NGOs should also be able to provide their assistance by participating in the M&E system, and by helping with capacity building and training. Joint monitoring and evaluation, when done well, should help to enhance transparency and build confidence and collaboration among all stakeholders. This should also help to target support to areas where it is most needed and where it can make the most significant impact on programme success.

Annex 1: Monitoring Matrix for Resettlement System

Indicator	Information	Source of information	Monitoring Quarter 1																					
			2		3		4		5		6		7		8									
			Months of the year covered 02-04								05-07		08-10		11-01		02-04		05-07		08-10		11-01	
			Monitoring month May								Aug.		Nov.		Feb.		May		Aug		Nov		Feb	
Agrcultural calendar land prep.								rains		harvest		Mid-Term		land prep.		rains		harvest		Final				
Indicator	Information	Source of information	Month 3	Month 6	Month 9	Eval	15 Mo.	18 Mo.	21 Mo.	Graduation														
Administrative structure of resettlement sites																								
1	How effective is coordination within and between kebele, woreda, region levels?	qualitative	govt, NGOs, settlers, hosts	x	x	x	x	x	x	x														
2	How effective are reporting procedures ?	qualitative	govt (all levels)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x														
Food availability and distribution																								
3	Food distribution (amount, quality, type, timeliness, source)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, WFP, NGOs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x														
4	How many beneficiaries are there (HHs and family members)?	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x	x	x	x	x														
5	Is there targeted supplementary food for special groups (type, amount, quality, source)?	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x	x	x	x	x														
6	Is food locally available in the market?	qualitative/quantitative	govt, markets, settlers	x	x	x	x	x	x	x														
7	What is the cost of milling/quintal?	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x	x	x	x	x														
Agriculture and Natural Resources																								
8	How is land allocated? (adequate size, quality and timely distribution)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x				x																
9	Do women headed households have access to land? How do they manage land?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, women settlers	x	x			x	x															
10	Do settlers have access to oxen (grant, credit) or tractor ploughing?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers	x				x																
11	Are agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, fertilizers) available? (Type, quality, amount, grant/credit)	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers	x				x																
12	How are the rainfall performance and crop condition? Are there any problems?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x		x	x	x														
13	What livestock assets (poultry, ruminants) do settlers have? (type, quality, amount)	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers	x	x	x		x	x	x														
14	Ability to repay credit	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers					x	x	x														
15	Are there Development Agents?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA	x	x	x		x	x	x														
16	Were farmers able to farm, to plough, plant and harvest adequately ?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals		plough	plant	harvest		plough	plant	harvest													
17	How favorable was the harvest (specify by crop type, average yield/household)	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals			x				x														
18	Were market prices and demand for cash crop sales adequate?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals, traders			x				x														
19	What costs are associated with harvesting (transport, workers, bags, etc.)	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals, traders			x				x														
20	What environmental protection measures are being taken?	qualitative/quantitative	settlers,locals	x	x	x		x	x	x														
Employment																								
21	What are the main sources of wage labor (weeding, harvesting, construction, etc.)?	qualitative	WOA, settlers, locals, employers	x	x	x		x	x	x														
22	What is the current daily wage rate (men/women) ?	quantitative	workers (settler & local)	x	x	x		x	x	x														
23	To what extent do settlers/hosts work ?	qualitative/quantitative	workers (settler & local)	x	x	x		x	x	x														
Health and Nutrition																								
24	What is the level of childhood mortality?	quantitative	WOH, clinic staff, religious leaders	x	x	x		x	x	x														
25	What is the level of childhood morbidity?	quantitative	WHO, clinic staff, NGOs	x	x	x		x	x	x														
26	What is the level of general population mortality?	quantitative	WOH, clinic staff, religious leaders	x	x	x		x	x	x														
27	What is the general population morbidity?	quantitative	WHO, clinic staff, NGOs	x	x	x		x	x	x														
28	What is the level of childhood malnutrition (WFH)?	quantitative	WHO, clinic staff, NGOs	x	x	x		x	x	x														
29	Status of programs for lowland diseases (malaria, kalazar) - prevention, treatment, education?	qualitative/quantitative	WHO, clinic staff, NGOs	x	x	x		x	x	x														
30	What HIV-AIDS/STI prevention and control programs are ongoing? What is their capacity?	qualitative/quantitative	WHO, clinic staff, NGOs	x	x	x		x	x	x														
Water and Sanitation																								
31	Are water supplies adequate and potable?	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers/locals	x	x	x		x	x	x														
32	Have latrines been constructed?	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x			x	x															
Education																								
33	Level of enrollment (boys/girls by grade), including drop-out rate	quantitative	WOE, teachers			x				x														
34	Teacher/student ratio	quantitative	WOE, teachers			x				x														
35	Amount of school fees	quantitative	WOE, teachers, settlers/locals			x				x														
Views of Settlers, Locals and Settler/Host relations																								
36	Settlers' level of satisfaction (gender, age)	qualitative	settlers	x	x	x		x	x	x														
37	Locals' opinions about resettlement (gender, age)	qualitative	locals	x	x	x		x	x	x														
38	To what extent are services, mgmt structures, etc. jointly shared by settlers and hosts?	qualitative	govt, settlers, hosts	x	x	x		x	x	x														
39	How are potential tensions between settlers and hosts resolved?	qualitative	govt, settlers, hosts	x	x	x		x	x	x														
Views of resettlement in areas of origin																								
40	Information received by relatives from settlers post-departure?	qualitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x		x	x	x														
41	Numbers of returnees from resettlement areas?	quantitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x		x	x	x														
42	What are the reasons for return?	qualitative	returnees	x	x	x		x	x	x														
43	Do returnees have access to aid resources?	qualitative	returnees	x	x	x		x	x	x														
44	Are returnees able to reclaim their access to their property ?	qualitative	local people, returnees	x	x	x		x	x	x														
45	What is the overall impression of resettlement of stayees?	qualitative	community members, officials, etc.	x	x	x		x	x	x														

