

Ethiopia

Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II

Mid-term Review

Main report and appendices

Mission Dates: 15 to 25 October 2019

Document Date 04/12/2019

Project No. 2000001134

Report No. 5219-ET

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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

A. Project Overview

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

Approval Date:	22/09/2016	Last audit receipt:	31/05/2019
Signing Date:	31/10/2016	Date of Last SIS Mission:	25/10/2019
Entry into Force Date:	13/02/2017	Number of SIS Missions:	6
Available for Disbursement Date:	24/03/2017	Number of extensions:	0
First Disbursement Date:	19/04/2017	Effectiveness lag:	5 months
MTR Date:	15/10/2019		
Original Completion Date:	31/03/2024		
Current Completion Date:	31/03/2024		
Financial Closure:	not available yet		

Project total financing

IFAD Financing breakdown	East and Southern Africa Division	\$1,500,000
	ASAP Trust Fund	\$11,000,000
	IFAD	\$102,000,000
Domestic Financing breakdown	National Government	\$18,722,000
	Beneficiaries	\$12,073,000
Co-financing breakdown,	Alliance for a Green Revolution In Africa	\$989,688
Project total financing:		\$146,284,688

Current Mission

Mission Dates:	15 to 25 October 2019
Days in the field:	3

- Mission composition:
- Mulatu Abebe, Expert(Irrn Engineer), MoA
 - Samson G/mariam, MIS/GIS, PASIDP II Amhara
 - Mira Mohammed Ataga, SNNPRS Coordinator, PASIDP II
 - Andenet Degefa, Oromia PASIDP II coordinator, PASIDP II
 - Birhanu Biazin, Researcher, ICRISAT
 - Hawi Gebeyehu, Expert, MoF
 - Yaregal Zelalem, Gender & Nutrition Specialist, PASIDP II(Federal)
 - Seid Melesse, GIS/MIS Expert, PASIDP II(Federal)
 - Yohannes Kebede, Engineer, PASIDP II(Federal)
 - Getachew Tizazu, Construction core process department head, ORDA /ACE/ contractor
 - Samuel Eshete, Resource Mobilization Expert, Expert
 - Getenet Kassahun, ESSS, Amhara R/PASIDP II
 - Tesfaye Assefa, M&E, KML Specialist, Amhara PASIDP II
 - Solomon Habtamu, M&E, KML Specialist, Oromia PASIDP II
 - Tesfaye Mengistu, Irrigation agronomist, Amhara PASIDP ii
 - Gedefaw beyene, Watershed management specialist, Amhara PASIDP ii
 - Tilahun Almaw, Irrigation Engineer, Amhara PASIDP-II
 - Amare Hailelassie, Principal researcher- Irrigation agronomy, IWMI
 - Shiferaw Solomon, Agribusiness Specialist, PASIDP II Amhara
 - Antigegn Belachew, Gender and Capacity Building Specialist, PASIDP II Amhara
 - Bekele Kuma, M&E, KML Specialist, PASIDP II SNNPR
 - Andrew Macpherson, Consultant, IFAD
 - Alex De Pinto, Consultant, IFPRI
 - Seyoum Getachew, CPO, IFAD
 - Sauli Hurri, Regional VCRF Specialist, IFAD
 - Sam Magombedze, Economist, IFAD
 - Manouk Overkamp, M&E, IFAD
 - Arundhati Willetts, SECAP, IFAD
 - Nuredin Asaro, National Programme Coordinator, PASIDP-Federal
 - Bimrew Mossie, Irrigation agronomist, PASIDP-Federal
 - Nigist Kebede, Senior Agribusiness Specialist, PASIDP- Federal
 - Melkie Fenta, CC & Watershed Management Specialist, PASIDP- Federal
 - Eshetu Worku, Environmental Safeguards Specialist, PASIDP- Federal
 - Kefyalew Tsegaw, M&E specialist, PASIDP- Federal
 - Noora-Lisa Aberman, Gender & Nutrition Consultant, IFAD
 - Desta Hordofa, M&E specialist, PASIDP- Federal
 - Melkamu Ayalew, Regional coordinator, PASIDP-II Amhara region

Field sites visited: Amd, Gobu 1 and Sideny

B. Overall Assessment

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

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

Sustainability and Scaling-up		5	Financial Management and Execution		4
Institutions and Policy Engagement		5	Acceptable Disbursement Rate		6
Partnership-building		5	Quality of Financial Management		4
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment		5	Quality and Timeliness of Audit		3
Quality of Beneficiary Participation		5	Counterparts Funds		4
Responsiveness of Service Providers		4	Compliance with Loan Covenants		5
Environment and Natural Resource Management		5	Procurement		4
Exit Strategy		5			
Potential for Scaling-up		5			

Relevance		5			
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C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

Background and Main Objective of the Mission

A mission comprised of IFAD staff and experts, Government representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) as well as staff from partner organizations including Technoserve, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), and including Programme staff, visited the Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme - Phase II (PASIDP II) sites during the period from 15 to 19 October 2019. The mission continued its work until 25th October in Addis Ababa. The main objectives of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) are to assess the performance of the programme and the progress towards achievement of its targeted objectives, outcomes and outputs.

The mission:

- 1) Conducted an assessment of the relevance of interventions and the appropriateness of the project design, implementation strategies and approaches, redefining activities and budgets for future project implementation;
- 2) Reviewed the detailed implementation arrangements under each of the project components;
- 3) Examined the adequacy of the institutional, organizational and management arrangements;
- 4) Assessed the key strengths and weaknesses of specific project interventions, including partnership arrangements;
- 5) Identified, agreed actions and adjustments to enhance project design, implementation and the prospects for sustainability; and
- 6) Documented key lessons.

On 15 October 2019, the team held an initial meeting with the Federal Programme Coordination and Management Unit (FPCMU) to get an update on progress against the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and the status of execution since the commencement of the programme. The mission team travelled to Amhara region to visit irrigation sites, namely Amid, Gobu, and Sydeny. The mission had focus group discussions and key informant interviews with different groups of Programme clients, including Irrigation Water Users Association (IWUA) members, Watershed Management Committee members, women's groups, zonal & woreda experts, consultants, contractors, and implementing partners (ICRISAT, Technoserve, and IWMI). The overall programme progress in Amhara region was presented to the mission in Dessie on 19 October 2019, followed by a discussion on issues that require attention. On 22 October 2019, a pre-wrap up meeting took place with FPCMU and the Regional Programme Coordination and Management Units (RPCMUs) to discuss and plan agreed actions to improve Programme performance. A final wrap up meeting was chaired by Ato Sileshi Bekele, Job Creation Directorate Director, representing the State Minister of Agriculture and attended by a representative of the International Financial Institutions Directorate at the MoF in Addis Ababa on 25 October 2019.

Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

PASIDP II has been operating for 30 months since March 2017. Since then, the programme has made excellent progress regarding the achievement of the intended objectives.

The most important areas of progress noted have been:

- The completion of most PASIDP I schemes, which had not been completed yet, due to various reasons. In this respect, five schemes in Oromia, and seven schemes in SNNPR were proposed for continuing support during PASIDP II, and till now four schemes in Oromia, and five schemes in the SNNPR have been completed.
- Identification of 111 new schemes with a command area of about 16,808 ha (76.4% of the target), with 90 of these schemes approved for further feasibility and detailed design.
- Currently, 31 schemes (32% of the target) are completed, and 59 schemes are at different construction progress levels (43% of the target).
- Significant improvements have been noted in the quality and quantity of participatory consultations with farmers in the design, construction and agricultural development of irrigation schemes. Some 23,480 community members participated during the study and design phase, 16,400 during construction and 7,125 in agricultural development.
- Sound progress in the application of agribusiness techniques leading to market access for farmers in PASIDP schemes. There has been immediate impact from the work of the newly appointed service provider for agribusiness support, with strong improvement in the revenue being achieved by irrigation scheme participants. Further improvements have been made in the effectiveness of Market Access Alliance (MAA) initiatives.
- Impressive further implementation of soil and water conservation activities in watersheds adjacent to irrigation schemes.

Watershed development plans for 85 watersheds (100% of target to date) have been completed.

- About 23,402 ha in watersheds have been partially treated since June 2018 and there is some obvious positive impact, especially with respect to land stabilisation and production of fodder with commercial value to the participants. Also, implementation of Conservation Agriculture (CA) practices in 1,321 ha of land is underway, with the potential to have immediate yield and soil improvement benefits. This is a trebling of the achievements noted in the June 2019 supervision.

There are also some important challenges for the programme, and identification of these and agreements for remediation are:

- Progress in farmers' access to rural finance remains limited. It has been agreed that engagement with the main components of the RUFIP III project will be initiated to enable a systematic and proactive approach..

- Female engagement and participation issues require further attention. It has been agreed that efforts will be redoubled to enable effective female participation in all activities, especially in productive agricultural activities, value adding, CA and leadership roles. There will also be action to provide clean rainwater-supply demonstrations and training in home gardens and household nutrition.

- Payment for Environmental Services (PES). It is noted that the participants in Watershed Management (WM) provide a valuable service both in the public sector through protecting the national landscape as well as for irrigators through protecting irrigation works and water sources. These services are unpaid and only moderately rewarded through current watershed harvesting activities, with the potential that this may lead to collapse of participation or conflict between WM participants and irrigators. It has been agreed that the PCMU will deal with both through improved WM income generation and detailed analysis of options to institute a viable PES system.

Key Decisions on future programme approach and strategy.

- Irrigation Scheme Development Strategy. It is proposed that this would involve:

a) Construction of about four new Category A schemes. These would only proceed if shown to be financially viable using a credible business plan. Opportunities for application of efficient pressurised water application methods, to extend potential command area, would be considered as part of the investment.

b) Continued construction of new Category B schemes. All of these would consider and apply pressurised water application systems, if shown to be technically and financially feasible.

c) Retroactive investment in more efficient pressurised water application techniques in PASIDP I and II schemes currently using flood or furrow irrigation, if shown to be technically and financially feasible.

- The application of this strategy could result in more than doubling of the irrigation command area being supported through the programme.

- Greater and more intensive focus on Agribusiness development, including value chain development, value adding, access to financial services, access to specialised inputs through engagement with agro-dealers, Private Public Partnerships (PPP) and creation of rural employment, especially for landless youth.

- Greater emphasis on WM and CA, building on the excellent recent activity. Within this, for WM, there needs to be focus on greater income generation opportunities, as well as tackling the PES issue. For CA, there needs to be a focus on profitability, participation in value chains with support from MAAs, and vigorous promotion of the crop security and financial benefits, as well as in-built positive environmental outcomes.

It is noted that disbursement of programme resources is running at high levels, and there is a strong probability that the IFAD loan and grants will be fully disbursed ahead of schedule. This, coupled with the qualitatively strong performance of the programme indicates a justification for provision of additional programme financing. *It is agreed* that the Government, supported by IFAD, will seek additional financing to enable expansion of irrigation command area, development of appropriate PPPs for value adding in value chains, expansion of CA and WM initiatives. A brief outline of such an investment is provided to the Programme team. Should this effort not be successful, the government and IFAD will consider early completion of PASIDP II and design of new investment (PASIDP III) with co-financing.

D. Overview and Project Progress

Component A. The Investment in Small-Scale Irrigation Infrastructure: The expected outcome of Component A is "farmers have access to sustainable irrigation schemes". The proposed Programme aims to develop 18,400 ha of small-scale irrigation schemes.

The Programme planned to support with retroactive financing PASIDP I schemes to complete 12 schemes which have a

command area of 1,848 ha benefiting 3,644 Households (HHs). So far, construction of 9 schemes was completed with a command area of 1,318 ha (73.1%) benefiting 2,314 HHs (63.5%). The construction of the remaining three schemes was not completed because of security issues in the past three years and it is planned to complete these in December 2019.

Sub Component A1: will support (a) the identification and selection of 22,000 ha of schemes. During PASIDP II it has been intended to undertake identification and prefeasibility studies for 187 schemes which could potentially command about 22,000 ha ; (b) the feasibility studies and detailed designs following improved quality guidelines ;(c) the establishment and strengthening of Irrigation Water Users Associations (IWUAs) ; and (d) the required environmental and social impact studies and environmental and social management plans. Until the Programme MTR period, identification of schemes and prefeasibility were conducted for 111 schemes (59.4%), which have a command area of 16,808 ha (76.4% of the target 187 schemes).

The programme planned to conduct detailed study and design for 187 schemes with a potential command area of 13,960 ha. The detailed study and design works were completed for 55 schemes and partially completed for 31 schemes with a total irrigable land of 11,572 ha (83%). Currently, there is an encouraging trend in involving IWUAs and considering their comments during the design of schemes. Apart from PASIDP II schemes study and design, there was a plan to consider 69 schemes with a potential command area of 8,300 ha that were studied and designed during PASIDP I and rolled over for construction for PASIDP II period. However, the design was revised to upgrade the irrigable area to 11,642 ha benefiting 24,240 HHs.

The Programme set a quality assurance system which is aligned with the IFAD/ PASIDP/national criteria, technical soundness, standard design procedure, and cost-effectiveness as well as basic quality standards and requirements based on the responsiveness to PASIDP II objectives, goals and targets as referred in the PIM. Accordingly, a total of 108 schemes that command 15,256 ha benefiting 36,587HHs went through quality assurance system, of which 103 schemes qualified for construction with command a area of 14,850 ha benefiting 35,309 HHs. The quality assurance was conducted by the programme team and a consultant. However, the standard of quality assurance provided by both sometimes has a limitation due to lack of capacity from the consultant side as well as from programme team. There are also client – consultant - contractor (3C) review meetings to discuss issues related with study, design, and construction.

Sub Component A2: will support the development of the selected irrigation schemes, including multiple user systems alongside irrigation. During the programme design, there was a plan to construct 150 schemes with command area of 18,400 ha benefiting 46,250 HHs. So far, the Programme completed the construction of 31 schemes and partially completed 59 schemes with a command area of 13,824 ha, which benefits 32,735 households. Construction of 30 schemes has just started with a command area of 3,557 ha, which benefits 9,304 households. Thus, 120 schemes are constructed or are under construction with a total command area of 17,381 ha (94.5% of the target) which benefits 42,039 households (90.9% of the target).

The Programme supported the establishment of 127 IWUAs (of 180 planned) of which 64 IWUAs were certified and the remaining 63 IWAUs are on process of certification. Additionally, 97 IWUAs were strengthened. During the MTR mission, it has been observed that IWUAs are well aware of their role in the operation and maintenance (O&M), which require attention. Some of the IWUAs are ready to contribute to the introduction of new technologies. However, still there are schemes that are not functioning well and not officially handed over to the IWUAs. This may require inter-regional experience sharing between IWUAs.

Of the planned 1,000 investment interventions using different technologies (community pond, shallow wells, low cost water lifting technologies, and drip systems) targeting to irrigate 1,008 ha which benefits 2,478 HHs, 630 of these are already operational, or ready for use, in the next irrigation season with a command area of 478 ha which benefits a total of 1,250 HHs.

So far, the programme is constructing only Category B schemes and this is time to start thinking implementation of Category A schemes as Category B schemes are almost completed. However, these would only proceed if shown to be financially viable using a credible business plan. Opportunities for application of efficient pressurised water application methods, to extend potential command area, would be considered as part of the investment.

Specific Issues and Progress

1. Scheme performance improvement: An important issue regarding improving the performance of schemes with different problems, like variability of rainfall in areas where spate irrigation is promoted and land levelling, siltation, will enable the schemes to reach their full potential. It is agreed by the mission that this will be executed in close collaboration with IWUAs due to the strong commitment shown by the members to contribute.
2. Construction of four new Category A schemes. These would only proceed if shown to be financially viable using a

credible business plan. Opportunities for application of efficient pressurised water application methods, to extend potential command area, would be considered as part of the investment.

3. Promotion of pressurized irrigation: promotion of pressurized irrigation on PASIDP I & II schemes where feasible will help use the available water more efficiently. Further, it could enlarge the command area as well as increase the productivity per unit use of land and water.

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

Sub-component B1: Agribusiness linkages and market access. Expected output: "Improved access to appropriate inputs, appropriate agricultural and financial services; increased sales volume and farm income through commodities supported by the programme." At MTR, more than USD 5 mln. worth of commodity sales through the cooperatives has been registered. The subcomponent is organized in three activities:

Activity 1: Farmers' Cooperatives Development. Progress: (i) 46 new coops were developed and 65 existing coops strengthened, against respective final targets of 150 and 42. The supported coops had a total of 7,637 member households; (ii) 1,531 of the coop members were trained in cooperative leadership and 1,541 were trained in business skills; (iii) coops received 32 computers, 80 sets of office furniture, 73 motorcycles and 23 bicycles; and (iv) post-harvest storage investments planned with 9 cooperatives. At mid-term, the results vary between woredas, while many of the cooperatives are still learning, some are now able to effectively purchase input materials in bulk, cluster the members' production systems, and aggregate the commodities for sales. Joint post-harvest storage or (pre-) processing was not yet established.

Activity 2: Market Access Alliances established in 57 woredas, against final target of 114. As per design, the MAAs have started to develop commercial relationships between value chain actors in their respective communities. Training of Trainers (TOTs) were conducted to capacitate the MAA members, however the cascading follow up trainings have started slowly. Public Private Dialogues were facilitated with the MAAs, with total participation of 880 people. The project has begun to link MAAs with Ethiopia Commodity Exchange for large scale market opportunities. Despite the efforts, it continues to be challenging to attract commodity buyers to join the MAAs, and membership is of public sector majority. Target is to shift the majority of MAA membership to private sector.

Activity 3: Access to financial services is meant to be facilitated by (i) promotion of smallholder and primary cooperative linkages to locally present financial institutions including Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs), Rural Savings and Credit Cooperative (RUSACCOS) and commercial banks, and (ii) provision of technical support to strengthen the warehouse receipt systems. Many of the PASIDP II-supported smallholders have access to services offered by local MFIs and RUSACCOS, however the project contribution to improvement in this regard remains suboptimal. So far the programme has organized financial linkage dialogue workshops in two of out of four regions.

Agribusiness and market facilitation support. Progress: (i) Federal PMFTs and regional MDFTs coordinate and support the PASIDP market and agribusiness activities; (ii) Regional market opportunity studies conducted for two regions out of the targeted four; (iii) Partnership with Agriterria established for possible cooperative business development services; (iv) Contract farming arrangement negotiated with Global Malting Services (GMS) for malt barley seed production in Amhara Region; and (v) IFAD country office mobilized a 1-million USD grant for an agribusiness consulting facility (details under Partnership-Building). Technoserve Ethiopia was selected to implement the 2-year facility, and it will support the development of 14 PASIDP II model value chains.

To strengthen the subcomponent, it was agreed during the MTR:

1. Farmer Cooperative business planning workshops organized to lead to bankable business plans for (i) input material purchase in bulk; (ii) clustered production and aggregated sales; and (iii) where the coops have interest and capacity, investment into post-harvest facilities including storage and simple (pre-) processing. The business plans will be written by the groups, in local language, and focus in the planned activities, their financing, expected profitability and markets. To ensure bankability, the templates and materials will be agreed upon with the MFIs and commercial banks. Farmers at irrigation and watershed areas will have access to the workshops.
2. Through competitive selection, best business plans will be selected for co-financing by the project. Costs of post-harvest infrastructure, up to USD 30,000, will be co-financed for a maximum of 55 investments, either to be directly owned by the cooperatives or in partnership with a private enterprise. For the selection process, the selection criteria should include: (i) financial viability and market analysis; (ii) equal benefit to all coop members; and (iii) level of Programme clients contribution in kind, in cash and through bank financing.
3. To speed up possible cooperative sales to the Ethiopia Commodity Exchange (ECX): (i) promote ECX membership either through cooperative unions or directly by the cooperatives; (ii) disseminate the ECX commodity price online information system to all coops, for possible sales and for daily price reference; and (iii) train coops and MAAs on ECX warehouse network in PASIDP areas, trading system and requirements.
4. To understand opportunities and best practices for Rural Finance: (i) finalize the assessment of Financial Institutions present in the four regions; (ii) organize biannual coordination meetings between RUFIP and PASIDP

management teams and their relevant stakeholders; and (iii) encourage the Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE) to lend to the financial institutions present in PASDIP target areas.

5. Subsequently, in coordination with IFAD-RUFIP III, engage the Federal Cooperative Agency (for RUSACOs and their Unions) and the Association of Ethiopian MFIs as Technical Assistance (TA) providers to train their respective FIs and smallholders in financial literacy, savings culture, cost-benefit of input material loans, RUSACCO membership and MFI/bank services.
6. To engage potential commercial banks and MFIs to lend to the Farmer Cooperatives, PASIDP, with TechnoServe support, will provide these FIs with TA. The TA will include: (i) mapping and analysis of cooperative financial viability; (ii) develop model investments; and (iii) explore opportunity of warehouse receipt system setup.

Sub-component B2: Capacity Building and Empowerment of Smallholder Farmers

The output of this programme sub-component is to improve crop husbandry practice and to increase production and productivity in smallholder farmers. Progress includes:

1. Seed availability is improved through the provision of seeds and inputs for the demonstration of improved seed production for seed system development and scale-up. The plan is to introduce seed system demonstrations with participation of 1,478 farmers, against which project has achieved 1,191 farmers (81%).
2. Participatory on-farm demonstrations such as FREG, seed system is an appropriate alternative extension approach to scale up adoption of the technology. The plan is to provide training for 4,480 FREG, 1,478 for selected farmers on seed system, and 3,840 Female Headed Households (FHHs) on home garden development. To date achievement against the plan is as follows: FREG 2,465 (55%), seed system 1,478 (81) % and FHH home garden development 913 (90%).
3. The programme has carried out agricultural production improvement activities encompassing agricultural support services, land, and crop management, improved seed systems and home garden development. These interventions were expected to be carried out in PASIDP-I & PASIDP-II new constructed Schemes. So far, the programme implementation focused on covering 36 schemes PASIDP –I and 17 newly completed schemes of PASIDP-II. The total harvest of different crops in the past years amount to 133,489 ton.

Sub-component B3: Watershed Management.

There has been impressive further implementation of soil and water conservation activities in watersheds adjacent to irrigation schemes. Watershed development plans for 85 watersheds (100% of target to date) have been completed, and about 23,402 ha have been partially treated since June 2018. Activities include bund construction, gully rehabilitation, various soil and water conservation measures including grass contour strips, land area closure, fodder species establishment and agro-forestry. This is a most important activity with relevance for the large areas of non-irrigable land that are exhibiting moderate to severe degradation. There is some obvious positive impact, especially with respect to land stabilisation and production of fodder with commercial value to the participants.

