

**JOINT EVALUATION OF  
EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT OF THE  
ENABLING DEVELOPMENT POLICY OF THE  
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)**



**ETHIOPIA  
COUNTRY STUDY**

**VOLUME 2**  
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*This report can be downloaded at the following website:*

*[www.edpevaluation.com](http://www.edpevaluation.com)*

*The evaluation has been carried out by a consortium composed by DRN, ADE, Baastel, ECO Consulting Group and NCG. Responsibility for the contents and presentation of findings and recommendations rests with the authors. The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official position of the sponsoring agencies: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA), Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Department of International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland; Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France; Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany (BMZ); Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy; United States Agency for International Development (USAID).*



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# JOINT EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT OF THE ENABLING DEVELOPMENT POLICY OF THE WFP

## *ETHIOPIA COUNTRY STUDY*



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- 2 - Work plan
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## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This report was prepared during the months of March and April 2004 by the Ethiopia Country Team (Gebremeskel Dessalegn, Anne-Claire Luzot, Laketch Mikael and Luca Russo) with the support and supervision of the Chief Quality Advisor (Younes Bouarfa). The Team would like to thank in particular the WFP Ethiopia Country Office for having organised, in an efficient and transparent manner, all the field visits as well as several meetings, and for making available promptly the necessary background documents and data.

## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

ADLI	Agricultural Development Led Industrialisation
AEZ	Agro-Ecological Zone
BoA	Bureau of Agriculture
BoA&NR	Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources
BoE	Bureau of Education
CBA	Cost-Benefit Analysis
CBO	Community Based-Organisation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CE	Cereal Equivalents
CIE	Centre for International Education
CO	Country Office (WFP)
CP	Country Programme (WFP)
CSA	Central Statistic Authority
CSB	Corn and Soya Blend
CSO	Country Strategy Outlines (WFP)
CSP	Country Strategy Programme (WFP)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
DOC	Direct Operational Costs (WFP)
DPPC	Disaster Prevention Preparedness Commission
DSC	Direct Support Costs (WFP)
EB	Executive Board (WFP)
EC	European Commission
EDP	Enabling Development Policy (WFP)
EGS	Employment Generation Scheme
EMOP	Emergency Operation (WFP)
EQ	Evaluation Question
ESDP	Education Sector Development Programme
ETH-CP	Ethiopia Country Programme
FAAD	Food Aid and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FFW	Food for Work
FSP	Food Security Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
HAPCO	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office
HH	Household
HQ	Headquarters
ICT	Information & Communications Technology Division (WFP)
ICTI	Information & Knowledge Management Branch, ICT (WFP)
IP	Implementing Partner
ISC	Indirect Support Costs (WFP)
ITSH	Internal Transport, Storage and Handling (WFP)
LIC	Low Income Country
LLPP	Local Level Participatory Plan
LLPPA	Local Level Participatory Plan Approach

LTSH	Landside Transport, Shipping and Handling
MCHC	Maternal and Child Health Care
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MERET	Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoE	Ministry of Education
MT	Metric Ton
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NPDPM	National Policy for Disaster Prevention and Management
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODOC	Other Direct Operational Costs (WFP)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OEDE	Office of Evaluation (WFP)
ORDA	Organisation for the Relief and Development of Amhara
PA	Peasant Association
PDM	Programme Design Manual (WFP)
PEP	Participatory Evaluation Profiles
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (WFP)
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSA	Programme Support and Administrative funds (WFP)
RBoE	Regional Bureau of Education
RBM	Result-Based Management
RBM&E	Result-Based Monitoring and Evaluation
SC	Steering Committee
SCF	Save the Children - UK
SDPRP	Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program
SFP	School Feeding Project
SO	Sub-Office (WFP)
SPR	Standardised Project Report (WFP)
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SWC	Soil and Water Conservation
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Populations Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WFP	World Food Programme of the United Nations
We.S.M.C.O.	Welfare for the Street Mothers and Children Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WOA	Woreda Office of Agriculture
WOE	Woreda Office of Education



