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# **FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

## **PARTICIPATORY SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (PASIDP-II)**

### **ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET (July 2020-June 2021)**

APRIL 1, 2020

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## PROJECT SUMMERY

<b>Project title</b>	Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Development Program (PASIDP-II)	
<b>Thematic focus</b>	<b>Constructing Irrigation Infrastructures; Addressing Agriculture Production and Productivity</b>	
Expected accomplishment of the components	<p><b>Investment in Small-scale Irrigation Infrastructure:</b></p> <p>The Programme aims to develop 18,400 ha of small-scale irrigation schemes. support on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the identification and selection of 22,000 ha of schemes,</li> <li>(b) the feasibility studies and detailed designs following improved quality guidelines,</li> <li>(c) the establishment and strengthening of Irrigation Water Users Associations,</li> <li>(d) the required environmental and social impact studies and environmental and social management plans; and</li> <li>(e) The development of the selected irrigation schemes, including multiple user systems alongside irrigation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Investment in Capacity for Sustainable Agriculture:</b></p> <p>Support to ensure that the beneficiaries operate in an environment that is more conducive to rural commercial development. Through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of farmers’ cooperatives, the development of agribusiness linkages and access to financial services;</li> <li>• Supporting the improvement of crop husbandry practices mainly through farmers’ research groups, extension support and the availability of improved seed. The Subcomponent will also make provision for gender-activities and promotion of nutrition-sensitive agriculture; and</li> <li>• Supporting improved watershed management on 73,600 ha of adjacent watersheds and promotion of conservation farming.</li> </ul> <p><b>Programme Management, M&amp;E, and Knowledge Management: This Component focus on Learning and Knowledge Management, Programme Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.</b></p>	
<b>Participating regions</b>	Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray	
<b>Target group</b>	Farmers who operate on land holdings of less than 0.5 ha in lowlands with potential for irrigation and in the adjacent watersheds; at least 20% of the beneficiaries will be female-headed households; Prioritize young people for training related to the development of skills and capacities in post-harvest handling and marketing	
<b>Time frame</b>	Seven years ( 13 February 2017 to 31 March 2024)	
<b>Project budget(in million)</b>	US\$ 154.439	
<b>Financer</b>	IFAD, ASAP, GOE, Farmers, East and Southern Africa Division, Alliance for a Green Revolution In Africa (Techno serve)-TA for Market linkage, and Alliance for a Green Revolution In Africa (Self Help, Agrimech)-TA for CA	
<b>Implementing and participating Bodies</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperative Agency, Research Centers, Ministry of Trade, Water Bureau, Micro finance institutions	

## CURRENCY UNITS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

### Currency equivalents

Currency Unit = Ethiopian Birr (ETB)

US\$1.0 = ETB 35.50

### Weights and measures

1 kilogram = 1000g

1 000 kg = 2.204 lb.

1 kilometer (km) = 0.62 mile

1 meter = 1.09 yards

1 square meter = 10.76 square feet

1 acre = 0.405 hectare

1 hectare = 2.47 acres

## Part One: Customary Annual plan

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

Ethiopia's Economy is dependent on agriculture which contributes 43% of the GDP and 90% of export. However, just 5% of land is irrigated and crop yields from small holder farmers are very low. In addition to this market linkages are weak, the use of improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides are limited. Despite these challenges agriculture led economic growth that is linked to improve livelihoods and nutrition can be come a long lasting solution to Ethiopia's chronic poverty and food insecurity.

The Government of Ethiopia gives considerable emphasis to the development of the agricultural sector due to the significant role it plays in the national economic growth and in the lives of the Ethiopians in general and those in rural areas in particular. It is essential in ensuring the country's overall food security, provision of adequate product supply to the industry, contribution to the reduction of inflation and increasing foreign currency reserves.

Accordingly, The Government is currently implementing its second phase of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), which sets a long-term goal of becoming a middle-income country by the year 2025. This plan defined four strategic objectives that include, SO 1: Increasing crop production and productivity; SO 2: Enhance Livestock Production and Productivity; SO 3: Reduce Natural Resource Degradation and Improve its Productivity; and SO 4: Ensure Food Security, Disaster Risk Reduction and Enhance Preparedness Capacity. The overall goal and objective of PASIDP II are derived from and compatible to GTP II strategic objectives.

The principal aim of the program is to support the government's strategy for agricultural growth, as articulated in its GTP-II. This requires both increases in productivity and creating access to market. The program follows inclusive and participatory women and youth approach and would contribute to the higher-level objectives of poverty reduction, improved nutritional outcomes by diversifying and improving dietary consumption and climate change mitigation and adaptation through supported climate smart agriculture initiatives.

The program has three major components which are; Investment in Small-scale Irrigation Infrastructure, Investment in Capacity for Sustainable Agriculture and Programme Management, M&E, and Knowledge Management.

Hence, to implement the program strategic plan, this annual work plan and budget is drafted according to respective components and activities as follows.

## **2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1. Background**

Participatory Small Scale Irrigation Program is based on the assumption to provide access to secure irrigation production as well as access to markets and services to poor farmers who are living around drought prone area and food insufficient. By enabling to produce in bulk and create potential market in a profitable scenario. The watersheds within and adjacent to the command area, which faces varying levels of land degradation, will also receive investment to rehabilitate and improve the



productive capacity and enhance resilience of climate shocks. This will improve the food security, nutrition and in the long run the prosperity of small holder farmers will be changed. In order to get the expected outcomes, the program interventions should focus on increasing production and productivity of the targeted farmers.

The main innovations of this interventions are:

- i. mainstreaming of participatory planning and selection of schemes in order to ensure sustainability;
- ii. developing agri-business linkages and market access in order to mitigate marketing risks, in particular for perishable high-value crops;
- iii. integration of climate change adaptation strategies, including adjacent watershed improvement and management
- iv. Promotion of improved crop husbandry and access to inputs as well as improved access to financial services, so as to achieve the targeted yields and to improve water productivity of farms and schemes;
- v. an enhanced focus on gender and youth as priority target group;
- vi. mainstreaming nutrition-sensitive agriculture; and
- vii. Aligning to IFAD's new Social, Environmental and Climate Change Assessment.

## **2.2. Project Goal and Objectives**

The programme geographical coverage and targeted beneficiaries are smallholder farmers, who live in rural area of Ethiopia (Amhara, Oromia, South Nations, Nationalities & Peoples and Tigray Regions) with the high poverty and food insecurity. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to *provide improved income and food security for rural households on a sustainable basis targeted by the project*. The project would also contribute to the higher-level objectives of poverty reduction, improved nutritional outcomes by diversifying and improving dietary consumption and climate change mitigation and adaptation through supported climate smart agriculture initiatives.

The overall seven years programme beneficiaries are about **108,750** household. Out of this the programme will benefit **46,250** households in small-scale irrigation schemes and some fields in the adjacent watersheds; **37,500** households in the adjacent watersheds; **15,000** employment opportunities created due to the growing labor need requirements and **10,000** households that benefitted from irrigation support under PASIDP I and that will benefit from the agronomic and market linkages support under PASIDP II.

## **2.3. Strategic focus**

The design of the PASIDP II is aligned to the Strategic Framework 2016-25, the Targeting Policy – Reaching the Poor (2010), and the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (2012). The Programme will ensure that women and youth equally benefit from programme interventions. PASIDP II will be implemented in compliance with IFAD's Policy on Improving Access to Land and Tenure Security, Natural Resources Management Policy and Climate Change Strategy, the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests and the

Framework and Guidelines for Land Policy in Africa. As such, before supporting any development intervention that might affect the land access and use rights of communities, it will ensure that their free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) has been solicited through inclusive consultations based on full disclosure of the intent and scope of the activities planned and their implications.

## 2.4. Project components

The program includes three main components and seven sub-components:

**Component A: Investment in Small-scale Irrigation Infrastructure:** The expected outcome of Component A is “*farmers have access to sustainable irrigation schemes*“. The Programme aims to develop **18,400** ha of small-scale irrigation schemes. Under this component there are two sub components; component A.1 and A.2. Subcomponent A.1 will support (a) the identification and selection of **22,000 ha** of schemes, (b) the feasibility studies and detailed designs following improved quality guidelines, (c) the establishment and strengthening of Irrigation Water Users Associations, (d) the required environmental and social impact studies and environmental and social management plans. Subcomponent A.2 will support the development of the selected irrigation schemes, including multiple user systems alongside irrigation.

**Component B: Investment in Capacity for Sustainable Agriculture:** The expected outcome of Component B would be “*farmers have increased market-oriented skills and capacity for sustainable agriculture*“. This component has three sub components and will support a range of activities designed to ensure that the beneficiaries operate in an environment that is more conducive to rural commercial development. Subcomponent B.1 will finance the strengthening of farmers’ cooperatives, the development of agribusiness linkages and access to financial services. Subcomponent B.2 will support the improvement of crop husbandry practices mainly through farmers’ research groups, extension support and the availability of improved seed. The Subcomponent will also make provision for gender-activities and promotion of nutrition-sensitive agriculture. Subcomponent B.3 will support improved watershed management on **68,160 ha** of adjacent watersheds and promotion of conservation farming.

**Component C: Programme Management, M&E, and Knowledge Management:** Component C will focus on C.1 Learning and Knowledge Management, C.2 Programme Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.

## 2.5. Project’s Management Institutions

Implementation of the Programme is governed by: (a) Alignment with the Federal Government of Ethiopia (GoE) systems and procedures, especially those governing public expenditure management and procurement, and integration of Programme implementation into relevant institutions in decentralized government structure; (b) Greater empowerment of beneficiaries to take a leading role through their grassroots institutions in Programme implementation; (c) Cooperation with the private agricultural service providers and various players in the priority agricultural commodity value chains; and, (d) Stronger partnerships and harmonization with the Government’s development partners and other stakeholders in the sector.

The Programme institutional arrangement for coordination is undertaken in five levels, in accordance with the Government's decentralized structure – Federal, Regional, Zonal, Woreda and kebele level. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) is the lead executing agency. The State Minister of Natural Resources and Food Security is responsible for coordination of implementation. The Federal and Regional Programme Coordination Management Units provide day-to-day management of the program. The MoA ensures that adequate technical and field staff at Regional, Zonal, Woreda and Kebele levels including a critical mass of at least 3 DAs at Kebele level. Most importantly, PASIDP II promotes men and women farmers' involvement in decision-making within the programme. Steering Committees at federal, regional and woreda levels play key roles for oversight and major decision-making. Across the different project levels, Technical Committees (TCs) would be responsible for providing technical advice to the respective Steering Committee for decision-making. More closely, the TCs will technically support the PCMUs on the quality of implementation reports and supplementary studies, guidelines, documentation of best practices, and M&E reports.

## **2.6. Project Financing**

The total Programme planned to cost about US\$ 154.439 million. An allocation of about US\$ 103.5 million is available to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GOE) from the PBAS cycle of 2016/2018, which constitutes IFAD loan of US\$ 102 million on highly concessionary terms, as well as an IFAD grant of US\$ 1.5 million. An additional grant of USD 11 million is being considered under ASAP to mainstream climate resilient interventions within IFAD co-financed programme in Ethiopia. Additional funding from IFAD's Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF) For COVID-19 mitigation US\$ 6.363 million. Co-financing from Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (Techno serve)-TA for Market linkage USD\$ 989,688, Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (Self Help, Agrimech)-TA for CA USD \$600,000 and China-IFAD SSTC USD\$ 499,980. GOE provides equivalents of US\$ 18.7 million. GOE covers all duties and taxes. In addition, the public services at national, regional and Woreda levels will play a key role in Programme implementation. The beneficiary contribution would be US\$12.787 million. They contribute 5% of total construction cost of the irrigation schemes work, to be provided in labor and local materials. In addition to Scheme construction they contribute labor and locally available materials for watershed management.

### 3. PREVIOUS YEARS IMPLEMENTATION ASSESSMENT

#### 3.1. Project Implementation Progress since Inception by Component

Key Achievements of the program since launching are listed here under.

##### Component A: Investment in Small-scale Irrigation Infrastructure

Under the sub component planning, study and design, expected to have 22,000 ha design approved schemes and so far actual design was 23,214 ha (104%). 69 schemes which were designed under PASIDP I, which commands 11,642 hectares and 86 schemes which were designed on PASIDP II that commands 11,572 ha the quality assurance (design revision) was conducted before the commencement of the construction. 115 IWUA's were established and strengthen to ensure the sustainability of schemes.

Out of 116 irrigation schemes which are existing on different construction status 42 schemes construction completed; 54 schemes are under construction; and the remaining 19 schemes are on bid process and no-objection stages. (See table1). These 42 completed schemes have a capacity to develop 6,543 hectares of land and is being benefiting 14,600 (2,484 women) farmers. When 115 schemes construction completed, they are expected to develop 16,815 hectares and will benefit 39,825 (7,336 women) households. Therefore a total 31 schemes will enter to agricultural activities in the planning year, because 11 schemes have finished two years agricultural development support.

Table 1 summary of construction status including 100% completed.