A key objective of the PASIDP II watershed operations is to encourage new income generating activities in the improved watershed areas, particularly in operations such as tree crops, small livestock rearing and beekeeping. These operations also offer opportunities for targeting persons with less land and other assets. These activities need to be strengthened through application of innovative techniques, and could include intensification of fodder production, production of hay and silage for sale, and production of timber products for fuel and construction.

Implementation of conservation agriculture practices in 1,321 ha of land is underway, with evident immediate yield and soil improvement benefits. This is a trebling of the achievement noted in the June 2019 supervision. This intervention has the potential to greatly increase rainfed crop yields, and to especially provide yield stability in the event of poor rainfall seasons.

In the future, it will be important to provide links for WM and CA participants to market services for access to inputs and sale of increased produce. Both the WM and CA interventions will contribute to both adaptation to climate change (CC), as well as to mitigation of CC effects through carbon capture.

The programme has continued supporting FREGs for the development and application of site-specific agronomic and crop management messages. Support has been provided to FREGs in most completed schemes, with 1,715 sites activated use of site-specific agronomic and crop management practices. Many of these are demonstrating vegetable production techniques. While this experience is positive, there is room for improvement, especially in the crop-specific vegetable techniques. There is also scope to use FREGs to provide more support for WM and CA, and specifically to provide access to appropriate tools and inputs to enhance productivity of the land and farmers.

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

<p>Construction of about four new Category A schemes.</p> <p>Finalize design of four new Category A schemes and submit for review to IFAD</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	01/2020
<p>Market Support for CA and WM farmers</p> <p>Provide access to markets for CA and WM products, and business planning approach to be added to assist with decision-making on crops and production options.</p>	FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team	02/2020
<p>Farmer Cooperative Business Planning Workshops</p> <p>Ensure that all business management workshops with cooperatives lead to bankable and simple business plans, written by the cooperative members, in consultation with all involved farmers.</p>	FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team & Technoserve	03/2020
<p>Promote sales and price information through Ethiopia Commodity Exchange (ECX)</p> <p>(i) Train the cooperatives and MAAs about ECX trading system and warehouse network; (ii) promote use of ECX live price information as reference point for price negotiation.</p>	FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team	03/2020
<p>Engage Financial Institutions</p> <p>In coordination with RUFIP: (i) Finalize the FI assessment, (ii) Engage FCA and AEMFI to train RUSACCOs and smallholders in financial literacy, (iii) provide agribusiness investment opportunities TA to MFIs and commercial banks, (iv) Encourage DBE to lend to the FIs.</p>	FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team & Technoserve	03/2020
<p>Promotion of Pressurized Irrigation</p> <p>Design and install pressurized irrigation on 4 schemes to use the limited water resources in more productive way and increase productivity per unit use of water and land</p>	RPCMU/ Woreda Experts	05/2020
<p>Financial Inclusion for Farmers</p> <p>Motivate each irrigation farmer to open a savings account, later to apply for an input loan Enable Primary Cooperatives to act as farmer's interface with financial institutions, including Regional MFIs & RUSACCOs</p>	PASIDP,	06/2020
<p>Co-financing of the Business Plans</p> <p>Select the best business plans for competitive project co-financing, developed in the workshops. Farmers at irrigation and watershed areas will have access to the co-financing.</p>	FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team	06/2020
<p>FREG Support for CA</p> <p>Strengthen FREG support to CA, especially improved productivity measures, including appropriate use of machinery, chemicals, fertilisers and hybrid seed</p>	FPCMU & RPCMU Research partners	11/2020

Financing Fls. Encourage DBE to lend to Fls serving PASIDP clients and agree a monitoring framework to track access to credit	PCMU, IFAD	12/2020
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E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

Effectiveness

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The programme shows evidence that its objective is going to be met particularly on provision of sustainable irrigation water and increased yields. Furthermore, the programme has initiated sustainable agriculture and agribusiness approaches. The farmers have begun to improve their market-skills and capacity for sustainable agriculture, both financially and environmentally. While the effectiveness varies between woredas, a business approach has been applied to crop selection, input use and effective marketing arrangements. After the MTR, these approaches will be further strengthened as per this report's agreed actions, and applied systematically throughout all woredas. Given the improvements per the MTR, PASIDP II will likely achieve all the outcomes and development impact as per design.

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

The project has provided information and details of implementation progress against Log-Frame (LF) indicators of activity level. Based upon the updated LF data, currently the implementation progress stands at approximately 40% against the project lifetime targets, and generally the project is on track to complete all its activities. The project outreach so far stands at 54,842 households, which is 50,4% against the end target of 108,750. Regarding outcomes and impact, the information is yet to be incorporated into the logical framework.

Regarding activity completion, component A, the Investment in Small-Scale Irrigation Infrastructure, has developed 5,033 Hectares of irrigated land, serving 17,150 households, and 118 IWUAs established for sustainable infrastructure management. Investments in small-scale irrigation development components of the programme are progressing. The overall project life target is to identify 187 schemes which command about 22,000 ha. Until now, the programme identified 111 schemes which commands about 16,808ha (76.4% of the project target) and 86 schemes were approved for further feasibility and detail design stage. Out of these 86 schemes, 55 schemes which command 7,864 ha were completed, and 31 schemes which command 3,626 ha are under design. So far, the Programme completed the construction of 31 schemes and partially completed 59 schemes with a command area of 13,824 ha, which benefits 32,735 households. Construction of 30 schemes has just started with a command area of 3,557 ha, which benefits 9,304 households. Thus, 120 schemes are constructed or are under construction with a total command area of 17,381 ha (94.5% of the target) which benefits 42,039 households (90.9% of the target).

Regarding component B, Investment in Capacity for Sustainable Agriculture, has an average of 39% of achievement: (i) 5,830 persons trained in income-generating activities or business management, (ii) 23,873 ha of land cultivated under climate resilient practices; (iii) 3,493 persons trained in financial literacy skills, and (iv) 101 rural producers' organizations trained and supported in commercial agriculture. The effectiveness of Component B activities is foreseen to be strengthened significantly during the next year with technical assistance by competent agribusiness advisors, as described above under "Project Progress".

Regarding outcomes and impact, the first Outcome Survey has been completed and a draft assessment report has been shared with the MTR mission. While still under review, it shows that 84% of the participants experienced production improvements, and 94%, or 754 participants, reported an increased income of at least 25%, whereby 31% was able to, at least, double their income. This information will be incorporated into the LF. For further strengthening, it was agreed during the MTR, that the impacts regarding incremental household income through agricultural production will be captured more precisely and systematically in the monitoring system and LF, as explained in the M&E section below.

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

Development Focus

Targeting and Outreach

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The Programme is delivering on some of the objectives of its targeting strategy, and is reaching out to its intended targeted groups, these being food insecure farmers with 0.5 ha of land, youth and FHH. Outreach targets may not be fully reached; for example, a gender and job creation strategy have been drafted but it is unclear in which ways the planned targets are going to be reached. Nevertheless, the programme is documenting on outreach to irrigation agriculture and watershed beneficiaries.

Main issues

In terms of geographic area targeting, the Programme is being implemented as per Programme Design Report (PDR). Sixty eight (68) food insecure woreda recorded as "PSNP woreda" have been targeted in the selected Programme regions (19 woredas in Amhara, 25 in Oromia, 25 in SNNPR and 9 in Tigray). Farmers whose land is located within the scheme command areas are the primary beneficiaries. Land holdings on irrigation schemes average around 0.44 ha, but may be as large as 1.7 ha (e.g. Adeyi scheme, Oromia region, Bale zone).

Youth job creation has mostly focused on temporary job creations associated with scheme construction, and seasonal job opportunities during land preparation and harvesting. Youth are generally at a disadvantage as they have limited access to land: they either inherit land from their family or need to rent it from other farmers. The FPCMU has produced a Job Creation Strategy which articulates job opportunities, mainly for youth but also women, that can arise from various Programme activities, such as construction of small scale irrigation schemes, agricultural development, agri-business and market linkage and watershed management. The strategy is a good initiative, but now needs to be translated into an activity plan, together with a budget, describing how to involve youth in agriculture and the associated value chains. It is important that this is done in the near future, since concerns were voiced by IWUAs that during the design phase it was proposed that a revolving fund would be established to stimulate job opportunities for the youth. This was not approved during negotiations but the communities are still expecting these funds. The job creation activities should then be included in the PIM.

At scheme level, direct targeting strategy is applied whereby FHH groups, FREG groups and seed producing groups are selected by the Programme's focal person in consultation with the community. Particularly, the focus on women in Male Headed Households (MHH) targeting has been limited, although efforts are being made to target participation by women in dual headed households. It is critical to target women and undertake interventions in gender transformative way for all women in the Programme area. Also, the targeting of project activities has so far benefitted more the smallholders at irrigated lands, in comparison with the more modest support to watershed upstream households. Both the gender and watershed community targeting were agreed as priorities for the remaining project period.

The Programme is likely to achieve its outreach target for irrigation scheme beneficiaries. At the time of reporting, 90 schemes were at different stages of construction, covering a command area of 13,824 ha and benefitting 32,735HH (5,914 FHH), and accounting for > 75% of the Programme target. Of these, 31 schemes benefitting 11,054 HH (1,746 FHH) have been completed, comprising 32% of the total target.

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

Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The level of women's participation is gradually increasing as a result of community consultations and awareness raising, but it is not clear if quantitative outreach targets are being fully reached for all components, and outcomes are being achieved. Targeting performance is monitored and information on outreach and beneficiaries is collected. More effort is required to promote gender equality with a focus on increasing women's active membership in committees, particularly leadership roles. The recruitment of a gender specialist at the FPCMU in August 2019, and the gender guidelines developed for PASIDP II and use of the HH methodologies will ensure the desired gender equality results.

Main issues

PASDIP II Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines were only adopted in August of 2019 (the guidelines were developed in September 2018). Therefore, many of the gender-focused activities and actions were only recently implemented in the project.

The target of 20% female committee members has been emphasized by project staff and many schemes are meeting this target. However, membership in a committee does not ensure a voice in decision-making. Furthermore, women sometimes miss meetings due to their domestic workload. In some committees, considering women's daily work schedules when setting regular meeting times enables their regular participation. More recently, project staff have been supporting women to have leadership roles in committees; this is a positive action that should be continued.

Recently added gender targets include attaining 50% of female beneficiaries, and in particular targeting the participation of women within dual-headed HHs rather than only focusing on FHHs. These are positive developments as targeting of women as beneficiaries and in committees is critical. However, attention must also be paid to the substance of their participation. For instance, some female committee members did not have land in the scheme making it unclear why they were chosen to be on the committee. Moreover, youth involved in agricultural activities are overwhelmingly male.

Women state having fair access to water resources from the project. However, they say they do not have equal access to governmental extension advice, leaving them less confident in cropping choices. They defer to men when deciding what to plan in the irrigated fields, and it is likely that they defer to the men for other scheme-related decisions. Women also have little input into decisions about marketing of cash crops. However, they report having more power over “food” crops (primarily for home consumption, but sometimes also for sale). Some women suggested that their workload has increased with irrigation, although they are happy with the additional income. Others specifically requested assistance with their own income-generation activities, such as poultry rearing, indicating that they would prefer to have their own sources of income in addition to the irrigated family plot. The recently piloted “[Gender Model Family](#)” approach can help address these power and time inequalities and should be monitored, assessed for effectiveness against gender mainstreaming guidelines, and then scaled-up. In addition, there is need to incentivize/ support women’s cooperatives (ie. cooperative with >50% women members and 100% women leadership) to participate in schemes, as well as to incentivize men and women in dual-headed HHs to both attend agriculture and marketing trainings. This aligns with Ethiopia’s Growth and Transformation Plan II, which targets gender equality in agricultural advisory services in terms of 100% FHHs and 50% of women in MHHs.

Access to clean water is also important for family well-being, and should be explored as part of GMF activities.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Adapt the gender strategy developed by MoALR Adapt the gender strategy developed by MoALR to reflect PASIDP II’s gender targets.	FPCMU	09/2018
Develop a gender-disaggregated plan for all interventions Plan all interventions using gender-disaggregated data and follow up on the achievement accordingly.	FPCMU and RPCMU	12/2018
Enhance women participation Increase the number of women in the different committees established by the programme, including their role in decision making.	FPCMU and RPCMU	12/2018
Gender Officers Recruit Federal level gender and nutrition officer to ensure guidelines are followed	FPCMU	08/2019
Household Methodologies Conduct ToT for HHM and develop roll-out plan	FPCMU/RPCMU	12/2019
Labour saving technologies Promote improved cook stoves in schemes where these have been included in the watershed management plans	FPCMU/RPCMU/ Woreda & Kebele teams	12/2019
Household Methodologies /Gender Model Family Conduct assessment on effectiveness of GMF, address gaps and suggest improvements, then scale up.	FPCMU	12/2021

Agricultural Productivity

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

There have been significant improvements in agricultural productivity in completed irrigation schemes, and attendant increases in income. However, the potential productivity has not yet been approached. For CA there is also a noticeable increase in productivity, but as these interventions so far are relatively modest, the impact is not fully realised. Similarly, there is a noticeable improvement in productivity from treated WM areas, but this activity is yet to be fully employed in all locations for intervention.

Main issues

Water shortages are experienced due to variability of rainfall affecting the amount of water diverted to the command area for spate irrigation. Moreover, lack of proper land levelling is affecting uniform distribution of water across the command area, which is affecting productivity per unit use of land and water. PASIDP should consider alternative water sources and provide support to encourage proper land levelling of command area. PASIDP should work closely with the private sector and IWUAs to introduce machinery for land levelling.

Water-use efficiency in most schemes is low, due to the simple flood/furrow water application techniques being used. This leads to water losses, salinity, erosion and inundation, all of which affect yields. Most schemes present opportunities for application of improved water application techniques, such as pressurised sprinkler and drip systems, and these would alleviate most of these problems while providing for additional command area from a given water source.

The recent impetus given to rainfed CA in non-irrigated land is encouraging, with good yield and environmentally positive results. There is huge potential for continued development of this approach to rainfed farming as a means of achieving yield stability in poor rainfall seasons, as well as much greater overall yields and profitability.

The activities in WM are now beginning to show good results, albeit in a relatively small area. These initiatives are producing greater volumes of biomass while at the same time providing protection for landscapes and water sources. Efforts for WM systems need to be greatly up-scaled.

There is no well-defined input demand collection system for irrigation season. Moreover, specialised inputs for high value irrigated crops are often not available. The project team should work closely with all concerned actors to develop input demand collection system which fits to the irrigation season so that irrigation users have timely access to the required inputs. This will help in timely delivery of inputs which avoids crossing the rainfed season.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
<p>Implement Market Access Alliances (MAA) approach as per the PIM</p> <p>Systematic implementation of the MAA approach, commencing with MAA fora for each region prior to 2018 dry season irrigation planning.</p>	FPCMU and RPCMU	07/2018
<p>Enhance access to credit</p> <p>Commence actions to enable farmers to access credit, through joint agreements between them, credit suppliers, inputs suppliers and market entities.</p>	FPCMU and RPCMU	07/2018
<p>Strengthen business plans</p> <p>Strengthen cooperatives' business plans and communicate aggregated need for credit to Rural Financial Institutions and DBE to ensure sufficient liquidity.</p>	FPCMU, RPCMU, DBE (RUFIP)	09/2018
<p>Experience sharing</p> <p>Exchange visit within East or Southern Africa for key stakeholders to observe and learn from viable commercial smallholder value chain operations and viable irrigation systems using advanced technology.</p>	FPCMU & IFAD	09/2018
<p>Strengthen FRGs</p> <p>FRGs should add demonstrations of improved irrigation application techniques and conduct an analysis of financial outcomes. Farmers should participate directly in FRG activity planning. FRGs should also be strengthened regarding rain fed agriculture development in the watersheds.</p>	FPCMU and RPCMU	10/2018

Application of Agronomic and Crop protection Techniques Use improved techniques in trials for high value crops Apply improved techniques watershed crops Organise trials for improved equipment for high value crops Provision of advice on accurate irrigation improved techniques in trials for high value crops	RPCMUs/Woreda Experts	06/2019
Improved Inputs Supply Conduct feasibility study for establishing Farmers' Service Centres for PASIDP schemes	FPCMU/Agribusiness	09/2019
Improved Inputs Supply Advice to MOA State Minister for inputs and outputs market sector on PASIDP farmers' input needs	FPCMU	09/2019
Improved Inputs Supply Encourage leading PASIDP Farmers to produce improved seed as a business	FPCMU/Agribusiness	09/2019
CA and WM Development Continue roll-out of support for CA and WM, and involve these in value chains with MAA support	RPCMU/ Woreda Experts	12/2019
Improved Inputs Supply Develop demand collection system	FPCMU/Agribusiness	02/2020
Support FRG Design system to monitor adoption rate of FRG best practices	FPCMU	05/2020

Nutrition

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

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

Main issues

Project activities principally emphasize income generation, but also improvements in food security, diets and nutrition. The M&E framework includes ambitious targets in these areas. While irrigation can increase production of nutritious foods like fresh fruits and vegetables, the PASIDP II Nutrition Mainstreaming Report suggests that the foods produced in the schemes are prioritized for sale rather than consumption. Scheme participation has allowed some HHs to improve their dietary diversity, but nutrient-rich fruits and vegetables still appear to be lacking in their diets. But it should be noted that the availability of these foods differs from scheme to scheme depending on agroecological characteristics and commonly produced foods/crops.

Increases in income are necessary but do not sufficiently address various forms of undernutrition. Income can lead to dietary improvements if HH decision-makers understand what makes a healthy diet *and* prioritize healthy diets over other competing priorities. In addition, a variety of nutritious foods must be available and affordable in local markets throughout the year. Health and sanitation also play an important role in the utilization of nutrients and in nutrition outcomes like stunting. Women's time and knowledge mediate these outcomes because women are typically responsible for care and feeding of the whole family.

Throughout Ethiopia, diets lack diversity and nutrient-rich foods like fruits and vegetables are under-consumed. The [Optifood](#) tool has been applied to Ethiopia to provide region-specific analyses on nutrient deficiencies and on which particular foods are needed to fill nutrient gaps. This analysis has been done for 4 Programme regions, and can be a valuable input to assist project staff in determining which foods should be promoted in nutrition trainings in home gardens and in recipe/cooking trainings. For instance, research suggests that potatoes, eggs, dairy milk and local vegetables and legumes should be emphasized in diets in Amhara, while emmer wheat porridge, eggs, buttermilk and green leafy vegetables are under-consumed in SNNP[1]. The MoA is promoting nutritious food crops include Quality Protein Maize and orange flesh sweet potato. Consumption of these foods must be explicitly supported to meet diet and nutrition targets. Thus, there is need to strengthen the capacity of federal and regional project staff to identify dietary gaps and acceptable nutrient-rich foods to fill the gaps for specific localities, and the number of nutrition trainings should be increased and both men and women in dual-headed households incentivized to attend these trainings.

When important foods are not available or affordable in an area, home gardens are key mechanisms which help families access them. Some women participating in schemes have requested additional support for home gardens, including seeds and equipment for water collection and/or wells. PASIDP II should enable women to produce nutrient-rich foods for consumption and sale through supporting production of nutrient-rich foods in home gardens by providing seed/planting materials and, where needed, wells for irrigating.

Current approaches to ensure that PASDIP II is nutrition sensitive emphasize alignment with the Ethiopia Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Strategy. But dietary gaps differ by locality so alignment with a nation-wide strategy may miss critical gaps and opportunities. PASDIP II's regional gender and nutrition officers have the opportunity to provide locally-relevant advice and support based on past research (eg Optifood), project documents such as the PASIDP II Nutrition Mainstreaming Report, their own understanding of the local context, and research undertaken by the Rome-based agencies who are promoting improved nutrition.

[1]Gebru, Mestawet et al. 2018. *Food Systems for Healthier Diets in Ethiopia: Toward a Research Agenda* Washington DC.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Provide equipment for FTCs Provide the necessary equipment for FTCs to deliver food demonstration training.	RPCMUs	09/2018
Water harvesting Conduct demonstrations of rainwater harvesting for households.	RPCMU	05/2019
Nutrition mainstreaming study Designate team member to follow-up on recommendations pending recruitment of the Federal Gender and Nutrition Officer	FPCMU/RCMU	06/2019
Potable water supply Demonstrate technologies for supply of potable water for communities	FPCMU/RPCMU	12/2019
Monitoring improved nutrition Establish linkages with health and education officers to develop effective monitoring tool	FPCMU/RPCMU/ Kebele teams	12/2019
Capacity building Federal and regional project staff to identify dietary gaps and acceptable nutrient-rich foods. Training of beneficiaries in nutrition sensitive agriculture to be done at FTC nutrition demonstration corners Training on knowledge of what is a balanced nutritious diet	FPCMU/RCMU	12/2020

Adaptation to Climate Change

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

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

Main issues

The Programme activities are contributing to CC adaptation in a number of ways. Irrigation schemes serve to buffer farmers from climate effects such as low or no rainfall. The most important threats from CC are related to the significant uncertainties caused by a changing climate. Climate variability (less predictable precipitation) and extreme weather events, will stress production capacity in addition to the impacts from both biotic and abiotic stresses. PASIDP II, by ensuring an extended supply of water for irrigation even in the dry periods and by promoting production and income diversification and post-harvest technology (such as cold storage), bolsters HHHs' climate resilience.

Watershed protection activities are helping to prevent erosion and landslides, slowing down the speed of runoff, and curbing downstream sedimentation of irrigation canals, among others. Through promoting conservation agriculture in non-irrigated land, the organic matter content of the soil increases, leading to fertilizer use efficiency, water holding capacity, soil aggregation, rooting environment, nutrient retention, while systems based on high crop residue and no tillage allow more carbon to be sequestered in the soil. Farmers can therefore plant for longer periods in water stressed times. The implementation of CA is predicated on the availability of sufficient biomass for mulching and composting. However, there is competition among possible biomass uses, particularly as feed for animals, and this must be resolved to make mulching and composting a sustainable option. At Sydeny SSIP, about 60 farmers have now adopted conservation agriculture, which is very promising. While the benefits of conservation agriculture are demonstrated through increased productivity, there are some important tensions between the reduction of risks and increase of labour requirement and input usage that can limit the adoption of CA.

IWMI, ICRAF and ICRISAT have jointly submitted a proposal for building climate resilience and enabling sustainable growth. The project will cover 12 watersheds in the 4 PASIDP II regions, and will, among others, study/investigate hydro-sediment monitoring, water allocation and water budgeting and alternative water sources. This will contribute to informing adaptive management to climate risk.