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**EVALUATION OF WFP ENABLING DEVELOPMENT POLICY:**

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**ANNEX 2: WORK PLAN**

<b>Work Plan</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity Team 1 (a)</b>	<b>Activity Team 2 (b)</b>
17 March 2004	Briefing at WFP CO	Briefing at WFP CO
18 March 2004	Meetings in Addis Ababa with sponsoring donors and UN Agencies (UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, WB, WHO, UNAIDS)	Meetings in Addis Ababa with sponsoring donors and UN Agencies (UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, WB, WHO, UNAIDS)
19 March 2004	Meetings in Addis Ababa (MOFED)	Meetings in Addis Ababa (MOFED)
20 March 2004	Document analysis	Document analysis
21 March 2004	Flight to Bahir Dar	Flight to Mekele
22 March 2004	Discussion with Regional Authorities and NGOs (see Annex 3)	Discussion with Regional Authorities and NGOs (see Annex 3)
22 March 2004	Drive to Filakit and Discussion with Woreda Authorities (see Annex 3)	Drive to Wukro and Discussion with Woreda Authorities (see Annex 3)
23 March 2004	Project visits (Ambasel Woreda)/Annex 4	Project visits (Wukro)/Annex 4
24 March 2004	Project visits/Annex 4	Meeting Woreda Authorities (Adwa Woreda/Annex 3) and Project visit/Annex 4
25 March 2004	Discussion with Woreda Authorities (Amabasel Woreda/Annex 3)/ Project visits Annex 4	Drive to Adet and Discussion with stakeholders (Adet Nader Woreda)/Project visits/Annex 4
26 March 2004	Project visits/Annex 4	Project visits (Adet)/Annex 4
27 March 2004	Project visits (Ambasel Woreda)/Annex 4	Flight to Addis Ababa (from Axum)
28 March 2004	Discussion with Woreda Authorities (Kallu Woreda/Annex 3)/ Project visits/Annex 4	Drive to Awassa
29 March 2004	Flight back to Addis Ababa	Discussion with Regional level Authorities (see Annex 3) Awassa / Drive to Arba Minch
30 March 2004	Meetings in Addis Ababa (Annex 3)	Meeting Woreda Authorities (Chencha Woreda Annex 3) and Project visit
31 March 2004	HIV/AIDS project (discussion with HAPCO/WB)	Project visit and Drive back to Addis Ababa
1 April 2004	HIV/AIDS project visit	Meetings in Addis Ababa (MoE)
2 April 2004	Meetings in Addis Ababa (SCF/UK, WB, AA Administration)	Meetings in Addis Ababa (SCF/UK, WB, AA Administration)
3 April 2004	Data analysis/visit project Oromia region	Data analysis
4 April 2004	Data analysis	Data analysis
5 April 2004	Consolidation of findings/meeting in Addis Ababa (MoA/DFID/WFP)	Consolidation of findings/meeting in Addis Ababa (MoA)
6 April 2004	Consolidation of findings/meeting in Addis Ababa (EC, WB, UNAIDS, African Union)	Consolidation of findings/meeting in Addis Ababa (EC, WB, UNAIDS, WFP)
7 April 2004	Debriefing with WFP	Debriefing with WFP
8 April 2004	Debriefing with sponsoring donors/Wrap up activities	Debriefing with sponsoring donors/Wrap up activities

(a) **MEMBERS TEAM 1:** Luca Russo and Laketch Mikael.

(b) **MEMBERS TEAM 2:** Anne-Claire Luzot and Gebremeskel Dessalegn.



**ANNEX 3: LIST OF PEOPLE MET**

<b>ETHIOPIA GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS</b>		
<b>NATIONAL LEVEL</b>		
<b>Name and Surname</b>	<b>Institution/Organization</b>	<b>Position</b>
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Abebe Yighetu	COPPD, Meket Woreda	Office Head
Muhammed Hamed	WOE, Kallu Woreda	Office Head
Kebede Yeman	WOA, Kallu Woreda	Office Head
Mesfin Legesse	WOA, Kallu Woreda	Natural Resource Desk
Shiferaw Aylew	Woreda Administration, Ambasel Woreda	Information Officer
Abrham Worknhe	WOA, Ambasel Woreda	Water Harvesting Expert
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Ayhualen Tameru	UNAIDS	Programme Officer
Abdelmajid Tibouti	UNICEF	Senior Programme Officer Deputy Representative
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Sisey Gebregeorgis	FAO	Programme Officer
<b>NGOS</b>		
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Eshetu Mengistu	Welfare for the street Mothers and Children Organization (We.S.M.C.O.)	General Manager
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Yunas Alemu	We.S.M.C.O.	Program Department Head
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## ANNEX 4: FIELD FINDINGS

