



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

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

**ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET
(July 2019-June 2020)**

APRIL 1, 2019

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Project Summery

Program ID. No:

IFAD Loan No: 2000001638

IFAD Grant No: 2000001637

ASAP Trust Grant No: 2000001636

Budget:

IFAD Loan USD 102.00 Million

IFAD Grant USD 1.50 Million

ASAP Grant USD 11.00 Million

Co-financing (Beneficiaries) USD 12.1Million

Government Contribution USD 18.7 Million

Total Budget USD 145.3 Million

Target beneficiaries: 108,750 Households (HHs)

Duration: 7 Years (2016–2024)

Entry in to force date: 13 March 2017

Completion Date: 31 March, 2024

Closing Date: 30 September 2024

Lead Agency: Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

Supervised by: IFAD

CURRENCY UNITS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Currency equivalents

Currency Unit = Ethiopian Birr (ETB)

US\$1.0 = ETB 29.50

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

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\$ 145.3 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 (7.4% of total programme cost) is being considered under ASAP to mainstream climate resilient interventions within IFAD co-financed programme in Ethiopia. GOE provides equivalents of US\$ 18.7 million representing 12.9% of total Programme costs. 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 AWP/B 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 19,212ha (87%) and 96 IWUA's were established and strengthen to ensure the sustainability of schemes.

64 schemes which were designed under PASIDP I, which commands 10,587 hectares and 36 schemes which were designed on PASIDP II that commands 5,363ha the quality assurance (design revision) was conducted before the commencement of the construction.

Under infrastructure development, 36 Small Scale Irrigation schemes construction which commands 6,334 hectares and benefited 12,910 HHs (2174 Female) had completed some of them under agriculture operation.

Besides 60 schemes which commands 8,836 hectares of land and benefits 21,777 HHs (3,874 Female) are under construction with different level of performance.

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 49 (63%) coops were established and strengthened. To create market linkage the MAA establishment was one of our targets and so far 43 at woreda and zone level but only 9% of the market linkage was effected with its limitation and a lot has to be done for future.

From this and other components it was planned to create job employment opportunity for youths and achieved so far 11,524/3572 Female on temporary and 1,849/81 Female youths have got new jobs (12%) of the total target.

To improve the production and productivity of the intervention areas 10,169 hectares of land was planned to irrigate with different types of cereals, pules, vegetables and fruits crops. To date 5,575.95 hectares (54.83 %) of land were cultivated and 581,031 quintals of different crops were harvested with in the last two production seasons. This development refers to the agricultural and market linkage support for PASIDP one schemes. The low

performance is due to delay of SSI schemes construction.

To improve and develop a sustainable watershed management plan was to rehabilitate 25,771 hectares of land with different biophysical soil and water conservation structures and benefit 9,862 HHs; to date 20,497 hectares (30% of the total target) were achieved.

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.

3.2. Lessons learnt

The quality assurance assignment engaged regional sectoral bureau and Regional PCMU staffs to work with senior consultant both at ground field and desk work.

The start for quality assurance is also a lesson learned for environmental friendly scheme development which ensures the sustainability of schemes.

Participatory integrated watershed planning at all level created capacity at community level. Integration of different disciplines in adjacent and upper micro watershed helped the local community to solve interlinked problems as an individual and as a community through enhanced ownership feeling and responsibility share.

Integration among key stake holders will creates sense of ownership & then everybody takes his responsibility for the successful accomplishments of the programme activities. For example (SDCSE, ICSAA, BOANR& RPCMU).

Participation of local leaders in consultation workshop creates sense of ownership in resolving social issues.

Joint project supervision among key sectors head at site levels (consultants, contractors & clients) solves site specific problems that causes delay of construction activities.

Continues public consultation create common consensus and enhance implementation through sharing of role and responsibilities.

3.3. Key Constraints

- Weak coordination b/n the consultant and client (regional office) for swift completion of study and design reports as per agreement.
- Delay in finalizing study and detail engineering works for some projects (consultants).
- Security problems in some project woredas & zones affects study, design and construction.
- Poor quality and Delay in completion of the construction of schemes due to:
 - Late deliverance of construction material and machineries from contractor.
 - Weak financial performance due to delay in payment request from contractor and client.
 - Delay on cost estimation of proposed schemes for construction.
 - Not timely mobilization of the user community to contribute their parts on scheme construction.
 - Lack of cooperative expert at kebele level for closer support of farmers on the farm business preparation and follow up.