Climate risk analysis (CRA) for the Programme can be improved. Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) requires that Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIAs) and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) include in-depth or basic CRA to be conducted, respectively. In order to be more meaningful, a proper analysis has to be carried out for each agro-ecological zone in each region, with the focus being on risk management which will inform planning for irrigation and crop production options. This is beyond the capacity of the Federal and Regional environmental and social specialists, and will therefore require specialist input. This will necessitate the services of a consultant (or collaboration with a CGIAR institution or CCAFS) having experience in CC modelling and its application to climate smart agriculture in the PASIDP context.

It is not clear if the project overall delivers on the reduction of emission objectives. There are clearly positive aspects (i.e. increase in carbon stock in soils and trees) and negatives (increased use of fertilizers, and pesticides and fuel for water pumping). The net effects of these activities at this point are not been calculated.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
<p>Experience sharing</p> <p>Conduct a field trip for key PCMU staff to selected participatory watershed development sites supported by the CGIAR Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security Project in Ethiopia.</p>	FPCMU	08/2018
<p>Develop guidelines on resilient construction standards as well as guidelines for climate-smart water resources management</p> <p>The RPCMUs and staff at lower administrative levels should be trained on the guidelines and their application at the community and households levels.</p>	FPCMU	03/2019
<p>Climate Smart Agriculture Manual</p> <p>Include further options for climate change adaptation particularly in the watershed areas (e.g. perennial crops, non-timber forest products)</p>	FPCMU	09/2019
<p>Improved varieties</p> <p>Promote drought tolerant crop varieties in watershed areas</p>	RPCMU/Woreda teams	12/2019
<p>Training of trainers for Climate Risk Management</p> <p>Provide more training at the federal level for Environmental safeguard specialist, Climate Change and Watershed Specialist, Agronomists and Engineers. Explore opportunities for south-south collaborations.</p>	IFAD/FPCMU	03/2020
<p>Weather information</p> <p>Link with Farm Radio International and National Research institute and national meteorology agency for near- and medium-term weather information</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	04/2020
<p>Conservation agriculture</p> <p>Scale up appropriate CA techniques in all watershed areas</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU/ Woreda teams	05/2020
<p>Biomass production</p> <p>Improve forage production and ensure the crop residues are not burned.</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	05/2020
<p>Climate Risk Analysis</p> <p>Carry out assessment on climate change risk management and provide contingency planning</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	06/2020
<p>GHG emissions</p> <p>Implement with the MoA, CoEFCC (Environment and Climate Change directorate) an assessment of GHG emissions at the watershed level</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	12/2020
<p>Energy saving technologies</p> <p>Introduction of solar powered pumps for irrigation schemes/water storage and household electrification Support to roll out promotion of energy saving stoves</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	12/2020

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

Institutions and Policy Engagement	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The programme is supporting IWUAs to get legal certificates which provide legal status in accessing all services. Creation of strong and self-reliant IWUAs is key to sustain the irrigation service which is happening now. The current initiation by the programme to introduce water fees is encouraging and should be scaled up over all schemes. The engagement of the Programme team in the National Agricultural Water Management task force is enabling to come up evidence based recommendations to policy makers. The Programme continued providing valuable practical policy development material. The areas of policy engagement are in promotion of pressurized irrigation technologies, adoption of a business approach to irrigation and watershed production systems, costs of scheme operation and maintenance.

Main issues

During the site visit, it was observed that IWUAs are certified as a legal entity and are more empowered and able to influence the study and design of schemes. They are also well positioned to administer the schemes. They also contributed cash for operation and maintenance of schemes before completion of scheme construction. They are also willing to contribute investment funds if there is an opportunity to expand the command area as well as changing their schemes to pressurized system. This is critical to sustain the benefits of the schemes and would be an example for farmers led irrigation approach.

Addressing the risks associated with variability of rainfall. The recurrent occurrence of rainfall variability is affecting the runoff diverted to command area as a form of spate irrigation. This has been recognized by the farmers, PASDIP II staff and other stakeholders. This is calling for concerted effort to look for alternative water sources to design for full irrigation or supplement irrigation to save the crops from failure. IWUAs are ready to work with the programme to address the problem.

Business approach for irrigated and enhanced rainfed production. Ethiopia has in the past supported a production-oriented system for smallholders. The implementation of PASIDP II, has adopted a market-oriented business approach, and this is now being recognised by the Government as well as by farmers as an appropriate strategy for smallholder development. Currently business plan development at farm level is becoming an entry point before planting the crops.

Water use efficiency (WUE). Previous smallholder scheme designs normally used flood or furrow irrigation application methods. While these are low cost to install, they are high cost in terms of poor water use efficiency. Typically, such techniques only provide WUE of about 40%. There are numerous opportunities for relatively low-cost pressurised systems, using drip or sprinkler application techniques, as well as using night-storage reservoirs as a means of maximising WUE. The programme has commenced plans to implement these techniques in a few schemes for demonstration purposes, financed through an SSTC grant.

Partnership-building	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The Programme is pursuing coordination with different initiatives in the country and abroad to get support in delivering the planned outputs and outcomes better. CG centres like ICRAF, IWMI, and ICRISAT are working closely with the Programme. AGRA is providing TA through Technoserve, Self Help Africa, and Agrimech (private service provider). The Programme is also working with WFP, FAO and Sekota Declaration Programme on nutrition. KGDP is working on marketing of produces with the Programme. The Programme is working as well with Micro Insurance Centre at Millinium to promote insurance. The Programme worked with GMS on Malt Barely. There is also an initiative from the programme side to work with AGRI Terra to strengthen the capacity of cooperatives/Unions.

Main issues

AGRA is providing complementary technical support through an in-kind grant worth USD 1.0 million, which is delivered through TechnoServe to support market linkage activities and strengthen capacity in fourteen woredas in four regions. AGRA also facilitates technical assistance on soil fertility and conservation agriculture respectively through a private consulting firm and Self Help Africa under the regional IFAD grant Improving Delivery of Seed and Soil Fertility technologies (IDSST) Project, promoting soil fertility technologies through capacity building project to strengthen MAAs, through Self Help Africa. AGRA's support in providing TA for the programme is one of the success factors for the programme in improving the quality of outputs.

GMS worked with PASIDP II team to pilot production of malt barley in Amhara region using irrigation and found that malt barley seed production is more feasible for farmers. The Programme should pursue working with GMS to promote malt seed production where feasible.

The Programme is leveraging the experience of the Small Scale and Micro Irrigation Support Project financed by Dutch and Canadian Embassies on gender model family and capacity building of IWUAs. ICBA is also working with the Programme on improvement of soil fertility and reducing salinity. WFP, FAO and Sekota Declaration Program are working closely with PASIDP in promoting nutrition whereas KGDP is working on marketing of produce. The Programme is also working with the Micro Insurance Centreat Millinium to promote relevant and viable insurance products.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Establish linkages with other programmes and private sector PCMU to work with other on-going programmes to share experience and lessons.	PCMU	08/2018
Facilitation of Progress review meetings Facilitate regular implementation progress review meetings with all partners working with the programme. Quarterly	FPCMU/RPCMU	

Human and Social Capital and Empowerment

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The programme has supported the beneficiaries to establish and strengthen their organizations (IWUAs, market oriented cooperatives and MAAs). It has provided various trainings and exposure visits to capacitate the beneficiaries, mainly to IWUA leaders. The impacts of these empowerment efforts are yet to be observed on women, youth and the community at large as they are not yet included in the outcome assessment.

Main issues

The programme attributes an important role to engaging with and empowering local communities to participate in decision making processes. The programme has (i) facilitated the participation of the cooperatives and IWUA's to communicate their needs and difficulties to decision makers; (ii) strengthened HHs' capacities through facilitating market access, agribusiness linkages and economic development; and (iii) consolidated poor HHs and women through attempting to involve them in the decision making process. The initiation of MAAs, IWUAs and cooperatives through group establishment, and provision of technical and financial support has improved and promoted collective collaborative actions within the communities. However, the mission notes that (i) many cooperatives still lack access to finance; and (ii) the number of women, FHH's and youth that benefit from project activities is still limited, requiring more attention from the project management team in the coming period.

Quality of Beneficiary Participation

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Beneficiaries' consultation mechanisms are in place. Their views are actively taken into consideration during planning and implementation. Beneficiaries' labour contributions are generally at the level envisaged at design. Beneficiaries' buy-in of the schemes is not yet fully visible as their contributions for O&M remain small. Nonetheless, O&M contributions are reportedly improving with the programme sensitization activities.

Main issues

Established IWUAs are the channels used for consultation and the IWUAs' leaders are the facilitators for the beneficiary community participation. According to IWUAs' committee members visited by the mission, decisions within the committees are done in a consultative manner and if some committee members' view is different, they will discuss matters until agreement is reached. If they will not agree, the majority vote will be applied. In such cases, it is a concern that the voice of vulnerable groups (like women and youth) might not be heard. As per PDR, women should constitute 30% of IWUA members to strengthen their decision-making role and representation in membership and leadership of local institutions. Women representation in the IWUA's committees, especially leadership positions, is still limited. In the Amhara region, out 250 IWUAs committee members only 50, or 20%, are women.

Reportedly, IWUAs are also the channels for the community grievance and redress mechanisms. If not addressed within the organization, they coordinate with the concerned administrative body and/or project team to address the issue. For example, in Sideny scheme, the farmers did not agree on the location identified by the programme engineers for the diversion of the canal. IWUAs leadership addressed this matter and eventually the canal was successfully diverted according to the scheme-owners wishes. In a related case, during the MTR, members of the Gobu 1 spate irrigation

scheme, ensured to fully commit to the necessary O&M costs and promised to co-finance 50% of the costs for further improvements. Both cases show that participants have taken full ownership of the programme and that grievances have been successfully addressed through concerted efforts of the scheme owners.

Reportedly, at Programme level an estimated USD 5.56 mln. in-kind contribution, or 46% of the life time target, has been provided by the community in terms of labour support for irrigation scheme construction work and watershed management activities. In particular, the community contribution for the irrigation scheme stands at 77%, or USD 3.43 mln, against the life target of USD 4.452 mln. The community in-kind contribution for watershed activity stands at 28%, or USD 2.13 mln against the project life time target of USD. 7.621 mln.

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

Responsiveness of Service Providers

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The Programme has engaged with a number of service providers. Design and construction of irrigation schemes were managed by parastatal enterprises and private contractors, for which some room for improvement is noted in the above section on component A. Private sector like Agritech and GMS are working with the project to promote conservation agriculture and out grower production of malt barely respectively. TechnoServe agribusiness consulting team and the NGO Self Help Africa are providing services to the programme. Partnered donors and CG centres provide services to the programme to enhance quality its outputs/outcomes. The performance of all service providers is continuously monitored and evaluated by the project.

Main issues

Service Provider contracts are now operational in six PASIDP II activity areas. Various private firms and consultants operate with the Programme's site design and construction. Results have been achieved in this regard, however some

delays have occurred and community consultations were sometimes not fully complied with. To strengthen performance and responsiveness of these providers, training sessions will be organized.

Private service providers have recently been engaged to support market assessments and studies, to create basis for successful marketing linkages. In addition, the important contract with Technoserve was recently signed, to support the commercial aspects of the Programme operations, which are critically important for reaching the key outcome targets of PASIDP II.

In specific areas related to agronomy and environment, three additional service provider contracts are operational, all with international organisations: (i) IWMI works on water-related issues, specifically to set up an effective water monitoring system; (ii) ICRSAT assists in tropical agronomy subjects, including plant protection issues; and (iii) ICRAF support importantly covers the operations in the watersheds around the irrigation sites and include support to income generating activities with agro-forestry, including fruit trees Programmes.

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

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

Environment and Natural Resource Management

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

There is a marked improvement in the natural resource base in the project target areas, and the natural resource base is now used in a more sustainable manner. Although there are still areas requiring attention (e.g. gullies), these have been identified and plans are in place to address them. Where interventions are taking place, no major negative environmental impacts are evident. However, the imbalance of benefits accrued by watershed communities and scheme beneficiaries downstream needs to be urgently addressed.

Main issues

Overall there has been commendable progress in regard to WM. WM committees have been set up; watershed areas have been demarcated and are well protected by the communities; encroachment of any form is dealt with through bylaws which appear to be adhered to; biophysical soil and water conservation and gully/erosion protection works have been carried out; and regeneration of watersheds under the Watershed Management Component is clearly visible. Associated activities are also taking off albeit at pilot stage, for example demonstration plots for conservation agriculture, agroforestry, integrated soil fertility management, rainwater harvesting ponds, tree nurseries and tree planting, hydroponic agriculture, and energy saving stoves. These activities provide opportunities for youth and in some cases youth have approached catchment committees to support them in watershed activity related income generation activities. For example, at Sydeny SSIP (Amhara Region) youth have shown an interest in “cut and carry” and livestock fattening. The community watershed management committee chairperson has complained however about seed money to promote these new activities like beekeeping and fattening. Training on watershed management has been conducted at different levels (TOT for federal and regional experts, district level, and community) and on GIS to facilitate integrated watershed management planning. Federal and regional staff have benefited from exposure visits to sites in Kenya and India to learn about alternative water source development, integrated soil fertility management, watershed mapping and environmental and natural resource management, and these kind of visits should be further encouraged. While the value of watershed protection is generally understood, it is not clear if sufficient benefits are received by the farmers who are managing the watershed. While linkages between the IWUAs and the watershed communities exists, communities do not regularly meet and address problems. It appears that watershed communities do not reap the full benefits of their work. Watershed communities do benefit from the sale of cut and carry grass, apiculture and water harvesting structures. However, it is evident that the scheme beneficiaries accrue substantially greater benefits than the watershed management beneficiaries. This could potentially lead to conflict, particularly if there is a prolonged period of water stress. The watershed management farmers provide a public good, and it is important that they receive “rewards” for doing so. This can be addressed through developing a form of PES, initially as a pilot project funded through ASAP, and if promising then scaled up.

Other issues requiring attention are gully and landslides, and riverbank erosion, all of which have led to siltation of schemes downstream. In this connection, the CGIAR (IWMI, ICRISAT and ICRAF) proposal includes hydro-sediment monitoring, the development of rural resource centres (which would include activities such as nurseries, silviculture, agroforestry, germplasm, grafted apple), and land degradation mapping. These activities are also linked to CC adaptation as well as upstream impacts, the aim being to support sustainable scheme management.

The budget allocated for WM is predicated on command to watershed area ratio of 1 to 4. In reality, the implementation of watershed management is occurring on a much larger area. Therefore, either WM activities are reconsidered (reduced) or the budget is increased.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
<p>Provide implementation support mission to watershed component of PASIDP-II</p> <p>The mission should focus on reviewing the scope of potential income generation opportunities within micro-watersheds; and providing guidance on the identification and promotion of climate smart agricultural practices.</p>	FPCMU	12/2018
<p>Watershed Management Techniques</p> <p>Prioritise biological options including vetiver grasses to ensure sustainability of measures</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	12/2019
<p>Soil fertility enhancement</p> <p>Include more soil fertility enhancement and pest control trees in the agro-forestry packages</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	12/2019
<p>Upstream/downstream relationships</p> <p>Establish platform to strengthen the relationships among the watershed and IWUA committees and that redress mechanisms are enforced.</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	06/2020
<p>Payments for Environmental Services</p> <p>Investigate and assess the potential of developing a PES scheme.</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	12/2020

Exit Strategy

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The programme has a sound Exit Strategy that revolves around empowerment of farmers' institutions, a commercial approach to agriculture, development of engagement with all value chain actors and a comprehensive CC adaptation protocol. It is already evident that farmers are becoming increasingly enabled through their cooperatives and IWUAs to successfully manage their farming and market-related operations.

Main issues

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

- Viable IWUAs, with training and mentoring producing operational systems enabling full cost recovery for scheme O&M costs;
- Viable farm cooperatives that are enabled to participate in lucrative produce markets for their members;
- Adoption of improved and more efficient irrigation water application techniques;
- Continued farm innovation through ongoing FREGs, supported by local research institutions;
- Successful engagement for cooperatives and their members with rural finance institutions;
- Technically sustainable WM areas that provide significant income streams for their participants; and,

- Rapid development and application of viable CA techniques in rainfed farming areas adjacent to irrigation schemes.

Potential for Scaling-up	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

In the past implementation period, PASIDP II is demonstrating different approaches which can be scaled up in other programmes/projects. The Programme is able to coordinate with multiple partners. The programme’s disbursement rate is rated as highly satisfactory. The programme is able to mobilize additional fund of US\$ 499, 905 from China- IFAD SSTC grant which supports the on-going effort to enhance water use efficiency and productivity. It also mobilized complementary technical support through an in-kind grant worth USD 1.0 million from AGRA. During the mission, it is observed that the programme is highly relevant and has strong potential for scaling up both, SSI development, agri business as well as sustainable watershed management practices and CC adaptation.

Main issues

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

Promotion of agri business approach which encourages smallholder farmers to develop their own farm level business plan which is acknowledged by many actors in the sector as a means to transform subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture. This approach certainly has an impact on livelihood of smallholder farmers as it has direct relation with income increment and would be taken up to the national level and beyond.

The introduction of WM methodology along with irrigation scheme development would give an opportunity to learn how upstream and downstream users benefit from the investment and increase productivity at both ends and reduces conflict on the resource use. This learning can be consolidated and can have a big potential for scaling up.

c. Project Management

Quality of Project Management	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

PCMUs and implementing agencies are well co-ordinated and managing planned project activities efficiently. There is regular internal review meeting at federal level (one per year), at regional level (two times per year), and at woreda level (quarterly meeting). IWUAs’ and Coops’ committee have monthly meetings at kebele level. There is also a platform with different implementing agencies to review the implementation progress of the activities and coordination. The governance structure includes the steering committee chaired by the State Minister of MoA, making close follow up on the progress of the programme. These structures conduct periodic field visits and supervisions to identify issues and provide support. All the key positions are also recruited with competent staff.

Main issues

Since the commencement of the programme, there were no permanently assigned woreda staff to focus on the programme activities. This is creating problems in getting timely reports and kebele development agents are not prioritizing PASIDP II related assignments sometimes because of competing priorities and in other cases because of lack of willingness. There is a tendency to consider PASIDP II as a separate Programme from the woreda staff which is affecting the timely delivery of assignments and communication.

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

Knowledge Management	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

The programme supported the establishment of knowledge centres at woreda level through the provision of necessary equipment. Training was provided on knowledge management for FPCMU and implementing partners and AWP prepared. MIS is also developed for Amhara region to capture all outputs and best practices which should be scaled up to the national level. Dialogue forms and workshop proceedings are documented well in these knowledge centres. The Programme is sharing its best practices on partnership, agri business, and watershed on different platforms organized by various partners. However, the Programme does not have a KM strategy. KM is an add-on to M&E staff of the Programme. There are efforts to document Programme's experiences, best practices and learnings.

Main issues

Documentation on best practices is going on at different levels. Review meetings and steering committee meetings were documented as well as different pictures /photos are collected and documented. Printed documents like agribusiness review meetings' documents and gender mainstreaming manuals are also documented. However, document dissemination had limitations and should be improved.

Regarding the capacity building, TOT for FPCMU and implementing partners on KM was provided for 26 people (of 32 planned) and its achievement to date is 81%. Woreda level training on KM plan was 209 and achievement to date was 163. The Programme provided equipment and material inputs for programme woredas to strength the knowledge centres (18 Computers with printers and 18 Video cameras). In the programme lifetime, it was planned to procure 110 computers and 110 video cameras for woreda knowledge centres and up to now 18 computers, 18 video cameras and 18 cameras for woredas (Amhara region) are procured.

Internal exposure visit. Internal learning visits were facilitated on Agribusiness and WM in three programme regions (Amhara, SNNPR, and Tigray). There were also agribusiness exposure visit for 72 experts and another learning visits for 218. With regard to watershed exposure visits, with the objective of sharing experience, observing and understanding the existing best experience on scheme based WM activities in the woreda, kebele and community watershed teams and to get the basic concepts of PASIDP II project implementation in their localities, 152 visits were facilitated (of 153 planned)

There was also two international exposure visits facilitated in Kenya and India for experience sharing and to get lessons on the alternative water source development and integrated soil fertility management respectively.

The establishment of farmers training centres to support and build the capacity of livelihood of youths and smallholder farmers through conducting continuous training and facilitating the opportunities to increase their income through saving and credit access were very impressive. There are also farmers research groups (FREG) which are used as a platforms for generation and sharing of knowledge concerning scheme level production challenges. Selected farmers (groups of 20) supported by researchers from regional agricultural research institutes and ICRISAT and accompanied by development agents and kebele agricultural office officials, identify the main pressing challenge of the community (i.e., water shortage, productivity, crop health, agronomic practice, etc.), then conduct experimental pilots based on the knowledge that exists within the research institutes on designated farmers land, and conduct demonstration to other farmers on farmers day event, following the experimental success results. To this end, as agreed above under development effectiveness section, provision of enough time and budgeting for FREG success rollout is critical. Furthermore, it has also been agreed to capture FREG experiments and other best practices in a video so as to support rollouts.

Furthermore, different KM activities are included in AWPB and the Programme is piloting different innovative approaches with the support of different service providers (CG centres) and partners (AGRA, Technoserve, etc.). From the KM point of view, it has been agreed that such accumulated knowledge will be documented properly, organized and disseminated within the Programme and to benefit other similar IFAD Programmes and contribute to SSTC and KM activities in IFAD.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
<p>Develop a “Learning & Knowledge Management Strategy”</p> <p>The PCMU should proceed contracting an international consultant to develop the strategy. The strategy should include aggregated impact- level measurement of programme activities to allow the programme to start measuring its effectiveness.</p>	FPCMU	12/2018
<p>Capacitate KM staff</p> <p>Arrange specialized trainings by international specialist for KM assigned staff both at Federal and regional level on the basics of KM</p>	FPCMU and RPCMU	08/2019
<p>MIS</p> <p>Work closely with PPD of MoA to develop national MIS that could serve the program and has an interface with the regions</p>	FPCMU	12/2019
<p>Best Practices</p> <p>Design a system on how to capture, document and share best practices of the programme</p>	FPCMU	01/2020
<p>KM strategy</p> <p>Prepare national KM strategy to systematically guide the KM activities going on across the regions and facilitated cross leanings</p>	FPCMU	08/2020

Value for Money

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Based on a 76.4% achievement in the identification, study and design of the irrigation infrastructure schemes in only 30 months, this is considered highly successful. There is however need to get contractors to complete infrastructure development in the various schemes. In some of the selected sites, irrigation scheme construction and handing over to the community is to be completed. The organization and training of cooperative members achieved 80.9% of target to date. The output from agricultural crops from areas under irrigation in the period resulted in huge improvements in yields and margins on crops which used to be grown under rain fed agriculture and old irrigation schemes. Yields and incomes can be further improved through development of business models and crop models and budgets.