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit (MERET)							
Project Specificities	WFP activity	MERET (360 participants)	MERET (500 participants)	MERET (400 participants)	MERET (450 participants)	MERET	MERET (296 participants)
	Since	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
	Region	Amhara	Amhara	Amhara	Amhara	Oromia	Amhara
	Zone/District	South Wollo/Kallu Woreda	South Wollo/Ambasel Woreda	Norh Wollo/Meket Woreda	North Wollo/Meket Woreda	East Shoa/Adama Woreda	South Wollo/Ambasel Woreda
	Village name	Ahrbo PA/Addis Mender Watershed	Limbo PA/Aromba Watershed	Debrezebit	Denkena PA	Lilifeta Watershed	Minchu PA/Minchu-Mili Watershed
	Visit date	29/03/2004	27/03/2004	24/03/2004	25/03/2004	03/04/2004	28/03/2004
	Inhabitants	1,500 households. In the watershed 974 HH (360 participants in MERET; 1 per HH)	1,377 households. In the watershed 668 HH (500 participants in MERET; 1 per HH)	1,600 households	1,150 households (200 landless); 11,000 People. In the watershed 927 HH	2,100 households (4 Kebele, 20 villages)	1,178 households. In the watershed 460 HH
Ethnic group(s)	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	
Main Finding from Interviews and Check List	1. Organisation of activity, Mechanisms and Timing of food delivery and role and composition of project Committee	On the basis of available food, activities are not foreseen to suffer from any delay. In case of delay, people would erode their assets by borrowing. Project Committee is composed by 5 men and 5 women. It is in charge of problems identification (soil conservation), priority actions and monthly follow up.	In 2001 there have been 3 months of delay. Otherwise satisfaction has been expressed. Project Committee is composed by 5 men and 5 women. It is in charge of problems identification (soil conservation), priority actions and monthly follow up. It is also in charge of negotiations in case of low quota of assistance.	In 2001 food was paid late in September, entailing sale of assets (small ruminants and then oxen) and hardship in family conditions. Project Committee is composed by 5 men and 5 women. It is in charge of problems identification (soil conservation), priority actions and monthly follow up. It is also in charge of negotiations in case of low quota of assistance.	In 2001 there have been 6 months of delay. Food arrived after the harvest. In the current year, DA and Kebele leaders have been delegated for food transport. Project Committee is composed by 5 men and 5 women. It is in charge of problems identification (soil conservation), priority actions and monthly follow up. It is also in charge of negotiations in case of low quota of assistance.	In 2001 there have been 3-4 months of delay. In 2004, no delay. Project Committee is composed by only 5 members (1 woman and 3 men), but there are sub-committees. The Committee is in charge of problems identification (soil conservation), monitoring activities, supervision of works and selection of participants. If food is not enough there	In 2002 there have been 3 months of delay. Otherwise satisfaction has been expressed. Storage problems. Project Committee is composed by 5 men and 5 women. It is in charge of problems identification (soil conservation, water, health), priority actions and monthly follow up. Once per year plans are revised.
	2. Beneficiaries Participation	Beneficiaries got involved in the project with the aim of controlling soil erosion and flooding.	Beneficiaries were used to do SWC on their own. MERET gave them the opportunity to strengthen the work. Some beneficiaries look at the project work as it was a wage and feel that should be paid more since what they receive is below market prices.	Beneficiaries were already involved in SWC, but on smaller scale. MERET gave them the opportunity to strengthen the work and to benefit 400 HHs. Commitments in mass mobilisation already existed.	Committee mixed membership, annual plans, monthly meeting. Furthermore new activities have been added because of new opportunity for water. Mass mobilisation on LLPA plans.	NA	LLPP control the process other beneficiaries are less involved. Some beneficiaries look at the project work as it was a wage and feel that should be paid more since what they receive is below market prices. They think that are paid because they are food insecure and for the work done and do not see this as a support to their livelihoods.
	3. Targeting	Selection is based on poverty and capacity to work. Available food aid resources are also taken into account.	Selection is based on poverty and capacity to work. It aims at the poorest and reaches the poor. Community endorses the selection implemented by the selection committee.	Selection is based on poverty and capacity to work. It aims at the poorest and reaches the poor. Community endorses the selection implemented by the selection Committee. Selection Committee is different from LLPA and represents various strata of the community.	Selection is based on poverty and capacity to work. It aims at the poorest and reaches the poor. Community endorses the selection implemented by the selection committee.	Selection is based on poverty and capacity to work. Tools are also considered.	Selection is based on poverty and capacity to work. Poorest are included.
	4. Type of food received	Beneficiaries prefer wheat to cash (to feed the children). They would also prefer sorghum to njera. Sometime they sell wheat to buy sorghum.	Beneficiaries prefer wheat to cash, since wheat market price is high (more than 150 Birr) and wheat is not always available in the market. (The area is not wheat producing, but it has very similar characteristics).	Beneficiaries prefer wheat (mixed with teff for njera) to cash, since wheat market price is high.	Beneficiaries prefer wheat (mixed with teff for njera) to cash, since wheat market price is high (more than 200 Birr). MERET food lasts for 4 months.	Beneficiaries prefer wheat to cash because of last year crisis. They also prefer wheat to maize, though maize is the local food (maize takes time to be grounded).	Wheat is received. Some beneficiaries prefer wheat to cash, since wheat is not always available in the market. Other prefer cash to wheat because cash is more flexible and food is delivered too far. Some would also like to receive oil.
	5. Created assets and their actual use	Micro basins, check dams, field terraces, area enclosure, compost, tree planting, water harvesting, fodder development, and every thing needed for SWC. Community maintenance of assets is good. To note that area enclosure is very important for fodder (650 ha). Hydrobasins have been created there. It is a livestock producing area.	Micro basins, check dams, terraces, compost, tree planting, hand dug wells for irrigation, pond, fodder development and every thing needed for SWC. Community maintenance of assets is good. At the beginning, main focus was on SWC. Currently, focus is on water harvesting and fodder development, shifting to homestead development. To note that the focus on homestead is on better farmers (model farmers) rather than the poor.	Compost, field terraces, hand dug wells for irrigation and every thing needed for SWC. Project also supports individual initiatives. Community maintenance of assets is good.	Composts, field terraces, hand dug wells for irrigation and every thing needed for SWC. Community maintenance of assets is good without food assistance.	Composts, field terraces, homestead development for water harvesting (garden), integration with livestock, roads and road maintenance and several SWC related measures. Community maintenance of assets is good without food assistance. To note that the focus on homestead is on better farmers (model farmers) rather than the poor.	Micro basins, check dams, terraces, compost, tree planting on hillside and every thing needed for SWC. Community maintenance of assets is good.