Region	Count of Scheme	Average construction status (in %)	Sum of Command Area (Ha)	Beneficiaries		
				Male HH	Female HH	Total HH
Amhara	35	82	6,381	10,575	2,639	13,214
Oromia	35	51	6,403	12,497	1,986	14,483
SNNPR	30	51	3,017	7,101	1,990	9,091
Tigray	16	68	1,314	2,716	821	3,537
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>17,115</b>	<b>32,889</b>	<b>7,436</b>	<b>40,325</b>

Table 2 Status of schemes under construction

Region	Count of Scheme	Average construction status (in %)	Sum of Command Area (Ha)	Beneficiaries		
				Male HH	Male HH	Male HH
Amhara	15	57	2,842	4,860	1,313	6,173
Oromia	26	32	4,135	8,056	1,560	9,616
SNNPR	22	34	2,345	5,503	1,445	6,948
Tigray	10	49	950	1,954	534	2,488
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10,272</b>	<b>20,373</b>	<b>4,852</b>	<b>25,225</b>

There was plan to perform more than the above status but, unforeseen events prohibited the construction activities. The core reasons for delay in construction are unexpected rain and inability to move machinery to the construction site; in some areas, there was security problems; and crops were not harvested on time due to unexpected rain.

In addition to these, there were 11 schemes started in Phase one, but had not completed up to the inception of phase two. In the second phase these 11 schemes construction had Completed and started to irrigate about 1,542 ha of land and benefiting 3,144 HHs. (See detail on table 3).

*Table 3 completed PASIDP-I schemes construction*

Regions	Count of Scheme	Sum of Total Paid in ETB	Sum of Command Area (Ha)	Sum of Male	Sum of Female	Sum of Total HH
Oromia	4	6,094,220.02	700.00	1,043	261	1,304
SNNPR	7	5,211,076.47	842.00	1,472	368	1,840
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11,305,296.49</b>	<b>1,542.00</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>3,144</b>

Alternative water sources include adjacent and upstream users that do not benefit from community irrigation development. Given the increasing need for irrigation water under ever-changing climates, PASIDP II invests in the selected schemes on alternative water sources, in addition to surface water irrigation. Runoff harvesting would be done from open surfaces and storage will be done in structures such as group ponds and shallow wells will be particularly promoted, as they can be made cost-effective using local materials and community labor. The community prepares the ponds or shallow wells and the project support materials like geomembrane and low lifting pumps.

Under this (ASAP fund for climate resilience of schemes) the total plan was about 1,955 with different technologies like HH ponds, Low lift Pump, Solar Pump and Drip Irrigation which targets to benefit 3,521 (2,306 Female headed) by developing 1,602 ha of land will be either supplement the rain-fed or use throughout the season to ensure the resilience of climate change. The achievement was 1,040 different technologies which develop 610 ha and benefits 2,759 HH (1,426 Female headed).

Finally from this report we can conclude that if we able to complete the above mentioned schemes the program will succeed 94% of the project target command and 92% of the targeted beneficiaries.

### **Component B: Investment in Capacity for Sustainable Agriculture**

In this component, to improve access to appropriate input, financial services and output markets for small holder producers it was targeted to establish and strength cooperatives. To date 89 (59%) coops were established and strengthened. To create market linkage the MAA establishment was

one of our targets and so far 100 (88%) at woreda level. To date there are 38 functional (able to provide inputs to farmers and also participate in output market) cooperatives.

The program had planned to improve the production and productivity of 46,250 HH farmers via irrigating 18,400 hectares of land. Bering this in mind, to improve the agricultural practices of targeted farmers' one of strategies is disseminate best practices and technologies via model farmers. Hence to create model farmers 7,016 farmers were trained in FRG system, Seed system and FHH garden development. To date, from PASIDP-II construction 36 irrigation schemes having capacity to develop 5,988 hectares (32.5 % of the project target) were entered into irrigation and have benefited 10,971 HHs (23.7% of the project target). The low performance is due to delay of SSI schemes construction.

*Table 4 PASIDP-II Schemes under agricultural development in 2012 E.C*

Regions	Count of Scheme	Sum of Command Area (Ha)	Sum of Male	Sum of Female	Sum of Total HH
Amhara	20	3537	5391	1220	6611
Oromia	5	1623	1996	130	2126
SNNPR	6	561	1090	372	1462
Tigray	5	267	571	201	772
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5988</b>	<b>9048</b>	<b>1923</b>	<b>10971</b>

In addition to this there were plan to support 10,000 PASIDP-I scheme beneficiaries especially on agriculture and agribusiness issues. Since inception 14,189 HHs were supported on the above interventions. (See table 5 below).

*Table 5 PASIDP-I Schemes supported agricultural and agribusiness interventions*

Regions	Count of Scheme	Sum of Command Area (Ha)	Sum of Male	Sum of Female	Sum of Total HH
Amhara	12	2708	5001	1284	6285
Oromia	10	1344	3194	292	3486
SNNPR	10	881.5	1475	102	1577
Tigray	6	1630	1922	919	2841
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>6,563.50</b>	<b>11,592.00</b>	<b>2,597.00</b>	<b>14,189.00</b>

Under watershed management 105 watershed plans were prepared in all regions to develop different soil and water management practices with in the next 3-5 years. In this 105 watershed plan 42,846 households were participating, this is 114% of the target of the program and 67,095 ha (98% of the target area) were delineated. Core activities are physical and biological soil and

water conservations, conservation agriculture, integrated soil fertility management and agro forestry.

From this and other components it was planned to create job employment opportunity for youths and achieved so far 6,990 Female and youths have got new jobs (47%) of the total target. They are working mostly on forest and fruit nursery, fuel saving, vermi compost and construction.

In all components to improve the performance of different stakeholders' technical training and workshops were organized at Federal region, zone, woreda and community level.

### **Component C: Program Management, M&E and Knowledge Management**

To manage the programme implementation different steering and technical committee were organized and strengthened from Federal to kebele level. Regions share experience among each other; supervision and follow up made by coordination office and implementers; Joint Supervision was conducted with SC; Technical Supervision and Support mission conducted jointly with IFAD in the areas of marketing, M & E, Nutrition and Gender from which we supported to enhance our program implementation.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:-** Monitoring and Evaluation is the system that will collect appropriate and timely data that alters into information to track programme progress towards outputs, outcomes, impact, and sustainability. In view of this thinking annual outcome survey had carried out.

**Annual outcome survey: -** Outcome survey is one of the activities planned to achieve in this year. The purpose of this survey is to identify the success obtained due to program intervention as well as gaps that needs amendment or continuous effort to improve existing situation. Planning and working based on the identified gaps would help to use resources (time, money and labor) on efficient and effective way. Therefore doing consensus was the first step to undertake this task by own force. Because it would be paramount importance to launch own force in the program both in terms of enhancing the staff's capacity and cost reduction as well as the quality of works.

The survey addressed 39 irrigation schemes located in 18 zones, 38 woredas and 39 kebeles of four program regions. These irrigation schemes have total 9,999 beneficiaries, from these beneficiaries about 1278 (male 1022 and female 256) were taken as sample. In addition, 232 (male 1865 and 46 female) only watershed development beneficiaries were included in the study. Overall, 1510 (1208 males and 302 females) beneficiaries were joined the survey. 20 percent of the sample was given to women to improve the participation of women, and the remaining women had drawn equally with men.

The survey started after enumerators were oriented on how they collect data using tablets. Then, the data were collected using tablets installed CSPro software. The enumerators were Woreda focal persons who have good understanding on the PASIDP intervention and agriculture concept in general. The supervisors and at the same time qualitative data collectors were regional PCMU experts. Finally at federal level data collected, cleaned, organized and analyzed via SPSS. Now

the first report submitted for comment. The survey has identified success that PASIDP intervention bring to the community and gaps that needs farther actions. For example, the average annual net income of an irrigation farmer is 15,812 birr. While the income of the farmers is limited due to the weak market linkages and financial services, only 5% of the farmers market their produce through cooperatives, weak supply agricultural inputs through farmer’s cooperatives (seed 35%, chemical 14%, and agricultural machinery only 9%). This means most farmers buy farm inputs from unreliable sources.

### 3.2. Cumulative Outputs and its’ Indicators

<b>Outputs And Its’ Indicators</b>	<b>Project Life Target</b>	<b>To date Accomplishment</b>
Output 1.1 Selection of irrigation schemes for investment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households that have access to irrigation schemes.</li> </ul>	46,250	17,359
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area under feasibility studies approved.</li> </ul>	22,260	23,214
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of IWUAs established.</li> </ul>	150	115
Output 1.2 Irrigation schemes developed or upgraded		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hectares of farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated.</li> </ul>	18,400	7,153
Output 2.1 Improved access to appropriate inputs, access to agricultural and financial services for smallholder producers		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of rural producers' organizations supported.</li> </ul>	150	105
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of functional cooperatives that provide input and output services to clients.</li> </ul>	100	38
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services.</li> </ul>	50,000	37,505
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of persons trained in income-generating activities or business management</li> </ul>	15,000	2,865
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages.</li> </ul>	14,250	7,199
Output 2.2 Improved productivity in intervention areas.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of individuals engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities (ASAP).</li> </ul>	83,750	60,205



<b>Outputs And Its' Indicators</b>	<b>Project Life Target</b>	<b>To date Accomplishment</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households supported with increased water availability or efficiency (ASAP).</li> </ul>	46,250	17,359
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition</li> </ul>	22,103	9,058
Output 2.3 Improved and sustainable watershed management.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent of land with rehabilitated or restored ecosystem services.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land under climate-resilient practices (ASAP).</li> </ul>	73,600	67,095
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of micro- watershed management plans developed</li> </ul>	150	106

### **3.3. Opportunities, Challenges, and Lesson learned**

#### **Opportunities**

- Experience in gender model family demonstration
- The technical support from different partnerships like Techno serve
- Supervisions & timely MTR evaluation and actions
- Improved community participation to implement the planned activities
- Improvement of the awareness of the technical & steering committee at all level
- Existence of experienced governmental enterprises which are involved in construction and supervision of irrigation projects

#### **Challenges**

- Delay on construction
- Less integration among project office, agriculture and water bureau and woerda experts
- Focusing on processes rather than results like output market linkage and input market linkage
- Low volume & in consistence of production which is very difficult to link producer with potential buyer & market
- Transportation

#### **Lessons learned**

- Participation of local leaders in consultation workshop creates a sense of ownership in resolving social issues.
- Integration among key stakeholders and joint project design revision among key sectors head at site levels (consultants, regional water bureau staff, & clients) solves site specific problems to rectify or modify design activities prior to finalize design documents.

- Joint planning and monitoring of program activities increase effectiveness implementers by creating consensus and amalgamation among stakeholders.
- Conducting regular performance evaluation meetings arranged by program unit and water bureau with regional technical committee plays a great role in solving many challenges on time and to manage SSI activities proactively.
- Appointing supervision consultants in each site helps to execute works in a better quality and administer the construction in a better way.
- Close follow up and supervision of construction of irrigation schemes by the client helps to undertake the construction of the schemes as per the schedule.
- Participation and consultation of woreda and beneficiaries at every stage of implementation to make effective and successful.
- Formation of women subcommittee in the institutional management (Tigray) which will help to increase the representation of all the institutional management activities.
- Implementation of Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) activities especially Vermin Composting create good job opportunity.

## **4. STRATEGIC DIRECTION, ACTIVITIES BY COMPONENTS, RESOURCE PLAN FOR current FY**

### **4.1. Key Assumptions of the Plan**

- a) It is assumed that Ministry of agriculture, regional bureaus and woreda offices take PASIDP II as part of their core investments and take over their roles and responsibilities in order to ensure appropriate ownership and collaboration at all administrative levels.
- b) The institutional arrangement such as steering committee, technical committee and Focal persons will be capacitated and work based on the agreement in the PIM;
- c) The community will have active participation from project incitation to evaluation;
- d) The awareness, understanding and capacity of partners and institutions about the programme is improved and can shoulder challenges and will comply with their contracts on time;
- e) The FPCMU and RPCMU will fulfill all vacant positions and capacitate themselves in terms of materials and technical capacity and will coordinate the programme together with other respected ministers and bureau;
- f) The involvement of relevant implementing actors will be strengthened, effective MAA and agribusiness linkage, financial access linkage facilitation and Market oriented attitude among farmers will be created.
- g) The FPCMU and RPCMU will create strong collaboration with flagship programs in order to facilitate and implement program activities with common development goals.
- h) Agreed actions during the mid-term review.
- i) Every partner will perform their own duty and responsibility with in COVID-19 pandemic.

### **4.2. Planning Considerations**

Planning Considerations include:

- Recognize the situation of addressing the target population of 46,250 household via developing 18,400 ha and delivering other interventions. Targeting measures require to ensure that the project really on the right track of benefit these people;
- The existing number of intervention areas within four regions are twenty eight zone, eighty three Woreda, one hundred sixteen Schemes and kebeles (one scheme from PASIDP-I).
- Status of irrigation schemes construction, some schemes are already completed, others are on progress at different stage and the remaining are new. So all schemes require different intervention based on their position.
- All most all micro watershed has good status on rehabilitation of catchment with biophysical soil and water conservation measures (BPSWC) but during last implementation years with various reason there are some areas still needs intervention of BPSWC measures. So, rehabilitate the remaining activities those watersheds which needs are identified at each region and we have plan to complete those areas with this year and next year specially
  - Farmlands, gully and hillside areas rehabilitation.
  - Increasing soil health with integrated soil fertility management practices and managing crop with agronomic practices.