- Inadequate integration among woreda cooperatives and irrigation office to provide technical support for farmers on producing marketable commodities.
- No reliable/proper credit service providers near to the scheme,
- Access to market infrastructures (storage and information asymmetry) is still challenge for farmers' produce.
- Inaccessibility of quality inputs (improved seeds)
- Low supply and high price of inputs, especially seeds of vegetables and chemicals.
- Problem of logistics (Vehicles) for regular follow up and supervision activities, especially (at woreda & zonal level)

In general the above specific challenges summarized under the following four categories below,

- Low participation of communities and stakeholders and weak coordination and integration among different institutions to facilitate the support to the farmers,
- No timely and inadequate supply of inputs (especially vegetable seeds) and chemical,
- Limitation of capacity in study and design, schemes construction, market linkage and extension service.
- Limitation in programme management, monitoring and evaluation.

4. **STRATEGIC DIRECTION, ACTIVITIES BY COMPONENTS, RESOURCE PLAN AND RISK ANALYSIS 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.

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 such as four regions, thirty zone, eighty Woreda, one hundred twenty Schemes and kebeles.
- 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.
- 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 needs Equity/fairness. For instance if two regions request at the same time similar issues, the region who did not obtained the service before would be served first.
- 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.

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

Within this budget year 30 zones, 80 woredas and 120 schemes with command area of 18,065 hectare will be addressed to benefit 39,663 households. These schemes are on different status. From which 36 of them are completed, the other 60 are under construction stage, and the rest 40 are on study and design process. In 36 completed schemes agricultural development, agribusiness and market linkage as well as watershed activities will be practiced. Again through 101 schemes which are under construction, study and design and quality assurance schemes watershed development activities will take place.

In addition to above schemes and intervention areas, PASIDP I schemes are included in the plan. These are 42 schemes with a command area of 7,028 hectares benefiting 15,487

households throughout 36 woredas and 19 zones of four regions. Out of these 42 schemes on 14 schemes different agricultural development activities will be practiced and all 42 schemes will be engaged in agribusiness and market linkage activities.

In agriculture development, 50 schemes which commands 7,383 hectares and benefits 15,824 HHs will be organized and supported in this planning year specifically; FRGs, FHH, seeds system and other technologies. From which 36 schemes are from PASIDP II which commands 5,652 hectares of land and benefits 12,005 HHs and 14 schemes from PASIDP I which commands 1,731 hectares and benefits 3,819 HHs.

In 101 adjacent watersheds 3,255 hectares of rain fed agriculture will be supported by different CSA practices (conservation agriculture, Soil fertility, crop management, agroforestry and improved forage production) to improve productivity. 14,218 HHs will be benefited from the development of these watershed.

Due to the growing labor need in all components and sub component activities 6600 different job opportunities will be created. From this, within 60 ongoing SSI schemes construction and Watershed activities 3,000 jobless will be accommodated, through 36 completed schemes for 3,600 people

employment opportunities will be created from agricultural development, agribusiness and watershed activities. Overall in this fiscal year 6,600 full time equivalent job opportunities will be created.

4.4. Budget summary

Component	Quarter Budget (USD) '000				Total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
A. Investment in Small-scale Irrigation Infrastructure					
1. Irrigation Scheme Participatory Planning and Preparation	82.00	866.30	660.01	0.50	1,608.81
2. Small-scale Irrigation Infrastructure Development	39.47	2,476.21	8,975.16	14,729.93	26,220.77
Subtotal	121.47	3,342.51	9,635.17	14,730.43	27,829.58
B. Investment in Capacity for Sustainable Agriculture					
1. Agribusiness Linkages and Market Access	435.59	841.06	842.92	115.93	2,235.50
2. Capacity Building and Empowerment of Smallholder Farmers	410.72	513.35	361.49	51.46	1,337.0297
3. Watershed Management	809.34	1,496.79	3,221.98	1,271.04	6,799.1504
Subtotal	1,655.65	2,851.20	4,426.40	1,438.43	10,371.68
C. Programme Management, M&E, Knowledge Management					-
1. Learning and Knowledge Management	123.71	182.06	154.74	41.53	502.04
2. Program Management, Monitoring and Evaluation	525.33	756.14	428.66	507.83	2,217.96
Subtotal	649.04	938.20	583.40	549.36	2,719.99
GRAND TOTAL	2,426.15	7,131.91	14,644.97	16,718.22	40,921.25

	Category by Financers	IFAD loan'000		IFAD grant'000		ASAP'000		GoE'000		Beneficiaries'000		Total'000	
		Plan	%	Plan	%	Plan	%	Plan	%	Plan	%	Plan	%
I	Training	2,759.42	6.74	31.71	0.08	915.94	2.24	498.29	1.22		-	4,205.37	10.28
II	Works	18,959.86	46.33		-	1,603.50	3.92	3,850.40	9.41	1,283.47	3.14	25,697.23	62.80
III	Consultancies	1,333.48	3.26	355.52	0.87	1,023.26	2.50	436.30	1.07		-	3,148.57	7.69
IV	Goods services and inputs	3,351.05	8.19		-	149.74	0.37	101.94	0.25	2,639.50	6.45	6,242.23	15.25
V	Salaries and allowances	698.71	1.71	-	-	58.86	0.14		-	-	-	757.57	1.85
VI	Operating costs	757.00	1.85		-		-	113.27	0.28		-	870.28	2.13
	Total Cost	27,859.53	68.08	387.23	0.95	3,751.31	9.17	5,000.20	12.22	3,922.97	9.59	40,921.25	100.00