Annex 2: Evaluation Matrix for Resettlement System

Baseline, 12 month, Graduation

Indicator	Type of Information	Source of Information	Base-line	12 month	Graduation
1. Objectives, underlying principles, and operational guidelines of the resettlement program					
1 Objectives and goals	qualitative - policy documents	govt Fed + regions	x	x	x
2 Conceptual approaches and principles	qualitative - policy documents	govt Fed + regions	x	x	x
3 Procedures for planning	qualitative - policy documents	govt Fed + regions	x	x	x
4 Implementation guidelines	qualitative - policy documents	govt Fed + regions	x	x	x
2. Operational plans, allocated resources, and updates on the status of implementation process					
5 Is there an action plan? What level (national, regional, woreda)? What are its details?	qualitative	govt Fed + regions	x	x	x
6 What is the timeframe of the plan (1,3,5 yrs)	quantitative	govt Fed + regions	x	x	x
7 What level of govt has formulated the plan?	qualitative	govt	x	x	x
8 What preparations have been put in place at regional level?	qualitative	govt Fed + regions	x	x	x
9 What preparations have been put in place at woreda level?	qualitative	govt woreda	x	x	x
10 What preparations have been put in place at kebele level?	qualitative	govt woreda and kebele	x	x	x
11 members	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
12 Total number of resettlers transferred this year (household heads and family members)	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
13 level)	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
14 Dispensing mechanisms (who decides, what kind of approval is needed?)	qualitative	govt	x	x	x
15 Identification of implementing partners	qualitative	govt, NGOs	x	x	x
3. Process of resettler recruitment, eligibility criteria and transfer arrangements					
3.1 Background data in site of origin					
16 Overall food insecurity situation in sending areas	qualitative/quantitative	govt, locals, NGOs	x	x	x
17 Relocation category (inter-zonal, intra-zonal/inter-woreda, Intra-woreda);	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
18 Dates resettlement started	quantitative	govt, settlers, locals	x	x	x
19 Number of people who left for resettlement (male and female heads, adult/children)	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
20 Overall impression of resettlement (stayees, returnees)	qualitative	community members, officials, etc.	x	x	x
21 Was the area one from which settlers went during the Derg resettlement? If yes, did most return or stay?	qualitative	community members, officials, etc.	x	x	x
22 Existing access to social services (health, education, water, etc.)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers, locals	x	x	x
23 Existing program of HIV/AIDS education, prevention, care	qualitative	govt, settlers, locals	x	x	x
3.2 Resettler recruitment, eligibility criteria and views					
24 Criteria for registration (chronically poor? Landless? Willingness, on unsuitable land Others?)	qualitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x
25 Who is volunteering? (single HH heads, entire HHs, mixed)	qualitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x
26 What is the process of recruitment, registration?	qualitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x
27 Were all volunteers accommodated, if not why not?	qualitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x
28 Is there an official information campaign? If yes, what type of information did it contain?	qualitative	govt, locals, NGOs	x	x	x
29 Reasons given by potential resettlers for why they volunteered/ what their expectations are	qualitative	locals, those intending to resettle	x	x	x
30 Preparation time before departure	qualitative/quantitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x
31 Type of assistance provided before departure	qualitative/quantitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x
32 Who attends the property/belongings left by the resettled?	qualitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x
33 Who, if anyone, uses vacated farmland? What happens to product?	qualitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x
3.3 Resettler transfer arrangements					
34 Duration of time in transit	quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
35 Arrangements during transfer	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
36 - transportation (truck/bus/other)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
37 - transit shelters	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
38 - food provided	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
39 - medical services provided	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
40 Arrangements made for transportation of property (furniture, tools, etc.)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
41 Arrangements set up at arrival	qualitative/quantitative	qualitative/quantitative	x	x	x
42 - shelter (type of, # of days)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
43 - food provided	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
44 - medical services provided	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
45 - water availability	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
46 Accompanying/receiving staff	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
4. Resettler Receiving Areas					
4.1. General data in receiving site					
47 Distance from the nearest urban center	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
48 Distance from nearest all-weather road	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
49 Date resettlement started	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
50 Settler population (Gender, children <5, female headed households)	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
51 Areas of origin of settler population	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x