Project Specificities	WFP activity	MERET (360 participants)	MERET (500 participants)	MERET (400 HH benefiting)	MERET (450 participants)	MERET	MERET (296 participants)
	Since	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
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	Inhabitants	1,500 households. In the watershed 974 HH (360 participants in MERET; 1 per HH)	1,377 households. In the watershed 668 HH (500 participants in MERET; 1 per HH)	1,600 households	1,150 households (200 landless); 11,000 People. In the watershed 927 HH	2,100 households (4 Kebele, 20 villages)	1,178 households. In the watershed 460 HH
Ethnic group(s)	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	
6. Possible economic/social activities generated	Increased production. More grass and forage for livestock or sale (MAIN ACHIEVEMENT). Pidgeon peas production: very important for the diet, oil can be obtained by cooking it; its market price is good and its relevance for the diet is higher; 20 women in a group produced pidgeon peas, sold them for 500 Birr and got chicken. Honey production: very relevant (it produces in October when food needs are higher; Production should be expanded). Wood production: wood is used for buildings. Land reclamation ( 80 ha). People do not enter into debt because of food. LPPA has been replicated in other areas. Children eat more green and can go to school. Better access to health services because of the road.	Increased production (production has doubled). More fodder and water for livestock (pond cannot meet demand). Diversified / vegetable productions (before there was no vegetable production). Honey production included in homestead development (Honey has a good market). More water available. Soil conservation (vital for agricultural production). Access to food (aid) preserves assets. Bought chicken, lambs and calves because of increased (doubled) production and grain. Remarkable increase of income experienced by people who grow vegetables (24 people). Overall improvement of the diet for all (more vegetables are available and they are cheaper than before). Children can go to school.	Increased production (by 30%). Wheat production covers food gap. More fodder for livestock (beneficiaries not have to buy it). Vegetable production (100 farmers involved). Community planning applied also to other activities. Raised awareness on SWC. Less illness (because of less migration)	Increased production (by 50%), but only when there are rains. Wheat production covers food gaps 4 months. Better livestock production (grazing and water). Increased and diversified vegetable production. Soil conservation. Access to food (aid) preserves assets. Children can go to school.	Increased production (by 30% in a quarter of ha). Increased grass production on communal land and save cattle during last year drought (last year all Better mgmt of cattle. Starting of vegetable production. Soil conservation. Increased fertility (fertilizer is not washed away and Better access to health services because of the road.	Increased production (1/3 to double). More fodder, stocks are bigger. Some diversified production: beans instead of grains (better soil). Built assets. Bought chickens. Soil conservation (vital for agricultural Access to food (aid) preserve assets.	
	7. Degree of reduced vulnerability perceived by the beneficiaries	Production has increased by at least 3 months in terms of home consumption. 10% - 20% can produce for 12 months. Some go up to September (10 months). Majority produce crops for 3-5 months.	Production has increased by at least 3 months in terms of home consumption. Poorest can produce for 6 months. Others are mostly self sufficient in a normal year.	Probably self sufficient (with a bit of non farm income) in a normal year. Beneficiaries, however, state to feel still vulnerable for 4 months, starting from August, but it could be because they fear to loose food assistance.	Little change because of lack of rains. Poorest can produce for 6 months. Landless (200) can produce only for one months and migrate to search for employment.	Increased production reduces food gaps (not quantified). Cattle not anymore at risk.	Farmers in the area produce from 4 to 12 months. 3 months increased production from crops. Some additional production from livestock.
	8. Changes in coping and	Less sale of assets (livestock) because of f.a. Less assets depletion consequent to borrowing.	Less sale of assets (livestock) because of f.a. Less migration (before it was very frequent).	Less sale of assets because of food aid. Less migration because of food aid.	Less sale of assets because of food aid. Less migration because of food aid.	Not specified.	Less sale of assets (livestock) because of food Less migration because of food aid.
	9. Changes in the need for food aid in the area	At least 3 months less but in many cases more. Food security has not yet been fully achieved since they do not have accumulated sufficient assets to face a difficult year.	At least 3 months less but in many cases more. Food security has not yet been fully achieved since they do not have accumulated sufficient assets to face a difficult year.	3 months less (2 months crops and 1 month of saving on fodder). Currently 8/9 months. Food security has not yet been fully achieved since they do not have accumulated sufficient assets to face a difficult year.	3 months less in case of rains. The area remains most food insecure though people may require less food aid than in the past.	Not specified.	3-4 months less per households. The community remains food insecure but a large share of beneficiaries could do without food aid in normal years.
	10. Suggestions and Comments and Non-planned Effects	MERET is perceived as useful in order to implement necessary works on land. More homestead production and diversification have been suggested.  Non-planned effects: New wild life in regenerated areas; Monkeys, fed by the bushes, do not eat crops as in the past.	Homestead development is appreciated. Major involvement of the poorest has been suggested. The poorest benefit most from food aid than from increased production, since they do not farm their land (or farm only a part of it).	Terraces increased production and water supply structures implementation are highly appreciated.	Terraces and pond for livestock are highly appreciated. The higher quota of food received in the current year is considered adequate.  In the previous year, the lower quota of food entailed a limited number of beneficiaries and this created tensions.	Field terraces are highly appreciated. Soils are very sandy they do not hold water. Not enough technical support for the objective they have in mind of empowering local community. More exposure to management issues would be appreciated. Reluctant to comment on HIV/AIDS that can be a crucial development issue.	Preferred: field terraces. Check dams are also appreciated.