4.5. Plan towards Outcomes

4.5.1. Component A: Investment in Small-scale Irrigation Infrastructure

To bring sustainable development the involvement of communities since irrigation project identification to implementation and on different level evaluation is critical. This year plan is targeted on 40 ongoing scheme for detail study and design, and 40 Scheme quality assurance will be made. To create equitable distribution of water as well as to bring ownership of schemes for sustainability involvement of communities are fundamental. Hence all schemes which are ongoing design, under construction, and agricultural development activities about 120 IWUA will be strengthen.

Based on the quality assured documents about 24 schemes will be entered in to construction. This new schemes will irrigate 3095 hectares of land and benefit more than 5881 HHs. In addition to this the ongoing 11 SSI schemes will be finalized up to January 30, 2020. In order to support 1,138 FHH (benefits total of 1423 HH) 869 alternative water source technologies will be identified and constructed to command a total of 567 hectares of land using different technologies(drip, group ponds etc).

In this planning year job opportunity will be created for 6,600 youths using different

activities such as SSI construction, agricultural development and watershed management.

4.5.2. Component B: Investment in Capacity for Sustainable Agriculture

The experience shows that agricultural market 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. So that 78 Cooperatives will be established and/or strengthened and capacitated to enhance their contribution in the programme intervention areas. 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 & marketing 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

In the previous plans the agribusiness part was focusing on the routine establishment and strengthening activities; like provision of training, issuing legal entity, provision of office materials and so on. But in the coming fiscal year these activities should step up to reach to the final results with amendments of the focus areas listed below.

A) 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.

B) Dissemination of clustering approaches

The big challenge is appearing due to poor quality and less quantity of product to create market linkage as it is expected. 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 the clustering approach should be applied rather than farming in fragmented manner. Producing in bulk, in quality and on time will sustain the trust and good will among market actors. Thus

with the Agronomists, Horticulturists and Extension experts we have to exert a big effort for shift.

C) Potential market identification and linkage creation

There are opportunities to have different market outlets in order to sell smallholder farmers produce 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.

D) 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.

To improve the performance of cooperatives 1,064 Cooperative leaders and 6,637 Cooperative members will be trained. 51 Market Access Alliance (MAA) will be established/strengthened to enhance the performance of cooperatives input and output marketing and which will benefit 25,634 HHs. In order to improve input output marketing and credit access, Cooperatives will serve as a pipe line to create input output market linkage and to facilitate financial accesses.

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 the production and productivity of irrigated land and adjacent rain fed agriculture is vital. There for, to enhance irrigation efficiency and increase crop production and productivity the Agriculture Development Plan (ADP) will be prepared for 50 schemes, 100 FRG will be established and/or strengthened with 2,000 FRG members, 600 farmers on improved seed multiplication demonstration, 10 FHH per scheme having 500 members will be established and supported with different materials and inputs, and 40 fruit nurseries will be established or strengthened. By doing these on average the productivity (quintals per hectare) will be increased from 36 to 46 for cereals, 12 to 22 for pulses, 157 to 188 for vegetables and 169 to 171 for fruits and overall 15,824 HHs will be benefitted from crop husbandry.

To create awareness about nutritional or dietary diversification and to improve the nutritional status of the community besides the theoretical orientation practical food demonstration will be conducted through 50 schemes in two rounds per year.

Agricultural inputs such as 15,801 quintals of different improved seeds, 39,836 quintals of