Annex 2: Evaluation Matrix for Resettlement System

Indicator	Type of Information	Source of Information	Base-line	12 month	Graduation	
4. Resettler Receiving Areas						
4.1. General data in receiving site						
47	Distance from the nearest urban center	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
48	Distance from nearest all-weather road	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
49	Date resettlement started	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
50	Settler population (Gender, children <5, female headed households)	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
51	Areas of origin of settler population	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
4.2 Administrative structure of resettlement sites						
52	responsibilities?	qualitative		x	x	x
53	Are there adequate logistical and human resources (office structures, transport, communications equipment) in each settlement site?	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x
54	Is it separate from, or integrated into, local structures? Are settlers represented in existing structures?	qualitative		x	x	x
55	How effective is coordination at kebele, woreda, region levels?	qualitative		x	x	x
56	How effective are reporting procedures	qualitative		x	x	x
57	What are the qualifications of staff? Have they received training?	qualitative		x	x	x
4.3 Selection criteria of receiving areas						
58	What are the selection criteria of receiving areas (presence of enough land, adequate rainfall, accessibility, employment opps, willingness of hosts?)	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
59	Profile of local community (pop, ethnicity, location in relation to settlement areas)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, locals	x	x	x
60	What was the land on which the settlements are to be located used for prior to resettlement?	qualitative		x	x	x
61	Services in settlement sites:			x	x	x
62	- health care facilities	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
63	- schools (specify)	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
64	- administrative offices	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
65	- market	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
66	- water source (specify capacity)	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
67	- milling services (distance from settlement)	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x
68	- roads	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x
69	- communications (radio, post, telephone)	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x
70	- transport (taxi, bus, tractor, lorry)	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x
71	- irrigation	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x
72	Do locals and settlers have equal access to all?	qualitative		x	x	x
73	Views of locals towards the scheme	qualitative	locals, govt	x	x	x
74	Consideration of host views by resettlement authorities	qualitative	locals, govt	x	x	x
4.4 Preparations in the receiving areas						
4.5 Food availability						
75	Food prepositioned (amount, type, beneficiary pop anticipated)	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
76	Standard ration distributed (type and amount: cereals, oil, pulses)	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x
77	Targeted supplementary food for special groups	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x
78	Beneficiaries (# HH, family members)	quantitative		x	x	x
79	Food storage facilities	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
80	Distance of distribution centre from settlement	quantitative		x	x	x
81	Cost of milling/quintal	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
82	Local availability of food from markets	qualitative/quantitative	govt, markets, settlers	x	x	x
4.6 Non-food supplies						
83	Household furniture (bed, bedding /palm weave/, etc.) distributed	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
84	Kitchen utensils (cooking pots, Jeri cans, cups, buckets, plates, etc.)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
85	Clothing (blanket, work overalls, sandal tire shoes, etc.)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
4.7 Agriculture						
86	Agricultural suitability of the area (rainfall distribution, soil, land, topography)	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
87	Land allocation and land size adequate to family needs and capacity	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
88	Access to oxen (grant, credit) or tractor ploughing	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
89	Availability of seeds, tools, fertilizer (specify grant or credit)	quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
90	Livestock assets (poultry, ruminants)	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
91	Knowledge of local cropping pattern/calendar and agricultural practices and similarity to what existed in	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
92	Do women HH have access to land? What arrangements have been made for them to work the land?	qualitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
93	Extension services/ veterinary services in place, or to be put in place for locals? For settlers?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
94	Micro-finance or other credit mechanism in place, or to be put in place: For locals? For settlers?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
95	Presence of Development Agents for locals? For settlers?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
96	Existence of cooperatives? Open to settlers and locals?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
97	Presence of Water Harvesting Schemes - do settlers and locals take part?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
4.8 Markets						
98	How far is the nearest market?	quantitative	settlers, locals	x	x	x

Annex 2: Evaluation Matrix for Resettlement System

Indicator	Type of Information	Source of Information	Base-line	12 month	Graduation
91 Knowledge of local cropping pattern/calendar and agricultural practices and similarity to what existed in	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
92 Do women HH have access to land? What arrangements have been made for them to work the land?	qualitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
93 Extension services/ veterinary services in place, or to be put in place for locals? For settlers?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
94 Micro-finance or other credit mechanism in place, or to be put in place; For locals? For settlers?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
95 Presence of Development Agents for locals? For settlers?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
96 Existence of cooperatives? Open to settlers and locals?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
97 Presence of Water Harvesting Schemes - do settlers and locals take part?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
4.8 Markets					
98 How far is the nearest market?	quantitative	settlers, locals	x	x	x
99 What arrangements are in place to sell products (cash crops including grain, products)?	qualitative	govt, settlers, locals	x	x	x
100 Costs of transporting goods to market	quantitative	govt, settlers, locals	x	x	x
101 Prices of basic staples and commodities (food, soap, kerosene, clothing, etc.)	quantitative	market survey	x	x	x
4.9 Health and Nutrition					
102 Type and nbre of health facilities	quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
103 Distance to nearest health facility (access to settlers and locals?)	qualitative/quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
104 Human resources capacities (number, usual posting and qualifications)	qualitative/quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
105 Existence of MCH services	qualitative/quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
106 Childhood mortality	quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
107 Childhood morbidity	quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
108 General population mortality	quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
109 General population morbidity	quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
110 Childhood malnutrition (WFM)	quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
111 Targeted nutritional support (S or T feeding centres)	qualitative/quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
112 # children needing vaccination	quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
113 # children vaccinated	quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
114 Lowland diseases (malaria, kalazar, TB) - prevention, treatment, education	qualitative/quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
115 Distribution of bednets	qualitative/quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
116 Existence of an HIV-AIDS and STI prevention and control capacity	qualitative/quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
4.10 Employment					
117 What other sources of employment are there in the resettlement areas (besides agriculture, including wage labor on farms, construction, trade, etc.)	qualitative/quantitative	settlers, locals, employers, govt	x	x	x
118 Existence of investors, state farms, private rich locals	qualitative/quantitative	WoA, settlers, locals, traders, investors	x	x	x
119 What is the current daily wage rate? (men/women)	qualitative/quantitative	WoA, settlers, locals, traders, investors	x	x	x
120 Existence of vocational training programmes (specify type)	qualitative/quantitative	WoA, woreda, civic associations, settlers, locals	x	x	x
121 Availability of credit for non-farm income generation	qualitative/quantitative	Woreda, settlers, locals	x	x	x
4.11 Water and Sanitation					
122 How far is nearest water supply? Type	qualitative/quantitative	Kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
123 What is its capacity and quality?	qualitative/quantitative	Kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
124 Is it usable by settlers and hosts?	qualitative/quantitative	Kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
125 Are there water storage structures?	qualitative/quantitative	Kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
126 How many latrines are there in the settlement (private, community, public)?	qualitative/quantitative	Kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
127 How is waste disposed of?	qualitative/quantitative	Kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
128 What management structures exist for maintaining water and sanitation facilities?	qualitative/quantitative	Kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
4.12 Education					
129 Availability of educational facilities	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele	x	x	x
130 Average distance from households to schools	quantitative	Kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
131 Level of enrolment (gender, grade)	quantitative	Woreda, teachers	x	x	x
132 Number of teachers by type of schools	quantitative	Woreda, teachers	x	x	x
133 Amount of school fees	quantitative	Teachers, locals, settlers	x	x	x
4.13 Unaccompanied children/orphans					
134 Is there a registration process for unaccompanied children?	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele	x	x	x
135 Number orphans/unaccompanied minors	quantitative	woreda, kebele	x	x	x
136 What caretaking arrangements, assistance and services (health, education) are available for them?	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
137 Family reunion needs/provisions	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
138 Are there protection issues that are unmet with respect to unaccompanied children	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x