Main issues

Investment in Small-scale Irrigation Infrastructure is the fundamental component of the project taking up 71.9% of the project budget targeting to identify 187 schemes which command about 22,000ha. The study and design team managed to identify design schemes which commanded 76.4% of the target area. To assure schemes sustainability 64 IWUAs were established and strengthened, however, much as the scheme implementation was efficient in that the target land achieved was 76.4% in 30 months of the total period of 86 months. However, the cost per ha by scheme type keeps showing increases every year. This increase negated the efficiencies achieved in infrastructure building and in the view the opportunity to get funding to increase command area within the existing schemes there is need to investigate the reason to better manage the cost per ha.

Investment in Capacity for Sustainable Agriculture, to improve access to appropriate input, financial services and output markets for small holder producers in order to improve the business skills of cooperative members, various activities were carried out and has achieved 80.9 % of target and 50% of project target MAAs were established at woreda level. The MAA members will however increasingly come under pressure with increasing production in the scheme areas due to lack of business acumen although this will be mitigated by the appointment of Technoserve.

The intervention in areas where smallholder farmers were practicing rain fed agriculture and traditional irrigation farming, are now using modern irrigation farming which has resulted in productivity and production improvement providing opportunities to get better income and benefits for the betterment of their HHs' life as whole. See tables below for an indicative improved crop performance from a small sample crop. These figures were calculated from only one season and are from different farmers in the Amhara Region just to indicate the variation before and after project.

Net margin Compare before and after the project (Amhara Region)

Description	Crop Type					
	Onions	Watermelon	Mungbean	Sorghum	Chickpea	Teff
Production						
Yield with Project (Q.t)	250	450	14	30	23	16
Yield without Project(Q.t)	90	not grown	not grown	18	10	10
Difference (Q.t)	360	250	14	12	13	16
Revenue						
Net margin with Project (ETB)	257048	292145	14960	14270	13860	16002
Net margin without Project(ETB)	42195	Not grown	not grown	6505	735	3475
Difference(ETB)	214853	292145	14960	7765	13125	12527

The irrigated crop production during the 201/18 and 2018/19 indicate that there are increases in both hactorage and achieved productivity resulting from improved farming techniques and knowledge.

The appointment of a service provider (Technoserve) is improving the project's ability for farmers to develop business plans, link with the market and financiers. The range of crops identified by Technoserve which can be included in the Business Plans and Crop models include; Maize, Potato, Cabbage, Tomato, Garlic, Barley, Wheat, Teff, Mung bean, Chick pea, Chili, Haricot bean and Beetroot.

Technoserve assisted 4 IWUAs to prepare consolidated production plans with marked improvements in both yields and returns. The cropping models will depend more on the technical expertise and experience of the agricultural extension experts.

The MAAs and irrigation, and marketing cooperative are exerting big efforts to commercialize farmers produce and in this regard, the output market linkage created and revenue earned to date is ETB85.6 million from tomatoes, onions and different types of vegetables, although the 2018/19 planned production was not achieved there was a marked increase in ha and tonnage and value from the previous seasons.

The target to improve and develop a sustainable WM was to achieve ToT on WM of 83 federal and regional experts and the achievement has been 46. This achievement to date has resulted in an increase in the area under watershed management and the number of HHs which benefited from rehabilitated watershed.

To improve the performance of different stakeholders, technical training and workshops were organized and so far 2,143 experts at different level and 6,646 farmers have got technical trainings increasing their capacity to make a success of the project.

Programme Management, M&E and Knowledge Management to manage the programme implementation. Steering and technical committees were organized and strengthened from Federal to kebele level. An MIS system placed in Amhara region (by a regional GIS MIS specialist) was a very good effort to collect and share data from scheme to region level.

Coherence between AWPB and Implementation

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Most of programme activities conform to the AWPB. However, although the AWPB allows monitoring physical progress, expenditures to date are not consolidated hence it is not easy to trace progress on expenditure and unutilized funds. A template has been developed to capture this information.

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

AWPB review revealed that the programme will mostly execute planned activities for the year both in terms of budget utilization and physical progress. During the 30 months of AWPB, only about 63.23% of budget has been utilized. Commitments to the regions and on contracts is reported to be 30% of AWPB (ETB 251,097,235.20) has been advanced to regions to be invoiced during this budget year. If realized, this will bring budget utilization to about 93%.

On the other hand, during the 30 months of AWPB, physical progress demonstrates good progress for most critical project components and sub-components. For instance, feasibility and detailed engineering design of schemes is at 83% of AWPB for diversion schemes. 55 schemes or 56% have been completed. So far, the Programme completed the construction of 31 schemes and partially completed 59 schemes with a command area of 13,824 ha, which benefits 32,735 households. Construction of 30 schemes has just started with a command area of 3,557 ha, which benefits 9,304 households. Thus, 120 schemes are constructed or are under construction with a total command area of 17,381 ha (94.5% of the target) which benefits 42,039 households (90.9% of the target). In addition, of the planned 1,000 investment interventions using different technologies (community pond, shallow wells, low cost water lifting technologies, and drip systems) targeting to irrigate 1,008 ha which benefits 2,478 HHs, 630 are already operational or ready for use in the next irrigation season with command area of 478 ha which benefits a total of 1,250 HHs.

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

Performance of M&E System

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

The M&E system has improved since the previous supervision mission. Data collection and reporting has been extended to outcomes. The first phase of the baseline study, a list of outcome indicators and the zero-draft annual outcome assessment report have been shared with the mission to review. Identified gaps include (i) the pathways of change within the LF; (ii) the analysis and collection of the qualitative data; and (iii) the capacity of M&E staff. The collection of data happens periodically (e.g. monthly, quarterly and annually).

M&E System Review

The analysis in the outcome report is not yet completely finalised and the results of the qualitative data collection has to be included. The interpretation of input/output/outcome/impact is not consistent throughout the documents. Outputs and outcomes tend to be conflated with one another. This must be clarified and streamlined so all staff understands and works with the same 'pathways of change'. Activities should logically follow from the outcomes and not the other way around. Note that the emphasis on outcomes and impact is new for all (in-house) M&E staff. Understanding why and how outcomes and impact could be captured is important in order to apply the most effective developmental approach. The mission agreed that the M&E staff would benefit from exchange visits and technical guidance to learn from M&E methods and successful interventions abroad.

M&E reports are available but tend to be delayed due to the lengthy bid processes of finding competent consultants. The worded focal persons tasks related to PASIDP II are an add-on to their existing TORs, without additional compensation. They are responsible for the data collection. Due to overlapping tasks, the accuracy of the data could be hampered.

Generally, the M&E team lacks the capacity in how to efficiently and effectively conduct (qualitative) research. As a result, the reports are extremely lengthy. For instance, the Amhara region conducted a total of 28 FGD's – 1 FGD has 4 different themes and on average per theme one full day is spend. They handed in 162 pages of qualitative data. The qualitative data must be quantified as this makes the data more manageable and less time-consuming to process.

Also, the programme management team need to apply the findings more effectively for steering planning and decision. Best practices and lessons learnt must be documented systematically and made available to partners and farmers to demonstrate through which mechanisms (c.q. farm models) their income could be increased. The mission agreed that these findings: (i) ought to be included within the LF; and (ii) have to be communicated in an accessible manner through infographics, flyers or tables to farmers for downward accountability.

The LF needs to be revised. Especially, the outcome and output indicators that relate to nutrition, gender, SECAP and increased income are missing or not clearly linked to each other and need alteration. For further strengthening, it was agreed during the MTR that the indicators that relate to the above mentioned themes, such as dietary gaps, increased production, crop revenue and incremental household income, have to be captured more precisely and systematically in the annual outcome assessments and LF. Also, the data from the baseline survey needs to be inserted into the LF to be able to assess if the intended targets are likely to be achieved. As a result of previous mission recommendations, a separate list of 32 'outcome' indicators has been created. How they relate to the LF needs to be made more explicit. This requires urgent attention from the project management team in the coming period.

More effort has to be put in disaggregating the data by sex and age. Besides, the appraisal target needs to be region specific so it becomes apparent which regions perform best. More insights, will assist the programme management team to identify scaling-up possibilities and effectively and efficiently apply result based management practices.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
<p>Amend the logical framework indicators to make these more measurable, specific and relevant</p> <p>Activities in the AWPB should directly follow from the outputs and outcomes specified in the logical framework.</p>	Federal and regional PCMU	09/2018
<p>Prepare detailed data templates for M&E on outputs and outcomes</p> <p>The templates should specify relevant output and outcome indicators.</p>	M&E specialists at FPCMU and RPCMU	09/2018
<p>Prepare an elaborated M&E plan</p> <p>M&E plan should specify the output and outcome indicators, and in particular outcome indicators which are currently missing.</p>	M&E specialists at FPCMU and RPCMU	10/2018
<p>Expedite the establishment of an MIS system for M&E</p> <p>The programme's MIS should be developed considering the MIS established in Amhara region, scaling it up to manage the programme's spatial and non-spatial data.</p>	FPCMU and RPCMU	12/2018
<p>Annual outcome assessment</p> <p>Execute data collection for outcome assessment per agreed schedule with significant technical support from Ethiopian Statistics Association</p>	FPCMU	07/2019
<p>M&E Personnel Exchange Visit</p> <p>Exchange tour to Indonesia to be arranged</p>	FPCMU and IFAD	07/2019
<p>Revision logical framework and outcome indicators list</p> <p>Include the baseline survey data and annual outcome assessment in the LF. Where agreed, alter the 'pathways of change'.</p>	FPCMU & IFAD	11/2019
<p>Completion Outcome Assessment</p> <p>Finalising the first outcome assessment including baseline and qualitative data. Data collected through the annual outcome assessment has to be inserted in the LF.</p>	FPCMU	12/2019
<p>Technical training qualitative methods</p> <p>Training is required to assist the federal M&E staff in how to capture best practices and lessons learnt and the analysis of the qualitative data</p>	FPCMU & IFAD	03/2020
<p>Final report of the second phase (46 schemes) of the baseline study</p>	FPCMU	12/2020

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

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

There is no doubt that SECAP has made a significant contribution to the project to address social, environmental and climate risks and enhance opportunities. SECAP related documents have been produced and are of good quality, although there is still room for improvement. However, there are still operational shortcomings in terms of capacity

building and full inclusion of SECAP-related activities in the AWPB.

SECAP Review

Safeguard documents are being prepared and reviewed as required for Category B projects. As yet, no Category A projects have been undertaken, but the next phases will include some Category A projects. PCMUs should be aware of complexities involved and their capacities to implement requirements, such as FPIC, RAPs and detailed investigations that may be flagged during screening, which will require additional funding. E&S specialists and consultants have requested more training in impact significance rating, environmental flow, climate risk and the preparation of ESMPs.

The woreda EPLAUs and other implementing agencies have been involved in monitoring construction and operational activities at 101 schemes, grievance redress, and carrying out environmental and social compliance audits on 19 sample irrigation schemes.

Areas requiring attention include water quality upstream and downstream of the scheme intakes due to sediment loading or agrochemical pollution and application of agrochemicals. Training was carried out on the application of agrochemicals and the use of PPE, but few farmers are actually using PPE and agrochemicals are being poorly stored in beneficiaries' homes. The focus has been on application and associated health effects, but needs to emphasize the environmental impacts resulting from improper use of agrochemicals. The principles of integrated pest management also need emphasis. The MoA guidelines on agrochemical use and Annex 6 of the ESMF should be adapted to apply to PASIDP to address these issues.

Scheme sustainability depends on water resources availability and provision for environmental flow, which greatly influence scheme design. The FPCMU has approached IWMI to train federal and regional Programme staff (including irrigation engineers) in these aspects, through using its Catchment Water Allocation Tool and SWAT soil and terrain modelling tool. The training will include topics such as cultural value of water (uses of water) and impacts on biodiversity.

To enhance ownership of schemes by IWUAs and improve the organizational setup, peer learning (inter-country experience sharing) can be included as part of capacity building for strengthening IWUAs which will require reviewing the budget allocated to this activity.

Most IWUAs have grievance management committees (as required by the IWUA bylaws), but many watershed committees do not. In the latter case, they claim that the bylaws stipulate how grievances should be managed, and usually the watershed committee chairman mediates. However, representation by women on grievance committees varies from none to two out of three members. Grievances mainly relate to water distribution, compensation for affected land or crops/trees and carting away spoil.

There still appears to be a lack of understanding among irrigation engineers and agronomists on the importance of environmental and social issues resulting from PASIDP activities. This is to do with mind-set changes, and requires continuous training.

The ESMF proposes parameters for results monitoring which include: water quality upstream and downstream of scheme sites; agrochemical releases into irrigation drains/rivers: nutrient depletion and loss in structure due to agrochemical contamination. Social parameters proposed for monitoring relate to agricultural production and marketing, poverty levels, nutrition status, employment levels, and impacts of crop production on food security in the kebeles. Baseline studies are being undertaken covering 75 schemes in the 4 regions include these social parameters. For environmental parameters, baselines are done as part of environmental and social assessments, but need to be consolidated to provide a comprehensive baseline for monitoring purposes.

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

d. Financial Management & Execution

Disbursement by financier

Type	Name	Current Amount	Disbursed Amount	Actual Rate
Domestic Financing breakdown	National Government	\$18,722,000	\$0	0.0%
	Beneficiaries	\$12,073,000	\$0	0.0%
Co-financing breakdown,	Alliance for a Green Revolution In Africa	\$989,688	\$0	0.0%

Acceptable Disbursement Rate**Rating: 6****Previous rating: 6****Justification of rating**

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

Main issues

As at 30 September 2019:

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

(Amounts are provided in XDR)

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

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

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

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Disbursement process To use the operating account to settle all local payments regardless of amount to mitigate risks against delays experienced in processing direct payments.	Finance Manager/National Programme Coordinator	07/2019
Disbursement of China – IFAD SSTC grant Submit a withdrawal application for the China – IFAD SSTC grant.	Finance Manager/National Programme Coordinator	11/2019

Fiduciary aspects**Quality of Financial Management****Rating: 4****Previous rating: 4****Justification of rating**

Project accounting is done under QuickBooks accounting system. This has been implemented at FPCMU and RPCMUs

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

Main issues

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

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

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

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

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

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

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Budget management Align budget codes to accounting system and post budget into QuickBooks to facilitate budget monitoring and control	Finance Manager/M&E Specialist	07/2019
internal control issues Specifically assign roles to accounting staff to facilitate segregation of duties, both at FPCMU and RPCMUs	National Programme Coordinator	07/2019
Checking of payrolls Ensure that all payrolls are checked prior to approval of the same.	Finance Manager/ National Programme Coordinator	10/2019
Accounting Engage the accounting software service provider to support PASIDP II in training for data consolidation across all accounting centres and use of the multi-currency functionality.	Finance Manager/M&E Specialist	01/2020

Quality and Timeliness of Audit **Rating: 3** **Previous rating: 5**

Justification of rating

The audit was received late and missing some required schedules for the financial statements. Auditors did not detect inconsistencies in the amount of funds received by the project.

Main issues

The financial statements were not timely received and the general issues were as follows:

- 1) Physical inventory was not conducted by the programme.
- 2) Advances have not been cleared in totality when providing new advances.
- 3) The journal vouchers not being checked by officials as required, while the payment vouchers also are not being stamped PAID for those already paid.
- 4) It is not possible to reconcile IFAD and project records. Substantial improvements in the accounting function are necessary.

Counterparts Funds

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

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

Main issues

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

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
GoE contribution Claim and follow up un refunded VAT from government both at RPCMUs and FPCMU.	Finance Manager	06/2018
Beneficiary contribution Develop and implement a uniform community beneficiary contribution tracking forms/tools at all RPCMUs.	Finance Manager/M&E Specialist	08/2018
GoE and beneficiary in kind contribution GoE and beneficiary in kind contribution Update and report in-kind contribution in line with guidance provided by IFAD	Finance Manager	06/2019
GoE in kind contribution Update and report the GoE in-kind contribution in the financial statements. Support documents for the compiled figures should be compiled and made available for audit verification	National Programme Coordinator	10/2019
Recovery of VAT/Counterpart contribution Write to MoA Finance Director for guidance to facilitate reporting of the compiled figures of in-kind contribution.	National Programme Coordinator	11/2019

Compliance with Loan Covenants

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The Project is being implemented in compliance with the financing agreement except for full implementation of the accounting software which has been agreed will be done after training.

Main issues

A summary of compliance status is shown at appendix 3

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

Procurement

Procurement

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

Government procurement system is adopted and procurement process is fairly consistent with the overall IFAD Guidelines and handbooks. The procurement plan is submitted on time but lacks clarity on the description part even if referenced on the AWPB. The procurement plan is not regularly updated and submitted to IFAD. Since the procurement plan is prepared for three years and the corresponding AWPB is prepared for one year, it is not easy to check consistency and monitor activities. Procurement Activities have advanced well during this review period. A contract register is presented to the mission but has not been regularly submitted to IFAD. Files are relatively kept robust in the PCMU unlike it used to be before dispersed in different departments in the Ministry and Regions.

Procurement Review

The project has finally managed to have a procurement specialist on board at the federal level. At a regional level, three of

the specialists working for Oromia, SNNPR, and Tigray joined the Project not more than six months ago. The one for Amhara region resigned and procurement activities are not progressing with speed in this region. Staff turnover seems to be a challenge for the project. Training was organized by IFAD following the agreed action on the last supervision but participants indicated that they would need a more tailored training on procurement planning and contract management. Furthermore, the procurement specialist at the FPCMU should start going around to the regions for capacity building and skills transfer and to do reviews of bidding documents.

The procurement plan would need to be updated to reflect clear description of the procurement items. The Plan developed for a three year period would be more important as a mater document but an extracted for a fiscal year would be more appropriate that is more coherent to the respective AWPB which is prepared for one year. As a living document, this procurement plan needs to be updated regularly and submitted to IFAD as well.

Procurement has advanced well during this review period unlike how it was before during the May/June 2019 mission. This might have resulted back then because of failure to share required documents and procurement plans were not updated which can be attributable to the absence of procurement Specialist. The mission observed that two procurement items for consultancy service with same description is procured separately which should have been done together for efficiency even if the procurement process adopted is MoU. Specifications and bill of quantities need to be better scrutinized at preparation level. For the MIS procurement, it got stuck after advancing to the level of evaluation to be further inspected for compatibility with software already available at the MoA. This should have been taken care of at the specification level rather than being a cause for delay in procurement having advanced to this stage.

Documentation from the contract side has improved and copies of some documents, required to be kept elsewhere, are included in the contract files available in the PCMU. The project will have to find a way to keep electronic copies of bid submissions as well to increase robustness of procurement documents. All templates and sample documents relevant for the improvement of procurement activities are shared with the project.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Refresher Training IFAD to organize a refresher training on procurement methods, evaluation for consulting services, and record keeping	IFAD, PCMU	11/2018
Training Procurement training to be conducted for federal and regional procurement experts	IFAD/FPCMU	06/2019
Contract Register Prepare a standalone contract register using IFAD Template	FPCMU	11/2019
Update Procurement Plan Update the latest Procurement plan to including details on the description and extract a one year plan that is coherent with the AWPB	FPCMU	11/2019
Procurement Support to the Regions The Procurement Officer from the FPCMU should travel to the regions for capacity building and to do reviews on procurement documents kept at the regions	FPCMU	01/2020
Training Training on procurement planning, contract management, and approaches to complex International procurement to be organized.	IFAD/FPCMU	02/2020

e. Key SIS Indicators

Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

**Assessment of the Overall
Implementation Performance**

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

F. Relevance

Relevance

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The Development Objective of the programme is to improve income and food security for rural HHs on a sustainable basis which is much relevant in today's context and in line with IFAD's and country development strategies. The problems are well defined at the programme design stage along with the corresponding interventions. The design is mostly consistent with the needs of the target groups as well as IFAD and Government policies and national priorities. Proposed interventions and implementation modalities are largely appropriate. The programme has made notable progress, and has established most of the prerequisites for reaching its development objective. It is evident that a good proportion of PASIDP irrigation farmers are gaining access to viable produce markets.

Main issues

The programme interventions being implemented in full or in part to date address the programme objectives, and are likely to lead to these being achieved.

The construction of viable irrigation schemes will provide farmers with new opportunities for improved incomes and food security. These will also assist with adaptation to CC.

The strengthening of farmers' cooperatives, the development of agribusiness linkage and access to financial services will have a profound effect on rural livelihoods. In addition to providing for enhanced cash incomes for farmers, this will also provide a major boost to the rural economy. There will be new viable value chain businesses, including inputs supply, farm services, value addition and aggregation. These will provide numerous new employment opportunities, and this process is already evident in more mature schemes.

There are now greater opportunities for the project to extend its focus and activities to deliver greater impacts in several areas including: i) expand command area through the introduction of more efficient water saving irrigation technologies; ii) focus on high value and marketable crops and continuing with the successful PPP model; iii) Farm Business support to deliver good and greater market orientation across project activities and inclusive of development of value chain for selected crops and products; and iv) quality market-oriented agriculture advice, inputs and services and raise the economic impacts.

The improvement of crop husbandry practices will enable much more reliable provision of food and other agricultural produce in Ethiopia. These will improve both food security and reduce importation, and in some cases, lead to export opportunities.

The empowerment of rural women through provision for gender-activities and promotion of nutrition-sensitive agriculture will also provide a major boost to productivity and rural health. Rural women have a vital role to play in socio-economic development. A specific nutrition-related activity is the provision of safe potable water supply for domestic use.

The programme investment in improved WM on 60,000 ha of watersheds adjacent to irrigation schemes addresses the issue of the ongoing and severe degradation of Ethiopian arable land, forests and rangeland. There are currently huge productivity losses being experienced in these lands, leading to losses of income and food-insecurity. The application of WM, re-forestation, installation of remedial structures and biological controls and the application of CA techniques will continue to provide models for restoration of these degraded lands. These measures will also provide adaptation to CC, and some degree of mitigation through improvements in the status of soil organic carbon.

G. Lessons Learned

Watershed Management and Scheme Sustainability

WM is key to the sustainability of the irrigation schemes downstream. Where watersheds are not properly protected, schemes are at risk from flooding and siltation, potentially leading to damaged infrastructure. More importantly, WM contributes to a sustained supply of water for the irrigation schemes. Thus, it is important that WM activities must start well before scheme construction.