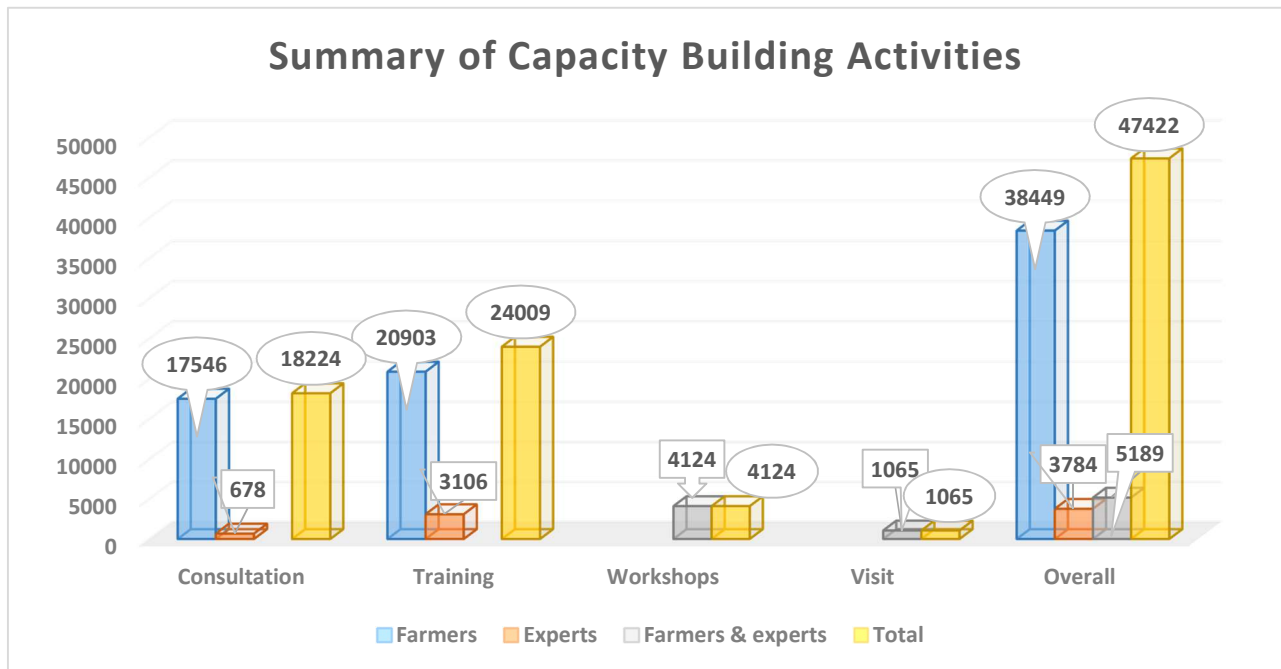
inorganic fertilizers, 2,902 ton of organic fertilizers will be used by farmers to improve productivity of crops. Besides for demonstration and FREG activities 703.4 Quintal of different seeds and fertilizers will be distributed (supplied) to farmers who will involve in seed system demonstration, FRGE and FHH demonstration.

To conserve natural resources and to maintain the agro ecology in order to minimize environmental degradation, 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. Based on these initiations micro watershed management plan will be prepared for new 39 schemes. In these schemes a total of 17,722 hectare of new watershed will be rehabilitated with different biophysical soil and water conservation structures; 662 hectares of conservation agriculture, 798 hectares of agroforestry and fruit development, 693 hectares of soil fertility management, 263 hectares of improved forage production,

promotion of improved crop management at rain fed agriculture on 840 hectares, promotion of small scale alternative energy sources for 970 HHs, establishment and strengthening of 101 community nurseries and training for 39 FRG will be executed. Overall 9,750 HHs will be benefited from the intervention or development of adjacent watersheds.

Capacitating human capital is important for efficient and effective implementation of the aforementioned plan. Hence in this planning year community consultation with the participation of 17,546 beneficiary farmers (Female 2,353 & Male 9,414) will be done to develop ownership, scheme sustainability as

well as to improve agronomic practices. To aware experts and focal persons at Woreda level about the program orientation will be given for 678 experts, one of the challenge here is frequent turnover of Woreda staffs so regular orientation will help to create sufficient awareness about the program. To improve performance of beneficiary members on overall program implementation, different technical trainings will be delivered for 3,106 (female 621 & male 2,485) experts and 20,903 Farmers (female 4181 & male 16722) on different topics such as IWUA leadership, integrated pest management, irrigation water management and others.



In addition to the above trainings local exposure visits will be conducted with the involvement of 1,065 beneficiary farmers

and experts of various position jointly (Female 213 & male 852). Finally to evaluate and take corrective actions

different workshops will be held with the involvement of 4,124(female 826 and male 3299) farmers and experts together on marketing issues, FPIC, RAP and overall performance of the program.

Overall 47,422 people will be capacitated on different ways. And from the total figure 88 % beneficiaries and the remaining 12 % are experts.

4.5.3.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. To facilitate the program intervention Motor bicycles, office equipment and furniture will be purchased in this fiscal year. 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.