- The remaining climate smart agriculture (CSA) such as: conservation agriculture (CA), improved climate smart forage development and agroforestry have taken in to account for interventions needs due attention to achieve target at the end of programme life.
- The capacity of implementers Regional Bureau, woreda office Agriculture and kebele DA have been increased time to time is take in to consideration.
- The good performance of previous years on main activities of each region consider as a potential
- The performance not only by construction of schemes but also watershed, market linkage, crop husbandry and social and environmental issues differ from region to region, hence this plan considered the difference in performances.
- Even if the program practices performance base approaches, in some situation Equity/fairness on Scheme allocation is critical. But on agricultural, agribusiness, watershed development and on others support is given based on the number of irrigation schemes.
- Financial capacity of the program is taken into consideration. Even if the program demand more engagements because of financial limitation restricted the activities within the existing finance.
- Partnership with different organizations such as Techno serve, ICRISAT, Self-help, IWMI and ICRAF
- ***Training, workshop and technical follow up under COVID 19***  
Different types of trainings and workshops will be conducted as per procedures of Ministry of health and Ethiopian Institute of public health forward direction such as: minimizing the number of trainees within one venue, ensuring social distancing, make sure the accessibility and availability of PPE (mask, sanitizer, hand glove) for each participant.

### **4.3. Principles and Approaches of the Plan**

The implementation of the annual work plan and budget would be guided by five inter-related and mutually supportive principles; these are:

- I. Full and effective participation by all stakeholders throughout the processes of planning and implementation, with particular emphasis given to participation by the target group and well as by key entities with the value chains for produce,
- II. Technical viability, especially the reliability of water supply to provide for the command area planned,
- III. A landscape approach to watershed management, ensuring that irrigation command areas and downstream private and public facilities are protected. It is also essential to simultaneously provide for sustainably enhanced productivity within watershed areas contiguous with irrigation schemes,
- IV. Inclusiveness for all community members associated with the irrigation schemes, whether or not they are actively involved as irrigation farmers, and
- V. To ensure financial viability, training in agribusiness skills and market access must be readily available to all the participating farmers.

### 4.3. Overall Strategic Focus and Outputs

In this planning year **18,295** new households (outreaches) will receive services or support of all intervention of the program. In terms of area coverage 28 zones, 83 woredas and 116 kebeles will be addressed. From all 116 schemes in different stages with command area of 17,115 hectare will be irrigated and benefit 40,325 HHs, from this about 7,436 are expected to be FHH. These schemes are on different status. From the total 116 schemes to date or during planning time 42 schemes ready for agriculture development (even 11 schemes completed two years agriculture development support and the remaining 31 are on ongoing agricultural development support), 73 schemes will proceed under construction in the planning year and the average status of these scheme is about 40%. Hence in this planning year 31 schemes are expected to be entered in to agricultural development, agribusiness and market linkage as well as watershed activities. Again all seventy three schemes which are under construction will be entered in watershed development activities.

In agriculture development, 31 schemes which commands 4,500 hectares and benefits 9,118 MHHs and 1,881 FHHs in total 10,999 HHs will be organized in different farmers' organizations like FRGs, FHH, and seeds system; and will get technical support.

In this fiscal year, within adjacent watersheds about 15,765 ha of land will be rehabilitated with different NRM technologies and 2,587.4 hectares of rain fed agriculture land will be supported by different CSA practices like conservation agriculture, Soil fertility, crop management, agroforestry and improved forage production to improve productivity. In these watershed development process 16,195 HHs (3,240 FHHs) will be benefited.

In this planning year, of 14 project outputs indicated in the logframe the following outputs indicators are expected.

1. *Area under feasibility* studies approved (-)
2. Number of HHs that have *access to irrigation* schemes (**9,995**)
3. *Hectares of farmland* under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated (**4,350**)
4. Number of *IWUAs established* (-)
5. Number of *rural producers' organizations* supported (**30**)
6. Number of *functional cooperatives* that provide *input and output* services to clients (**20**)
7. Number of persons in rural areas *trained in financial literacy* and/or use of financial products and services (**13572**)
8. Number of persons *trained in income-generating activities* or business management (**2,640**)
9. Number of rural *producers accessing production inputs* and/or technological packages (**2,862 farmers**)
10. **Number of people provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition (3793)**
11. Number of individuals engaged in *NRM and climate risk management* activities (12,220)

- 12.** Number of HHs supported with *increased water availability or efficiency* (ASAP) (9,470 HHs)
- 13.** Land under *climate-resilient practices* (ASAP) (**4,998.4 ha**)
- 14.** Number of *micro- watershed management plans* developed (11)
- 15.** Number on and off-farm *full time equivalent jobs* created (5,550)

## **4.4. Planned Activities by Component**

### **4.4.1.Component A: Investment in Small-scale Irrigation Infrastructure**

Irrigation systems should be a relevant agent to give solutions to the increasing demand of food, and to the development, sustainability and productivity of the agricultural sector. The design, managing, and operation of irrigation systems are crucial factors to achieve an efficient use of the water resources and the success in the production of crops. The most common problems resulting in the non-sustainability of irrigation and drainage schemes are degradation of irrigated land, reduced socio-economic conditions, poor water quality, ecological degradation, and water depletion. To mitigate such kinds of problem community consultation since the start of the project and design quality assurance are vital procedures.

Based on this notion, to bring schemes sustainability, equitable distribution of water as well as community ownership the involvement of communities are fundamental. Consultation and participation of farmers on new/ongoing construction schemes and schemes under agricultural development will be the key task in this fiscal year for the smooth and fast implementation of planned activities. Consultation of 70% of the user community on their participation and monitoring of the activities conducted by contractors, watershed management, money contribution for monitoring and operation of schemes, maintenance of irrigation infrastructures, environmental safeguard activities, issues raised about land acquisition and property loss due to irrigation infrastructure construction, upstream and downstream water use, COVID 19 and related social issues will focus areas to be covered in this FY.

To strengthen the capacity of IWUA leaders, experience sharing within the region will be conducted for 312 IWUA leaders (3 from each scheme) and lessons learned will be implemented at each scheme. To do this the regional PCMU experts together with BoW will identify best-performed schemes and let them visit and learn each other. Special support will be given for four IWUAs to implement the SSTC activity plan.

Different capacity building training will be delivered at all levels. From these ToT training for 12 federal and regional environment and social safeguards specialists and auditors' from the environment, forest, and climate change commission will be given and this will be cascaded for 38 zone and 76 woreda experts. Technical training about IPM will be delivered for 33 Woreda experts and kebele development agents. This training will be given for those who will support 11 new schemes that start agriculture development in this fiscal year. This training will be cascaded for 165 IWUA leaders. Financial management and leadership training will be given for 1560 IWUA leaders (15 IWUA leaders per scheme). Training will be delivered with due consideration of the ministry of health directions to minimize the COVID 19 health impacts. About 55 full sets of PPE (5 per scheme) will be delivered for IWUA as a demonstration. The materials include a Knapsack sprayer, cap, overalls, masks, goggles, pair of gloves, face shields, and pair of rubber boots. This PPE supply will create awareness on how to use these materials and encourage farmers to buy and use by themselves.

Environmental and social internal audits will be conducted for 20 sample schemes selected from four programme regions to monitor the impact of our investment on the environment, ecosystem, health,

and social assets. Here the soil and water samples will be taken and the impact of the irrigation on the soil, water, health, and the entire environment will be evaluated and communicated. Based on the 2020 mission feedback and to make the audit more scientific water quality test instruments such as PH meter and electrical conductivity will be delivered by FPCMU and soil quality test kits distributed last year will be used during auditing to test the water and soil quality parameters.

Joint supervision and support by regional PCMU and partners will be conducted twice a year. Experts from the regional environment, forest and climate change commission, BoW, and RPCMU will jointly visit sample schemes that are under construction and agricultural development and give feedback for implementers in the second quarter and the team will recheck the implementation of their feedback and additional achievements in the fourth quarter. At the same time, a team of experts from woreda will monitor and support the implementation of environmental and social management plan at each specific schemes in their Woreda.

Workshops at the federal and regional levels will be conducted to review the implementation of ESMP at new and ongoing construction schemes and the contribution of sector offices for the implementation and finally to take action on identified gaps.

### **Identification of schemes and pre-feasibility studies**

In this physical year, 4 micro irrigation schemes (drip and Sprinkler) are planned to be identified in four regions on selected previously constructed water scarcity community schemes with main objective to familiarize the project staff and farmers on water efficient technologies

### **Feasibility and Detail Engineering Design of Schemes**

During the programme year (2020/21), it is planned to complete 3 ongoing schemes study and design which were started in the previous year by Oromia region and 9 in Oromia & 11 in SSNPR design payment balance will be settled in the coming month. Besides, four (4) micro irrigation system that can be used as model for SSTC project will be designed on already previously constructed water inefficient open canal irrigation schemes in respective region.

### **Quality Assurance**

Quality assurance activity of the study and design report is based on the responsiveness to PASIDP II objectives, goals and targets and SECAP criteria as stipulated as to the PIM. These quality assurance activities have been undertaken for all schemes that undergo construction. Likewise, in this programme year, 4 micro dam (category A) study and design reports will be reviewed by recruited independent consultant to ensure the design is complied with IFAD criteria and standard design procedure.

### **Development of Alternative Water Sources**

Communities living upstream and around the proposed structures who are not utilizing the main river course near to their village demand and evolve enabling technologies led to new forms of alternative resources that are able to satisfy needs of crop production and water related activities. Since, alternative



water resource is assumed to be implemented in micro watershed areas of schemes under construction; budget allocation for regions was made accordingly.

In 2020/21 physical year, it is planned to access 222 technologies including 29 group ponds, 125 household ponds, 33 shallow wells and 35 Manual tubes that will be integrated or combined with 48 drip irrigation, 69 low lift pump and 87 solar pump systems for abstraction and application/delivering of irrigation water on proposed command area. These all integrated systems technologies expected to command 230 ha and benefit 525 HHs (420F) in micro watershed of the respective regions. In this physical year, more focus has been given to incorporate simple, cost effective and environmentally friendly solar pump technologies in all regions with the support, guidance of FPCMU and other potential partners.

### **Construction of community schemes**

Construction status and its' quality has great influence on the development of agricultural activities as well as others. Hence, attention is given to complete started schemes on time with standards quality. Generally, at the end of the planning year, 73 schemes (that commands 10,272 ha and benefits 25,225 HH) the current average progress found 40.14% and in the planning year these schemes physical status will be reached 71.68%, and the financial performance on average will move from 22.7% to 55.67%.. To get this achievement at the end of the planning year:-

- 19 schemes the current average progress found 0% that commands 2,436 ha and benefits 6195 HH will be 30%.(See Annex 7)
- 29 schemes the current average progress found 74.75% that commands 4,120 ha and benefits 9470 HH will be 100%.(See Annex 8)
- 25 schemes the current average progress found 30% that commands 3,716 ha and benefits 9,560 HH will be 70%.(See Annex 9)

Some schemes which are under construction or ongoing schemes are reported from Region as 100 % completed physically, but as per supervision finding shows financial status is low and not settled final payment in addition to this schemes not transferred to IWUA properly. But farmers with all these challenge start agriculture by themselves traditionally with minimum potential and finally the two years' time will over without getting proper agriculture support. Though the programme designed to support agriculture for two years after completed and handed over schemes to IWUA but practically this is not happening. Due to this we fail to achieve the target. So we strongly use subsequent strategies.

- No agriculture support unless & otherwise schemes construction completed, transferred to IWUA and final payment settled.
- Progress meeting: one of the means for controlling the progress of the works will be conducting of progress meetings. Accordingly, weekly and monthly meetings will be held at the project site office. The meeting will focus on the accomplishment of the planned work and the corresponding delay, if any, with the respective resource allocation. Problems encountered and proposed solutions will be highlighted to resolve the problem of delay. The meetings will be minute and signed for a record.

- Supervisor (engineer) from concerned client should be allocated in each scheme. This has an advantage that:
  1. The supervisor can solve any technical issues immediately based on the request from contractor side that might be on design or specification clarification.
  2. The supervisor can communicate and make a solution along with zone/wereda if there is a social issue like compensation and community participation.
  3. The supervisor can control the quality and quantity of work based on the actual on ground and design. The supervisor can give a detail progress report as per the schedule given (weekly, monthly, ...)

Moreover, Construction/installation of 4 micro irrigation systems (drip & sprinkler) also planned to be implemented on already constructed inefficient open channels diversion structures at respective region that can benefit 260 HHs and serve 60 ha.

At this time, this is already practiced in most regions and getting the above listed advantages. We have first learned from PASIDP-I poor practice that we were started to allocate one supervisor to control more than two schemes due to lack of experts and problems were started to be faced in quality as well as quantity of the construction.