Climate change

CC is a key factor affecting PASIDP II's success. Hence the focus on climate resilient infrastructure.

Climate risk analyses based on risk management for given agro-ecological zones will be valuable for planning crop production activities as well as localities in future PASIDP phases.

Nutrition

Improved nutrition is a key outcome indicator in PASIDP II's goal and development objective. Dietary gaps differ by locality so alignment with a nation-wide strategy may miss critical gaps and opportunities to improve diets. Thus area-specific analyses of nutrition needs and appropriate and available food crops, vegetables and fruit should be done prior to rolling out nutrition training to the target HHs.

Open MIS system with geo-data

One of the most promising innovations of PASIDP II is the application and usage of an online Management Information System (MIS) for tracking its irrigation scheme investments. It is connected to a geo-map interface with public open information system, available through this link: <https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1nZej3ZaOOG-45VXSQTzJbZxAHAq&ll=11.000775130827716%2C38.93245300000001&z=8> and <http://www.amhboard.gov.et/>. The site gives scheme specific information regarding the geographical location, financing, input and output and the number of reached scheme-users. The system has a number of advantages, including increased accountability, transparency, knowledge management, information sharing and competition between regions. The lesson learnt is that such MIS with open geodata is very useful and has potential for scaling up in Ethiopia, ESA region, and in other regions.

Market oriented farmers' cooperative development

PASIDP II has established and developed 109 primary cooperatives in the target areas. Their function is to enable: (i) input material procurement in large quantities with less cost; (ii) improved primary production technologies and coordination; and (iii) sales to better output markets and increased farm revenues. Cooperative management structures are functioning, production systems are being improved and new output markets have been found. However there is room for improvement, as per PASIDP II lesson learnt during last three years:

- Simple and consultative business planning system is required. BPs need to focus on farm system profit and loss, cost-benefit of cooperative level investments, investment plans, and respective financing.
- Coordination, clustering and aggregation of primary product according to the details of market demand is required for improved sales.
- Post-harvest storage and (pre-) processing technologies improve the sales opportunities and add value at cooperative level, increasing the income to rural communities.
- Access to finance of cooperative members as well as the cooperatives as business units needs close attention by the project. Business planning quality needs to follow the local financial institution standards.
- Technical assistance for presentation of business plans at the financial institutions, and for subsequent loan negotiation, is required.

Effective community participation

This is required for the entire phase of the programme (identification, design, construction and operation) as it is vital to create ownership of schemes and for sustainability of scheme operation. Key within this is the need for IWUAs to appreciate and provide for the actual cost of scheme operation, maintenance and depreciation.

Partnership

The programme is taking advantage of technical assistance from different partners which is one of the success factors for the programme. This type of partnership should be strengthened in the future to leverage partners' knowledge and experiences.

Lessons learned in the past two years

The following are the lessons learned in the past two years.

- Social acceptance of the programme during feasibility and implementation keeps things live and sustains the benefits;

- Government's consistency on rewards for implementation of the programmes/projects will enable set accountability for implementers at different levels;
- Farmers are very accepting need for business approach, and willing to participate which will ultimately help in creating commercialized famers; .
- Leveraging partners knowledge and skill helps the program to improve quality of programme's deliverables;

Innovation: Bed-bar, spate irrigation

PASIDP II 2017 report: The bed-bar is innovative and once the hydrological studies are complete, a technical paper evaluating this innovation should be developed for sharing with other regions that practice spate irrigation.

Best practises for Cat. A projects (SECAP)

PASIDP II report, 2017: The section on SECAP is is excellent and should provide future guidance on best practices for Cat. A projects - a host of lessons will emerge that need to be captured and reflected in the SECAP guidance materials within IFAD.

H. Agreed Actions

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Overview and Project Progress		
Handover of Completed Schemes Completed schemes handed over to IWUAs for PASIDP II, and agreed action plans with Woredas for handover process for PASIDP I schemes	PCMU/RPCMU & Regional Govts	06/2019
Scheme Operation and Maintenance Payments IWUAs agree to required O&M payments for sustainability and this is accurately monitored June 2019 and continuous	PCMU/RPCMU & Regional Govts	06/2019
Financing Watershed IGAs Link potential watershed IGA operators to FIs Continuous	PASIDP, Technoserve	06/2019
Fully Participatory Feasibility Studies Effective engagement between farmers & scheme designers July 2019 and continuous	FPCMU/RPCMU Technoserve to assist	07/2019
Design of schemes Apply water use efficiency and water saving techniques July 2019 and continuous	Programme team	07/2019
Construction of schemes PCMU to direct consultants to supervise the contractors and provide timely corrections in scheme completion	Programme team along with the client	07/2019

<p>Commercial Activities in Watersheds</p> <p>Agribusiness teams enable MAAs engagement to provide market support for all watershed producers All watershed management teams to be MAA members July 2019 and continuous Majority private sector members of MAAs</p>	<p>PCMU Agribusiness Teams, Technoserve & MAAs,</p>	<p>07/2019</p>
<p>Provision of Presentation Equipment</p> <p>Portable electronic projection equipment for each region</p>	<p>PCMU</p>	<p>08/2019</p>
<p>Financial Institutions Assessment</p> <p>Rate the capacities of FIs to serve irrigation farmers at each site</p>	<p>FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team & Technoserve</p>	<p>09/2019</p>
<p>Exchange Visit for Conservation Agriculture</p> <p>Arrange exchange visit to Kenya for CA techniques exposure</p>	<p>PCMU, IFAD</p>	<p>09/2019</p>
<p>Scheme performance improvement</p> <p>Improve the performance of at least four schemes with siltation, land levelling, structural defects, and absence of cut off drains to enable the schemes function to their full potential and benefit the smallholder farmers</p>	<p>FPCMU/RPCMU</p>	<p>01/2020</p>
<p>Construction of about four new Category A schemes.</p> <p>Finalize design of four new Category A schemes and submit for review to IFAD</p>	<p>FPCMU/RPCMU</p>	<p>01/2020</p>
<p>Market Support for CA and WM farmers</p> <p>Provide access to markets for CA and WM products, and business planning approach to be added to assist with decision-making on crops and production options.</p>	<p>FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team</p>	<p>02/2020</p>
<p>Farmer Cooperative Business Planning Workshops</p> <p>Ensure that all business management workshops with cooperatives lead to bankable and simple business plans, written by the cooperative members, in consultation with all involved farmers.</p>	<p>FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team & Technoserve</p>	<p>03/2020</p>
<p>Promote sales and price information through Ethiopia Commodity Exchange (ECX)</p> <p>(i) Train the cooperatives and MAAs about ECX trading system and warehouse network; (ii) promote use of ECX live price information as reference point for price negotiation.</p>	<p>FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team</p>	<p>03/2020</p>
<p>Engage Financial Institutions</p> <p>In coordination with RUFIP: (i) Finalize the FI assessment, (ii) Engage FCA and AEMFI to train RUSACCOs and smallholders in financial literacy, (iii) provide agribusiness investment opportunities TA to MFIs and commercial banks, (iv) Encourage DBE to lend to the FIs.</p>	<p>FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team & Technoserve</p>	<p>03/2020</p>

<p>Promotion of Pressurized Irrigation</p> <p>Design and install pressurized irrigation on 4 schemes to use the limited water resources in more productive way and increase productivity per unit use of water and land</p>	RPCMU/ Woreda Experts	05/2020
<p>Financial Inclusion for Farmers</p> <p>Motivate each irrigation farmer to open a savings account, later to apply for an input loan Enable Primary Cooperatives to act as farmer's interface with financial institutions, including Regional MFIs & RUSACCOs</p>	PASIDP,	06/2020
<p>Co-financing of the Business Plans</p> <p>Select the best business plans for competitive project co-financing, developed in the workshops. Farmers at irrigation and watershed areas will have access to the co-financing.</p>	FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team	06/2020
<p>FREG Support for CA</p> <p>Strengthen FREG support to CA, especially improved productivity measures, including appropriate use of machinery, chemicals, fertilisers and hybrid seed</p>	FPCMU & RPCMU Research partners	11/2020
<p>Financing FIs.</p> <p>Encourage DBE to lend to FIs serving PASIDP clients and agree a monitoring framework to track access to credit</p>	PCMU, IFAD	12/2020
Development Effectiveness		
<p>Implement Market Access Alliances (MAA) approach as per the PIM</p> <p>Systematic implementation of the MAA approach, commencing with MAA fora for each region prior to 2018 dry season irrigation planning.</p>	FPCMU and RPCMU	07/2018
<p>Enhance access to credit</p> <p>Commence actions to enable farmers to access credit, through joint agreements between them, credit suppliers, inputs suppliers and market entities.</p>	FPCMU and RPCMU	07/2018
<p>Experience sharing</p> <p>Conduct a field trip for key PCMU staff to selected participatory watershed development sites supported by the CGIAR Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security Project in Ethiopia.</p>	FPCMU	08/2018
<p>Strengthen business plans</p> <p>Strengthen cooperatives' business plans and communicate aggregated need for credit to Rural Financial Institutions and DBE to ensure sufficient liquidity.</p>	FPCMU, RPCMU, DBE (RUFIP)	09/2018

<p>Experience sharing</p> <p>Exchange visit within East or Southern Africa for key stakeholders to observe and learn from viable commercial smallholder value chain operations and viable irrigation systems using advanced technology.</p>	FPCMU & IFAD	09/2018
<p>Adapt the gender strategy developed by MoALR</p> <p>Adapt the gender strategy developed by MoALR to reflect PASIDP II's gender targets.</p>	FPCMU	09/2018
<p>Provide equipment for FTCs</p> <p>Provide the necessary equipment for FTCs to deliver food demonstration training.</p>	RPCMUs	09/2018
<p>Enhanced targeting of irrigation users</p> <p>Set clear criteria for the allocation of irrigable land among the irrigation users, to ensure equitable ownership in the command area, to be used during feasibility assessments and detailed designs.</p>	FPCMU & RPCMU	10/2018
<p>Develop a job creation strategy</p> <p>Develop a strategy to achieve the job creation target of the programme.</p>	FPCMU	10/2018
<p>Develop a database for the programme clients</p> <p>Develop a data base for the programme clients, which clearly indicates the list of clients/households that benefited from the programme, indicating the type of service provided to them.</p>	FPCMU	10/2018
<p>Strengthen FRGs</p> <p>FRGs should add demonstrations of improved irrigation application techniques and conduct an analysis of financial outcomes. Farmers should participate directly in FRG activity planning. FRGs should also be strengthened regarding rain fed agriculture development in the watersheds.</p>	FPCMU and RPCMU	10/2018
<p>Develop a gender-disaggregated plan for all interventions</p> <p>Plan all interventions using gender-disaggregated data and follow up on the achievement accordingly.</p>	FPCMU and RPCMU	12/2018
<p>Enhance women participation</p> <p>Increase the number of women in the different committees established by the programme, including their role in decision making.</p>	FPCMU and RPCMU	12/2018
<p>Develop guidelines on resilient construction standards as well as guidelines for climate-smart water resources management</p> <p>The RPCMUs and staff at lower administrative levels should be trained on the guidelines and their application at the community and households levels.</p>	FPCMU	03/2019

Water harvesting Conduct demonstrations of rainwater harvesting for households.	RPCMU	05/2019
Application of Agronomic and Crop protection Techniques Use improved techniques in trials for high value crops Apply improved techniques watershed crops Organise trials for improved equipment for high value crops Provision of advice on accurate irrigation improved techniques in trials for high value crops	RPCMUs/Woreda Experts	06/2019
Nutrition mainstreaming study Designate team member to follow-up on recommendations pending recruitment of the Federal Gender and Nutrition Officer	FPCMU/RCMU	06/2019
Gender Officers Recruit Federal level gender and nutrition officer to ensure guidelines are followed	FPCMU	08/2019
Improved Inputs Supply Conduct feasibility study for establishing Farmers' Service Centres for PASIDP schemes	FPCMU/Agribusiness	09/2019
Improved Inputs Supply Advice to MOA State Minister for inputs and outputs market sector on PASIDP farmers' input needs	FPCMU	09/2019
Improved Inputs Supply Encourage leading PASIDP Farmers to produce improved seed as a business	FPCMU/Agribusiness	09/2019
Climate Smart Agriculture Manual Include further options for climate change adaptation particularly in the watershed areas (e.g. perennial crops, non-timber forest products)	FPCMU	09/2019
FREG success rollout Consider extending duration of FREG support and budget accordingly	FPCMU	10/2019
Nutrition Objective Promote production of nutrition rich (protein rich) crops at least in all home gardens and promote home consumption so as to support a realization of nutritional target of the programme	FPCMU	10/2019
Household Methodologies Conduct ToT for HHM and develop roll-out plan	FPCMU/RPCMU	12/2019

<p>Labour saving technologies</p> <p>Promote improved cook stoves in schemes where these have been included in the watershed management plans</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU/ Woreda & Kebele teams	12/2019
<p>Potable water supply</p> <p>Demonstrate technologies for supply of potable water for communities</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	12/2019
<p>Monitoring improved nutrition</p> <p>Establish linkages with health and education officers to develop effective monitoring tool</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU/ Kebele teams	12/2019
<p>Improved varieties</p> <p>Promote drought tolerant crop varieties in watershed areas</p>	RPCMU/Woreda teams	12/2019
<p>CA and WM Development</p> <p>Continue roll-out of support for CA and WM, and involve these in value chains with MAA support</p>	RPCMU/ Woreda Experts	12/2019
<p>Improved Inputs Supply</p> <p>Develop demand collection system</p>	FPCMU/Agribusiness	02/2020
<p>Training of trainers for Climate Risk Management</p> <p>Provide more training at the federal level for Environmental safeguard specialist, Climate Change and Watershed Specialist, Agronomists and Engineers. Explore opportunities for south-south collaborations.</p>	IFAD/FPCMU	03/2020
<p>Weather information</p> <p>Link with Farm Radio International and National Research institute and national meteorology agency for near- and medium-term weather information</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	04/2020
<p>Conservation agriculture</p> <p>Scale up appropriate CA techniques in all watershed areas</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU/ Woreda teams	05/2020
<p>Ensure full inclusion of youth and women in programme activities</p> <p>Ensure at least 30% of leadership position in IWUAs and Watershed Management Team occupied by women Ensure at least 50% of leadership position in IWUAs and Watershed Management Team occupied by youth</p>	FPCMU & RCPMU	05/2020
<p>Support FRG</p> <p>Design system to monitor adoption rate of FRG best practices</p>	FPCMU	05/2020

<p>Biomass production</p> <p>Improve forage production and ensure the crop residues are not burned.</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	05/2020
<p>Ensure full inclusion of watershed upstream smallholders into component B activities</p> <p>Extend agriculture technology trainings, business planning workshops and co-financing of productive infrastructure to smallholder at both irrigated and watershed areas.</p>	FPCMU & RPCMU Agribusiness Team & Technoserve	06/2020
<p>Climate Risk Analysis</p> <p>Carry out assessment on climate change risk management and provide contingency planning</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	06/2020
<p>Capacity building</p> <p>Federal and regional project staff to identify dietary gaps and acceptable nutrient-rich foods. Training of beneficiaries in nutrition sensitive agriculture to be done at FTC nutrition demonstration corners Training on knowledge of what is a balanced nutritious diet</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	12/2020
<p>GHG emissions</p> <p>Implement with the MoA, CoEFCC (Environment and Climate Change directorate) an assessment of GHG emissions at the watershed level</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	12/2020
<p>Energy saving technologies</p> <p>Introduction of solar powered pumps for irrigation schemes/water storage and household electrification Support to roll out promotion of energy saving stoves</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	12/2020
<p>Household Methodologies /Gender Model Family</p> <p>Conduct assessment on effectiveness of GMF, address gaps and suggest improvements, then scale up.</p>	FPCMU	12/2021
Sustainability and Scaling up		
<p>Strengthening of Participatory Processes</p> <p>Include a dedicated budget line in the AWPB to enable Regional ESS Specialists to actively oversee participation processes, equity issues, following up on grievances, social documentation including FPIC, and E&S safeguards issues for scheme sustainability.</p>	FPCMU, RPCMU	07/2018
<p>Establish linkages with other programmes and private sector</p> <p>PCMU to work with other on-going programmes to share experience and lessons.</p>	PCMU	08/2018

<p>Develop a capacity building program for the IWUAs that can be used by the different RPCMUs.</p> <p>The program will have training of the trainers (ToT) package for the staff at the zones and woredas that will be involved in IWUA capacity building. The capacity building to designed as a continuous program that comprehensively covers the organisational and management skills that the IWUAs require to sustainably operate and maintain the irrigation infrastructure.</p>	FPCMU and RPCMU	12/2018
<p>Provide implementation support mission to watershed component of PASIDP-II</p> <p>The mission should focus on reviewing the scope of potential income generation opportunities within micro-watersheds; and providing guidance on the identification and promotion of climate smart agricultural practices.</p>	FPCMU	12/2018
<p>Strengthening Participation Guidelines</p> <p>Develop guidelines at regional level to ensure full participation by the farmers and communities for all programme activities from design, agribusiness, research, watershed management, and M&E.</p>	RPCMU	03/2019
<p>Strengthening of Grievance Redress Mechanisms</p> <p>The existing grievance redress processes should be followed and documented so that grievances can be followed up and complainants receive feedback in a transparent and timely manner.</p>	RPCMU	03/2019
<p>Strengthening of Grievance Redress Mechanisms</p> <p>Develop guidelines at regional level to ensure full participation by the farmers and communities for all programme activities from design, agribusiness, research, watershed management, and M&E.</p>	RPCMU	03/2019
<p>Develop a monitoring system to ensure systematic follow-up on all service provider contracts</p> <p>continuous</p>	FPCMU	06/2019
<p>Watershed Management Techniques</p> <p>Prioritise biological options including vetiver grasses to ensure sustainability of measures</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	12/2019
<p>Soil fertility enhancement</p> <p>Include more soil fertility enhancement and pest control trees in the agro-forestry packages</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	12/2019
<p>Training for site design process and construction</p> <p>Train the infrastructure design and construction service providers in correct procedures, quality requirements of pressurized irrigation, and consultation mechanism.</p>	FPCMU	03/2020

<p>Upstream/downstream relationships</p> <p>Establish platform to strengthen the relationships among the watershed and IWUA committees and that redress mechanisms are enforced.</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	06/2020
<p>Payments for Environmental Services</p> <p>Investigate and assess the potential of developing a PES scheme.</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	12/2020
<p>Facilitation of Progress review meetings</p> <p>Facilitate regular implementation progress review meetings with all partners working with the programme. Quarterly</p>	FPCMU/RPCMU	
Project Management		
<p>Prepare a revised annual work plan and budget for the period July 2018 to June 2019</p> <p>Revise targets as the current AWPB targets may have been ambitious.</p>	PCMU	07/2018
<p>Budget Allocation for Environmental and Social Monitoring and Management</p> <p>Dedicate an appropriate budget for environmental and social monitoring and management during construction and scheme operation, as well as other programme activities.</p>	FPCMU and RPCMU	07/2018
<p>Amend the logical framework indicators to make these more measurable, specific and relevant</p> <p>Activities in the AWPB should directly follow from the outputs and outcomes specified in the logical framework.</p>	Federal and regional PCMU	09/2018
<p>Prepare detailed data templates for M&E on outputs and outcomes</p> <p>The templates should specify relevant output and outcome indicators.</p>	M&E specialists at FPCMU and RPCMU	09/2018
<p>Maintaining Documentation</p> <p>Compile all documentation (including copies of originals kept at woreda level) related to stakeholder consultations and file it at the Regional Offices. Submit summary consultation logs to the FPCMU for recording purposes.</p>	FPCMU and RPCMU	09/2018
<p>Prepare an elaborated M&E plan</p> <p>M&E plan should specify the output and outcome indicators, and in particular outcome indicators which are currently missing.</p>	M&E specialists at FPCMU and RPCMU	10/2018

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

<p>Environment and Social Management Plans</p> <p>Ensure participatory implementation of ESMPs and coherence with the watershed management plans and coherence with the watershed management plans</p>	RPCMU/Woreda and Kebele teams	12/2019
<p>Engagement of woreda focal persons and DAs</p> <p>Assign full time staff at woreda level to make a close follow up of the programme implementation at woreda level as most of the schemes are getting into production which require intensive support</p>	Steering Committee and FPCMU	12/2019
<p>MIS</p> <p>Work closely with PPD of MoA to develop national MIS that could serve the program and has an interface with the regions</p>	FPCMU	12/2019
<p>Expedite activities planned under component B and C</p> <p>Develop a clear plan on how to speed up implementation of activities under component B & C and submit to IFAD for review</p>	FPCMU & RPCMUs FPCMU	12/2019
<p>Completion Outcome Assessment</p> <p>Finalising the first outcome assessment including baseline and qualitative data. Data collected through the annual outcome assessment has to be inserted in the LF.</p>	FPCMU	12/2019
<p>Best Practices</p> <p>Design a system on how to capture, document and share best practices of the programme</p>	FPCMU	01/2020
<p>Capacity building for Federal and Regional E&S teams</p> <p>Provide detailed training on critical aspects to be addressed for Category A projects e.g. ESMPs, FPIC, RAP</p>	IFAD/FPCMU	02/2020
<p>Technical training qualitative methods</p> <p>Training is required to assist the federal M&E staff in how to capture best practices and lessons learnt and the analysis of the qualitative data</p>	FPCMU & IFAD	03/2020
<p>Climate risk analysis</p> <p>Include trends analysis with communities in the scheme level risk analyses</p>	RPCMU/Woreda and Kebele teams	05/2020
<p>Integrated Pest Management</p> <p>Modification of MOA Agrochemical guidelines to adopt to PASIDP, and dissemination</p>	FPCMU	05/2020
<p>KM strategy</p> <p>Prepare national KM strategy to systematically guide the KM activities going on across the regions and facilitated cross leanings</p>	FPCMU	08/2020