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)

4.6. Output/activity plan

4.6.1. Identification and selection of schemes

Out put	Activity	Unit	Target
40 irrigation schemes which commands 4,375 ha were selected for investment	Feasibility & detail engineering design of schemes (ongoing)	# schemes	40
	Quality assurance (design review) ongoing	# schemes	40
	Community consultation	# of participants	11,767
	Strengthening/Formation of IWUAs	# schemes	64
	Training of IWUAs leader on schemes sustainability	# trainees	600
	Membership eligibility and Legal certification of (IWUA)	# IWUAS	40

4.6.2. Development of the selected irrigation schemes

Out put	Activity	Unit	Target
60 community and 869 alternative water sources which commands 9403 ha were developed	Construction of SSI schemes (on going)	# schemes	60
	Command area to irrigate	Ha	8836.05
	Benefits (F-3874, M-17903)	HHs	21777
	Construction of SSI schemes (New)	# schemes	24
	Command area to irrigate	Ha	3095
	Benefits (F-1021, M-4860)	HHs	5881
	Construction of alternative water sources	# schemes	869
	Command area to irrigate	Ha	567.38
	Benefits (F-1138)	HHs	1423
	GPS base data collection on scheme areas	# schemes	66
	Technical training for irrigation engineers	# of trainees	40

4.6.3. Strengthening of farmers' cooperatives

Out put	Activity	Unit	Target
Established functional 60 MAA for agricultural inputs and output services for smallholder producers	Establishment of coops	# of coop.	27
	strengthen of coops	# of coop	52
	Establish and strengthen of MAA	# of MAAs	51
	Market chain study	# of studies	4
	Create forum on access to input/output sources with coops	# of PPD participants	1784
	Scheme level business plan preparation	# of plan	76
	Training of Farmers on marketing	# of trainees	7701
	Training of Experts on agribusiness	# of trainees	586
	Study Tours	# of participants	654
	Market linkage scale up	# of demo Woredas	16

4.6.4. Watershed management

Out put	Activity	Unit	Target
Improved 17,721 ha of micro watershed with biophysical measures	Prepare Micro watershed management Plan	# of plans	39
	Development of Physical SWC	Ha.	17721.6
	Development of Biological SWC	Ha.	3141.5
	Promoting agroforestry and fruit development	"	798
	Promotion of improved forage production on private land	"	262.5
	Promotion of conservation Agriculture practices	"	661.5
	Promotion of Soil fertility management practices	"	693
	Promote improved crop management at rain fed agriculture	"	840
	Promotion of small scale alternative energy source (Cooking Mirt Stove, Solar panel...)	# of farmers	970
	Establishment/strengthening FRG	# of group	39
	Establishment/strengthening of community nurseries	# of nurseries	101
	Input support to FRG Members	# of farmers	780
	One-time supply of seeds	kg	4105
	Training of experts on integrated watershed management, climate risk management and CSA Practices	# of trainees	604

Training of farmers on integrated watershed management, climate risk management and CSA Practices	# of trainees	4196
Study Tours	# of participants	299

4.6.5. Improvement of crop husbandry practices

Out put	Activity	Unit	Target
148260 Qt Grain and 1,822,997 Qt vegetables and fruit were produced	Orientation of experts at different level on project activities	# of participants	678
	Scheme level ADP preparation	# of plan	50
	FRG establishment/strength	groups	100
	Seed system	# of trainees	600
	Home garden demonstrations	# of trainees	500
	Nursery established/strengthen	# of nursery	40
	Provision of agricultural inputs for demonstration	Qt	703.4
	Training of Farmers on FRG approaches & seed system	# of trainees	2600
	Training of Experts on agronomy, IPM, & nutrition approaches	# of trainees	1343
	Training of Communities on post-harvest, nutrition, leadership and gender mainstreaming	# of trainees	5356
	Conduct Food demonstration	# of schmes	50
Employment creation	FTE	6600	

4.6.6. Programme Management, M&E, and Knowledge Management

Out put	Activity	Unit	Target
Effective and efficient program management	Trainings for experts	# of trainees	533
	Trainings for farmers	# of trainees	450
	Organize review workshops	# of participants	1626
	Visit	# of participants	133
	Establish MIS system at federal and regional level	lamp sum	1
	Regular supervision and support	Round	28
	Organize and disseminate best practice and lessons	lamp sum	2
	Consolidate quarterly, bi annual and annual reports	Round	4
	Annual outcome survey	# of survey	1

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.
- v. Agri Terra has come in partnership to support cooperative development to enhance the performance on input and output market, hence this partnership is committed to develop at least 12 model cooperatives on agribusiness linkage. Techno serve also involved taking four woredas from each

region (16 woredas in total) to give technical backup on agribusiness linkage by hiring professional staffs.