Annex 2: Evaluation Matrix for Resettlement System

Type of Information	Source of Information	Background	12 month	Graduation
5. Settler-Local Relations				
5.1 Socio-cultural impacts on settlers and local populations				
139	Degree of heterogeneity of settlers, and between settlers/locals	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
140	- religious, regional, linguistic, ethnic similarities and differences	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
141	- activities and livelihoods	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
142	Existence of marginalised groups in settlement locations	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
143	Regrouping social institutions - existence of burial, credit, religious organizations (iddir, iqub, mehaber, senbete, etc.)	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
144	Existence / establishment of appropriate places of worship (churches, mosques)	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
5.2 Access to Local Resources				
145	Extent to which land of locals has been given to settlers	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
146	Extent to which other resources of locals were given to settlers (forests, waterpoints, coffee, bee hives) etc	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
147	Extent to which compensation was envisaged and implemented	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
148	Extent to which locals were involved in preparing for settlers (building shelters, huts, preparing land etc)	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
149	Extent to which services, infrastructure have improved (health, water, education, administration, roads, etc) since start of resettlement	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
5.3 Settler-local integration				
150	Existence/establishment of mechanism for sharing of natural resources	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
151	Establishment of joint rules for resource management	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
152	Competition and conflicts (by type and extent)	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
153	Existence/establishment of conflict resolution mechanism (formal and informal)	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
154	Participation in joint cultural institutions/events (religious etc)	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
155	Establishment of economic ties (wage-labour, share-cropping, land lease)	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
156	Establishment of social ties (bond-friendship, god-parent, inter-marriage, etc) and cultural ties (religious groups, etc.)	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
6. Basic environmental impacts				
157	Extent to which trees have been cut for settlers' needs (shelters, housing, collective buildings)	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
158	Extent to which forest areas and riverine belts and have been affected	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
159	Extent to which biological diversity is affected	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
160	Extent to which non-timber forest products (spices, honey hives etc) have been affected	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
161	Extent to which water sources are contaminated or overused	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
162	Evidence of soil degradation and erosion	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
163	Extent to which natural resource management rules and systems have been affected	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
164	Extent to which existing conservation measures have been effected	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x
165	Extent to which new conservation measures have been instituted, involving locals and/or settlers	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x x

ANNEX 3: National Standards, by Sector

I. Health

A. Primary Health Care Units

According to the Health Extension Package, the essential minimum health care program which should be made accessible to all includes: hygiene and environmental sanitation, disease prevention and control, family health services and health education.

Based on the new health policy and sector strategy, the health care system is based on four tiers. The base of the level of care is the Health Center, with outreach to five Satellite Community Health Posts, followed by District, Zonal and Specialty hospitals.

Each level of health care is standardized by catchment population, functions, staffing pattern, organizational structure, physical plant and facility, medical equipment and drugs and budget. Please refer to Table 1 on the next page for detailed information.

B. Immunization

EPI coverage is included in the general extension package as a disease prevention and control intervention. Table 2 shows the 2002 national coverage for the six basic EPI vaccines, which could be used as minimum standards in resettlement areas.

Table 2: National EPI coverage

Major EPI	National Coverage
DPT3 (Tetanus, Diphtheria and Whooping cough)	58%
Polio	57%
Measles	52%
Tuberculosis	76%
Tetanus for pregnant women	24%

Source: UNICEF: Statistics on Basic Indicators

Figure 1: Table 1: National Standard for Primary Health Care Units

Health care unit	Catchment population	Distance	Physical plant & facility	Major medical equipment and drugs	Functions	Staffing pattern	Regional variations
Health Post ¹	5,000	5 km radius from a health center	Four rooms (examination, treatment with store, waiting space and dry latrine)	Blood pressure equipment, stethoscope, Thermometer (clinical & rectal), Sterilizer, stretcher, adult scale, infant scale, delivery bed, TBA kit, tape measure screen two fold - Basic essential drugs	- Out-patient care, Promotive, preventive, curative & rehabilitation Services, environmental health and epidemiology activities, as well as activities related with drugs	A minimum of four - Primary health worker (PHW), community health agent (CHA), and trained birth attendant (TBA)	Oromiya - One nurse and two health assistants. In addition to essential drugs, medicines for malaria, etc. is also purchased (worth approx. 3 million).
Health Center ²	25,000			10 beds, equipped with relevant diagnostic and therapeutic facilities	Training, monitoring & supervision of CHWs, Promotive, preventive, curative & rehabilitation Services, epidemiology activities,	A minimum of 12 - Health officer, public health nurse, clinical nurse, Asst. public health nurse, Asst. clinical nurse, Asst. environmental health tech., Asst. Lab tech., Asst. Pharmacy tech., Asst. midwife nurse and primary midwife	

¹ Health post is one of the satellite facility in the Primary Health Care Unit

² Five satellite community health posts (CHPs) feed into each health center

Note: Health Stations are the smallest health units in the conventional Health Service Structure and are staffed with 1-3 health assistants.