Final report of the second phase (46 schemes) of the baseline study	FPCMU	12/2020
Financial Management & Execution		
GoE contribution Claim and follow up un refunded VAT from government both at RPCMUs and FPCMU.	Finance Manager	06/2018
AWPB Submit the 2018/19 AWPB to IFAD for review and No Objection.	PCMU	07/2018
Beneficiary contribution Develop and implement a uniform community beneficiary contribution tracking forms/tools at all RPCMUs.	Finance Manager/M&E Specialist	08/2018
Refresher Training IFAD to organize a refresher training on procurement methods, evaluation for consulting services, and record keeping	IFAD, PCMU	11/2018
Training Procurement training to be conducted for federal and regional procurement experts	IFAD/FPCMU	06/2019
GoE and beneficiary in kind contribution GoE and beneficiary in kind contribution Update and report in-kind contribution in line with guidance provided by IFAD	Finance Manager	06/2019
Disbursement process To use the operating account to settle all local payments regardless of amount to mitigate risks against delays experienced in processing direct payments.	Finance Manager/National Programme Coordinator	07/2019
Budget management Align budget codes to accounting system and post budget into QuickBooks to facilitate budget monitoring and control	Finance Manager/M&E Specialist	07/2019
internal control issues Specifically assign roles to accounting staff to facilitate segregation of duties, both at FPCMU and RPCMUs	National Programme Coordinator	07/2019
Checking of payrolls Ensure that all payrolls are checked prior to approval of the same.	Finance Manager/ National Programme Coordinator	10/2019

<p>GoE in kind contribution</p> <p>Update and report the GoE in-kind contribution in the financial statements. Support documents for the compiled figures should be compiled and made available for audit verification</p>	<p>National Programme Coordinator</p>	<p>10/2019</p>
<p>Contract Register</p> <p>Prepare a standalone contract register using IFAD Template</p>	<p>FPCMU</p>	<p>11/2019</p>
<p>Update Procurement Plan</p> <p>Update the latest Procurement plan to including details on the description and extract a one year plan that is coherent with the AWPB</p>	<p>FPCMU</p>	<p>11/2019</p>
<p>Disbursement of China – IFAD SSTC grant</p> <p>Submit a withdrawal application for the China – IFAD SSTC grant.</p>	<p>Finance Manager/National Programme Coordinator</p>	<p>11/2019</p>
<p>Recovery of VAT/Counterpart contribution</p> <p>Write to MoA Finance Director for guidance to facilitate reporting of the compiled figures of in-kind contribution.</p>	<p>National Programme Coordinator</p>	<p>11/2019</p>
<p>Procurement Support to the Regions</p> <p>The Procurement Officer from the FPCMU should travel to the regions for capacity building and to do reviews on procurement documents kept at the regions</p>	<p>FPCMU</p>	<p>01/2020</p>
<p>Accounting</p> <p>Engage the accounting software service provider to support PASIDP II in training for data consolidation across all accounting centres and use of the multi-currency functionality.</p>	<p>Finance Manager/M&E Specialist</p>	<p>01/2020</p>
<p>Training</p> <p>Training on procurement planning, contract management, and approaches to complex International procurement to be organized.</p>	<p>IFAD/FPCMU</p>	<p>02/2020</p>

Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II

Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members										Assumptions for target values: 1) 5 members on average in one HH, 2) All 5 members of the HHs reached by the project are assumed to receive the project support. This is because it is difficult to distinguish the irrigation and watershed beneficiaries by gender. 3) 20% HHs that receive project support are female headed, 4) 51% of persons receiving project support are women, 5) 58 % of persons receiving project support are the youth (51% of them women). The youth is defined as persons aged between 15 and 35 (inclusive).
	Household members			543 750	79 620	329 052	60.5				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached							Progress reports	Annual	FPCMU, consulting firm	
	Women-headed households			87 000	9 909	11 703	13.5				
	Non-women-headed households			21 750	2 365	43 139	198.3				
	Households			108 750	12 274	54 842	50.4				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project										
	Females			55 463		11 703	21.1				
	Males			53 288		43 139	81				
	Young			63 075		10 968	17.4				
	Not Young			45 675		43 874	96.1				
	Total number of persons receiving services			108 750		54 842	50.4				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Project Goal Increased prosperity and improved resilience to shocks in food insecure areas of Ethiopia	# of HH participating in the Programme graduated above the poverty line 3/4 years after schemes are operational							Reference surveys	PY1, PY7	FPCMU, consulting firm	Assumptions for baseline values:1) The number of HHs considered to be poor are both in command and watershed areas 2) HH's value of asset is the sum of HH's average value of durable and productive assets 3) The % of stunted children reported as baseline refers to the % of children who fall below minus three standard deviations from the reference population median. This refers to the % of severely malnourished children. Note that the data was obtained from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHD) conducted by the CSA in 2016 4) 51% of HH members supported in coping with climate change are females 5) 58% of HH members supported with climate change are young (51% of them women)
	Total Households below poverty line										
	Male headed households										
	Women headed households										
	% increase in value of assets of participating households							Reference surveys	PY1, PY7	FPCMU, consulting firm	
	Value of Asset per HH (ETB)										
	% reduction in prevalence of child malnutrition							Reference surveys	PY1, PY7	FPCMU, consulting firm	
	% of stunted children under 5										
	Poor smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change							Reference surveys	PY1, PY3, PY7	FPCMU, consulting firm	
	Females			244 800		118 857	48.6				
	Males			235 200		114 195	48.6				
	Total household members	0		480 000		233 052	48.6				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Development Objective Improved income and food security for rural households on a sustainable basis	Increase in household income from project support							Reference surveys	PY1, PY3, PY7	FPCMU, consulting firm	Effective agribusiness linkages Efficient start-up (A)
	Farm model A – 1 ha (ETB)	5 210		18 772							
	Farm model B – 1 ha (ETB)	7 833		29 072							
	Farm model C – 1 ha (ETB)	5 499		19 583							
	Farm model D – 1 ha (ETB)	6 298		2 984							
	Farm model E – 1 ha (ETB)	5 295		9 665							
	Farm model F – 1 ha (ETB)	9 108		15 073							
Outcome Outcome 1 Farmers have sustainable access to irrigation schemes	# of households that have access to irrigation schemes							Surveys and specialized studies	PY1, PY3, PY7	RPCMU, implementers	Ownership of beneficiaries in irrigation schemes (A) No elite capture. Assumptions about targets: 1)20% of HHs that have access to irrigation schemes are women Access to financial services (A) Sufficient capacity of public services (A) Climate change measures adopted (A). Additional assumptions: 20% of HHs reporting reduced water shortages are women-headed
	Total Households			46 250	7 270	32 735	70.8				
	Women headed households			9 250	1 336	5 914	63.9				
	Male headed households			37 000	5 934	26 821	72.5				
	1.2.3 Households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs							Survey	PY1, PY3, PY7	PCMU, Implementers	
	Total number of household members			80 000							
	Women-headed households			16 000							
	Non-women-headed households			64 000							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output Output 1.1 Selection of irrigation schemes for investment	# of feasibility studies approved							Progress report	Quarterly	RPCMU, implementers	Ownership of beneficiaries in irrigation schemes (A) No elite capture (R)
	Hectares of land			18 400	3 580	19 872	108				
	Number of IWUAs established							Progress Report	Quarterly	RPCMU, Implementers	
	IWUAs established			150	56	90	60				
Output Output 1.2 Irrigation schemes developed or upgraded on 18,400 ha	New or existing rural infrastructure protected from climate events (US\$' 000/Km)							Progress Report	Annual	FPCMU	Ownership of beneficiaries in irrigation schemes (A) No elite capture (R)
	Value			80 000							
	1.1.2 Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated							Survey	PY1, PY3, PY7	RPCMU, Implementers	
	Hectares of land			18 400	1 481	13 824	75.1				
Outcome Outcome 2: Farmers have increased market-oriented skills and capacity for sustainable agriculture.	70,000 households achieve at least 50% increase in farm income							Surveys and specialized studies	PY1, PY3, PY7	FPCMU and consulting firm	Access to financial services (A) Sufficient capacity of public services (A) Climate change measures adopted (A)
	Maize MT/ha	1.5		3							
	Wheat MT/ha	1.5		2.7							
	Onion MT/ha	4		10							
	Chickpea MT/ha	0.7		1.8							
Output Output 2.1 Improved access to appropriate inputs, access to agricultural and financial services for smallholder producers	Number of persons with In and off farm employment							Progress Report	Quarterly	RPCMU, Implementer	Access to financial services (A) Sufficient capacity of public services (A) Climate change measures adopted (A). For the target values, it is assumed that 1) 20% of POs are assumed to be women headed 2) A total of 50,000 HHs are expected to receive a financial literacy support and 1 person per HH is expected to receive
	Females			7 650		1 235	16.1				
	Males			7 350		3 484	47.4				
	Young Male			4 263		1 180	27.7				
	Not Young			6 300		2 360	37.5				
	Households			15 000							
	Young Female			4 437		1 180	26.6				
	2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management							Progress Report	Quarterly	RPCMU Watershed Management	
	Females			7 650	1 053	891	11.6				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Males			7 350	2 598	1 337	18.2				<p>Expected to receive financial support are the youth (51% of them women) 5) From the Number of persons with in and off farm employment 51% are women and 58% are the youth (51% of these are women) For the target values, it is assumed that 1)51% of persons trained in income generating activities are assumed to be women 2) 58% of persons trained in income-generating activities are the youth (51% of them women) For the target values, it is assumed that 1)51% of rural producers accessing production inputs are women 2)58% of rural producers accessing production inputs are the youth (51% of them women) Functional cooperatives 20% of POs are assumed to be women headed. Additional assumptions: access to financial services, sufficient capacity of public services,</p>
	Young			8 700		446	5.1				
	Not Young			6 300		1 782	28.3				
	Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total)			15 000	3 651	2 228	14.9				
	1.1.7 Persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services							Progress Report	Quarterly	RPCMU, Implementers	
	Females			25 500		9 350	36.7				
	Males			24 500		14 026	57.2				
	Young			29 000		4 675	16.1				
	Not Young			21 000		18 701	89.1				
	Persons in rural areas trained in FL and/or use of FProd and Services (total)			19 500	3 471	23 376	119.9				
	1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages										
	Females			23 588	857	913	3.9				
	Males			22 662	1 442	3 943	17.4				
	Young			26 825		971	3.6				
	Not Young			19 425		3 885	20				
	Total rural producers			46 250	2 299	4 856	10.5				
	2.1.3 Rural producers' organizations supported							Progress Report	Quarterly	RPCMU, Implementers	
	Rural POs supported			100	56	65	65				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Climate change measures adopted Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Women in leadership position			20							
	Functional cooperatives that provide input and output services to clients							Progress report	quarterly	FPCMU and agribusiness expert	
	Total Members	0	15 400	30 833		10 966	35.6				
	female headed	0	3 080	6 167		1 737	28.2				
	male headed	0	12 320	24 666		9 229	37.4				
	Number of cooperatives	0	50	100		65	65				
Output Output 2.2 Improved productivity in intervention areas	Individuals engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities							Progress report	Quarterly	RPCMU, implementers	Access to financial services (A) Sufficient capacity of public services (A) Climate change measures adopted (A)For the target values it is assumed that 1) 20% of individuals engaged in NRM are women 2) 58% of individuals engaged in NRM are the youth (51% of them women) HH supported with increased water availability/efficiency: The HH are both irrigation and watershed beneficiaires. 20% of HH supported with increased water availability or efficiency are women headed
	Males			18 375	4 600	29 970	163.1				
	Total			37 500	5 750	38 842	103.6				
	Females			19 125	1 150	8 872	46.4				
	Households supported with increased water availability or efficiency							Progress report, handover report	Quarterly	FPCMU, RPCMU, program engineers, watershed expert	
	Households	0	36 270	83 750		38 842	46.4				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators						Means of Verification			Assumptions	
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency		Responsibility
Output Output 2.3 Improved and sustainable watershed management	Extent of land with rehabilitated or restored ecosystem services							LDSF	PY1, PY3, PY7	RPCMU, implementers	Access to financial services (A) Sufficient capacity of public services (A) Climate change measures adopted (A)
	Extent of land			40							
	Crop yield stability over seasons							Survey	PY1, PY3, PY7	RPCMU, implementers	
	micro-watershed development plans	0		150	23	85					
	Land under climate-resilient practices							Progress report	Quarterly	RPCMU, implementers	
	Land area			73 600	8 272	46 029					
	Micro-watershed management plans developed							watershed plan documents	quarterly	FPCMU, RPCMU and watershed expert	
Number of plans	0	65	150		85	56.7					

Ethiopia

Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II

Mid-term Review

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

Mission Dates: 15 to 25 October 2019
Document Date 04/12/2019
Project No. 2000001134
Report No. 5219-ET

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 1**Tab 1: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category****Table 2A: Financial performance by financier as at 30 September, 2019**

Financier	Appraisal (USD '000)	Disbursements (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
IFAD loan	102,000	51,311	50%
IFAD grant	1,500	472	31%
ASAP grant	11,000	2,955	27%
Government	18,722	4,202	22%
Beneficiaries	12,072	3,245	27%
Total	145,294	62,185	43%

Table 2B: Financial Performance by Financier by Component as at 30 September 2019 (USD'000)**

Component	IFAD loan and grant			ASAP grant			Government			Beneficiaries			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
1. Investment in Small-Scale Irrigation Infrastructure	83,226	21,024	23%	1,288	326	33%	15,523	3,263	21%	4,452	1,109	24%	104,489	25,722	25%
2. Investment for Capacity in Sustainable Agriculture	11,571	2,760	23%	8,516	1,225	7%	2,108	224	11%	7,621	2,136	28%	29,815	6,345	21%
3. Programme Management	8,703	4,229	41%	1,196	217	4%	1,091	715	66%	-	-	-	10,990	5,161	47%
TOTAL	103,500	28,013	27%	11,000	1,768	16%	18,722	4,202	22%	12,072	3,245	27%	145,294	37,228	26%

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

Table 2D: IFAD grant disbursements (SDR, as at 30 September, 2019)

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	W/A pending	Balance	Per cent disbursed
200008	Consultancies	970,000.00	970,000.00	268,194.90	0.00	701,805.10	28%
270001	Authorised allocation	0.00	0.00	73,268.12	0.00	(73,268.12)	0%

290001	Unallocated	110,000.00	110,000.00	0.00	0.00	110,000.00	0%
	Total	1,080,000.00	1,080,000.00	341,463.02	0.00	738,536.98	32%

Table 2C: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 30 September 2019)

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	W/A 26 pending	Balance	Per cent disbursed
200003	Works	50,600,000.00	50,600,000.00	23,298,469.30	0.00	27,301,530.70	46%
200008	Consultancies	2,550,000.00	2,550,000.00	1,517,588.28	0.00	1,032,411.72	60%
200013	Goods, Services and Inputs	6,050,000.00	6,050,000.00	1,775,177.25	265,140.22	4,009,682.53	34%
200016	Operating Costs	1,550,000.00	1,550,000.00	583,933.64	0.00	966,066.36	38%
200018	Salaries and allowances	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00	1,630,784.17	0.00	669,215.83	71%
200019	Training	2,700,000.00	2,700,000.00	1,546,535.19	0.00	1,153,464.81	57%
270001	Authorised allocation	0.00	0.00	6,594,131.22	0.00	(6,594,131.22)	0%
290001	Unallocated	7,200,000.00	7,200,000.00	0.00	0.00	7,200,000.00	0%
	Total	72,950,000.00	72,950,000.00	36,946,619.05	265,140.22	35,738,240.73	51%

Table 2E: ASAP grant disbursements (SDR, as at 30 September, 2019)

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	W/A pending	Balance	Per cent disbursed
200003	Works	650,000.00	650,000.00	149,540.36	0.00	500,459.64	23%
200008	Consultancies	1,280,000.00	1,280,000.00	22,839.27	0.00	1,257,160.73	1%
200013	Goods, Services and Inputs	710,000.00	710,000.00	312,682.33	0.00	397,317.67	44%
200018	Salaries and allowances	290,000.00	290,000.00	109,516.89	0.00	180,483.11	38%
200019	Training	4,170,000.00	4,170,000.00	883,844.80	0.00	3,286,155.20	21%
270001	Authorised allocation	0.00	0.00	659,413.12	0.00	(659,413.12)	0%
290001	Unallocated	770,000.00	770,000.00	0.00	0.00	770,000.00	0%
	Total	7,870,000.00	7,870,000.00	2,137,836.77	0.00	5,732,163.23	27%

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Figure 1: IFAD loan disbursement, comparisons between original and revised allocations and actual disbursement as at 30 September, 2019

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Per cent disbursed
200003	Works	50,600,000.00	50,600,000.00	23,298,469.30	27,301,530.70	46%
200008	Consultancies	2,550,000.00	2,550,000.00	1,517,588.28	1,032,411.72	60%
200013	Goods, Services and Inputs	6,050,000.00	6,050,000.00	1,775,177.25	4,274,822.75	29%
200016	Operating Costs	1,550,000.00	1,550,000.00	583,933.64	966,066.36	38%
200018	Salaries and allowances	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00	1,630,784.17	669,215.83	71%
200019	Training	2,700,000.00	2,700,000.00	1,546,535.19	1,153,464.81	57%
270001	Authorised allocation	0.00	0.00	6,594,131.22	(6,594,131.22)	0%
290001	Unallocated	7,200,000.00	7,200,000.00	0.00	7,200,000.00	0%

Total	72,950,000.00	72,950,000.00	36,946,619.05	36,003,380.95	51%
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Tab 2 : Compliance with legal covenants

Financing Agreement:	Covenant	Compliance target date	Remarks
Section E.2 (a)	The Programme Coordination and Management Unit at Federal and Regional level duly established and key positions filled with personnel acceptable to IFAD.	Prior to disbursement	Complied
Section E.2 (b)	The Borrower/Recipient shall have established a National Programme Steering Committee (NPSC).	Prior to disbursement	Complied
Section E.2 (c)	Draft PIM in the form and substance satisfactory to the Fund	Prior to disbursement	Complied
Schedule 3. Para 1, Gender	Develop gender mainstreaming guidelines for the programme	During implementation	Complied
Schedule 3 Para 2, SECAP	Ensure that the ESMF and RAF as required by IFAD's SECAP have been adopted	Throughout implementation	Complied/On going
Schedule 3 Para 3, Implementation	Programme will be implemented in accordance with IFAD policies, strategies and procedures	Throughout implementation	On -going
Schedule 3 Para 4, Environmental audit	The development of measures to mitigate social and environment impacts and implementation will be reported upon annually and the report will be subject to an independent audit that will be submitted to IFAD and NPSC	Annually	On- going
Schedule 3 Para 5, Accounting Software	Accounting software duly implemented in accordance with a comprehensive chart of accounts satisfactory to IFAD	First year of implementation	Partially complied
Schedule 3 Para 6, Programme Financial reporting	Programme financial reporting shall cover category of expenditure, components and financier and shall be prepared on modified cash basis		Complied
GC: Article 7. S7.01 (b) AWPB	The LPA shall draft Programme AWPB for each Programme based, to the extent appropriate.	30 April, each year	Not Complied for 2019/2020
GC: Article 7. S7.05. Procurement	Procurement of goods, works and services in accordance with the provisions of the GOE regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines.	During implementation	On- going
GC:S. 7.8 (a) Insurance	All goods and buildings used in the Programme against such risks.	During implementation	On- going
GC: Article 7 S.7.11	Appoint National Programme Coordinator and all other key Programme personnel in the manner specified in the FA.	By Programme start up	Complied
GC: Article 8 S 8.3 (a)	Furnish to the Fund periodic progress reports in such form and substance as required		Complied /On-going

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

Ethiopia

Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II

Mid-term Review

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates: 15 to 25 October 2019
Document Date 04/12/2019
Project No. 2000001134
Report No. 5219-ET

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Ref. Code 00	Activities 01	Unit 02	Project life target 03	Physical Plan				Physical Achievement			Percentage (%) physical Achieved				Remark 15
				Annual Target 04	This Quarter 05	Up to This Quarter 06	Cumulative Plan to date 07	This Quarter 08	Up to this Quarter 09	Cumulative Achievement to date 10	This quarter (11=08/05 *100) 11	Up to this quarter (12=09/06 *100) 12	Cumulative achievement to date (10=10/07 *100) 13	Cumulative achievement to date against project life target 14	
A	Investment in Small Scale Irrigation Infrastructure														
A1	Irrigation Scheme Participatory Planning and Preparation														
A11	Retroactive financing														
A1101	Baseline study (on going 75 sites)	# of study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
A1102	Studies and selection of scheme	# schemes	-	13	-	13	13	10	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!
A1103	Training needs assessment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
A1104	Start-up Workshops	# of workshops	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
A12	Identification of schemes and pre-feasibility studies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
A121	Feasibility studies (New schemes)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
A12101	Diversion	# schemes	117	22	22	22	63	10	46	64	45.5	209.1	101.6	54.7	
A12102	Pump irrigation (Ground /Surface)	# schemes	33	3	3	3	9	-	2	11	-	66.7	122.2	33.3	
A12103	Spring development	# schemes	19	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	15.8	
A12104	Micro-dam	# schemes	8	5	5	5	8	5	5	13	100.0	100.0	162.5	162.5	
A12105	Spate	# schemes	12	1	1	1	9	1	1	14	100.0	100.0	155.6	116.7	
	Sub Total		189	34	34	34	92	19	57	105					
A122	Feasibility studies (prepared by PASIDP I)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A12201	Diversion	# schemes	5	17	8	35	56	8	8	56	100.0	22.9	100.0	1 120.0	
A12202	Pump irrigation (Ground /Surface)	# schemes	-	3	3	4	5	3	3	5	100.0	75.0	100.0	#DIV/0!	
A12203	Spring development	# schemes	-	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	100.0	75.0	100.0	#DIV/0!	
A12204	Micro-dam	# schemes	-	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	100.0	50.0	100.0	#DIV/0!	
A12205	Spate	# schemes	-	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	100.0	50.0	100.0	#DIV/0!	
	Sub Total		-	22	11	42	64	11	11	64					