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit (MERET)								
Project Specificities	WFP activity	MERET	MERET	MERET	MERET (430 participants)	MERET (1,100 participants)	MERET (650 participants)	
	Since	2003	2002	2002	2003	2000	2000	
	Region	SNNPR	Tigray	Tigray	Tigray	Amhara	Amhara	
	Zone/District	Chencha	Naeder Adet	Adwa	Wukro	Norh Wollo/Meket Woreda	Norh Wollo/Meket Woreda	
	Village name	Kulano and Upper Basso Catchment Areas	Adet	Adi-Kettel	Gemad and Abraha Ahsbela	Wakaye	Woketa PA / Village ASddis Amba	
	Visit date	31/03/2004	25/03/2004	24/03/2004	22-23/03/2004	24/03/2004	25/03/2004	
	Inhabitants	13,500 People in Kulano and 9,084 People in Upper Basso		5,057 People	Gemad: 9,206 People; Abraha Ahsbela: 2,367 People	1,600 households	2,450 households; 11,000 People. In the watershed 927 HH	
Ethnic group(s)	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic		
Main Finding from Interviews and Check List	1. Organisation of activity, Mechanisms and Timing of food delivery and role and composition of project Committee	In 2003, people were paid only in August (they need food mainly in April and May, when food lacks most). It seems that delays are regular. Food is transported to Woreda office. Each farmer goes to the woreda to collect food. Project Committee is composed of elders, gvt people and PA executive members. It is responsible for planning, monitoring, evaluation and payment of food. Women represent 47% of committee members.	On January, 4,100 quintals and on June 1,700 quintals. According to BOA, some food should have been made available already in September and in October. Requested 10,000 quintals for MERET in 2003 but received only 5,800 quintals. The Woreda scaled down the volume of work to be done in the catchment area. There is an agricultural committee at the sub PA composed with people from the PA leadership from the youth and women association and other farmers. This is the most important committee. It assigns the work and identifies the people who will work.	No delay in food delivery. 2,250 quintals delivered. BOA delivers the grain at the Woreda capital, where beneficiaries send representatives for collection (they contribute money for the grain transport to their community). Peak season for work is January to May. There is a MERET planning team drawn from different sub PA's, but there is no such overall project committee.	There does not seem to have any backlog. Food was delivered to Wukro BOA warehouse 6 or 7 times during 2003. The farmers have to collect the grain from the Woreda warehouse. The main MERET work is usually undertaken from January to June. There are about 6 committees which have been formed (a person cannot be member of more than 1 committee). According to men, women are not very interested in working in these committees.	In 2001, food was paid late in September, entailing sale of assets (small ruminants and then oxen) and hardship in family conditions. Otherwise generally in time, one distribution per month. Project Committee is composed by 5 men and 5 women. It is in charge of problems identification (soil conservation), priority actions and monthly follow up.	In 2001, food was paid late in September, entailing sale of assets (small ruminants and then oxen) and hardship in family conditions. Otherwise, generally in time, one distribution per month. Project Committee is composed by 5 men and 5 women. It is in charge of problems identification (soil conservation), priority actions and monthly follow up.	
	2. Beneficiaries Participation	Beneficiary communities have different grass root organisations with structures up to sub village levels. Through them, people are mobilized to participate to planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities. Beneficiaries are organised under various work teams including: water and soil conservation, compost making and saving and credit associations, etc. The MERET activities are also supported by government institutions established within the PAs.	Before they were reluctant to meet the projects demand in terms of work. But they have seen changes in the area with LLPP. In addition it gives them food. (All HHs have been included in the project, except for students and government employees: 2 adults per HH, on average, 40 to 45 days a year.) It is the people who decide if they want to participate; then, according to the available amount of food, it is decided how many days they can work and to do what. Part of the rations are sold on the market to meet basic needs.	People were used to community works/mass mobilisation. Project gave them the opportunity to undertake SWC on a larger scale	Beneficiaries have been working on various project activities: digging wells, irrigating fields, terracing, etc. They are made aware of the project objectives by the PA.	Beneficiaries were already involved in SWC, but on smaller scale. MERET gave them the opportunity to strengthen the work and to benefit 1,100 participants	Beneficiaries got involved in the project with the aim of improving the environment and receiving food aid. Commitments in mass mobilisation.	Beneficiaries got involved in the project with the aim of improving the environment and receiving food aid. Committee mixed membership, annual plans, monthly meeting, new activities added because of new opportunity for water.
	3. Targeting	Targeting is primary based on the importance of the watersheds. Within the selected	Area selected because population size, scarcity of water, and the potential to get quick results.	30% of the total population of 5,057 benefited from the project.	All farmers in the area have been included.	Selection is based on poverty and capacity to work. Selection Committee is different from LLPA and	Selection is based on poverty and capacity to work. It aims at the poorest and reaches the	
	4. Type of food received	Wheat is received.	Wheat is received. People eat mainly sorghum or teff.	Wheat is received. Oil is not included (as Farm Africa used to do).	Wheat is received. Some wish to have cash instead of food in order to diversify the investments.	Received wheat is not standard. Beneficiaries prefer wheat (mixed with teff for njera) to cash, since wheat market price is high. Normal MERET food lasts for 4 months.	Beneficiaries prefer wheat to cash, since wheat market price is high (more than 200 birr per quintal) and they save time not to have to go to MERET food lasts for 4 months.	
	5. Created assets and their actual use	Terraces, ponds, shallow wells (focusing on limited number of innovative farmers), tree, vegetable, and fruit nursery activities (notably apple seedlings), fruit tree plantation (apple, pear) (farmers have more than 6 apple trees), spring development, stream diversion, road construction, area enclosure, grazing land improvement, poultry, grass seeds multiplication. Very comprehensive use of assets.	Micro ponds, compost, spring developments, stone faced plus trenches, check dams (most important activity), area enclosures, tree planting, fodder planting, nurseries, technical support to livestock and homestead activities. Groups are assigned in June and August to visit the terraces and maintain them. It seems that terraces on old LLPPA sites were not in such a good shape.	Ponds and shallow wells (on private lands), plantations of trees (survival rate 75%), backyard gardening, community terracing, compost, area enclosure, spring developments.	Shallow wells and compost (on private lands), terraces, stone bunds, trees regenerated, gullies rehabilitated. Very comprehensive use of assets.	Compost, hand dug wells, feeder roads and every thing needed for SWC. Community maintenance of assets is good without food assistance.	Check dams, terraces, compost, hand dug wells, feeder roads and every thing needed for SWC. Community maintenance of assets is good without food assistance.	