In this planning year job opportunity will be created for 5,550 youths using different activities such as SSI construction, agricultural development and watershed management.

#### **4.4.2. Component B: Investment in Capacity for Sustainable Agriculture**

##### **Agribusiness Linkages and Market Access**

The experience shows that agricultural marketing has faced so many challenges because of less awareness on marketing concepts at all level, poor quality and quantity of agricultural products, poor access to marketing infrastructures, and inadequacy of financial services, low input supply and weak linkage among market chain actors. To alleviate these gaps capacity building and establishment and strengthening of farmer's organizations and market access alliance are critical activities. Constructing irrigation schemes and producing miscellaneous products are not the only target to improve the livelihood of the rural farmers. In order to visualize the better income and improvement in livelihood there is a need to shift in attitude, skill and knowledge regarding agribusiness & marketing. The Agribusiness & market linkage sub component uses cooperatives as bridge to facilitate input & output marketing up to the end to create market linkage for the betterment of smallholder farmers engaged in irrigation.

To have consistent market linkage with potential consumers, wholesalers and traders even with different institutions, the quality and quantity of produce is main leading factors. So clustering approach should be disseminated and applied rather than farming in fragmented manner. For the coming fiscal year range of activities should step up to reach to the final results which focus areas are listed below.

##### **A) Establishment and Strengthening of Farmers' Cooperatives**

According to PASIDP II, arrangement of vibrant business entities like fully functional cooperatives is not negotiable to create modern and win-win marketing environment with business oriented human mind setup. The final expectations from these institutions are well facilitated marketing linkage on input, financial and output market for the benefit of irrigation users' small holder farmers. Based on this assumption, 30 Irrigation & marketing cooperative are planned to be established, at 27 Woredas 19 Zones from each intervention regions (Amhara 5, Oromia 9, SNNP 9 and Tigray 7) to enhance their contribution in the programme intervention areas and 7836( 761 female) households will be benefited from these cooperatives establishment.

Not only establishing the IMC but there should be strengthening of cooperatives to update, capacitate and support so as enable to be competent throughout the commercial environment. So, 38 existing cooperatives are planned to be strengthened and 4933 members (707 female) of the cooperatives will be addressed from the results.

In addition to the routine establishment and strengthening activities; like provision of training, issuing legal entity, provision of office materials and scaling up of technical supports gathered from TNS also will be included.

#### **B) Training of Cooperative Leaders & members**

To improve the performance of cooperatives leaders and to create awareness on basic cooperative marketing concepts among farmers, provision of training is planned for both committees and members of cooperatives. 1008 Cooperative leaders (30-50 % female committee members are expected) and 4499 members will be trained.

#### **C) Provision of office facility**

Provision of office facility is planned to supply office furniture (46) such as chair and table and set of computer (19) only for newly established and not addressed before.

#### **D) Forums and Dialogue**

To create experience sharing floors, to explore concerned business customers along the value chain, and to link potential buyers with producers, Private-Public Dialogue (PPD) on output Market, Forum on Access to Input Sources for Farmers' Cooperative and Financial linkage forum will be conducted at regional as well as federal level. Based on that, 805 participants on PPD, 725 participants on Input source forum and 543 participants on financial linkage forum to be involved totally at regional level and 68,55 and 55 participants will be engaged respectively at federal level( >30% of participants expected to be female).

#### **E) Establishment & Strengthening of Market Access Alliance (MAA)**

62 Market Access Alliance (MAA) will be established/strengthened to enhance the performance of market access linkages. In order to improve MAAs functionality training will be provided for 520 MAA executive committee members.

#### **F) Potential market identification and linkage creation**

There are opportunities to have different market outlets in order to sell smallholder farmers produces in better price. There are traders, consumer cooperatives & unions, institutions, hotels, factories, agroindustry parks and so on. So through cooperatives identification of potential market and linkage facilitation should be done and reported the market linkage created, for what product and the quantity sold. According irrigation Agronomy, the production plan of horticultural crops is about 1267109 quintal and taking 30-40% of post-harvest loss and home consumption, 760,265- 886,976 Quintals of produces of farmers will planned to be sold.

#### **G) Farm gate Storage facility**

As it is known huge amount of production loss resulted from lack of farm gate storage and occurred at a time of transporting products from farms to markets. So due to redundant inquiry of regions and beneficiaries to overcome or minimize this loss, the program planned this activity last year to supply list cost farm gate storage facilities with some basic equipment. With this regard, for this budget year the farm gate storage facility for harvested crop will be avail for 39 schemes which will be engaged in agricultural development.

#### **H) Cooperative and MAAs functionality challenge assessment at federal level**

Cooperative functionality challenge assessment was conducted last year at regional level and documents are submitted to be compiled at federal level. Within this fiscal year, these assessment documents of cooperative functionality will be compiled as one document. Additionally, with in this budget year, the status & functionality of MAAs will be assessed to identify the real challenges which will be helpful to design appropriate technical support.

#### **I) Financial Linkage:**

Farmers need finance to purchase inputs, to extend their farms, to diversify their commodity, to purchase labor, to rent land machineries, for value addition, for marketing and transporting, and so on. Most of the time, limited capacity of finance impedes farmers not to invest as intended which ended with poor production and productivity. Financial services providers as a sources of finance enable farmers to attain sustainable economic growth by increasing production and productivity. So, PASIDP focuses on supporting farmers and cooperatives to get financial service linkages and credit access following necessary procedures.

#### **Preparation & Translation of the business plans into practices**

Individual and cooperative business plans have to be prepared on interactive ways. From the very beginning farmers should be laid on the business plans. Farmers should know in advance what to grow including the variety (quality), when to grow (time), to which market (what is the market looking for – demand part), what amount (supply part). So the experts should work hard to accustom the translation of business plan in to practice after preparation.

Besides from review of secondary data (reports, manuals, websites and other documents) and Collection of primary data (discussions with the producers, experts and officials) business plan development can go through various steeps till the final document. Once the business plan develop it needs to be updated yearly. Specifically, on Production plan vs actual, marketing plan vs actual, Input

plan Vs actual, Organizational plan vs actual, financial plan Vs actual. So it is convincing that the budget is not abundant to carry out all these activities. Ownership creation among members at cooperative base and individual base also important issue to make a business plan applicable.

Hence, for this fiscal year the target is to prepare 50 business plans as a whole using the standard business plan template developed by TNS.

### **RuSACOs Support**

PASIDP was working on Irrigation and marketing cooperative establishment and strengthening with the intention that these cooperatives are the commercial arms for smallholder farmers in market facilitation. Even though this assumption is fully correct, approaching Rural Saving and Credit Cooperatives (RUSACOs) and Unions is also mandatory to fulfil financial need of irrigation users' smallholder farmers. So within this fiscal year plan is intended to train 543 RUSACOs leaders (from 68 RUSACOS) in basic financial literacy concepts with related to PASIDP II Agribusiness and financial market linkage objectives.

### **K) Linkage and Collaboration with partners/stakeholders**

Supports and experiences are obtained from TNS within these 2 years pilot technical intervention of 14 schemes, 12 woredas and 6 zones across 4 PASIDP regions. Business plan template development, preparation of training modules, Crop selection tool establishment, and assessment of input suppliers, potential markets and buyers, Identification of financial partners and preparation of loan application are some of areas which should be dragged to be cascaded in the coming agribusiness and market linkage activities throughout all 68 schemes. The technical support, capacity building and training approaches will be applied at each compatible areas of activity (In establishing and strengthening of cooperatives & MAAs, training of experts at each level as well as small holder farmers and market linkage facilitation and so on).

### **Global Malt barley Service**

Renewing the arrangement between Global Malt Service and PASIDP II, there is also ongoing negotiation to create market linkage among small holder farmers and the Company. Therefore, strengthening this partnership PASIDP will intended to create market for malt barley growing smallholder farmers of intervention schemes within two regions (Amhara 1 & Oromia 4 schemes) in the coming seasons.

### **Rural Funding Intermediary Program (RUFIP)**

Searching all options to solve financial shortage of irrigation users' smallholder farmers, PASIDP is waiting for the 3rd phase launching of RUFIP. The RUFIP and PASIDP common intervention areas are identified and listed by name (42 woredas) for implementation as the phase is launched.

### **Identification of potential Agro dealers and seed sources**

Regarding input market linkage, PASIDP noticed that the involvement of private traders/agro dealers is relevant. Hence, with in the coming year the program intended to communicate, discuss and create linkage with potential suppliers and importers of seed which will be one option to solve seed shortage and related problems of smallholder farmers.

In addition to this, there is a beginning to pull all stakeholders engaged in seed multiplication for discussions which can pave a way to produce certified seeds in program intervention areas with all fulfilment of relevant entities.

### **L) Mentoring and Support**

Along the value chain there might be challenges and gaps hindering the shift. So the experts should search areas of gap and assist technically through continuous mentoring. SMS follow up and supervision also planned to be conducted at each quarter indicated as PD expenses in the Annual work plan.

Searching for output market linkage only will be like clapping with one hand. But, Supplying Produces in bulk, in quality and on time will sustain the trust and good will among market actors. Thus the Agronomists, Horticulturists and Extension experts, all partners and implementing actors have to exert a big effort to shift traditional market to modern one.

### **Irrigation agronomy**

In agronomy, it's important to understand the properties of the soil and how the soil interacts with the growing crop; what nutrients (fertilizers) the crop needs and when and how to apply these nutrients; the ways that crops grow and develop; how climate and other environmental factors affect the crop at all stages; and how best to control weeds, insects, fungi, and other crop pests.

In short, growing crops requires collaborations among many fields, including soil, plant, and weed sciences, as well as related disciplines such as ecology, entomology, climatology, and economics. The best crop production methods are always grounded in scientific research. As a result, they are by nature continually evolving and improving.

Households living in drought prone areas are suffering from climate variability and food insecurity. To alleviate the food security gap of the community in the programme intervention areas, improving agronomic practices is vital. Best agronomic practices have positive impact on the increment of production and productivity.

There for, to enhance irrigation efficiency and increase crop production and productivity the Agriculture Development Plan (ADP) will be prepared for 31 schemes (see detail on Annex 2), 62 FRG having 1,240 members will be established and/or strengthened; 31 groups having 372 members will be organized to demonstrate improved seed multiplication practices; 31 FHH groups having 310 members will be established to supported with different materials and inputs; and 28 fruit nurseries will be strengthened.

Agricultural inputs such as 14, 191 quintals of different improved seeds, 17,690 quintals of inorganic fertilizers, 94,560 quintals of organic fertilizers will be used by farmers to improve productivity of crops. Besides for demonstration and FREG activities 447 Quintal of different seeds and fertilizers will be distributed (supplied) to farmers who will involve in seed system demonstration, FRGE and FHH demonstration.

Table 6 Summary of input plan for all schemes and all farmers

	Type of input	Unit	Quantity
A	Inorganic fertilizer	Quintal	17690
	NPS	Quintal	11854
	Urea	Quintal	5836
B	Compost	Tone	9456
C	Improved seeds	Quintal	14191
	Cereal	Quintal	37
	Plus	Quintal	5325
	Root crops	Quintal	6896
	Garlic and shallot	Quintal	6604
	Vegetables	Quintal	129

By doing these and other crop husbandry technics with the different federal and regional partners will be supported 10, 999 HHs (1881 FHH). Hence, in this planning year by developing 4500 ha of land, on average the productivity (quintals per hectare) will be increased from 41 to 46 for cereals, 12 to 19 for pulses, 151 to 191 for vegetables.

Detail activities of cross cutting issues particularly nutrition and gender mainstreaming are discussed here under:-

#### **Farm level diversification /FHH -Home garden development**

This activity is aimed to enhance the income, ensure food & nutrition security of rural women through diversification and intensification of home garden activities. Home gardening is an appropriate way to increase food production and improving household nutrition. Home gardens, with their multiple uses, can offer security for poor families, particularly during a period of food shortage. Thus, this program has been implementing FHH Home garden development intervention at various irrigation schemes on different cropping season.

Gender training on farm level diversification aimed to enhance the capacity of the heads of female households via home garden development. Home garden development helps FHH to improve nutritional behavior by availing the nutrient dense vegetables and fruits as well as crops in a year round basis with diversified diet. Besides this it gives them additional income from the surplus they have. It also empower them economically and decision making capacity.

To this end the program has planned to give training for 310 FHHs from 31 schemes by woreda experts and kebele development agents. After the training the trainees expected to demonstrate home garden development activities and scale it up to their neighbors both for other FHH and women in male

household. The beneficiaries' food and nutritional security will be secured by having diversified diet since different nutrient dense vegetables, fruits and crops.

### **Gender Training for Program Implementers**

Targeting is achieved through a range of communally accepted criteria geared to encourage active participation of more *vulnerable groups* in the decision making processes. The assumption is that at least about 20% of the beneficiaries will be female-headed households; and in an effort to benefit both sexes, more focus will be on supporting women to overcome constraints including access to assets, training, inputs, etc. So, in order to achieve this goal capacity building for program implementing agencies like relevant woreda experts and agricultural development agents is one activity which will be done in the 2013 EFY (2020/21).