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

Ref. Code 00	Activities 01	Unit 02	Project life target 03	Physical Plan				Physical Achievement			Percentage (%) physical Achieved				Remark 15
				Annual Target 04	This Quarter 05	Up to This Quarter 06	Cumulative Plan to date 07	This Quarter 08	Up to this Quarter 09	Cumulative Achievement to date 10	This quarter (11=08/05 *100) 11	Up to this quarter (12=09/06 *100) 12	Cumulative achievement to date (10=10/07 *100) 13	Cumulative achievement to date against project life target 14	
A13 A1301	Feasibility and Detailed engineering design of schemes (new)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Diversion	# schemes	9	7	2	7	31	-	2	29	-	28.6	93.5	322.2	
A1302	Pump irrigation (Ground /Surface)	# schemes	6	2	-	2	3	2	2	2	#DIV/0!	100.0	66.7	33.3	
A1303	Spring development	# schemes	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	#DIV/0!	
A1304	Micro-dam	# schemes	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	100.0	200.0	
A1305	Spate	# schemes	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	
	Sub Total		18	9	2	9	41	2	7	35					
A13 A1301	Feasibility and Detailed engineering design of schemes (ongoing)														
	Diversion	# schemes	85	36	22	36	39	32	32	34	145.5	88.9	87.2	40.0	
A1302	Pump irrigation (Ground /Surface)	# schemes	24	2	1	2	5	2	2	7	200.0	100.0	140.0	29.2	
A1303	Spring development	# schemes	13	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	75.0	75.0	75.0	23.1	
A1304	Micro-dam	# schemes	8	12	6	12	12	9	9	9	150.0	75.0	75.0	112.5	
A1305	Spate	# schemes	10	1	1	1	6	-	-	4	-	-	66.7	40.0	
	Sub Total		140	54	33	54	64	33	45	57					
A14	Community mobilization and participation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A1401	Community members sensitization on scheme design	# beneficiaries	38 850	16 745	2 540	17 045	29 548	4 745	20 768	22 776	186.8	121.8	77.1	58.6	
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A15	Formation and strengthening of Irrigation Water Users Associations (IWUA)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A1501	Community consultation and participation	# beneficiaries	38 850	16 745	2 540	17 045	29 548	2 776	20 768	22 776	109.3	121.8	77.1	58.6	
A1502	Formation of IWUAs	# IWUAs	180	63	-	63	129	24	53	123	#DIV/0!	84.1	95.3	68.3	
A1503	Strengthening of IWUAs	# IWUAs	180	113	-	113	113	17	91	91	#DIV/0!	80.5	80.5	50.6	
A1504	Training of IWUA leaders	# IWUA leaders	2 480	1 695	-	1 695	1 770	38	1 034	2 030	#DIV/0!	61.0	114.7	81.9	

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

Ref. Code 00	Activities 01	Unit 02	Project life target 03	Physical Plan				Physical Achievement			Percentage (%) physical Achieved				Remark 15
				Annual Target 04	This Quarter 05	Up to This Quarter 06	Cumulative Plan to date 07	This Quarter 08	Up to this Quarter 09	Cumulative Achievement to date 10	This quarter (11=08/05 *100) 11	Up to this quarter (12=09/06 *100) 12	Cumulative achievement to date (10=10/07 *100) 13	Cumulative achievement to date against project life target 14	
A1505	Membership eligibility and Legal certification of (IWUA)	# IWUAS	150	49	-	49	117	26	29	64	#DIV/0!	59.2	54.7	42.7	
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A16	SECAP studies (ESIA, ESMP, RAP, FPIC)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A1601	Consultancy studies for PASIDP-I	# schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
A1602	ESIA document review, field appraisal and approval by EPLAUA	Ls	153	63	-	63	128	33	64	113	#DIV/0!	101.6	88.3	73.9	
A1603	Consultancy service for Community participation guideline preparation	# guideline	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A17	Quality assurance of designs (IFAD grant financing)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A1701	Quality assurance of feasibility and design studies (Design Review)- Ongoing	# schemes	5	10	-	10	25	-	10	25	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	500.0	
A1701	Quality assurance of feasibility and design studies (Design Review)- New	# schemes	237	40	31	64	97	31	64	97	100.0	100.0	100.0	41.0	
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A18	Climate change resilience of schemes (ASAP)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A1801	Scheme based climate analysis scenario and alternative adaptation options (per region)	# of study	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	
A1802	Assess commodities options	# of assessment	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A2	Participatory Irrigation Infrastructure Development		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A21	Retroactive financing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

Ref. Code 00	Activities 01	Unit 02	Project life target 03	Physical Plan				Physical Achievement			Percentage (%) physical Achieved				Remark 15
				Annual Target 04	This Quarter 05	Up to This Quarter 06	Cumulative Plan to date 07	This Quarter 08	Up to this Quarter 09	Cumulative Achievement to date 10	This quarter (11=08/05 *100) 11	Up to this quarter (12=09/06 *100) 12	Cumulative achievement to date (10=10/07 *100) 13	Cumulative achievement to date against project life target 14	
A2101	Completion of works of PASIDP I schemes	# schemes	9	9	5	5	9	5	5	8	100.0	100.0	88.9	88.9	
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A22	Irrigation infrastructure development		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A221	Community Irrigation Infrastructure Development (Construction of ongoing irrigation schemes-2009)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A22101	Micro-dam	# of schemes	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	
A22102	Diversion	# of schemes	67	11	14	14	14	20	20	20	142.9	142.9	142.9	29.9	
A22103	Pump irrigation (Ground /Surface)	# of schemes	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.0	
A22104	Spring development	# of schemes	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	32.4	
A22105	Spate	# of schemes	8	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	25.0	
	Sub Total		101	14	17	17	17	25	25	25	#DIV/0!				
	Command Area (Ha)	Ha	10 772	3 176	3 176	3 176	3 366	5 121	5 121	5 311	161.2	161.2	157.8	49.3	
	Beneficiaries	# of beneficiaries	797	5 925	5 925	5 925	6 722	7 016	7 016	7 817	118.4	118.4	116.3	980.8	
	Male	# of beneficiaries	663	5 468	5 468	5 468	6 131	6 341	6 341	7 004	116.0	116.0	114.2	1 056.4	
	Female	# of beneficiaries	134	457	457	457	591	675	675	809					
A221	Community Irrigation Infrastructure Development (Construction of ongoing irrigation schemes-2010)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A22101	Micro-dam	# of schemes	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	
A22102	Diversion	# of schemes	34	32	14	23	23	14	23	23	100.0	100.0	100.0	67.6	
A22103	Pump irrigation (Ground /Surface)	# of schemes	12	3	-	1	1	1	1	1	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	8.3	
A22104	Spring development	# of schemes	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	
A22105	Spate	# of schemes	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	
	Sub Total		56	36	14	24	24	15	24	24					
	Command Area (Ha)	Ha	6 902	5 022	1 735	3 012	3 380	1 735	3 001	3 034	100.0	99.6	89.8	44.0	
	Beneficiaries	# of beneficiaries	5 544	9 938	2 663	5 047	5 971	2 663	4 642	5 439	100.0	92.0	91.1	98.1	
	Male	# of beneficiaries	4 436	4 134	2 130	4 152	4 819	2 130	3 747	4 491	100.0	90.2	93.2	101.2	

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

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	Female	# of beneficiaries	1 108	913	533	895	1 152	533	895	948					
A221	Community Irrigation Infrastructure Development (Construction of ongoing irrigation schemes-2011)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A22101	Micro-dam	# of schemes	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	
A22102	Diversion	# of schemes	34	32	32	32	32	33	33	33	103.1	103.1	103.1	97.1	
A22103	Pump irrigation (Ground /Surface)	# of schemes	12	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	
A22104	Spring development	# of schemes	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	
A22105	Sbate	# of schemes	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	
	Sub Total		56	43	41	41	41	41	41	41					
	Command Area (Ha)	Ha	6 902	6 171	6 171	6 171	6 171	6 171	6 171	6 171	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.4	
	Beneficiaries	# of beneficiaries	5 544	15 226	15 226	15 226	15 226	15 226	15 226	15 226	100.0	100.0	100.0	274.6	
	Male	# of beneficiaries	4 436	12 244	12 244	12 244	12 244	12 244	12 244	12 244	100.0	100.0	100.0	276.0	
	Female	# of beneficiaries	1 108	2 982	2 982	2 982	2 982	2 982	2 982	2 982	100.0	100.0	100.0	269.1	
A221	Community Irrigation Infrastructure Development (Construction of new irrigation schemes)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A22101	Micro-dam	# of schemes	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	
A22102	Diversion	# of schemes	135	75	60	69	69	67	76	76	111.7	110.1	110.1	56.3	
A22103	Pump irrigation (Ground /Surface)	# of schemes	44	8	4	5	5	5	5	5	125.0	100.0	100.0	11.4	
A22104	Spring development	# of schemes	12	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	24.6	
A22105	Sbate	# of schemes	18	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	120.0	120.0	120.0	33.3	
	Sub Total		216	93	72	82	82	81	90	90	112.5	109.8	109.8	41.6	
	Command Area (Ha)	Ha	24 576	14 369	11 082	12 359	12 917	13 027	14 293	14 516	117.6	115.6	112.4	59.1	
	Beneficiaries	# of beneficiaries	11 885	31 089	23 814	26 198	27 919	24 905	26 884	28 482	104.6	102.6	102.0	239.6	
	Male	# of beneficiaries	9 535	21 846	19 842	21 864	23 194	20 715	22 332	23 739	104.4	102.1	102.3	249.0	
	Female	# of beneficiaries	2 350	4 352	3 972	4 334	4 725	4 190	4 552	4 739	105.5	105.0	100.3	201.7	
A222	Development of alternative water sources (Climate		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

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	change resilience of schemes (ASAP)														
A22201	Group ponds (1.285 Ha)	# of group pond	277	52	16	52	72	2	24	26	12.5	46.2	36.1	9.4	
A22202	Shallow well (2 Ha)	# of well	223	773	727	773	788	-	43	43	-	5.6	5.5	19.3	
A22203	Household Ponds (0.4 Ha)	# of HH pond	371	279	165	279	307	310	317	459	187.9	113.6	149.5	123.7	
A22204	Drip Irrigation (0.02 Ha)	# of piece	598	64	18	64	95	15	35	35	83.3	54.7	36.8	5.9	
A22205	Manual Tube(2Ha)	# of well	-	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
A22206	Lowlift pump	# of pump	223	-	-	-	30	30	30	30	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	100.0	13.5	
A22207	Solar Pump	# of pump	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
	Sub Total		845	823	823	823	823	17	17	17					
	Command Area (Ha)	Ha	1 033	745	669	771	860	676	730	750	101.1	94.7	87.2	72.7	
	Beneficiaries	# of beneficiaries	2 197	1 440	964	1 440	1 773	1 070	1 222	1 074	111.0	84.9	60.6	48.9	
	Male	# of beneficiaries	1 251	765	616	765	865	648	709	679	105.2	92.7	78.4	54.3	
	Female	# of beneficiaries	946	675	347	675	908	422	513	454	121.6	76.0	50.0	48.0	
A23	Institutional support for irrigation development		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A2301	Equipment for BoWRD/BoWI D/ BoWI&ED/ OIDA	set	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	100.0	100.0	133.3	100.0	
A2302	Technical training for irrigation engineers	# of trainees	84	-	-	-	42	-	-	39	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	92.9	46.4	
A2303	GIS training for Engineers	# of trainees	110	-	-	50	50	-	19	19	#DIV/0!	38.0	38.0	17.3	
A2304	GPS base data collection on scheme areas	# of schemes	150	39	10	39	44	5	23	28	50.0	59.0	63.6	18.7	
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A24	Community mobilization and participation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A2401	Consultation and participation of farmers on new construction schemes	# of participants	32 374	12 704	7 590	13 773	15 795	9 213	14 661	16 400	121.4	106.4	103.8	50.7	
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A25	Institutional support for irrigation development		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A2501	Supervision and follow up missions /a (Person-Day)	PD	1 613	8 467	2 230	8 467	323	2 230	8 467	323	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.0	

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

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	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A26	Consultancy service		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A2601	Consultancy service for Construction Supervision	Site/month	27	34	34	34	45	36	36	33	105.9	105.9	73.3	122.2	
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	B Investment in Capacity for Sustainable Agriculture		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	B1 Agribusiness Linkages and Market Access		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	B11 Strengthening of Farmers Organizations and Cooperatives		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
B1101	Establishment of the farmers cooperatives	# of coop	150	36	4	24	63	4	16	46	100.0	66.7	73.0	30.7	
B1102	Strengthening of the farmers cooperatives	# of coop	192	65	-	65	65	12	65	65	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	33.9	
B1103	Training for cooperative leaders	# of coop leaders	5 376	1 414	126	1 400	2 226	70	864	1 541	55.6	61.7	69.2	28.7	
B1104	Training for cooperative members	# of coop members	29 510	6 187	720	6 187	6 341	1 085	4 977	5 131	150.7	80.4	80.9	17.4	
B1105	Learning visits for producer groups/irrigation cooperatives (region level)	# of visit participants	1 037	333	-	218	516	218	218	218	#DIV/0!	100.0	42.2	21.0	
B1106	Learning visits for Producer groups/irrigation cooperatives (federal level)	# of visit participants	354	118	-	118	118	-	88	88	#DIV/0!	74.6	74.6	24.9	
B1107	forum on access to input sources for farmers' cooperative at regional level	# of forum participants	1 980	627	132	415	1 062	139	337	443	105.3	81.2	41.7	22.4	
B1108	forum on access to input sources for farmers' cooperative at federal level	# of forum participants	150	50	-	50	50	-	50	50	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	33.3	
	Sub total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	B12 Support to cooperatives		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
B1201	Computers /a	# of computers	384	64	55	63	64	31	31	63	56.4	49.2	98.4	16.4	

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

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B1202	Office facilities /b	set	384	138	103	138	160	23	69	160	22.3	50.0	100.0	41.7	
B1203	Farm gate Storage Facilities for harvested crops- (for example for potato- traditional aerated shelf Shealer, Plastic bags, Cassa etc)	set	192	51	5	51	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B1204	Procurement of motor cycle	# of motor cycle	220	-	-	70	70	23	23	93	#DIV/0!	32.9	132.9	42.3	
B1205	Bicycle for DAs	# of Bicycle	300	-	-	23	46	-	7	46	#DIV/0!	30.4	100.0	15.3	
B1206	Cooperatives status assessment per region (55 schemes)	# of assessment	4	4	2	4	4	1	1	1	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
B1207	Demonstration of post-harvest technologies	# of demonstrations	191	68	33	68	68	3	3	3	9.1	4.4	4.4	1.6	
B1208	standard)	# of farm service center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
	Sub total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
B13	Market Access Alliances		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
B1301	Marketing Chain Studies	# of studies	4	4	1	2	4	-	1	2	-	50.0	50.0	50.0	
B1302	Marketing chain training manuals /d	# of manuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
B1303	TOT Training on marketing chain development /e	# of trainees	172	30	-	30	70	-	69	69	#DIV/0!	230.0	98.6	40.1	
B1304	Establishment and strengthening MAAs at Woreda level	# of MAAs	114	70	9	70	70	25	53	57	277.8	75.7	81.4	50.0	
B1305	Training for MAA at regional level	# of trainees	5 472	472	-	472	472	255	366	366	#DIV/0!	77.5	77.5	6.7	
B1306	Training on market chain dvt for woreda experts	# of trainees	1 980	182	-	182	251	44	223	409	#DIV/0!	122.5	162.9	20.7	
B1307	Conducting private public dialogue (PPD) on output market at federal	# of PPD participants	234	68	-	68	68	-	88	88	#DIV/0!	129.4	129.4	37.6	
B1308	Conducting private public dialogue (PPD) on output market at regional	# of PPD participants	3 520	770	-	661	990	141	445	792	#DIV/0!	67.3	80.0	22.5	
B1309	Learning visits for experts regional level	# of participants	660	200	64	200	236	72	72	72	112.5	36.0	30.5	10.9	

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

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B1310	Woreda SMS technical support expenses for Agribusiness (Person- day)	PD	4 560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
B1311	Market linkage scale up with technical assistance of Techno Serve	# of demo Woredas	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
	sub total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
B14	Access to financial services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
B1401	Business plan implementation guidance manual and business plan template	# of manual	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	
B1402	Preparation of business plan for scheme	# of plan	251	68	10	68	79	3	45	54	30.0	66.2	68.4	21.5	
B1403	Assessing lending institutions requirement	# of assessment	4	3	1	3	4	1	1	3	100.0	33.3	75.0	75.0	
B1404	Conducting financial linkage dialogue work shop at federal level	# of participants	420	50	-	50	50	-	50	50	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	11.9	
B1405	Conducting financial linkage dialogue work shop regional level	# of participants	2 640	617	255	617	686	100	246	352	39.2	39.9	51.3	13.3	
B1406	Exposure visit for international (agribusiness linkage)	# of visit	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	33.3	
	Sub total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
B242	Nutrition activities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
B24201	Nutrition education and behavioral change communication /etc	LS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	
B24202	TOT on Nutrition sensitive agriculture for federal regions and zone	# of trainees	80	64	-	-	64	-	-	34	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	53.1	42.5	
B24203	Conduct Food demonstration	# of schemes	384	63	11	63	117	9	50	82	81.8	79.4	70.1	21.4	

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

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B24204	Training on nutrition sensitive agriculture For kebele & woreda experts /f	# of trainees	1 152	550	-	550	994	-	441	864	#DIV/0!	80.2	86.9	75.0	
B24205	Nutrient Profile tracking along marketing chains /g	# of assessment	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	
B24206	Training on household level diversification /h	# of trainees	1 920	110	-	110	670	-	-	361	#DIV/0!	-	53.9	18.8	
	Sub total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
B243	Home gardens /i		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
B24301	Home garden demonstration	# of women	1 920	630	-	630	1 280	90	500	890	#DIV/0!	79.4	69.5	46.4	
B24302	Inputs(including nutrition sensitive seeds)	Qt	307	101	12	101	206	24	88	122	200.0	87.0	59.3	39.7	
B24303	Farm tools (set) access to FHH	# of women	1 920	630	110	630	1 280	50	299	519	45.5	47.5	40.5	27.0	
B24304	TOT on postharvest training for Federal, regional and zonal experts	# of trainees	80	55	-	55	55	-	32	32	#DIV/0!	58.2	58.2	40.0	
B24305	Postharvest training for woreda and D.A	# of trainees	1 152	220	-	220	220	60	262	262	#DIV/0!	119.1	119.1	22.7	
B24306	Postharvest training for farmers 25% of beneficiaries	# of trainees	14 039	5 548	-	5 548	5 548	1 348	3 994	3 994	#DIV/0!	72.0	72.0	28.4	
B24307	Woreda SMS technical support expenses for AD (Person-day)	PD	57 600	10 080	1 120	10 080	20 480	1 920	8 100	19 492	171.4	80.4	95.2	33.8	
B24308	FTC equipped and establishment of nutrient corner five per region	# of FTC	75	16	2	12	24	-	4	5	-	33.3	20.8	6.7	
B24309	Demonstration of post-harvest technologies	# of demo	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	
	Sub total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
B3	Capacity Development in Watershed Management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
B31	Capacity development in watershed management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

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B3101	TOT for regional and federal watershed management and environment experts	# of trainees	104	31	-	31	83	-	23	46	#DIV/0!	74.2	55.4	44.2	
B3102	TOT for regional horticulture experts on fruit management	# of trainees	30	30	-	30	30	-	25	25	#DIV/0!	83.3	83.3	83.3	
B3103	Development of Watershed management plans	# of plans	150	24	9	24	85	12	24	83	133.3	100.0	97.6	55.3	
B3104	Study Tours for Woreda experts and DA /a	# of participants	1 971	231	108	234	796	155	467	647	143.5	199.6	81.3	32.8	
B3105	Training of Woreda Watershed Management Teams (on integrated watershed management and climate risk management and CSA Practices)	# of trainees	3 000	558	174	558	1 532	174	453	1 321	100.0	81.2	86.2	44.0	
B3106	Training of Kebele Watershed Management Teams (on integrated watershed management and climate risk management and CSA Practices)	# of trainees	2 400	900	315	900	1 482	270	862	1 513	85.7	95.8	102.1	63.0	
B3107	Training of Community Watershed Management Teams	# of trainees	3 300	960	336	960	1 838	277	942	2 399	82.4	98.1	130.5	72.7	
B3108	Training for Farmers research and extension groups	# of trainees	6 000	820	480	820	2 273	80	180	300	16.7	22.0	13.2	5.0	
B3109	Input support to FRG Members on watershed management	# of farmers	5 460	540	240	480	1 706	-	180	300	-	37.5	17.6	5.5	
B3110	Training for watershed beneficiaries on IGA Activities	# of trainees	5 400	630	240	630	3 094	262	660	2 228	109.2	104.8	72.0	41.3	
B3111	Training for woreda Experts on integrated watershed management, climate risk management	# of trainees	1 752	-	-	-	775	-	-	224	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	28.9	12.8	

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

Ref. Code 00	Activities 01	Unit 02	Project life target 03	Physical Plan				Physical Achievement			Percentage (%) physical Achieved				Remark 15
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B3112	Training for DAs on integrated watershed management, climate risk management	# of trainees	900	63	63	63	260	-	72	230	-	114.3	88.5	25.6	
B3113	Technical support /follow-up and supervision/ for woreda watershed team	PD	39 200	440	200	440	400	190	400	400	95.0	90.9	100.0	1.0	
B3114	Study tours for federal regional climate and watershed experts	# of participants	63	21	-	21	21	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
B32	Climate change resilience in watershed management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
B3201	Training on climate variability forecasting and adaptation option for farmers	# of trainees	2 250	585	75	585	900	41	41	41	54.7	7.0	4.6	1.8	
B3202	GPS based data collection on program interventions	# of schemes	150	46	22	44	88	14	23	50	63.6	52.3	56.8	33.3	
B3203	Land use & land cover change mapping	# of schemes	150	46	12	46	80	14	23	48	116.7	50.0	60.0	32.0	
B3204	Uploading, Updating and mapping schemes, IWUA, primary Coop offices & watershed information on GIS Software	# of schemes	150	59	32	59	83	17	26	70	53.1	44.1	84.3	46.7	
B3205	High level training on GIS & Remote sensing for Federal and Regional GIS/MIS experts	# of trainees	5	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B3206	Advanced GIS & Remote sensing Training for Federal & Regional Experts	# of trainees	100	16	-	16	50	10	10	25	#DIV/0!	62.5	50.0	25.0	
B3207	GIS Training for Federal & Regional Experts	# of trainees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
B3208	GIS training for woreda & Zone experts	# of trainees	254	67	20	66	138	17	65	135	85.0	98.5	97.8	53.1	
B3209	GIS equipment Plotter	# of plotter	5	4	1	5	5	2	4	4	200.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	
B3210	GIS equipment GPS	# of GPS	119	67	37	67	118	-	98	113	-	146.3	95.8	95.0	