Project Specificities	WFP activity	MERET	MERET	MERET	MERET (430 participants)	MERET (1,100 participants)	MERET (650 participants)
	Since	2003	2002	2002	2003	2000	2000
	Region	SNNPR	Tigray	Tigray	Tigray	Amhara	Amhara
	Zone/District	Chencha	Naeder Adet	Adwa	Wukro	Norh Wollo/Meket Woreda	Norh Wollo/Meket Woreda
	Village name	Kulano and Upper Basso Catchment Areas	Adet	Adi-Kettel	Gemad and Abraha Ahsbela	Wakaye	Woketa PA / Village ASddis Amba
	Visit date	31/03/2004	25/03/2004	24/03/2004	22-23/03/2004	24/03/2004	25/03/2004
	Inhabitants	13,500 People in Kulano and 9,084 People in Upper Basso		5,057 People	Gemad: 9,206 People; Abraha Ahsbela: 2,367 People	1,600 households	2,450 households; 11,000 People. In the watershed 927 HH
	Ethnic group(s)	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic
Main Finding from Interviews and Check List	6. Possible economic/social activities generated	Change of activities from cereal crops to production of high value cash crops. Marketing of products such as vegetables and fruits (additional incomes) (Some farmers have formed marketing cooperatives through which they sell their apples to Addis market).  New skills of farmers.  New feeding habits (more regular eating of vegetables and fruits).	Increased yields.  More shade and fodder for the animals. Forage is available nearer.  Grass cutting. Income diversification. Regenerated hill (water at the bottom and gully rehabilitated). No more floods. Reduced water shortages (in the past, water shortages in January, February, now it is less).  Some temporary employment because food is made available.	Increased agricultural production. Production of fodder (the most significant) Production of onions, tomatoes, peppers. Started grow irrigated vegetable crops.  A plan to plant 300 seedlings per HH within 3 yrs (forest, fruits, fodder). Conservation based integrated sustainable development (including compost making, agriculture, livestock). Started new income generating activities such as bee keeping. Purchasing power increased (butter an oil purchase in the market). New feeding habits (eating of some vegetables)	Diversification of crops and intensified use of land from once to 3 times a year using Cultivation of higher value crops (tomatoes, cabbage, groundnuts, lettuce, pepper, potatoes, etc.) and fruit trees (guava, papaya, avocado, orange, etc.).  Marketing of products such as vegetables and fruits, harvesting of honey (additional incomes). Increased income because of diversification of farming activities. Investments of the farmers on pumps. Increased self-employment. If it continues it New feeding habits (more regular eating of some vegetables). Less repetition and drop out of children from school.	Increased production (significant). Wheat covers food gaps 4 months. Diversification of production. (wood, hops, vegetables).  Vegetables for women have good market. New varieties currently produced have higher market value (10 times increased) than more traditional horticultural crops. Access to food (aid) preserves assets. Community planning applied also to other activities.  Awareness on SWC and capacity to undertake activities on their own. Changes in diet at school. Less illness (because of less migration).	Increased production (significant) for 2 months. Wheat covers food gaps 4 months. Better livestock production (grazing and more stocks from crops).  Diversification of production (wood, hops, vegetables). Vegetables for 24 farmers have good market. New varieties currently produced have high market value (10 times increased). Increased income (up to 500 birr per month), but preferred for home consumption (woman said). Access to food (aid) preserves assets. Community planning applied also to other activities. Reduction of cost of transport because of roads. Improved health because of change in diet.
	7. Degree of reduced vulnerability perceived by beneficiaries	Although impact is not yet assured, some communities have become self-supporting especially those engaged in apple seedlings and fruits (good markets inside and outside the area). Some farmers are already self-supporting.	Not specified.	Food allocation is not sufficient compared with the number of people who can work in the community and with food insecurity level in the area.	Farmers agree on a general reduction of the level of vulnerability.	Not specified.	Not specified.  The better off are self sufficient. The poor are self sufficient for 8 months.
	8. Changes in coping and	Diversification.	Less seasonal migration of men.	Not specified.	Not specified.	Less sale of assets (because of food aid). Less migration (because food aid).	Less sale of assets (because of food aid). Less migration (because food aid).
	9. Changes in the need for food aid in the area	Not quantified, but they really hope to escape the next crisis. In general, food security has much improved.	Not directly specified by farmers who are however less food insecure.	Food insecurity reduced because of increased agricultural and livestock production.	Not quantified, but they really hope to escape the next crisis. In general, food security has much improved.	Self sufficient for 3 additional months (2 months crops 1 month of saving on fodder). Currently 8/9 Most probably food secure (with other non agricultural activities) in normal years	
	10. Suggestions and Comments and Non-planned Effects	Activity change moving from cereals to gardening is highly appreciated. They cannot make any multiannual planning which prevents any predictability on the availability of resources and therefore on potential achievements. Need for further strengthening the partnership at regional level with other NGO's and donors for additional support. Need of additional transport facilities.	MERET approach is appreciated. Such approach is already used in other areas of the Woreda. They worry about the continuity of the project. They would like the project coverage to be increased. Need of additional tools. They would like to be assisted in further improving the water situation (such as hand pumps).	MERET approach is appreciated (objectives are clear and work norms are clearly stated). This is a pilot area to link up MERET and SFP. But not much results have yet been achieved.  Non planned effects: New small wild life in regenerated. areas	MERET approach is appreciated. They would like stronger terraces on the top. Availability of cheaper pumps would be appreciated.  Possible threat due to too many shallow wells in the same area (500 built against a target of 600)	Preferred: anything related to water, compost pit (save money on fertilizers) and garden (women group). Improvement of ovens is considered as high relevant. It allows to save energies and time; highly appreciated by the women.	Preferred in descending order: check-dam, terraces and anything related to water, compost, 24 homestead gardens, roads.