Kilocalorie requirement is calculated at 2100 Kcal, of which 10-12% of total energy is derived from protein and 17% from fat.

II. Water

Table 4: National standard for water point coverage

Water points	Population it serves
Hand dug wells with pump	400
Spot spring	600
Shallow well	400
Borehole	3000

Source: Water Aid Ethiopia

NOTE:

- 83% of the rural populations do not have access to clean water ((Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey.2000. Vol. II, Statistical Bulletin 259. CSA: April 2001. A.A.)
- Only 28.3 % of the total population, 75.7% of urban population and approximately 19.9% of the rural population have reasonable access to adequate water supply. (Source: Ministry of Health – Basic Concepts of Health Extension Package)

III. Education

Standards for the education sector are only available for Primary education (first cycle) which covers grades 1 to 4. For this cycle the standard is based on

1. Pupil/teacher ratio

The standard was originally set at 50 students per teacher but considering various limitations in the country the number is now raised to 60 students per teacher.

2. Walking distance

Although ambitious, the standard for walking distance to primary education facilities is set at 3-5 kms.

Note: 92% of households in all regions (except Somalia and Afar) have access to primary education within a distance of less than 10 kms.

19% of the population walk about 5 kms to reach the nearest secondary school
34% of the population walk about 10 kms to reach the nearest secondary school
66% of the population walk more than 10 kms to reach the nearest secondary school
(Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2000. Vol. II, Statistical Bulletin 259. CSA: April 2001. A.A.)

Oromiya Regional Standard (per implementation manual)

According to the Regional Implementation Manual – each resettlement site will have one primary school for 2,000 households (1/10,000 people).

ANNEX 4: Resettlement Programme Implementation Manual Summary of Provisions

Resettlement Program Implementation Manual Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Category	Proposed intervention
The program	Each region is responsible for the implementation of respective programs
	The program will be based on a "learning-by-doing" process
	Should begin before the approach of the rainy season
Return policy	Settlers have the right to return after seeing the settlement sites
	Rights of settlers to their land in their place of origin shall be upheld for three years
	Settlers have the right to transfer the land to his/her family members, rent the land to a third
	And manage the land by themselves, except selling and mortgaging the land.
Partnership	The government, NGOs, settlers, host communities and private investors are expected to play various roles
Preconditions for resettlement	Identify appropriate land for settlement and investors before the program is launched
	Deploy professionals who could classify the land and the environ as suitable for settlement
	A certain that the settlement will not disrupt the livelihood and resource usage of host communities, especially minority nationalities
	Ensure material and manpower availability
	Willingness of the settler to co-exist with host communities
	Willingness of the settler to relocate
Selection criteria	Families/family heads able to till and harvest in another area
Settler responsibilities	To prepare the land by uprooting bushes and ploughing the ground
	Prepare their own dwelling place
	Jointly use common facilities which include: water pumps, provisional medical treatment huts, grain stores, latrines, etc.
	Bring their own private items such as utensils, water cups, etc.
	Establish provisional settlement village administration
Resettlement Area	Take into account the overall development of the resettlement areas
	Work towards attracting private investors to accelerate growth in the area
	Raise Ag. Technologies
Benefit package provided by the government	
Land	Up to two hectares of fertile land (with regional variations)

ANNEX 4: Resettlement Programme Implementation Manual Summary of Provisions

Health	Medical care in accordance with the developmental level of the region. Priority will be given to Malaria and other major diseases.
Water	The government shall provide pumps for potable water
	The government shall supply clean water from rivers and springs where available.
Roads	The government shall construct gravel road but is not obligated to construct Tributary roads leading to settlement sites
Food Aid	The government shall provide monthly food ration for 8 months beginning from the movement of the settlers from their native area until they reach the next harvest season
	Conditions will be facilitated for the supply of milled grain or the establishment of flour mills
Education	For the first year schools shall be made available in tents and under shades. Standardized schools will be constructed in the second year
Transport	Regions will be responsible for transporting settlers to settlement sites
	The government shall provide subsidy to enable settlers take some of their personal items
Credit	Credit shall be facilitated for the purchase of oxen, seeds, etc. before the approach of the agricultural season
Settler-local relations	The government shall coordinate work in collaboration with hosts and settlers
	Activities such as land apportionment, maintenance of infrastructure services, environmental conservation and control, etc. are to be undertaken by the participation of settlers and host.
	Settlers should respect the traditions and culture of the host community
Environment	Maintain environmental development as well as conservation of forest and wild-life resources
Off-farm activities	Exploit opportunities to engage in coffee gathering, tea gathering, income generation activities in accordance with their environment