Annex 1- Summary of Total Schemes on Different Status with Their Command and Beneficiaries

Years of Construction Per Region	Count of Scheme	Command Area (Ha)	Beneficiaries		
			Male HH	Female HH	Total HH
Amhara	35	6,872.95	10,819.00	2,395.00	13,214.00
2009	12	2,471.00	3,434.00	772.00	4,206.00
2010	10	1,409.00	2,588.00	661.00	3,249.00
2011	13	2,992.95	4,797.00	962.00	5,759.00
Oromia	35	6,032.00	12,691.00	1,960.00	14,651.00
2009	10	2,680.00	5,468.00	457.00	5,925.00
2011	12	1,813.00	4,065.00	853.00	4,918.00
2012	13	1,539.00	3,158.00	650.00	3,808.00
SNNPR	33	3,752.00	6,413.00	1,546.00	7,959.00
2010	9	916.00	2,147.00	533.00	2,680.00
2011	13	1,280.00	2,564.00	642.00	3,206.00
2012	11	1,556.00	1,702.00	371.00	2,073.00
Tigray	17	1,408.10	2,941.00	898.00	3,839.00
2009	3	190.00	391.00	158.00	549.00
2010	2	77.00	180.00	43.00	223.00
2011	12	1,141.10	2,370.00	697.00	3,067.00
Grand Total	120	18,065.05	32,864.00	6,799.00	39,663.00

Annex 2- Schemes Started In 2009 E.C and Still On Construction

Schemes per region per year	Count of Scheme	Command Area (Ha)	Beneficiaries		
			Male HH	Female HH	Total HH
Oromia	4	809	2422	245	2667
Figa Bike	1	240	645	109	754
Karra Horda	1	245	572	31	603
Kojo'a Cheketa	1	221	1150	100	1250
Korobo	1	103	55	5	60
Grand Total	4	809	2422	245	2667

Annex 3- Schemes Started In 2010 E.C and Still On Construction

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Command Area (Ha)	Beneficiaries		
			Male HH	Female HH	Total HH
Amhara	3	501	843	240	1083
Eyela-2	1	117	201	44	245
Sedyni	1	154	242	53	295
Worki	1	230	400	143	543
SNNPR	4	349	1002	275	1277
Gomboloza	1	51	108	22	130
Gombora	1	119	247	51	298
Otora	1	60	400	151	551
Shapa	1	119	247	51	298
Grand Total	7	850	1845	515	2360

Annex 4-Schemes Completed and Expected To Be Compelled Up To June 30/2011 E.C

Schemes name per region	Count of Scheme	Command Area (Ha)	Beneficiary		
			Male HH	Female HH	Total HH
Amhara	19	3379	5179	1193	6372
Aderkayna	1	240	256	64	320
Agam Wuha	1	90	360	90	450
Ambo Wuha	1	123	210	57	267
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
Gobu-3	1	250	217	54	271
Gobu-4	1	580	680	150	830
Golina	1	170	280	70	350
Gulana	1	200	368	92	460
Jeram	1	140	259	57	316
Keskash	1	198	336	84	420
Mena Dawacho	1	180	309	11	320
Sewer #3	1	97	92	23	115
Sherif	1	102	176	44	220
Oromia	6	1871	3046	212	3258
Bereda Lencha	1	216	245	25	270
Hargetti Tirtiro	1	307	495	45	540
Kercha Dewa	1	283	1050	82	1132
Langano	1	50	311	5	316
Welmel	1	365	470	30	500
Welmel Tika	1	650	475	25	500
SNNPR	6	617	1305	298	1603
Bisho	1	85	177	36	213
Chancha	1	83	173	35	208
Guder	1	175	344	95	439
Koshere	1	104	202	41	243
Menisa	1	120	249	51	300
Simbita	1	50	160	40	200
Tigray	5	267	571	201	772
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-tshlo	1	70	230	71	301
Grand Total	36	6134	10101	1904	12005

Annex 5- Schemes Entered To Construction in 2011 E.C

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Command Area (Ha)			
			Male HH	Female HH	Total HH
Amhara	13	2992.95	4797	962	5759
Ateba-1	1	120	203	54	257
Ateba-2	1	270	456	121	577
Awajo	1	107	181	48	229
Azuwary-1	1	119	200	53	253
Azuwary-2	1	260	437	116	553
Cheretiy#2	1	360	605	161	766
Hota	1	471	646		646
Mayes 1	1	193.45	327	87	414
Mayes2	1	72.5	123	33	156
Shema Matebia	1	180	259	57	316
Tena	1	400	565		565
Yejertie	1	190	375	120	495
Borkena Terefo	1	250	420	112	532
Oromia	12	1813	4065	853	4918
Adeyi	1	100	223	47	270
Damin leman	1	60	140	22	162
Husse Mandhera	1	98	230	35	265
Ifabas	1	200	450	91	541
Kelatie	1	50	110	24	134
Kura Meta	1	150	300	106	406
Laga Arba	1	144	300	89	389
Laga Chiro	1	231	502	122	624
Ledi Chekata	1	150	330	76	406
Misil	1	130	290	81	371
Oda Racha	1	80	190	25	215
Wando	1	420	1000	135	1135
SNNPR	12	1230	2404	602	3006
Argada	1	70	140	35	175
Awaye nemicha	1	147	294	74	368
Baliya	1	120	240	60	300
Delbena	1	100	200	50	250
Goche jib	1	70	140	35	175
Gordena	1	150	300	75	375
Gota	1	70	140	35	175
Kele bawaye	1	70	140	35	175
Lintala	1	200	400	100	500