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit (SCHOOL FEEDING)							
Project Specificities	WFP activity	SCHOOL FEEDING	SCHOOL FEEDING	SCHOOL FEEDING	SCHOOL FEEDING	SCHOOL FEEDING	
	Since	1997	2001	1997/98	2000	2000 but the programme started in 2001	
	Region	Amhara	Amhara	Amhara	Tigray	Tigray	
	Zone/District	South Wollo/Kallu Woreda	South Wollo/Ambasel Woreda	Norh Wollo/Meket Woreda	Adwa	Wukro	
	Village name	Chorissa	Kurkure Genda	Debrezebit	Adi-Ketel	Gemand and Abraha Ahsbela	
	Visit date	29/03/2004	26/03/2004	24/03/2004	24/03/2004	22-23/03/2004	
	Inhabitants	4,081 People	1,484 households; 8,588 People	1600 households	5,057 People	Gemad: 9,206 People; Abraha Ahsbela: 2,367 People	
	Ethnic group(s)	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	Mono-ethnic	
Main Findings from Interviews and Check List	1. Organisation of the activity/food distribution, Mechanisms and Timing of food delivery and role and composition of School Feeding Committee (SFC)	<p>Zone Office of Education ensures food transport to the school.</p> <p>In 2002-2003, food arrived on December. Food arrival is always late. It never arrives before October and is never on time for registration.</p> <p>The SFC is composed by a director, deputy directors, 3 parents, 2 teachers and 2 students. It is in charge of the follow up on the feeding process (food preparation, expenses, feed back on the programme).</p>	<p>Zone Office of Education ensures food transport to the school (when it rains, food is transported to main roads). Storage at Dessie.</p> <p>Food was received in December and delivered in 3 months gaps at the beginning of the year.</p> <p>In 2002-2003, food arrived in November.</p> <p>Current stock is sufficient until March 2003-2004.</p> <p>The SFC is composed by a director, deputy directors, 3 parents, 2 teachers and 2 students. It is in charge of the follow up on the feeding process (food preparation, expenses, feed back on the programme).</p>	<p>In 2001-2002, 1 month gap of food delivery.</p> <p>In 2002-2003, 3 months gaps of food delivery: September, February and June.</p> <p>In 2003-2004, 3 months at the beginning of the school year, food received in December. Current stock is sufficient until April 2004.</p> <p>The SFC is composed by a director, deputy directors, 3 parents, 2 teachers and 2 students. It is in charge of the follow up on the feeding process (food preparation, expenses, feed back on the programme).</p>	<p>For the first semester, food was delivered on 25 October. For the second semester food is not yet there.</p> <p>The SFC is composed by 1 school director, 4 teacher (3 F and 1 M), 1 parent, 2 students (1M and 1F). It controls food items and sales of empty cans and bags. 2 teachers supervise the feeding activity every day.</p>	<p>BoE assures food transport to the school sites and food delivery. The food is properly stored; oil is kept separately.</p> <p>Food is delivered 2 times a year in September and in February (at start of first and second term). There is no gap in daily food distribution (2 shifts).</p> <p>The SFC has 7 members: 2 teachers (1F, 1M); 4 parents (1 of them is member of the Kebele administration); 1 school head master, who is the chairman. The Committee is responsible for the overall implementation of the activity.</p>	
	2. Sources of food	WFP	WFP	WFP	WFP	WFP	<p>WFP</p> <p>A budget of 100 Birr per month is made available from the Kebele to buy onions, pepper and tomatoes.</p>
	3. Type of food received	<p>Famix and biscuits until 2001-2002.</p> <p>Currently CSB, oil and salt.</p> <p>There are two types of CSB, one is fine flour (easy to make porridge), the other is more granular, difficult to make porridge. Children prefer the first type. CSB every day is considered boring and girls do not eat the full plate. Children add chilli or sugar to CSB for taste. Famix was preferred (there were two kinds of famix, one drink and one like porridge and this varied the menu). Famix and biscuits were easy to prepare and considered a full meal, whereas CSB is considered only a supplement.</p>	<p>Famix and biscuits until 2001-2002.</p> <p>Currently CSB, oil and salt.</p> <p>Famix was preferred. Children add chilli or sugar to CSB for taste.</p>	<p>Famix and biscuits until 2001-2002.</p> <p>Currently CSB, oil and salt.</p> <p>Famix was preferred because biscuits could be taken home). 10-15 felt sick because of CSB.</p>	<p>CSB (308 bags); oil (24 tins) and salt (6 bags)</p> <p>There is an overleft of more than 100 bags of food which is not used because there is no more oil.</p>	<p>CSB (150 gr.); oil (6 gr.); salt (3 gr.) per student.</p> <p>Instead of porridge the cooks prepare Beso (local food preferred by the students).</p>	
	4. Beneficiaries Participation to project activities	<p>Community pays the cooks and provides firewood.</p> <p>The kitchen has been built.</p> <p>Each child pays 2.5 Birr per year</p> <p>Lij LPPA planned water development but not yet submitted</p>	<p>Community pays the cooks and provides firewood.</p> <p>The kitchen has been built.</p> <p>Community paid (1 birr) for new classroom.</p> <p>Lij LPPA planned level sport field, roof water harvesting.</p>	<p>Community pays the cooks and provides firewood.</p>	<p>Community pays the cooks and provides firewood (collected by students once or twice a month).</p> <p>The water is brought by the cooks from far away.</p> <p>The committee raises 50 cents per month per students (difficulty to raise). Money is used to buy soap.</p>	<p>Community pays the cooks (4 cooks) and provides firewood (collected by students once a month).</p>	