For this activity the target is 330(20 zonal experts, 155 woreda experts & 155 DAs) will be capacitated in transformative household methodology (THM) approaches and gender mainstreaming related issues. The composition of the trainees will be woreda program focal person, agronomy expert, gender expert, woreda women, children & youth office gender expert, cooperative promotion expert and water office expert from each woreda and focal person of the kebele, agronomy and livestock DAs as well as 2 kebele health extension workers.

The training is expected to deliver by regional PCMU gender experts and relevant stakeholders, the training will be also cascaded to the end users by trained woreda experts & Das who has taken training of trainers.

### **Community consultation and social mobilization strategy**

Community consultation and social mobilization strategy (Transformative Household Methodology) is one of the activity given due attention to narrow the existing gender gap which is deep rooted in the community. The transformative household methodology has considered as a prominent tool identified by the program to close the gender gap.

THM is aim to transform intra-household gender relations by improving relations between women and men, girls and boys. THM supports household members to identify their different roles and responsibilities as well as their access to and control over resources and related benefits.

THM facilitates gender analysis at the household level, involving all household members and enabling them to benefit from other program supported activities. It aims to combat traditional practices that negatively affect the nutritional status of mothers and children.

So the program has planned to implement the THM approach on 14 schemes by conducting the training for 700 households. From these households 10-15 households will selected to exercise the methodology and each household is expected to coach and recruit another 5 households in their village. Finally the whole beneficiaries in the scheme benefited from the methodology by implementing to their household.

### **Training for farmers organizations committee members**



This activity is aimed to enhance the capacity of institutional management committee members on gender related issues. As the farmer organizational management (IWUA, watershed management and cooperatives) committee member have to have awareness on the gender relation and gaps. So the program has planned to capacitate 1263 farmers who are institutional management committee members in 31 schemes 33 to 48 committee members from each scheme in the fiscal year. The trainees are expected to be advocator of gender in the intra and inter households and mainstream gender in their day to day activities and reduce the gender gap within their society. The training will help the effort in achievement of the 50% women benefit and participation in the program. This training will be given by woreda experts and development agents in their respective kebele.

### **Leadership training for women in farmers' organizations committee members**

In order to strengthen the leadership capacity of women, various efforts have been made, and at least 25% of the members of all the functional farmer's organizations committees at the grassroots level (IWUAs, Cooperatives, and Watershed Management Teams) are female. Enhancing women's representation on IWUAs, watershed management, and cooperatives and strengthening their leadership capacity is focus areas of the program. For the realization of this target 316 women capacity will be built on leadership training in the program intervention areas (31 schemes) and women empowerment and decision making power will be enhanced. This training will be given by woreda experts and development agents in their respective kebele.

### **Nutrition activities**

#### **Conduct Food demonstration**

Food demonstrations can be conducted in diverse settings and at different events; for example, during agricultural shows, on market days, at religious gatherings, health clinics and schools, and during literacy classes as well as in people's homes. Food demonstrations can be a great delivery method of nutrition education.

During the demonstration, the steps and nutritional messages are clearly explained and all participants should be able to see the tasks that are being performed. Participants join in meal preparation by cutting vegetables, pounding and mixing ingredients and cooking different dishes. This involves learning about combining diverse foods to enhance nutritional value and variety, adding ingredients in the right proportions by using local measures, ensuring correct cooking times and handling and storing foods safely. Once the different dishes have been prepared, participants taste the cooked food and evaluate the taste, appearance, smell and acceptability. Testing different recipes under real life conditions enables modifying and refining them in line with community and household capacities and needs.

To apply and demonstrate food in the program's beneficiaries, it is expected to conduct food demonstration in 31 program schemes. This demonstration is expected to improve the nutrition status of the beneficiaries and will be demonstrated by woreda nutrition experts, kebele DAs and health extension workers.

#### **Training on nutrition sensitive agriculture**

Nutrition-sensitive agriculture as a food-based approach to agricultural development that puts nutrient-dense foods, dietary diversity, and food fortification at the heart of overcoming malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.

PASIDP- II planned to work promotion of nutrition sensitive agriculture to bring sustainable improvements in the production of their diets and eating behaviors especially on smallholder farmers in order to achieve program objectives and the targets in Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP- II).

The program is planning to train woreda experts and kebele development agents and health extension workers on nutrition sensitive agriculture (NSA) to cascade the training effectively to the grass root. This training is aimed to develop the capacity of agricultural experts working at woreda & kebele level on nutrition sensitive agriculture related issues, and to enable them to design, deliver training as well as implement appropriate nutrition sensitive interventions in the program areas.

The training will be given for woreda program coordinator/focal person, agronomy, horticulture & nutrition experts (4 in number) and kebele coordinator/focal person, agronomy & livestock DAs and 2 health extension workers (5) totally 9 from each woreda & kebele. The overall trainees will be 319 Experts (20 zonal, 124 woreda experts & 155 development agents). The training will be delivered by regional PCMU and other implementing agencies at regional level. Expected output of this training is participants will be effectively equipped with the key elements of nutrition sensitive agriculture concepts and approaches and the way how to transfer this skill and knowledge to final target beneficiaries.

### **Home garden demonstration**

Home gardening refers to the cultivation of a small portion of land which may be around the household or within walking distance from the family home. The key benefits of home garden development is improved food security, increased availability of food and better nutrition through food diversity, Income and enhanced rural employment through additional or off-season production, decreased risk through diversification; environmental benefits from recycling water and waste nutrients, controlling shade, dust and erosion, and maintaining or increasing local biodiversity.

Based on this the program (PASIDP II) trying to benefit the female headed households in its intervention areas. The demonstration will be done on 310 FHH within 31 schemes by the woreda relevant experts and kebele development agents. The expected output from the demonstration will be acquiring knowledge and skill on home garden development, enhancement of food & nutrition security and FHHs are empowered economically since additional income generated from home garden development.

### **Inputs & Farm tools access**

This activity is aimed to overcome female headed households' constraint in access to assets and agricultural inputs and implements. The program has planned to benefit 310 FHHs in 31 schemes by accessing/supplying 49.6 quintals of different improved seeds, 310 sets of farm tools for them. These beneficiaries are expected to ensure their food and nutrition security and enhanced income. Therefore FHHs will be empowered economically.

## **Watershed management**

The erosion in upland area not only deteriorates the productivity of soils but also diminish the environmental status of lowland systems; like irrigation, drinking water supply. Hence, the importance of upland watershed becomes more intense where the lowland systems like irrigation and water supply depends on upland watershed. The adverse effects of upland erosion on lowland may be categorized under four principle categories of i) Siltation ii) Terrestrial losses of farm land along the stream iii) Higher peak flow; and iv) Less infiltration.

To overcome these problems and conserve natural resources different strategies mechanisms are designed by projects and programs. Watershed management is vital to sustain small scale irrigation schemes and enhance production of crops and livestock productivity. This will result in vegetables, fruits and animal feed for year-round availability and supply. To bring the aforementioned results the program will exercise on Protecting and promoting natural resource through application of different biophysical soil and water conservation activities. Some of core types of watershed intervention are mentioned as follow:

### ***Capacity Building***

- a) ***Study tours:*** for the purpose of visiting intra and inter region for watershed committee, beneficiaries and woreda focal person on the areas of best practices, study tours are essential for scale up for technologies and create awareness of implementers. Last year's due to security problems and covid\_19 case, all planned tours not accomplished. So, in this year by preparing those preconditions of safety issues, 494 experts and DAs will have opportunity to have studies tours.
- b) ***Technical Trainings (WWT, KWT, CWT, Farmers and DA):*** Training for new and ongoing watershed sites in order to bridge technical gaps and create awareness, supporting and capacitating those groups of institutions (teams) and experts are mandatory. During last implementations years, is already given training but at kebele and woreda level there is a challenge of turnover of experts. So, by considering this challenges and new intervention site experts, teams and farmers who are applying different CSA technologies (CA, AF, ISFM etc.), it is planned to capacitate about 566 WWT, 615 KWT, 497CWT and 476 farmers.
- c) ***Training on IGAs:*** it is known that during last time, more than 2,865 youths and farmers have taken training in order to create new jobs and diversified livelihoods respectively. From the trained person some of youths have engaged on IGA activities like: seedling production, fruit developments with alternative water sources, producing energy saving stoves, fattening, vermi worm production etc. But still there are challenges for facilitation of credit, business plan preparation, and skill gaps. By considering such challenges for ongoing schemes and to do more on these activities extensively it has planned to trainee 2,640 participants.

***Biophysical Soil and Water Conservation:*** before implementing different types of watershed intervention, micro watershed management plans will be prepared for new 11 schemes having 2,750 beneficiaries. In these 11 schemes a total of 4,998.4 hectare of new watershed will be rehabilitated with different biophysical soil and water conservation structures; in addition, the above 11 schemes, from 105

schemes already had having watershed management plans, about 10,766.6 ha will be rehabilitated with different biophysical soil and water conservation structures. Overall, in this planning year, from 115 adjacent watershed 15,765 ha will be rehabilitated with different technologies and practices.

Mainly biophysical soil and water conservation will be implemented on farm land, gully and hill side areas, in which during last three and half years not accomplished activities as per plan due to various reasons. These in completed areas of activities will be finalized within next two years by mobilizing communities. On top of these year intervention also 76 ongoing and 11 new micro watersheds have been identified and on these areas in completed activities of farm land and gully areas will be rehabilitated with biological and physical measures.

### ***Climate Smart Agriculture Practices (CSA)***

During last consecutive three and half programme implementation years, for increasing the adaptive capacity of small holders' farmers from climatic shocks, different types of CSA practices were implemented. In this year also to benefit watershed communities from these intervention the following CSA practices will be planned on more than 88 ongoing and new micro watersheds:

- a) ***Conservation Agriculture (CA)***: to improve the rain fed agriculture productivity conservation agriculture is main technology. Different inputs and material which support CA like berken maresha, jam planter, mulching material, certified seed varieties etc. For selected model farmers for demonstration will be supported. To benefit for ongoing and new micro watershed rain fed and irrigation area beneficiaries it will be plan to implement 693 ha of land with these technologies. To fill the skill gaps on these technologies the programme support training and materials as a demonstration. More than 5,544 selected farmers for all micro watershed prepare their lands for demonstration and implement by fulfilling minimum standards through demonstration and extension packages.
- b) ***Integrated Soil Fertility Management Practices (ISFM)***: These technologies are crucial for improving soil health then after for increasing rainfed crop productivities. Technologies such as: green manuring, organic composting, vermi composting and application of lime for acidic problem areas are major technologies that will be practiced on selected watershed. These technologies not only improved crop productivity but also sequester carbon di oxide underneath soil. The programme supports through training for those farmers who implement these technologies and materials.

One of new technologies which is used as youth job creation and farmers soil improvement is vermi compost, which should be scale up from last year's experiences. The programme supports inputs such as: vermi worm and follow technical gaps through training on packages and evaluate the impacts on productivity and income. To implement these technologies on 726 ha more than 2,904 small holder farmers on 88 micro watersheds will be selected and practiced through demonstration.

- c) ***Agroforestry (AF)***: Most common types of agroforestry practices implemented in our programme sites are home garden, farmland, woodlot and fruit on farm; however, their distribution and perception of farmer on those various practice varied.

An amazing, each agroforestry practice contributes multiple benefits because it provides various services from specific unit of land. The major advantage was diversified productions, which is the best strategy, particularly for smallholder's farmer because their livelihood depending on farming system. Agroforestry practice is highly recommended and acceptable than monocropping consequently it provides a socio-economic benefit like tree products (Timber, firewood, construction materials and fruit for food) and income, whereas environmental services (reduce soil erosion, increase soil moisture and fertility, coffee shade, and keep micro climate balance). Generally, it is good tool for mitigating and adapting climate change. As result farmers were accounted it as a mainstay for maximizing their land productive capacity then improve the smallholder's livelihoods. Due to these contribution farmers during previous programme implementation years on PASIDP\_II sites have been implemented various types of agroforestry on their farm land and homestead. In this year, to implement intensively these technologies, we have plan to develop 836 ha of land with AF system within 88 ongoing and new micro watershed which will be expected to benefit more than 3,344 small holder farmers through out four programme regions. Small holder farmers share and adopt these technologies from experienced farmers through study tour and the technical and inputs support from programme will be expected.

- d) ***Climate smart improved forage developments:*** different varieties of fodders and grasses have been developed with various means of forage development system within programme watershed areas. These practices will be implemented by considering the total livestock unit (TLU), which all types of livestock demand forage.

These forage developments have double benefits for small holder farmers, which are used for sources of animal feed gaps and grasses grow around canal used as protecting siltation in canal. In some parts of programme areas, communal grazing lands managed with beneficiaries by developing traditional bylaws and finally used through cut and carry system. So, in this fiscal year on 275 ha of land different Climate smart improved forage will be developed with participation of 4,400 HHs.

Generally, with all CSA technologies 2,587.4 ha will be implemented and about 16,195 HHs (F=3240) are participating throughout 87 micro watersheds.