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Command Area (Ha)			
			Male HH	Female HH	Total HH
Mancha	1	78	100	25	125
Sosa	1	55	110	28	138
Worza	1	100	200	50	250
Tigray	12	1141.1	2370	697	3067
Chini-bosena	1	24	78	18	96
Dagabir	1	212.5	530	140	670
Gereb Fyaye	1	97	191	86	277
Gereb-da-giorgis	1	85.5	137	33	170
Gereb-Giba	1	131	232	69	301
Gereb-maitsedo	1	75	275	66	341
Mariam Debregelila	1	182	411	109	520
Midmar	1	56.1	89	21	110
Misrar Teli	1	53	104	47	151
Ruba chimiti	1	97	115	52	167
Ruba-Tsedia	1	58	121	37	158
Werie	1	70	87	19	106
Grand Total	49	7177.05	13636	3114	16750

Annex 6- Ongoing Study and Design

List of schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Command Area (Ha)	Beneficiaries			Rmark
			Male	Female	Total HH	
Amhara	6	1175	4080	1085	5165	
Arebure	1	150	155	41	196	
Chereti#1	1	150	286	76	362	
Gelane	1	165	630	168	798	
Gushane	1	110	992	264	1256	
Kiflay	1	100	1176	313	1489	
Tata MED	1	500	841	223	1064	
Oromia	17	2295	4051	831	4882	
Babure	1	120	216	44	260	
Debobesa	1	100	200	41	241	
Fri Qabso	1	120	249	51	300	
Fulo Dukanoftu	1	220	394	81	475	
Hadha Hurbo	1	500	887	182	1069	
Hidha Sombo	1	182	323	66	389	
Hirba Giristu	1	213	354	72	426	
Jerjartu	1	85	203	42	245	
Kojo'a	1	200	232	48	280	
Lega Gimbi	1	60	88	18	106	
Lega Kolu	1	120	199	41	240	
Meda Gura Erba	1	75	166	34	200	
Waltane	1	300	540	111	651	
Wangura	1					Command area and beneficiaries left blank intentionally because of these schemes considered in the construction in same year
Lega Dhumuga	1					
Gulisa Soke	1					
Aleltu	1					
SNNPR	9	650	1300	325	1625	
Anka sheshera	1	250	500	125	625	
Gindara	1	100	200	50	250	
Abaya#3	1					Command area and beneficiaries left blank intentionally because of these schemes considered in the construction in same year
Chiye	1					
Dollo	1					
Halibo	1					

List of schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Command Area (Ha)	Beneficiaries			Rmark
			Male	Female	Total HH	
Kareta	1					
Segendalo	1					
Segengume	1					
Tigray	8	555.43	909	247	1156	
Ariqua	1	40	77	16	93	
Chini-maitut	1	100	154	48	202	
Endagabir	1	50	88	22	110	
Gereb-siluh	1	25	49	11	60	
Gira-hohot	1	95	155	38	193	
Mai-bahri	1	100	165	40	205	
Mai-tsedino	1	30	51	10	61	
Momena	1	115.43	170	62	232	
Grand Total	40	4675.43	10340	2488	12828	

Annex 7- Schemes to be Constructed in 2012 E.C Budget Year (from July 2019-June 2020 G.C)

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Command Area (Ha)	Beneficiaries		
			Male	Female	Total HH
Oromia	13	1539	3158	650	3808
Afrankello	1	50	112	23	135
Aleltu	1	300	481	99	580
Bili Jiso	1	180	404	83	487
Danda	1	50	112	23	135
Gebene	1	88	196	43	239
Gulisa Soke	1	70	116	24	140
Koruha	1	36	82	16	98
Laku	1	220	494	100	594
Lega Dhumuga	1	200	415	85	500
Melka	1	85	191	39	230
Oda Jeneta	1	40	89	19	108
Rophi Sinxa	1	40	92	19	111
Wangura	1	180	374	77	451
SNNPR	11	1556	1702	371	2073
Abaya#3	1	70			
Bolola	1	100	200	50	250
Chiye	1	82	132	33	165
Dollo	1	89	220		220
Halibo	1	40			
Kareta	1	150			
Meded kusiya	1	300	600	150	750
Segendalo	1	200			
Segengume	1	200			
Sege adilo	1	175	350	88	438
Toni	1	150	200	50	250
Grand Total	24	3095	4860	1021	5881