Baseline, 12 month, Graduation

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2 Conceptual approaches and principles	qualitative - policy documents	govt Fed + regions	x	x	x
3 Procedures for planning	qualitative - policy documents	govt Fed + regions	x	x	x
4 Implementation guidelines	qualitative - policy documents	govt Fed + regions	x	x	x
2. Operational plans, allocated resources, and updates on the status of implementation process					
5 Is there an action plan? What level (national, regional, woreda)? What are its details?	qualitative	govt Fed + regions	x	x	x
6 What is the timeframe of the plan (1,3,5 yrs)	quantitative	govt Fed + regions	x	x	x
7 What level of govt has formulated the plan?	qualitative	govt	x	x	x
8 What preparations have been put in place at regional level?	qualitative	govt Fed + regions	x	x	x
9 What preparations have been put in place at woreda level?	qualitative	govt woreda	x	x	x
10 What preparations have been put in place at kebele level?	qualitative	govt woreda and kebele	x	x	x
11 members	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
12 Total number of resettlers transferred this year (household heads and family members)	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
13 Budget allocated (at what level - regional, woreda)? (Amount, source, breakdown by sector or location, at each level)	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
14 Dispensing mechanisms (who decides, what kind of approval is needed?)	qualitative	govt	x	x	x
15 Identification of implementing partners	qualitative	govt, NGOs	x	x	x
3. Process of resettler recruitment, eligibility criteria and transfer arrangements					
3.1 Background data in site of origin					
16 Overall food insecurity situation in sending areas	qualitative/quantitative	govt, locals, NGOs	x	x	x
17 Relocation category (inter-zonal, intra-zonal/inter-woreda, intra-woreda)	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
18 Dates resettlement started	quantitative	govt, settlers, locals	x	x	x
19 Number of people who left for resettlement (male and female heads, adult/children)	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
20 Overall impression of resettlement (stayees, returnees)	qualitative	community members, officials, etc.	x	x	x
21 Was the area one from which settlers went during the Derg resettlement? If yes, did most return or stay?	qualitative	community members, officials, etc.	x	x	x
22 Existing access to social services (health, education, water, etc.)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers, locals	x	x	x
23 Existing program of HIV/AIDS education, prevention, care	qualitative	govt, settlers, locals	x	x	x
3.2 Resettler recruitment, eligibility criteria and views					
24 Criteria for registration (chronically poor? Landless? Willingness, on unsuitable land Others?)	qualitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x
25 Who is volunteering? (single HH heads, entire HHs, mixed)	qualitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x
26 What is the process of recruitment, registration?	qualitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x
27 Were all volunteers accommodated, if not why not?	qualitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x
28 Is there an official information campaign? If yes, what type of information did it contain?	qualitative	govt, locals, NGOs	x	x	x
29 Reasons given by potential resettlers for why they volunteered/ what their expectations are	qualitative	locals, those intending to resettle	x	x	x
30 Preparation time before departure	qualitative/quantitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x
31 Type of assistance provided before departure	qualitative/quantitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x
32 Who attends the property/belongings left by the resettled?	qualitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x
33 Who, if anyone, uses vacated farmland? What happens to product?	qualitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x
3.3 Resettler transfer arrangements					
34 Duration of time in transit	quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
35 Arrangements during transfer	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
36 - transportation (truck/bus/other)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
37 - transit shelters	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
38 - food provided	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
39 - medical services provided	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
40 Arrangements made for transportation of property (furniture, tools, etc.)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
41 Arrangements set up at arrival	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
42 - shelter (type of, # of days)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
43 - food provided	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
44 - medical services provided	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
45 - water availability	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
46 Accompanying/receiving staff	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
4. Resettler Receiving Areas					
4.1: General data in receiving site					
47 Distance from the nearest urban center	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
48 Distance from nearest all-weather road	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
49 Date resettlement started	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
50 Settler population (Gender, children <5, female headed households)	quantitative	govt	x	x	x
51 Areas of origin of settler population	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
4.2: Administrative structure of resettlement sites					
52 Organizational structure in place? How well do people understand their and their counterparts' roles and responsibilities?	qualitative		x	x	x
53 Are there adequate logistical and human resources (office structures, transport, communications equipment) in each settlement site?	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x
54 Is it separate from, or integrated into, local structures? Are settlers represented in existing structures?	qualitative		x	x	x
55 How effective is coordination at kebele, woreda, region levels?	qualitative		x	x	x
56 How effective are reporting procedures	qualitative		x	x	x
57 What are the qualifications of staff? Have they received training?	qualitative		x	x	x
4.3 Selection criteria of receiving areas					
58 What are the selection criteria of receiving areas (presence of enough land, adequate rainfall, accessibility, employment opps, willingness of hosts?)	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
59 Profile of local community (pop, ethnicity, location in relation to settlement areas)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, locals	x	x	x
60 What was the land on which the settlements are to be located used for prior to resettlement?	qualitative		x	x	x
61 Services in settlement sites:			x	x	x
62 - health care facilities	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
63 - schools (specify)	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
64 - administrative offices	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
65 - market	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
66 - water source (specify capacity)	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
67 - milling services (distance from settlement)	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x
68 - roads	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x
69 - communications (radio, post, telephone)	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x
70 - transport (taxi, bus, tractor, lorry)	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x
71 - irrigation	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x
72 Do locals and settlers have equal access to all?	qualitative		x	x	x
73 Views of locals towards the scheme	qualitative	locals, govt	x	x	x
74 Consideration of host views by resettlement authorities	qualitative	locals, govt	x	x	x
4.4 Preparations in the receiving areas					
4.5 Food availability					
75 Food prepositioned (amount, type, beneficiary pop anticipated)	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
76 Standard ration distributed (type and amount: cereals, oil, pulses)	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x
77 Targeted supplementary food for special groups	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x
78 Beneficiaries (# HH, family members)	quantitative		x	x	x
79 Food storage facilities	qualitative/quantitative	govt	x	x	x
80 Distance of distribution centre from settlement	quantitative		x	x	x
81 Cost of milling/quintal	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
82 Local availability of food from markets	qualitative/quantitative	govt, markets, settlers	x	x	x
4.6 Non-food supplies					
83 Household furniture (bed, bedding /palm weaver, etc.) distributed	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x