***Strengthening of community Nurseries:*** Nurseries are basic areas for raising multipurpose seedling. Most areas of programme nursery operated with youths, which is sources of income for them by producing and selling high value fruit crops. During last implementation years, more than 99 nurseries have been established and the programme in this year will also support by strengthening with inputs and nursery equipment (variable in every year equipment: shade for seedlings, plastic polyene tube, sands, maintenance of store, watering can, sieves, etc.). In order to provide sustainably seedlings for the purpose of agroforestry and forage development within programme areas, the programme supports inputs (seeds), technical training for youths, and business plan developments for youths, facilitate credit linkage from MFI.

#### **4.4.3. Component C: Programme Management, M&E and Knowledge Management**

Program management has significant contribution to achieve planned activities of the programme. To execute the program objectives steering and technical committees are organized and strengthened at different levels. The Federal and regional steering committee will evaluate the performance of planned activities at least twice a year and put directions for further improvements. The regional PCMU will evaluate the regional performance with respected partners quarterly and the federal PCMU will evaluate the overall performance of the programme together with the regional and federal partners biannually. Technical committee at all level will monitor each and every activities regularly and provide feedback for decision makers.

FPCMU and RPCMU will coordinate and ensure timely and effective execution of the planned activities. Strengthening of the national/regional level partnerships and synergy building with other development partners is one of the principles of the program. Facilitation of inter-regional experience sharing, and interactions with other stakeholders including IFAD financed programs and projects as well as financed by other donors, relevant development partners and actors, such as input suppliers and output traders will be managed by the program. Disbursement of funds takes place according to IFAD financial procedures and approvals to programme implementing agencies. The overall quality of programme implementation will be ensured through continuous monitoring and regular evaluation on planned activities and outputs followed by consolidated progress reports quarterly. To enforce the program monitoring and evaluation system and have evidence on impact of the program the second annual outcome survey will be executed in September 2020 G.C.

Learning and knowledge management plays an important role in identifying, capturing, analyzing, and documentation of best practices throughout implementation of program activities. The learning system envisaged to comprise monthly, quarterly, biannual and annual revises, capturing information and progress lessons and finding solution for implementation constraints at different levels. To strengthened Learning and knowledge management MIS system at federal and regional level will be established. Electronic and printed media will be used for capturing, documenting and disseminating lessons and innovations of the program. (See the detail from the Annex)

## 5. Partnerships

To enable collaboration, the Programme agrees to cooperate with CGIAR (such as ICRISAT, IWMI and ICRAF), FAO, WFP, SLMP-3, Melkassa research center and regional research center, to advance each parties mutual interests. Each has a specific role to play, and each derives unique value from participating. The parties in a partnership are to increase the likelihood of each achieving their mission and to amplify their reach. Together, these stakeholders can develop stronger value chains and systems that lead to improved outcomes at each stage of food production and consumption, from “farm to fork”. The partnership with Melkassa research center, CGIAR are governed by contract.

- i. The Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP-3) will be a privileged partner; SLMP is already active in some watersheds adjacent to irrigation schemes proposed for PASIDP investment. In addition to complement on watershed activities, experience of this program particularly on bamboo development will be a good starting point for PASIDP.
- ii. the CGIAR centres and in particular the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), which have a strong presence in Ethiopia and have agreed with PASIDP to work together on agricultural and environmental issues, including water productivity, watershed management, modelling local-level climate change scenarios, FRG and others. The core existence of these organization in the partnership is to make models which will be scaled up vertically or horizontally to all the program regions.
- iii. Research centers particularly Melkassa research center and regional research centers have unlimited part on human capacity building activities and FRG implementation.
- iv. The programme targets includes nutrition and market linkage which is very critical to enhance farmers’ benefit and improve the life of the community at large. In these area FAO and WFP will have collaboration especially in Amhara region and SNNPRS because these organization are currently working on school feeding through food vouchering.

## 6. Budget summery

Table 7 Budget by component and quarter

Component	Quarter Budget (ETB) '000				Total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
<b>A. Investment in Small-scale Irrigation Infrastructure</b>					
1. Irrigation Scheme Participatory Planning and Preparation	11,178.58	9,561.02	5.49	-	20,745.09
2. Small-scale Irrigation Infrastructure Development	103,946.24	293,552.23	187,196.33	118,793.43	703,488.23
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>115,124.82</b>	<b>303,113.26</b>	<b>187,201.81</b>	<b>118,793.43</b>	<b>724,233.32</b>
<b>B. Investment in Capacity for Sustainable Agriculture</b>					
1. Agribusiness Linkages and Market Access	12,581.62	21,436.46	14,939.42	510.00	49,467.50
2. Capacity Building and Empowerment of Smallholder Farmers	10,444.26	19,399.33	8,535.51	384.00	38,763.09
3. Watershed Management	20,456.14	41,673.13	86,555.03	38,696.00	187,380.30
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>43,482.02</b>	<b>82,508.92</b>	<b>110,029.96</b>	<b>39,590.00</b>	<b>275,610.89</b>
<b>C. Programme Management, M&amp;E, Knowledge Management</b>					-
1. Learning and Knowledge Management	3,031.60	5,728.53	11,133.37	4,214.42	24,107.92
2. Program Management, Monitoring and Evaluation	21,983.30	27,135.59	19,603.55	18,797.85	87,520.29
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>25,014.90</b>	<b>32,864.12</b>	<b>30,736.91</b>	<b>23,012.27</b>	<b>111,628.20</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>183,621.74</b>	<b>418,486.29</b>	<b>327,968.68</b>	<b>181,395.70</b>	<b>1,111,472.42</b>

Table 8 Budget by Category and Financer

Category by Financers	IFAD loan		IFAD grant'000		ASAP'000		SSTC '000		GOV		Beneficiaries'000		Total'000 (ETB)	
	Plan	%	Plan	%	Plan	%	Plan	%	Plan	%	Plan	%	Plan	%
Training	73,914.91	6.65	-	-	26,118.43	2.35	2,904.94	0.26	14,029.85	1.26	-	-	116,968.14	<b>10.52</b>
Works	514,091.40	46.25	-	-	23,489.28	2.11	12,987.05	1.17	103,231.45		34,410.48	3.10	688,209.66	<b>61.92</b>
Consultancies	18,268.89	1.64	12,403.12	1.12	30,678.13	2.76	1,003.80	0.09	6,136.74		-	-	68,490.69	<b>6.16</b>
Goods services and inputs	93,498.27	8.41	-	-	6,841.35	0.62	-	-	2,322.99	0.21	73,153.53	6.58	175,816.15	<b>15.82</b>
Salaries and allowances	27,547.32	2.48	-	-	2,875.83	0.26	-	-	1,518.57		-	-	31,941.72	<b>2.87</b>
Operating costs	26,365.98	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,680.09	0.33	-	-	30,046.06	<b>2.70</b>
<b>Project Cost</b>	<b>753,686.77</b>	<b>67.81</b>	<b>12,403.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>90,003.02</b>	<b>8.10</b>	<b>16,895.79</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>130,919.69</b>	<b>11.78</b>	<b>107,564.02</b>	<b>9.68</b>	<b>1,111,472.42</b>	<b>100.00</b>



## Part Two: Emergency Plan

**Additional funding from IFAD's Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF)**

**For COVID-19**

## 1. Introduction

As it is known that, the world is experiencing the effects of the escalating Covid-19 situation over the past few months. Likewise, in Ethiopia the fiscal economy and health system are being affected considerably and will be exceeded unless protective and controlling measures are drastically practical.

To mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic on agricultural sector, the GOE and programs/projects are designing to support the rural community rapidly and collectively as much as possible. Huge number of rural communities including scheme beneficiaries as well as dwellers along the watershed are affected since agriculture needs social and group integration work from farm to fork. The production & productivity, the market transaction and the whole the value chain can be disrupted due to the pandemic and the restrictions.

This planned Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF) fund will be rapid response to protect Female headed households, unemployed youth, elderly, landless labourers, and smallholder farmers from the pandemic crises. Various activities will be carried out through the action plan regarding Agribusiness and market linkage refined from three components below mentioned. Investment in safe and effective working environment, Livelihood Support and Food Supply Chain Support.

The regions are strictly responsible to screen out the vulnerable and the target groups/individuals according to the action plan and to utilise allotted budget regarding to the objective dreamed.

## 2. Main Components and action

### 2.1. Component 1: Investment in Safe and Effective Working Environment (immediate)

#### 2.1.1. Provision of recommended Safety Items and Equipment

Provision of safety items for Construction workers, cooperative and IWUA officials, and youths at nurseries. Included would be hand-washing facilities, sanitizers and available/appropriate protective items.

During the COVID-19 (coronavirus) outbreak, we all need to do our part to keep workers, customers and the public safe and healthy. It is also essential to keep hand & physical distancing. In addition to this it is important to use different protective measures like using masks, sanitizers, alcohol and other PPE.

Based on the above premises the program coordination unit has planned to provide safety items and equipment. The overall target is 256 sets. It has disaggregated to the 2nd & 3rd quarters which is 78 & 178 sets of safety items and equipment respectively for 103 woredas and 153 kebeles.

#### 2.1.2. Awareness creation and training on COVID 19 risks and risk alleviation

Sensitize and protect farmers & agricultural extension workers health from COVID\_ 19 pandemics. Effective Communication methods using farm radio to enhance information sharing for farmers while minimizing physical contacts. It will be done with Regional and local radios with local language in four regions, 32 zone, 103 woreda and 153 kebele agriculture office. Awareness creation with Farm radio more than 455,690 beneficiaries will be benefited and get

seasonal agricultural extension advisory services through farm radio. The Farm radio agricultural extension advisories will be developed in the different local languages and cover all the agricultural practices along the value chain including land preparation, soil fertility management, Irrigation water application input use, IPM, crop protection and to strength the locust control survey, post-harvest handling market linkage, gender and nutrition, climate change risk management & watershed management with a mainstreamed message of COVID 19.

### 2.1.3. Enhancing Communication

As COVID 19 impose negative impact on physical & social distancing, the interaction at every situation seeks a paradigm shift from gathering or contacting to virtually communication. So, our program has planned to support the beneficiaries through virtual communication by supplying Internet and Mobile data and equipment.

So, the program coordination unit has planned to supply 4G WIFI router & airtime for 103 Woredas & 153 Kebele implementing agencies to facilitate virtual communication. It is assumed to be implemented in 2nd & 3rd quarter with the target of 78 & 178 4G WIFI routers & air time (sets) respectively.

## 2.2. Component 2: Livelihood Support

### 2.2.1. Provision of input vouchers to Female Headed Households

Number of female headed households reporting that access to inputs and/or technologies was maintained or improved. Under this component it will be expected FFHs will be support specifically with provision of the inputs from 128 schemes by input voucher system with a value of 250 USD.

Rural women face greater constraints than men in accessing productive resources, services, technologies, markets, financial assets and local institutions, which makes them more vulnerable to the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures to contain it. To this effect IFAD has proposed to mitigate the vulnerability of rural women in its program intervention areas for 2250 female headed households in 128 schemes to provided inputs through input dealers in voucher system. 90 PASIDP-II schemes are planned to be included in this system, of this from 42 schemes 995 FHHs will be implemented in second quarter of this budget year, 751 FHHs from 48 schemes and 504 FHHs are from 38 PASIDP I scheme which scaled up and implemented in the 3rd quarter of the same budget year. The implementation will be in PASIDP II system with implementing agencies (input dealers) through voucher system. 360 (0.16 Qtl /head) quintals of improved and nutritionally rich agricultural seeds and related inputs will be provided for 2250 female headed households in the program implementation areas at different status. The assumption is 42 PASIDP II schemes which are expected to implement and pilot and scaled up to the other incomplete schemes and PASIDP I scheme.

## 2.2.2. Wages to unemployed youth, elderly, and landless laborer.

COVID-19 pandemic is an unprecedented health crisis with negative economic consequences for many parts of programme intervention area of beneficiaries. Some of the vulnerable beneficiaries of programme areas are unemployed person both youth and landless person. Even if, within programme intervention areas, there are so many landless youths are there, the programme can not address all of them but with finance availability some of them can manage it. To mitigate these group from risk it has to plan to participate with different components of programme activities such as watershed management, agribusiness and agronomy. Different types of activities such as within watershed management producing on nursery seedling, gully rehabilitation, supporting elders, rehabilitating gully and river bank, plantation of seedlings and grasses along canal; and within Agribusiness activities such as transportation (loading and unloading), packing, sorting and grading. In each of the target 115 schemes, the programme will have select 40 unemployed youth, and landless laborer who will be affected partial lockdown in active PASIDP I & II schemes. These people will engage in cash for work for three months in watershed management activities, nursery site management and will receive cash support of ETB 2,220 (approx. USD 60) per person per month. Such support will be provided through RUSACCOs or MFIs. Recipients would be encouraged and enabled to spend this money in their locality.