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

Ref. Code 00	Activities 01	Unit 02	Project life target 03	Physical Plan				Physical Achievement			Percentage (%) physical Achieved				Remark 15
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B3211	Instrumentation for catchment water budgeting	set	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
B3212	Safety equipment for demonstration	set	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
B3213	Delivery of technical assistance by CGIAR	set	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
B33	Input Support for Watershed Management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
B3301	Hillside communal land treatment and management including woodlot est.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
B3301-1	Physical SWC	ha	10 224	1 840	818	1 840	5 303	1 017	2 034	5 343	124.3	110.5	100.7	52.3	
B3301-2	Biological SWC	ha	5 623	702	-	702	1 522	-	520	1 194	#DIV/0!	74.1	78.4	21.2	
B3302	Area Closure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
B3302-1	Physical SWC	ha	6 816	1 259	578	1 259	3 352	150	1 506	3 960	26.0	119.5	118.1	58.1	
B3302-2	Biological SWC	ha	1 272	567	-	567	685	-	477	558	#DIV/0!	84.1	81.4	43.8	
B3303	Gully and river bank rehabilitation with biophysical measures		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
B3303-1	Physical SWC	ha	1 363	269	133	269	830	36	210	432	26.7	77.8	52.1	31.7	
B3303-2	Biological SWC	ha	750	209	-	209	299	-	140	155	#DIV/0!	66.9	51.9	20.7	
B3304	Treatment of farmland with biophysical measures		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
B3304-1	Physical SWC	ha	49 757	9 592	4 617	9 592	26 224	2 125	6 094	13 667	46.0	63.5	52.1	27.5	
B3304-2	Biological SWC	ha	32 342	1 742	-	1 742	6 842	-	941	2 121	#DIV/0!	54.0	31.0	6.6	
B3305	Promoting conservation agriculture	ha	450	171	96	171	553	74	449	517	77.1	262.6	93.4	114.9	
B3306	Promoting agroforestry and fruit	ha	1 500	525	460	525	1 016	160	339	619	34.7	64.5	60.9	41.3	
B3307	Promotion of improved forage production	ha	375	114	98	114	539	101	407	468	103.1	355.8	86.9	124.8	
B3308	Promote soil fertility management practices (Vermi composting)	ha	1 270	162	111	162	637	169	303	382	151.8	186.7	60.0	30.1	

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

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B3309	Promote improved crop management at rain fed agriculture	ha	2 493	231	8	231	277	65	140	175	812.5	60.5	63.3	7.0	
B3310	Promotion of small scale alternative energy source (Cooking Mirt Stove, Solar panel...)	# of farmers	560	150	-	150	493	10	250	275	#DIV/0!	166.7	55.8	49.1	
B3311	One-time supply of seeds	kg	13 125	2 363	1 050	2 190	8 213	430	4 222	10 150	41.0	192.8	123.6	77.3	
B3312	Establishment of community nurseries	# of nurseries	150	39	24	39	85	5	24	75	20.8	61.5	88.2	50.0	
B3313	Strengthening of community nurseries	# of nurseries	104	57	22	57	57	22	57	51	100.0	100.0	89.5	49.0	
	Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!				
	Total Area of delineated micro watershed	Ha	68 160	10 906	-	10 906	37 715	-	10 978	46 029	#DIV/0!	100.7	122.0	67.5	
	Total Identified Beneficiaries	# of beneficiaries	37 500	6 000	-	6 000	20 750	-	12 280	33 110	#DIV/0!	204.7	159.6	88.3	
	Male	# of beneficiaries	30 000	4 800	-	4 800	16 600	-	8 558	25 290	#DIV/0!	178.3	152.3	84.3	
	Female	# of beneficiaries	7 500	1 200	-	1 200	4 150	-	3 722	7 820	#DIV/0!	310.2	188.4	104.3	
	Improvement of Rainfed Agriculture with different CSA technologies	Ha	6 088	1 204	773	1 204	3 022	568	1 638	2 161	73.5	136.0	71.5	35.5	
	Total Beneficiaries in CSA	# of beneficiaries	37 500	6 000	-	6 000	20 750	-	2 720	7 286	#DIV/0!	45.3	35.1	19.4	
	Male	# of beneficiaries	30 000	4 683	-	4 683	16 600	-	1 964	5 534	#DIV/0!	41.9	33.3	18.4	
	Female	# of beneficiaries	7 500	1 317	-	1 317	4 150	-	756	1 752	#DIV/0!	57.4	42.2	23.4	
	Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	C Programme Management, M&E and KML		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	C1 Programme coordination and management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C11	Investment costs for programme management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C111	Training and Capacity Building		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
C11101	Project visits (region and federal)	# of Visit	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	-	
C11102	Staff training NPMU	# of trainees	34	-	-	-	17	-	-	13	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	76.5	38.2	
C11103	Staff training RPMU	# of trainees	96	48	-	48	48	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

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C11104	TOT on ESMF, ESIA, EMP, RAP, climate risk analysis for federal and regional experts	# of trainees	50	26	-	26	26	-	25	25	#DIV/0!	96.2	96.2	50.0	
C11105	Accounting Software installation (Refreshment Training)	# of trainees	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	10	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	90.9	90.9	
	Sub total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C112	Procurement of Vehicles and Motorcycles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C11201	Vehicles	# of Vehicles	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	
	Sub total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C113	Office equipment for NPCMU		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C11301	Lap top computer	# of lap top	10	2	-	2	12	-	-	10	#DIV/0!	-	83.3	100.0	
C11302	printer	# of printer	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	100.0	150.0	
C11303	Desktop computers (With UPS, Flash disk, Divider)	Set	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	100.0	
C11304	Workstation Computer for GIS (For Federal & Regions)	Set	5	5	-	5	5	2	3	3	#DIV/0!	60.0	60.0	60.0	
C11305	A3 Multifunctional Color Printer (For Federal & Regions)	# of printer	5	5	-	5	5	-	5	5	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	100.0	
C11306	Server Computer (For Federal & Regions)	Set	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	
C11307	Professional Digital camera	# of camera	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	200.0	
C11308	Digital camera	# of camera	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	
C11309	Office furniture set	set	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	
C11310	External hard disc	No	7	6	-	-	6	-	-	7	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	116.7	100.0	
	Sub total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C114	Office equipment for RPCMU		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C11401	Desktop computers (With UPS, Flash disk, Divider)	set	12	6	2	6	12	2	2	6	100.0	33.3	50.0	50.0	
C11402	LAP top computer	# of lap top	24	17	12	17	27	12	12	39	100.0	70.6	144.4	162.5	
C11403	Printer	# of printer	4	4	1	4	2	1	1	2	100.0	25.0	100.0	50.0	
C11404	Professional Digital camera	# of camera	-	3	1	3	2	-	1	1	-	33.3	50.0	#DIV/0!	
C11405	Digital camera	# of camera	4	4	-	1	4	-	-	5	#DIV/0!	-	125.0	125.0	
C11406	Office furniture set	set	28	14	7	14	17	7	14	17	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.7	

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

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	Sub total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
C115	Regular Programme Supervision		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
C11501	NPCMU	Mission	14	2	-	2	6	-	2	6	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	42.9	
C11502	RPCMU	Mission	112	11	4	9	22	2	9	24	50.0	100.0	109.1	21.4	
	Sub total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C116	Annual Implementation Reviews (workshops)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C11601	National learning forum	# of workshops	13	2	1	2	5	1	2	5	100.0	100.0	100.0	38.5	
C11602	Regional learning forum	# of workshops	28	5	2	5	10	2	5	10	100.0	100.0	100.0	35.7	
	Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C117	Independent ES Audit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C11701	Environmental and Social safeguard Internal Audit	# of scheme	103	20	9	20	20	11	19	19	122.2	95.0	95.0	18.4	
	Sub total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C118	Financial Audit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C11801	Annual financial Audit	Ls	21	3	2	3	8	3	4	8	150.0	133.3	100.0	38.1	
	Sub total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C12	Recurrent cost		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C121	Retroactive financing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C12101	Salaries and allowances		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
C12102	Fuel and lubricants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
C12103	Office and other expenses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
	Sub total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C122	Salary for NPCMU		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C12201	Program coordinator	Pm	84	12	3	12	36	3	12	34	100.0	100.0	94.4	40.5	
C12202	Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Specialist	Pm	168	24	6	24	72	6	24	72	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.9	
C12203	Agronomist	Pm	84	12	3	12	36	3	12	24	100.0	100.0	66.7	28.6	
C12204	Agribusiness Specialist	Pm	84	12	3	12	36	3	12	18	100.0	100.0	50.0	21.4	
C12205	MIS/GIS specialist	Pm	84	12	3	12	36	3	12	23	100.0	100.0	63.9	27.4	
C12206	Irrigation Engineers	Pm	168	24	6	24	72	6	24	72	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.9	
C12207	Social safeguard specialist	Pm	84	12	3	12	36	-	-	2	-	-	5.6	2.4	

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

Ref. Code 00	Activities 01	Unit 02	Project life target 03	Physical Plan				Physical Achievement			Percentage (%) physical Achieved				Remark 15
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C12208	Climate change and watershed management specialist	Pm	84	12	3	12	36	3	12	28	100.0	100.0	77.8	33.3	
C12209	Environmental safeguard specialist	Pm	84	12	3	12	36	3	12	23	100.0	100.0	63.9	27.4	
C12210	Capacity building specialist	Pm	84	12	3	12	36	3	8	32	100.0	66.7	88.9	38.1	
C12211	Gender specialist	Pm	84	12	3	12	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C12212	Senior procurement specialist	Pm	84	12	3	12	36	2	2	10	66.7	16.7	27.8	11.9	
C12213	Finance manager	Pm	84	12	3	12	36	3	12	22	100.0	100.0	61.1	26.2	
C12214	Senior finance specialist	Pm	84	12	3	12	36	-	-	21	-	-	58.3	25.0	
C12215	Accountant	Pm	84	12	3	12	36	3	12	36	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.9	
C12216	Driver	Pm	420	60	15	60	180	15	60	158	100.0	100.0	87.8	37.6	
C12217	Secretary	Pm	84	12	3	12	36	3	12	36	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.9	
C12218	Office assistant	Pm	84	12	3	12	36	3	12	35	100.0	100.0	97.2	41.7	
C123	Pension	pm	2 016	312	72	288	864	62	238	646	86.1	82.6	74.8	32.0	
	Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C124	Salary for RPCMU		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C12401	Program coordinator	Pm	360	48	12	48	96	12	48	125	100.0	100.0	130.2	34.7	
C12402	Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Specialist	Pm	360	48	12	48	96	12	48	132	100.0	100.0	137.5	36.7	
C12403	Agronomist	Pm	360	48	12	48	96	12	48	132	100.0	100.0	137.5	36.7	
C12404	Agribusiness Specialist	Pm	360	48	12	48	96	12	48	125	100.0	100.0	130.2	34.7	
C12405	MIS/GIS specialist	Pm	360	48	12	48	96	12	48	120	100.0	100.0	125.0	33.3	
C12406	Irrigation Engineers	Pm	719	96	24	96	234	24	96	318	100.0	100.0	135.9	44.2	
C12407	Social and environmental safeguard specialist	Pm	360	48	12	48	96	12	48	122	100.0	100.0	127.1	33.9	
C12408	Climate change and watershed management specialist	Pm	360	48	12	48	96	12	48	122	100.0	100.0	127.1	33.9	
C12409	Capacity building and gender specialist	Pm	360	48	12	48	96	12	48	117	100.0	100.0	121.9	32.5	
C12410	Procurement specialist	Pm	288	27	9	27	51	9	27	51	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.7	
C12411	Accountants	Pm	719	96	24	96	264	24	96	318	100.0	100.0	120.5	44.2	
C12412	Driver	Pm	887	132	33	132	486	33	132	520	100.0	100.0	107.0	58.6	
C12413	Secretary cashier	Pm	360	48	12	48	96	12	48	117	100.0	100.0	121.9	32.5	

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

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C12414	Office assistant	pm	84	12	3	12	30	3	12	30	100.0	100.0	100.0	35.7	
C125	Pension	pm	5 829	756	192	846	1 137	192	750	1 452	100.0	88.7	127.7	24.9	
	Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C126	Fuel, Lubricant and Vehicle maintenance (Federal)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C12601	Fuel and lubricants	Per car	35	5	-	5	14	-	5	14	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	40.0	
C12602	Vehicles maintenance	Per car	35	5	-	5	14	-	5	14	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	40.0	
	Sub total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C127	Fuel, Lubricant and Vehicle maintenance (Regions)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C12701	Fuel and lubricants	Per car	84	20	11	20	48	11	20	54	100.0	100.0	112.5	64.3	
C12702	Vehicles maintenance	Per car	84	21	10	21	51	10	21	57	100.0	100.0	111.8	67.9	
	Sub total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
C128	Office and other expenses (Federal)	Ls	7	1	-	1	3	-	1	3	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	42.9	
	Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
C129	Office and other expenses (Regions)	Ls	32	3	-	3	5	-	2	7	#DIV/0!	66.7	140.0	21.9	
	Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	Total for Investment Cost		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	Total for Recurrent cost		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	TOTAL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C.2	Monitoring and Evaluation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C21	Consultancy services and studies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C2101	M&E manual development	# of document	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	
C2102	Scheme based baseline study	# of survey	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	100.0	50.0	
C2103	Impact surveys	# of survey	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	
C2104	Technical assistance for surveys-international (per-month)	PM	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	-	
C2105	Monitoring, evaluation and learning - international TA (per-month)	PM	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	-	
C2106	MIS development-International TA (per-month)	PM	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	-	

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

Ref. Code 00	Activities 01	Unit 02	Project life target 03	Physical Plan				Physical Achievement			Percentage (%) physical Achieved				Remark 15
				Annual Target 04	This Quarter 05	Up to This Quarter 06	Cumulative Plan to date 07	This Quarter 08	Up to this Quarter 09	Cumulative Achievement to date 10	This quarter (11=08/05 *100) 11	Up to this quarter (12=09/06 *100) 12	Cumulative achievement to date (10=10/07 *100) 13	Cumulative achievement to date against project life target 14	
C2107	MIS development-National TA	System	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	-	-
C2108	On job training on the use of MIS (region and federal)	# of trainees	70	-	-	70	70	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-
C2109	Training on Data base management for Federal & Regional experts	# of trainees	16	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-
C2110	Training on Website Development for Federal & Regional experts	# of trainees	10	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-
C2111	Annual outcome impact survey (on force)	# of survey	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C22	Equipment and material		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C2201	Tablet for MIS at selected woreda level	# of tablet	110	53	-	110	110	-	76	100	#DIV/0!	69.1	90.9	90.9	
C2202	Internet connectivity for MIS at Woreda level	# of Woreda	110	53	22	44	110	32	42	42	145.5	95.5	38.2	38.2	
	Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C23	Training and Capacity building		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C2301	Training PCMU staff and implementing partners on M&E	# of trainees	123	48	-	48	48	-	20	35	#DIV/0!	41.7	72.9	28.5	
C2302	Federal workshop on baseline and impact survey results	# of workshop	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-
C2303	Regional workshop on baseline and impact survey results	# of workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
C2304	Exposure visit for Implementers (international)	# of visit	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	-	-
C2305	Exposure visit for implementers (local)	# of visit	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	-	-
C2306	LDSF Assessment /a	# of doc.	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	-	-
C2307	Sensemaker design	Ls	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-
C2308	Sensemaker narrative collection and analysis	Ls	5	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

Ref. Code 00	Activities 01	Unit 02	Project life target 03	Physical Plan				Physical Achievement			Percentage (%) physical Achieved				Remark 15
				Annual Target 04	This Quarter 05	Up to This Quarter 06	Cumulative Plan to date 07	This Quarter 08	Up to this Quarter 09	Cumulative Achievement to date 10	This quarter (11=08/05 *100) 11	Up to this quarter (12=09/06 *100) 12	Cumulative achievement to date (10=10/07 *100) 13	Cumulative achievement to date against project life target 14	
C24	SECAP		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
C2401	Training and Capacity building	# of participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
C2402	Training on Environmental flow for federal and regional experts (International)	# of trainees	10	10	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-
C2403	ToT on IPM for federal, regional and zone experts	# of trainees	62	31	-	31	31	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-
C2404	for Zone and Woreda experts	# of trainees	2 319	189	-	189	671	64	511	833	#DIV/0!	270.4	124.1	35.9	
C2405	Training on IPM for Woreda experts and DAs	# of trainees	740	154	-	154	176	116	214	214	#DIV/0!	139.0	121.6	28.9	
C2406	Rollout training on IPM for IWUAs	# of trainees	2 250	885	-	885	885	652	988	1 064	#DIV/0!	111.6	120.2	47.3	
C2407	Joint supervision and support by regional PCMU and	Round	48	8	4	8	10	2	7	10	50.0	87.5	100.0	20.8	
C2408	Monitoring and support of safeguard issues at woreda level	# of schemes	150	113	28	113	113	24	101	101	85.7	89.4	89.4	67.3	
	Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C25	Workshop (public consultation, FPIC, RAP etc..)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C2501	Federal level (1/ year)	# of participants	378	63	-	63	63	-	30	30	#DIV/0!	47.6	47.6	7.9	
C2502	Regional level	# of participants	5 364	838	419	838	1 058	134	791	949	32.0	94.4	89.7	17.7	
	Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C26	Grant Financing for Monitoring and Evaluation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C2601	Quality assurance	Ls	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	-	
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C3	Knowledge Management and Learning		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C31	Documentation and dissemination of lessons and innovation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C3101	Federal level (1/ year)	Ls	7	1	-	1	2	-	1	2	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	28.6	
C3102	Regional level	Ls	24	4	4	4	6	5	5	6	125.0	125.0	100.0	25.0	
C3103	Woreda level	Ls	110	28	1	28	38	1	19	23	100.0	67.9	60.5	20.9	

Ethiopia
Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme II
Mid-Term Review Report - Mission dates: 15 - 25 2019

Ref. Code 00	Activities 01	Unit 02	Project life target 03	Physical Plan				Physical Achievement			Percentage (%) physical Achieved				Remark 15
				Annual Target 04	This Quarter 05	Up to This Quarter 06	Cumulative Plan to date 07	This Quarter 08	Up to this Quarter 09	Cumulative Achievement to date 10	This quarter (11=08/05 *100) 11	Up to this quarter (12=09/06 *100) 12	Cumulative achievement to date (10=10/07 *100) 13	Cumulative achievement to date against project life target 14	
C3104	kebele level	Ls	150	29	-	29	58	-	18	22	#DIV/0!	62.1	37.9	14.7	
C3105	Atlas Preparation of PASIDP II interventions	# of document	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	
	Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C32	Workshop (internal review and learning meetings)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C3201	Federal level (1/ year)	# of workshop	7	1	-	1	2	-	1	2	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	28.6	
C3202	Region level (2/ year)	# of workshop	52	8	2	6	12	2	7	11	100.0	116.7	91.7	21.2	
C3203	Woreda level (4 /year)	# of workshop	2 520	297	92	299	480	140	287	431	152.2	96.0	89.8	17.1	
C3204	Kebele level(1 / month)	# of workshop	9 372	720	180	720	1 128	248	640	1 012	137.8	88.9	89.7	10.8	
	Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C33	Climate change related knowledge management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C3301	Guidelines for adaptive planning /a	# of guideline	15	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	-	
C3302	Facilitating peer to peer network for institutionalizing water harvesting	# of experts	6	-	-	-	3	-	6	6	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	200.0	100.0	
C3303	Documentation and sharing of best practices	Ls	10	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	50.0	50.0	50.0	10.0	
C3304	Facilitating peer-to-peer learning: International Exchanges	# of experts	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	100.0	
C3305	Facilitating of knowledge exchange between regions	Ls	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	
	Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C34	Training and Capacity building		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C3401	TOT Training PCMU and implementing partners on L &KM	# of trainees	32	32	-	32	32	-	26	26	#DIV/0!	81.3	81.3	81.3	
C3402	Training Woreda focal on L &KM	# of trainees	220	209	45	209	209	-	132	163	-	63.2	78.0	74.1	
C3403	L&KM strategy development - International TA	PM	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	
C3404	Exposure visit (International)	# of visit	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	

Ethiopia

Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II

Mid-term Review

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates: 15 to 25 October 2019
Document Date 04/12/2019
Project No. 2000001134
Report No. 5219-ET

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Financing Agreement:	Covenant	Compliance target date	Remarks
Section E.2 (a)	The Programme Coordination and Management Unit at Federal and Regional level duly established and key positions filled with personnel acceptable to IFAD.	Prior to disbursement	Complied
Section E.2 (b)	The Borrower/Recipient shall have established a National Programme Steering Committee (NPSC).	Prior to disbursement	Complied
Section E.2 (c)	Draft PIM in the form and substance satisfactory to the Fund	Prior to disbursement	Complied
Schedule 3. Para 1, Gender	Develop gender mainstreaming guidelines for the programme	During implementation	Complied
Schedule 3 Para 2, SECAP	Ensure that the ESMF and RAF as required by IFAD's SECAP have been adopted	Throughout implementation	Complied/On going
Schedule 3 Para 3, Implementation	Programme will be implemented in accordance with IFAD policies, strategies and procedures	Throughout implementation	On -going
Schedule 3 Para 4, Environmental audit	The development of measures to mitigate social and environment impacts and implementation will be reported upon annually and the report will be subject to an independent audit that will be submitted to IFAD and NPSC	Annually	On- going
Schedule 3 Para 5, Accounting Software	Accounting software duly implemented in accordance with a comprehensive chart of accounts satisfactory to IFAD	First year of implementation	Partially complied
Schedule 3 Para 6, Programme Financial reporting	Programme financial reporting shall cover category of expenditure, components and financier and shall be prepared on modified cash basis		Complied
GC: Article 7. S7.01 (b) AWPB	The LPA shall draft Programme AWPB for each Programme based, to the extent appropriate.	30 April, each year	Not Complied for 2019/20/On going
GC: Article 7. S7.05. Procurement	Procurement of goods, works and services in accordance with the provisions of the GOE regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines.	During implementation	On- going
GC:S. 7.8 (a) Insurance	All goods and buildings used in the Programme against such risks.	During implementation	On- going
GC: Article 7 S.7.11	Appoint National Programme Coordinator and all other key Programme personnel in the manner specified in the FA.	By Programme start up	Complied
GC: Article 8 S 8.3 (a)	Furnish to the Fund periodic progress reports in such form and substance as required		Complied /On-going
GC: Article 7Section 8.3 (b) MTR	Jointly carry out a review of Programme implementation no later than the midpoint of the Programme Implementation	2020	Not yet due
GC: Article 7Article IX Financial Reporting Section 9.2	Deliver to the Fund detailed financial statements of the operations, resources and expenditures related to the Programme for each Fiscal Year prepared in accordance with standards and procedures acceptable to the Fund	31 October, each year	Complied
GC: Article 7Section 9.03 Audit	Each Fiscal Year, have the accounts relating to the Programme audited in accordance with auditing standards acceptable to the Fund and the Fund's <i>Guidelines on Programme Audits (for Borrowers' Use)</i> by independent auditors acceptable to the Fund;	07 January, each year	Complied