Indicator	Type of Information	Source of Information	Base-line	12 month	Graduation
84 Kitchen utensils (cooking pots, Jeri cans, cups, buckets, plates, etc.)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
85 Clothing (blanket, work overalls, sandal tire shoes, etc.)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x
4.7 Agriculture					
86 Agricultural suitability of the area (rainfall distribution, soil, land, topography)	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
87 Land allocation and land size adequate to family needs and capacity	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
88 Access to oxen (grant, credit) or tractor ploughing	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
89 Availability of seeds, tools, fertilizer (specify grant or credit)	quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
90 Livestock assets (poultry, ruminants)	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
91 Knowledge of local cropping pattern/calendar and agricultural practices and similarity to what existed in originating	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
92 Do women HH have access to land? What arrangements have been made for them to work the land?	qualitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
93 Extension services/veterinary services in place, or to be put in place for locals? For settlers?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
94 Micro-finance or other credit mechanism in place, or to be put in place: For locals? For settlers?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
95 Presence of Development Agents for locals? For settlers?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
96 Existence of cooperatives? Open to settlers and locals?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
97 Presence of Water Harvesting Schemes - do settlers and locals take part?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x
4.8 Markets					
98 How far is the nearest market?	quantitative	settlers, locals	x	x	x
99 What arrangements are in place to sell products (cash crops including grain, products)?	qualitative	govt, settlers, locals	x	x	x
100 Costs of transporting goods to market	quantitative	govt, settlers, locals	x	x	x
101 Prices of basic staples and commodities (food, soap, kerosene, clothing, etc.)	quantitative	market survey	x	x	x
4.9 Health and Nutrition					
102 Type and nbre of health facilities	quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
103 Distance to nearest health facility (access to settlers and locals?)	qualitative/quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
104 Human resources capacities (number, usual posting and qualifications)	qualitative/quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
105 Existence of MCH services	qualitative/quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
106 Childhood mortality	quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
107 Childhood morbidity	quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
108 General population mortality	quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
109 General population morbidity	quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
110 Childhood malnutrition (WFH)	quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
111 Targeted nutritional support (S or T feeding centres)	qualitative/quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
112 # children needing vaccination	quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
113 # children vaccinated	quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
114 Lowland diseases (malaria, kalazar, TB) - prevention, treatment, education	qualitative/quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
115 Distribution of bednets	qualitative/quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
116 Existence of an HIV-AIDS and STI prevention and control capacity	qualitative/quantitative	Health depts	x	x	x
4.10 Employment					
117 What other sources of employment are there in the resettlement areas (besides agriculture, including wage labor on farms, construction, trade, etc.)	qualitative/quantitative	settlers, locals, employers, govt	x	x	x
118 Existence of investors, state farms, private rich locals	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals, traders, investors	x	x	x
119 What is the current daily wage rate? (men/women)	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals, traders, investors	x	x	x
120 Existence of vocational training programmes (specify type)	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, woreda, civic associations, settlers, locals	x	x	x
121 Availability of credit for non-farm income generation	qualitative/quantitative	Woreda, settlers, locals	x	x	x
4.11 Water and Sanitation					
122 How far is nearest water supply? Type	qualitative/quantitative	Kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
123 What is its capacity and quality?	qualitative/quantitative	Kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
124 Is it usable by settlers and hosts?	qualitative/quantitative	Kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
125 Are there water storage structures?	qualitative/quantitative	Kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
126 How many latrines are there in the settlement (private, community, public)?	qualitative/quantitative	Kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
127 How is waste disposed of?	qualitative/quantitative	Kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
128 What management structures exist for maintaining water and sanitation facilities?	qualitative/quantitative	Kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
4.12 Education					
129 Availability of educational facilities	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele	x	x	x
130 Average distance from households to schools	quantitative	Kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
131 Level of enrolment (gender, grade)	quantitative	Woreda, teachers	x	x	x
132 Number of teachers by type of schools	quantitative	Woreda, teachers	x	x	x
133 Amount of school fees	quantitative	Teachers, locals, settlers	x	x	x
4.13 Unaccompanied children/orphans					
134 Is there a registration process for unaccompanied children?	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele	x	x	x
135 Number orphans/unaccompanied minors	quantitative	woreda, kebele	x	x	x
136 What caretaking arrangements, assistance and services (health, education) are available for them?	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
137 Family reunion needs/provisions	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
138 Are there protection issues that are unmet with respect to unaccompanied children	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x	x	x
5. Settler-Local Relations					
5.1 Socio-cultural Impacts on settlers and local populations					
139 Degree of heterogeneity of settlers, and between settlers/locals	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
140 - religious, regional, linguistic, ethnic similarities and differences	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
141 - activities and livelihoods	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
142 Existence of marginalised groups in settlement locations	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
143 Regrouping social institutions - existence of burial, credit, religious organizations (iddir, iqub, mehaber, senbeta, etc.)	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
144 Existence / establishment of appropriate places of worship (churches, mosques)	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
5.2 Access to Local Resources					
145 Extent to which land of locals has been given to settlers	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
146 Extent to which other resources of locals were given to settlers (forests, waterpoints, coffee, bee hives) etc	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
147 Extent to which compensation was envisaged and implemented	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
148 Extent to which locals were involved in preparing for settlers (building shelters, huts, preparing land etc)	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
149 Extent to which services, infrastructure have improved (health, water, education, administration, roads, etc) since start of resettlement	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
5.3 Settler-local Integration					
150 Existence/establishment of mechanism for sharing of natural resources	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
151 Establishment of joint rules for resource management	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
152 Competition and conflicts (by type and extent)	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
153 Existence/establishment of conflict resolution mechanism (formal and informal)	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
154 Participation in joint cultural institutions/events (religious etc)	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
155 Establishment of economic ties (wage-labour, share-cropping, land lease)	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
156 Establishment of social ties (bond-friendship, god-parent, inter-marriage, etc) and cultural ties (religious groups, etc.)	qualitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
6. Basic environmental impacts					
157 Extent to which trees have been cut for settlers' needs (shelters, housing, collective buildings)	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
158 Extent to which forest areas and riverine belts and have been affected	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
159 Extent to which biological diversity is affected	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
160 Extent to which non-timber forest products (spices, honey hives etc) have been affected	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
161 Extent to which water sources are contaminated or overused	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
162 Evidence of soil degradation and erosion	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
163 Extent to which natural resource management rules and systems have been affected	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
164 Extent to which existing conservation measures have been effected	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		
165 Extent to which new conservation measures have been instituted, involving locals and/or settlers	qualitative/quantitative	woreda, kebele, settlers, locals	x		