### **Assumptions of main activities wages to unemployed youth and landless labourer:**

Selected unemployed youths who will have selected are engaged with main activities are described as follows:

*Nursery Seedling raising:* within programme intervention areas there are more than 115 nurseries are established and strengthen. Every year, these nursery areas expected to produce multipurpose economical seedlings. From these nurseries some of them are a means of job creation and needs more daily labour, so land less youth will be engaged as a daily labour and the programme paid wage for them three to six months. Youths on nursery participated and engaged their labour on operation and managing nursery activities such as: preparation of beds, watering, cultivation, wedding, fencing, composting, pot filling, sand sieving etc. Such activities will be quantifying with their standard of targets and they implemented these activities through contractual period.

From a total allocated budget of wages to unemployed youths and landless, about ETB 16,623,360.00 (80% of watershed allocated budget wage activities) should be used for nursery seedling raising purpose. These budgets based on priority of vulnerability about 12 unemployed youths per micro watershed are selected which are the subset of 40 identified vulnerable for the whole watershed across program intervention area and will be invest a total of 121,176 Perso Day (PD) operation of nursery management activities.

As it is indicated on the excel part of this plan, wages to unemployed youth and landless laborer would be cascaded and allocated under the annual work plan activity code (B3313).

Each RPCMU collaboration with stakeholders and partners would be identified required person day (PD) for selected operation of nursery activities and firmly follow the implementation.

***Gullies and river bank rehabilitation:*** on adjacent watershed and near canal of schemes, there are gullies which is still needs rehabilitating with physical and biological measures. Even if, watershed beneficiaries rehabilitating these areas but some gullies are beyond the capacity of communities so, landless youths who are within micro watershed can rehabilitate it and based on the amount of work and involvement of person day (PD) the programme pay wage for un employed youths. It is assumed that 6 youths will be selected per micro watershed which are the subset of 40 identified vulnerable for the whole watershed across program intervention area and rehabilitate of all watershed more than 15.3 ha of gully areas which will be invest more than 80,784 PD of all micro watershed and paid ETB 4,155,840.00 (20 % of of watershed allocated budget wage activities).

As it is indicated on the excel part of this plan, wages to unemployed youth and landless laborer would be cascaded and allocated under the annual work plan activity code (B3303).

***Supporting elders and FHH:*** The program has intended to support the most vulnerable female headed households and elders who are incapable to cultivate their land by employing jobless youths within their locality. This activity will be implemented throughout PASIDP intervention schemes (153 schemes) aligned with watershed management and agricultural development intervention schemes to benefit FHHs and Elders. The employed youths are expected to support the most vulnerable FHHs and elders by managing their plots of land from ploughing up to storage processes. The assumptions were taken as 10 unemployed youths will be employed to support the most vulnerable FHHs & elders to COVID 19 pandemic shock for 3 months. According to the average man-day in agronomic practices it is assumed to be 40 man-days (PD). So, 10 youths for 3 months are 660, and when it has calculated with average man-day in agronomic practices which is 40 man-day (PD) it will benefit about 17 FHHs and elders in each scheme, which means 153 times 17 it equals 2525 FHHs & elders. In this activity the overall cost is estimated to be 10,389,600. ETB.

***Sorting, cleaning, grading, and packaging:*** In each 128 of the Agribusiness targeted schemes, the programme has identified 10 unemployed youth, elderly, and landless laborer who will be affected from the pandemic. These are the subset of 40 identified venerable for the whole watershed across program intervention area. These people will engage in cash for work for three months in cleaning, sorting, grading and packing activities by investing a total of 100,980 PD for cooperative. Such payment will be settled through RUSACCOs where they are active/functional and for the others will be covered by MFIs (ACSI in Amhara, OMO in SNNP, OSCA/WALKO in Oromia and Dede bit in Tigray Region).

In general, as mentioned above, landless and unemployed youths participated on the above listed types of main activities with daily labour with watershed management, agronomy and agribusiness subcomponents. A total of 40 landless and unemployed youths per scheme will be identified based on their situation of vulnerability.

### 2.2.3. Access to production finance for smallholders, with each irrigation and rainfed farmer receiving a voucher for seed and fertilizer

Restrictions on movement are curbing farmers' access to markets to buy inputs and sell products. To tackle this problem, ensure that all farmers have access to the right inputs, seed and fertilizer, for farmers through voucher system. Access to fertilizers, different vegetable seeds, short season and drought tolerant legumes (mung bean, pigeon pea, H. bean) orange flesh sweet potato, garlic QPM, other grains. Totally 15872.22 Q.t for 10374 HHs. (Amara 6669.81 Q.t for 4359 HHs, Oromia 5183.89 Q.t for 3388 HHs, SNNPR 2086.48 Q.t for 1364 HHs and Tigray 1932.04 Q.t for 1263 HHs) will be accessed.

## 2.3. Component 3: Food Supply Chain Support

### 2.3.1. Support Market linkage and postharvest handling

Under this Food Supply Chain Support component number of households will get access to markets for purchasing inputs and food, and selling outputs. The intermingled involvement of input suppliers/ potential buyers, unions, multipurpose cooperatives, Irrigation & Marketing cooperatives, RUSACCOs, MFIs, Consumer cooperatives (for food supply) and so on is highly compulsory in order to mitigate the crises of the pandemic.

The provision storage facility & postharvest handling materials like cleaning, sorting, grading and packing sets are indicated on the Annual work plan of the program code (B1203) farm gate storage facility. The storage facility will be provided for five months at scheme level and set of packaging materials will be provided for smallholder farmers. The youth and elders who are landless and venerable from each 128 schemes (42 at 2nd quarter & the rest 86 at 3rd quarter) could be engaged in cleaning, sorting, grading and packaging activities as it is mentioned above.

To maintain the shelf life of harvested crops till marketing, the storage facility will be provided. In addition, provision of support to carry out simple value addition activities like, cleaning, sorting, grading and packing will be done. The jobless youth and female can be engaged on these activities as an opportunity for job.

The transportation is also another field of support to deliver farmers produces to market outlets and to deliver house to house by keeping social distances.

As it is indicated on the excel part of this response plan, the provision of transportation facility would be allotted under the annual work plan activity code (B1102), that is strengthening of farmers cooperatives. 42 Irrigation and Marketing cooperatives would be on the first line for the 2nd quarter transport facilitation and the other 86 would be on the 3rd quarter. This would be practical by IM cooperatives where these cooperatives are already

established, and for the rest of the schemes this activity will be carried out by multipurpose cooperatives where IM cooperatives are not established yet. These are mostly schemes which their construction is ongoing and small holder farmers are harvesting not only from the season off but also from rain fed.

### 3. Summary of emergency budget

Ref. Code	Activities	Unit	Annual Target	Quarter Targets				Unit Cost (USD) '000	Allocated Budget(in birr)'000				Total Budget (000)	Financing Plan (000 )	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		RPSF	IFAD-Loan
<b>EC1</b>	<b>Investment in a Safe and Effective Working Environment</b>														
<b>EC1.1</b>	<b>Provision of recommended Safety Items and Equipment</b>														
EC1.1.1	Procurement and delivery of recommended safety items and equipment	set	250	-	75	175	-	162.60	-	12,194.82	28,454.59	-	40,649.41	-	40,649.41
EC1.1.2	Orientation on use of recommended safety items and equipment	site	150	-	150	-	-	15.86	-	2,379.61	-	-	2,379.61	-	2,379.61
<b>EC1.2</b>	<b>Awareness creation and training on COVID 19 risks and risk alleviation</b>														
EC1.2.1	Awareness creation using Farm Radio in four regions	# listner	455,690	-	122,223	333,467	-	0.06	-	6,783.46	18,507.70	-	25,291.17	25,291.17	-
EC1.2.2	Awareness raising and campaign using megaphone, printing materials, and video	# campaign	150	-	150.00	-	-	356.94	-	53,541.18	-	-	53,541.18	-	53,541.18
<b>EC1.3</b>	<b>Enhancing Communication</b>														
EC1.3.1	Procurement of 4G wifi router	# 4G wifi router	250	-	75.00	175.00	-	4.08	-	305.68	713.26	-	1,018.95	-	1,018.95
EC1.3.2	Procurement of airtime (for five months)	# 4G wifi users	250	-	75.00	175.00	-	11.89	-	891.58	2,080.35	-	2,971.92	-	2,971.92
	<b>Sub Total</b>		-	-	-	-	-		-	76,096.33	49,755.90	-	125,852.23	25,291.17	100,561.07
<b>EC2</b>	<b>Livelihood Support</b>														
<b>EC2.1</b>	<b>Provision of input vouchers to Female Headed Households</b>														
EC2.1.1	Creating access to FHHs to input dealers through voucher systems	Qtl	360.00	-	79.60	200.80	79.60	57.81	-	4,601.88	11,608.75	4,601.88	20,812.50	19,143.80	1,668.70
<b>EC2.2</b>	<b>Wage support for unemployed youth elderly, and landless laborers'</b>														
EC2.2.1	Provide seasonal jobs to unemployed youth elderly, and landless laborers	# Persons month	13,800.00	-	2,220.00	9,360.00	2,220.00	3.01	-	6,685.48	28,187.44	6,685.48	41,558.40	26,373.60	15,184.80



Ref. Code	Activities	Unit	Annual Target	Quarter Targets				Unit Cost (USD) '000	Allocated Budget(in birr)'000				Total Budget (000)	Financing Plan (000 )	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		RPSF	IFAD-Loan
EC2.3	Access to production finance for smallholders, with each irrigation and rainfed farmer receiving a voucher for seed and fertilizer		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EC2.3.1	Creating access to smallholder farmers to inputs through voucher systems	Qtl	15,872	-	1,258.51	9,523.33	8,660.11	3.63	-	4,565.20	34,545.42	18,465.08	57,575.70	57,575.70	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>		-	-	-	-	-		-	15,852.56	74,341.61	29,752.44	119,946.60	103,093.10	16,853.50
EC3	<b>Food Supply Chain Support</b>		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EC3.1	Support to postharvest handling		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EC3.1.1	Conduct cleaning, sorting, grading and packaging	# Coops	128	-	21	86	21.00	157.83	-	3,314.39	13,573.22	3,314.39	20,202.00	5,439.00	14,763.00
EC3.1.2	Provide storage facility (for five months)	# Coops	128	-	21	86	21.00	135.28	-	2,840.91	11,634.19	2,840.91	17,316.00	4,662.00	12,654.00
EC3.2	Support Market linkage		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EC3.2.1	Provide transportation from the producers to consumers (for five months)	# Coops	128	-	21	86	21.00	757.58	-	15,909.08	65,151.45	15,909.08	96,969.60	96,969.60	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>		-	-	-	-	-		-	22,064.37	90,358.86	22,064.37	134,487.60	107,070.60	27,417.00
EC4	<b>Incremental Programme Management and Operational Costs</b>		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EC4.1	Incremental Programme Management and Operational Costs		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EC4.1.1	Fuel, peridium, car rent five months	LS	19.00	-	5.50	10.00	3.50	973.68	-	5,355.26	9,736.84	3,407.89	18,500.00	-	18,500.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>								-	5,355.26	9,736.84	3,407.89	18,500.00	-	18,500.00
	<b>Total</b>								-	119,368.52	224,193.21	55,224.70	398,786.43	235,454.87	163,331.57

## Annex

### Annex 1 productivity plan

The expected yield plan consider the productivity of each crop for the past two years (2011 and 2012) indicated on **table one**. In addition the inputs such as organic and inorganic fertilizers and improved seeds planed according to the recommendation rate it is indicated on table three

**Table one productivity by crop type**

crop type	productivity Q/Ha		
	2011	2012	2013
maize	47	38	45
Sorghum	17	53	37
Wheat	29		
Barley	27	27	30
malt barely	27		
Cereal	39	41	46
Chick pea	21	16	22
mung bean	14	7	14
H.bean	17	18	20
Faba bean			
pluses	18	12	19
onion	199	190	200
garlic	72	53	102
shallot	57	83	95
Tomato	182	187	190
S.potato		235	240
I potato	157	190	210
Pepper /Green/	59	60	65
Pepper			32
Cabbage	207	208	210
Beet root	154	148	155
Carrot	137	155	160
Swiss chard	172	145	150
Veg.	161	151	191
Banana	196	108	
Avocado	54	178	
Mango	103	82	
Papaya	86	149	
fruit	107	93	

Table two 2013 area and production plan									
Crop type	first round irrigation			Second round irrigation			first and Second round		
	Area	Productivity	Production	Area	Productivity	Production	Area	Productivity	Production
	(ha)	(Q t/ha)	(Q.t)	(ha)	(Q.t/ha)	(Q.t)	(ha)	(Q t/ha)	(Q.t)
maize	163	50	8174		50		163	50	8174
Sorghum	61	37	2240		37		61		2240
Wheat									
Barley		30						30	
malt barely									
Creal sum	224	46	10414				224	46	10414
Chick pea	162	22	3563	151	22	3330	313	22	6893
mung bean	195	14	2734	207	14	2903	403	14	5637
H.bean	135	24	3233	177	24	4250	312	24	7483
Faba bean									
puls sum	492		9530	536		10483	1028	19	20013
onion	1450	230	333500	1113	230	255990	2563	230	589490
garlic	277	102	28254	183	102	18666	460	102	46920
shallot	91	175	15893	68	175	11920	159	175	27813
Tomato	984	180	177120	763	180	137340	1747	180	314460
l. potato	260	295	76700	171	295	50445	431	295	127145
Pepper /Green/	89	225	20093	68	225	15325	157	225	35419
Pepper		91			91				
Cabbage	315	32	10075	236	32	7556	551	32	17631
Beet root	180	210	37825	135	210	28290	315	210	66115
Carrot	138	175	24104	103	175	18012	241	175	42117
Swiss chard									
Veg. sum	3784		723565	2840		543544	6624	191	1267109
Banana									
Avocado									
Mango									
Papaya									
Fruit sum									
G/total	4500		743508	3376		554027	7876		1297536