	Village name	Chorissa	Kurkure Genda	Debrezebit	Adi-Ketel	Gemand and Abraha Ahsbela
Main Findings from Interviews and Check List	5. Targeting	Poverty is not the main issues that stops children from schooling. The main factors are labour requirements at home and Muslim schools.	SF reaches the poorest.  Because of school feeding no sensitisation is anymore necessary to convince parents to send children to school.	SF reaches the poor.  Poor, however, do not always come because of constraints on other items (pens, books, clothing) and because of child labour (mainly boy, in fact in school there are more girls).	School children	School children
	6. Students receiving school feeding per year	All	All, but receiving food in smaller quantity because of increased school attendance.	All	In 2002: 641 students In 2003: 708 students	All
	7. Students enrolment for the period 2000-2003 and Enrolement from other schools	Currently 70-80 children per class (standard 50). Girls about 45%. Enrolments from other schools: some but not much; distance is a facto for coming to school.	Currently 100 children per class (standard 50).  Attendance increased in 2001 due to school feeding. Enrolment from other schools not allowed, since there are no classrooms.	Currently 85 children per class (standard 50). More girls than boys. Total attendance in 2001/02 months: 1,279 with SF; 1,198 without SF Total attendance in 2002/2003: 1,332 with SF; 1,296 without SF Increased enrolment also because 3 years ago they added grade 7 and 8. No enrolment from other schools, at present, because 2 other SF in adjacent schools are in progress. Previously, enrolment from other schools was 100/180.	Only 17 students joined the school for the first time. Enrolment from other schools: 50 students joined from other schools.	In 2002: 1,376 students In 2003: 1,504 students There are also enrolments from other shoools.
	8. Beneficiaries and Teachers perception of project benefits and costs	Teachers perception of students capacity to learn: students are more active and their attendance has increased.  The work burden of teachers has increased.	Teachers perception of students capacity to learn: better performance in classes; when students move to grade 5 in other school they are on top; increase of attendance.  Students tend to continue with education, they learn the value of education after coming to school because of school feeding. Students do not	Teachers perception of students capacity to learn: increased concentration and better participation in sports, timeliness (food is served early in the morning).  Students stresse a better concentration.	Teachers perception of students capacity to learn: because of the disruption of the SFP, children tend to leave school earlier as a result of hunger and attitudes seem to be less concentrated.	Teachers perception of students capacity to learn: children are now early at school to have the food; concentration seems better.  Apparently the n° of repetition has decreased. Female enrolment has increased and dropouts decreased.
	9. Comments and Suggestions	WoE stresses that all resources go to salaries (wait for teacher to retire or die), therefore, resources for transport of food are taken from salaries. It strains resources. Priorities should on increased quality (more text book, desks). School feeding will make sense only on partnership arrangements with additional resources . It should operate only where there is capacity to absorb the increased enrolment.  Synergy with MERET: MERET helped in the construction of the access road Lij LPPA planned water development.	Food allocation planning was based on past years quota and ratio are becoming smaller as a results of school enrolment increase.  Synergy with MERET: MERET helped in the construction of two additional classrooms (with Mekane yesus), Lij LPPA.	Problems with respect to school book and classroom availability increased.  Synergy with MERET: MERET helped in the construction of a pond and additional classroom, fence and school garden.	Participation of the parents to the School Feeding Committee is not high. Food is not so properly stored. There is no store keeper. There is a shortage of books (1 for 2 to 3 students) and there are no latrins.	According to the Woreda BoE, SFP helps enrolment and drop out rates decreased from 10% to less than 2%. Books have been foreseen to address the increase of students. Other items are necessary such as firewood and water. Interest in milk powder, but WFP has a policy not to handle this product for safety reasons.  General problem for girls enrolment is the lack of latrine. It is a main reason for girls dropout at grade 8. This is not tackled by WFP. BoE is not interested in cash for school feeding considering the difficulties to purchase, tendering, ensuring the quality control, etc.

## **ANNEX 5: BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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