Indicator	Information	Source of information	Monitoring Quarter							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Months of the year covered 02-04	05-07	08-10	11-01	02-04	05-07	08-10	11-01
Monitoring month	Monitoring month	Monitoring month	Monitoring month	Monitoring month	Monitoring month	Monitoring month	Monitoring month	Monitoring month	Monitoring month	
Agncultural calendar	land prep.	Aug. rains	Nov. harvest	Feb. Mid-Terr	May land prep.	Aug rains	Nov harvest	Feb Final		
			Month 3	Month 6	Month 9	Eval	15 Mo.	18 Mo	21 Mo	Graduation
Administrative structure of resettlement sites										
1	How effective is coordination within and between kebele, woreda, region levels?	qualitative	govt, NGOs, settlers, hosts	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2	How effective are reporting procedures ?	qualitative	govt (all levels)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Food availability and distribution										
3	Food distribution (amount, quality, type, timeliness, source)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, WFP, NGOs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4	How many beneficiaries are there (HHs and family members)?	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5	Is there targeted supplementary food for special groups (type, amount, quality, source)?	qualitative/quantitative		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
6	Is food locally available in the market?	qualitative/quantitative	govt, markets, settlers	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
7	What is the cost of milling/quintal?	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Agriculture and Natural Resources										
8	How is land allocated? (adequate size, quality and timely distribution)	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x				x		
9	Do women headed households have access to land? How do they manage land?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, women settlers	x	x			x	x	
10	Do settlers have access to oxen (grant, credit) or tractor ploughing?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers	x				x		
11	Are agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, fertilizers) available? (Type, quality, amount,	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers	x				x		
12	How are the rainfall performance and crop condition? Are there any problems?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	x	x	x		x	x	x
13	What livestock assets (poultry, ruminants) do settlers have? (type, quality, amount)	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers	x	x	x		x	x	x
14	Ability to repay credit	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers					x	x	x
15	Are there Development Agents?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA	x	x	x		x	x	x
16	Were farmers able to farm, to plough, plant and harvest adequately ?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals	plough	plant	harvest		plough	plant	harvest
17	How favorable was the harvest (specify by crop type, average yield/household)	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals			x				x
18	Were market prices and demand for cash crop sales adequate?	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals, traders			x				x
19	What costs are associated with harvesting (transport, workers, bags, etc.)	qualitative/quantitative	WOA, settlers, locals, traders			x				x
20	What environmental protection measures are being taken?	qualitative/quantitative	settlers, locals	x	x	x		x	x	x
Employment										
21	What are the main sources of wage labor (weeding, harvesting, construction, etc.)?	qualitative	WOA, settlers, locals, employers	x	x	x		x	x	x
22	What is the current daily wage rate (men/women) ?	quantitative	workers (settler & local)	x	x	x		x	x	x
23	To what extent do settlers/hosts work ?	qualitative/quantitative	workers (settler & local)	x	x	x		x	x	x
Health and Nutrition										
24	What is the level of childhood mortality?	quantitative	WOH, clinic staff, religious leaders	x	x	x		x	x	x
25	What is the level of childhood morbidity?	quantitative	WHO, clinic staff, NGOs	x	x	x		x	x	x
26	What is the level of general population mortality?	quantitative	WOH, clinic staff, religious leaders	x	x	x		x	x	x
27	What is the general population morbidity?	quantitative	WHO, clinic staff, NGOs	x	x	x		x	x	x
28	What is the level of childhood malnutrition (WFH)?	quantitative	WHO, clinic staff, NGOs	x	x	x		x	x	x
29	Status of programs for lowland diseases (malaria, kalazar) - prevention, treatment, education?	qualitative/quantitative	WHO, clinic staff, NGOs	x	x	x		x	x	x
30	What HIV-AIDS/STI prevention and control programs are ongoing? What is their capacity?	qualitative/quantitative	WHO, clinic staff, NGOs	x	x	x		x	x	x
Water and Sanitation										
31	Are water supplies adequate and potable?	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers/locals	x	x	x		x	x	x
32	Have latrines been constructed?	qualitative/quantitative	govt, settlers	x	x			x	x	
Education										
33	Level of enrollment (boys/girls by grade), including drop-out rate	quantitative	WOE, teachers			x				x
34	Teacher/student ratio	quantitative	WOE, teachers			x				x
35	Amount of school fees	quantitative	WOE, teachers, settlers/locals			x				x
Views of Settlers, Locals and Settler/host relations										
36	Settlers' level of satisfaction (gender, age)	qualitative	settlers	x	x	x		x	x	x
37	Locals' opinions about resettlement (gender, age)	qualitative	locals	x	x	x		x	x	x
38	To what extent are services, mgmt structures, etc. jointly shared by settlers and hosts?	qualitative	govt, settlers, hosts	x	x	x		x	x	x
39	How are potential tensions between settlers and hosts resolved?	qualitative	govt, settlers, hosts	x	x	x		x	x	x
Views of resettlement in areas of origin										
40	Information received by relatives from settlers post-departure?	qualitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x		x	x	x
41	Numbers of returnees from resettlement areas?	quantitative	govt, local people, NGOs	x	x	x		x	x	x
42	What are the reasons for return?	qualitative	returnees	x	x	x		x	x	x
43	Do returnees have access to aid resources?	qualitative	returnees	x	x	x		x	x	x
44	Are returnees able to reclaim their access to their property ?	qualitative	local people, returnees	x	x	x		x	x	x
45	What is the overall impression of resettlement of stayees?	qualitative	community members, officials, etc.	x	x	x		x	x	x