Note Cropping intensity (CI) = (A1 + A2) X 100/CA

where C.A= Total cultivated land

A1= Total area cultivated in the frist season

A2= Total area cultivated in the second season

Cropping intensity C1= (4500+3376)\*100/4500 = 175%

table three Input plan

crop type	Ha	Inorganic fertilizer				Improved seed	
		NPS		Urea		Ha	
		Q.t/Ha	Amount	Q.t/Ha	Amount	Q.t/Ha	Amount
maize	961	1.5	1441.5	2	1922	0.24	230.64
Sorghum	912	1	912	1	912	0.12	109.44
Wheat							
Barley							
Creal sum	1873		2353.5		2834		340.08
Chick pea	329	1	329			0.9	296.1
mung bean	165	1	165			0.35	57.75
H.bean	362	1	362			0.75	271.5
Pulses sum	856		856				625
onion	4532	2	9064	1	4532	0.04	181.28
garlic	708	2	1416	1.5	1062	8	5664
shallot	305	2	609.6	1.5	457.2	12	3660
Tomato	2022	2.42	4894.208	1	2022.4	0.003	6.0672
potato	403	1	403	1.5	604.5	20.0	8060
Pepper /Green/	305	2	609.6	1	304.8	0.007	2.1336
Pepper	502	2	1004.8	1	502.4	0.007	3.5168
Cabbage	1301	2	2601.6	1	1300.8	0.004	5.2032
Beet root	610	1.75	1066.8	1	609.6	0.12	73.152
Carrot	850	1.75	1486.8			0.05	42.48
Swiss chard							
Vege sum	11537		23156		11396		17698
G/total	14266		26366		14230		18663

SUMMARY OF INPUT PLAN

TYPE OF INPUT	UNIT	QUANTITY
Inorganic fertilizer	Q.t	17690
NPS	Q.t	11854
Urea	Q.t	5836
compost	tone	9456
Improved seeds	Qt	14191
Cereal	Qt	37
plus	Qt	525
Root crops l.potato	Qt	6896
garlic and shallot	Qt	6604
Vegetable	Qt	129

Annex 2 Schemes ready for agricultural intervention

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Sum of Command Area (Ha)	Sum of Male	Sum of Female	Sum of Total HH
<b>Amhara</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1386</b>	<b>2777</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>3455</b>
Agam Wuha	1	90	360	90	450
Ambo Wuha	1	123	210	57	267
Azuwary-2	1	100	437	116	553
Bahir libo	1	120	190	45	235
Borkena	1	192	365	92	457
Chali	1	163	235	52	287
Cheleka	1	80	126	28	154
Jeram	1	140	259	57	316
Keskash	1	198	336	84	420
Shema Matebia	1	180	259	57	316
<b>Oromia</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2218</b>	<b>4130</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>4551</b>
Bereda Lencha	1	216	245	25	270
Huse mahndra	1	98	230	35	265
Kelatie	1	50	110	24	134
Kercha Dewa	1	283	1050	82	1132
Kojo'a Cheketa	1	221	1150	100	1250
Welmel	1	400	470	30	500
Welmel Tika	1	650	475	25	500
Gora hedo	1	300	400	100	500
<b>SNNPR</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>1935</b>
Bisho	1	85	177	36	213
Gomboloza	1	51	108	22	130
Koshere	1	104	202	41	243
Menisa	1	120	249	51	300
Otora	1	60	400	151	551
Shapa	1	119	247	51	298
Simbita	1	50	42	158	200
<b>Tigray</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>945</b>
Baekel	1	40	98	23	121
Daero(Belesa)	1	80	88	56	144
Gereb Fyaye	1	97	191	86	277
Mai-auso	1	37	82	20	102
Mai-tsehlo	1	70	230	71	301
<b>Sidama</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>208</b>
Chancho	1	83	173	35	208
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4600</b>	<b>9194</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>11094</b>

Annex 3 schemes graduated from two years agricultural support

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme Name	Sum of Command Area (Ha)	Sum of Male	Sum of Female	Sum of Total HH
<b>Amhara</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1983</b>	<b>2658</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>3236</b>
Aderkayna	1	240	256	64	320
Amid	1	154	240	60	300
Amtu	1	180	320	80	400
Gobu-3	1	250	217	54	271
Gobu-4	1	580	680	150	830
Gulana	1	200	368	92	460
Mena Dawucho	1	180	309	11	320
Sewer #3	1	97	92	23	115
Sherif	1	102	176	44	220
<b>Oromia</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>316</b>
Langano	1	50	311	5	316
<b>Tigray</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>104</b>
Adikerakiro	1	40	73	31	104
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2073</b>	<b>3042</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>3656</b>

Annex 4 Schemes under agricultural development in 2012 E.C

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Sum of Command Area (Ha)	Sum of Male	Sum of Female	Sum of Total HH
<b>Amhara</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3537</b>	<b>5391</b>	<b>1220</b>	<b>6611</b>
Aderkayna	1	240	256	64	320
Agam Wuha	1	90	360	90	450
Amid	1	154	240	60	300
Amtu	1	180	320	80	400
Bahir libo	1	120	190	45	235
Borkena	1	192	365	92	457
Burka	1	120	160	40	200
Chali	1	163	235	52	287
Cheleka	1	80	126	28	154
Eyela-2	1	117	201	44	245
Gobu-3	1	250	217	54	271
Gobu-4	1	580	680	150	830
Gulana	1	200	368	92	460
Jeram	1	140	259	57	316
Keskash	1	198	336	84	420
Mena Dawucho	1	180	309	11	320
Sedyni	1	154	242	53	295
Sewer #3	1	97	92	23	115
Shema Matebia	1	180	259	57	316
Sherif	1	102	176	44	220

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Sum of Command Area (Ha)	Sum of Male	Sum of Female	Sum of Total HH
<b>Oromia</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1623</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2126</b>
Bereda Lencha	1	216	245	25	270
Hargetti Tirtiro	1	307	495	45	540
Langano	1	50	311	5	316
Welmel	1	400	470	30	500
Welmel Tika	1	650	475	25	500
<b>SNNPR</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1090</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>1462</b>
Bisho	1	85	177	36	213
Chancho	1	83	173	35	208
Koshere	1	104	202	41	243
Menisa	1	120	249	51	300
Shapa	1	119	247	51	298
Simbita	1	50	42	158	200
<b>Tigray</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>772</b>
Adikerakiro	1	40	73	31	104
Baekel	1	40	98	23	121
Daero(Belesa)	1	80	88	56	144
Mai-auso	1	37	82	20	102
Mai-tсахlo	1	70	230	71	301
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5988</b>	<b>9048</b>	<b>1923</b>	<b>10971</b>

## Annex 5 New construction for 2013e.c.

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Average status (in %) End of 2012e.c	Sum of Command Area (Ha)	Sum of Male	Sum of Female	Sum of Total HH
<b>Oromia</b>	<b>8</b>	-	<b>1,241</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>2,726</b>
Aleltu	1	-	266	481	119	600
Gebene	1	-	88	196	43	239
Hidha Sombo	1	-	182	322	153	475
Hirpa Giristu	1	-	273	354	72	426
Lega Gimbi	1	-	50	88	18	106
Lega Kolu	1	-	120	199	64	263
Oda Janata	1	-	50	89	19	108
Wangur	1	-	212	509		509
<b>SNNPR</b>	<b>7</b>	-	<b>831</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>2,672</b>
Ajacho	1	-	70	224	56	280
Bolola	1	-	100	200	50	250
Dinka	1	-	89	220	95	315
Gelada	1	-	72	133	44	177
Melka Halake	1	-	200	630	170	800
Toni	1	-	150	200	50	250
Zege	1	-	150	475	125	600
<b>Tigray</b>	<b>3</b>	-	<b>189</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>359</b>
Gurangure	1	-	100	165	40	205
Mai tsedino	1	-	25	51	10	61
Zemara	1	-	64	77	16	93
<b>Sidama</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>175</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>438</b>
Segeer adilo	1	-	175	350	88	438
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>19</b>	-	<b>2,436</b>	<b>4,963</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>6,195</b>



## Annex 6 ongoing schemes with status below 50%

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Average status (in %) End of 2012e.c	Sum of Command Area (Ha)	Sum of Male	Sum of Female	Sum of Total HH
<b>Amhara</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>3,493</b>
Ateba-1	1	33	120	203	54	257
Ateba-2	1	32	75	456	121	577
Azuwary-1	1	49	170	200	53	253
Borkena Terefo	1	34	250	420	112	532
Cheretiy#2	1	36	172	605	161	766
Tena	1	47	400	452	113	565
Workie	1	31	230	400	143	543
<b>Oromia</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>3,223</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>3,874</b>
Afran Kalo	1	10	50	112	23	135
Ifabas	1	45	200	450	91	541
Korwuha	1	20	40	82	16	98
Kura Meta	1	30	150	300	106	406
Laku	1	10	220	494	100	594
Lega chiro	1	10	231	502	122	624
Melka	1	10	224	191	39	230
Rophi Sinqa	1	45	40	92	19	111
Wondo	1	10	420	1,000	135	1,135
<b>SNNPR</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>2,083</b>
Argada	1	48	108	140	35	175
Delbena	1	40	108	200	50	250
Gordena	1	32	60	300	75	375
Kele bawaye	1	44	119	140	35	175
Lintala	1	30	90	400	100	500
Mancha	1	46	78	176	44	220
Sosa	1	38	50	110	28	138
Worza	1	21	55	200	50	250
<b>Tigray</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>110</b>
Midmar	1	12	56	89	21	110
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30.51</b>	<b>3,716</b>	<b>7,714</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>9,560</b>

## Annex 7 Ongoing schemes with status above 50%

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Average status (in %) End of 2012e.c	Sum of Command Area (Ha)	Sum of Male	Sum of Female	Sum of Total HH
<b>Amhara</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>2,680</b>
Awajo	1	79	107	181	48	229
Burka	1	80	120	160	40	200
Eyela-2	1	86	117	201	44	245
Hota	1	50	471	515	131	646
Mayes 1	1	52	193	327	87	414
Mayes2	1	70	73	123	33	156
Sedyni	1	88	154	242	53	295
Yejertie	1	90	190	375	120	495
<b>Oromia</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>3,016</b>
Adeyi	1	60	100	223	47	270
Damin leman	1	80	60	140	22	162
Hargetti Tirtiro	1	89	307	495	45	540
Karra Horda	1	66	245	572	31	603
Korobo	1	67	103	55	5	60
Laga Arba	1	70	144	300	89	389
Ledi cheketa	1	50	150	330	76	406
Misili	1	95	130	290	81	371
Oda Racha	1	75	80	190	25	215
<b>SNNPR</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>1,387</b>
Baliya	1	54	120	240	60	300
Goche jib	1	58	79	140	35	175
Gombora	1	95	119	247	51	298
Gota	1	73	40	140	35	175
Guder	1	97	175	344	95	439
<b>Tigray</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>2,019</b>
Dagabir	1	87	213	530	140	670
Gereb-da-giorgis	1	55	86	137	33	170
Gereb-maitsedo	1	79	75	275	66	341
Mariam Debregelila	1	64	182	411	109	520
Misrar Teli	1	99	53	104	47	151
Ruba chimiti	1	92	97	115	52	167
<b>Sidama</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>368</b>
Awaye nemicha	1	68	138	294	74	368
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>74.74</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>7,696</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>9,470</b>

Annex 8 Basic Data of COVID 19 operational scheme

Region	Zone	Woreda	# of schemes	Command Area (Ha)	Beneficiaries		
					Male	Female	Total HH
<b>Amhara</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>9,089</b>	<b>15,576</b>	<b>3,923</b>	<b>19,499</b>
PASIDP-I	5	9	12	2,708	5,001	1,284	6,285
PASIDP-II	8	21	35	6,381	10,575	2,639	13,214
<b>Oromia</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>7,647</b>	<b>15,747</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>17,969</b>
PASIDP-I	2	10	11	1,544	3,650	336	3,986
PASIDP-II	8	23	34	6,103	12,097	1,886	13,983
<b>SNNPR</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3,868</b>	<b>8,515</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>10,588</b>
PASIDP-I	6	9	9	851	1,414	83	1,497
PASIDP-II	10	28	30	3,017	7,101	1,990	9,091
<b>Tigray</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>4,638</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>6,378</b>
PASIDP-I	3	5	6	1,630	1,922	919	2,841
PASIDP-II	3	11	16	1,314	2,716	821	3,537
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>23,548.15</b>	<b>44,476.00</b>	<b>9,958.00</b>	<b>54,434.00</b>