Annex 8- List of Shames Which Study and Design Completed & Not Entered To Construction

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Command Area (Ha)	Beneficiaries		
			Male	Female	Total HH
Amhara	8	1889	3021	720	3741
Bina	1	270	457	121	578
Borkena	1	250	420	112	532
Gedero (Gobu Goleshi)	1	258	436	116	552
Legeharo	1	231	390	104	494
Melka meti	1	120	202	53	255
Mena	1	490	308		308
Tigdar	1	150	471	125	596
wacho	1	120	337	89	426
Grand Total	8	1889	3021	720	3741

Annex 9 - All Schemes in PASIDP-II

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Command Area (Ha)	Beneficiary		
			Male	Female	Total HH
Amhara	49	9936.95	17920	4200	22120
Diversion	19	3485.95	7591	1709	9300
Aderkayna	1	240	256	64	320
Agam Wuha	1	90	360	90	450
Ambo Wuha	1	123	210	57	267
Ateba-1	1	120	203	54	257
Ateba-2	1	270	456	121	577
Bahir libo	1	120	190	45	235
Borkena	1	192	365	92	457
Burka	1	120	160	40	200
Cheretiy#1	1	150	286	76	362
Gushane	1	110	992	264	1256
Hota	1	471	646		646
Jeram	1	140	259	57	316
Kiflay	1	100	1176	313	1489
Mayes 1	1	193.45	327	87	414
Mayes2	1	72.5	123	33	156
Sedyni	1	154	242	53	295
Tena	1	400	565		565
Worki	1	230	400	143	543
Yejertie	1	190	375	120	495
Intake	19	3223	5555	1340	6895
Amid	1	154	240	60	300
Amtu	1	180	320	80	400
Arebure	1	150	155	41	196
Awajo	1	107	181	48	229
Borkena	1	250	420	112	532
Borkena Terefo	1	250	420	112	532
Chali	1	163	235	52	287
Cheleka	1	80	126	28	154
Cheretiy#2	1	360	605	161	766
Eyela-2	1	117	201	44	245
Gelane	1	165	630	168	798
Golina	1	170	280	70	350
Gulana	1	200	368	92	460
Keskash	1	198	336	84	420
Melka meti	1	120	202	53	255
Mena Dawacho	1	180	309	11	320
Sewer #3	1	97	92	23	115
Shema Matebia	1	180	259	57	316

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Command Area (Ha)	Beneficiary		
			Male	Female	Total HH
Sherif	1	102	176	44	220
Micro Dam	2	770	1298	344	1642
Bina	1	270	457	121	578
Tata MED	1	500	841	223	1064
Pump	1	490	308		308
Mena	1	490	308		308
Spate	4	1319	1723	424	2147
Gedero (Gobu Goleshi)	1	258	436	116	552
Gobu-3	1	250	217	54	271
Gobu-4	1	580	680	150	830
Legeharo	1	231	390	104	494
Weir	2	379	637	169	806
Azuwary-1	1	119	200	53	253
Azuwary-2	1	260	437	116	553
Weir/Intake	1	150	471	125	596
Tigdar	1	150	471	125	596
Spring Capping	1	120	337	89	426
wacho	1	120	337	89	426
Oromia	48	8327	16742	2791	19533
Diversion	28	5359	10306	1698	12004
Adeyi	1	100	223	47	270
Afrankello	1	50	112	23	135
Aleltu	1	300	481	99	580
Babure	1	120	216	44	260
Danda	1	50	112	23	135
Figa Bike	1	240	645	109	754
Fri Qabso	1	120	249	51	300
Gulisa Soke	1	70	116	24	140
Hargetti Tirtiro	1	307	495	45	540
Hirba Giristu	1	213	354	72	426
Ifabas	1	200	450	91	541
Jerjartu	1	85	203	42	245
Karra Horda	1	245	572	31	603
Kelatie	1	50	110	24	134
Kojo'a	1	200	232	48	280
Kojo'a Cheketa	1	221	1150	100	1250
Korobo	1	103	55	5	60
Kura Meta	1	150	300	106	406
Laga Arba	1	144	300	89	389
Laga Chiro	1	231	502	122	624
Ledi Chekata	1	150	330	76	406

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Command Area (Ha)	Beneficiary		
			Male	Female	Total HH
Lega Dhumuga	1	200	415	85	500
Lega Kolu	1	120	199	41	240
Meda Gura Erba	1	75	166	34	200
Wando	1	420	1000	135	1135
Wangura	1	180	374	77	451
Welmel	1	365	470	30	500
Welmel Tika	1	650	475	25	500
Micro Dam	6	1482	2748	564	3312
Bili Jiso	1	180	404	83	487
Debobesa	1	100	200	41	241
Fulo Dukanoftu	1	220	394	81	475
Hadha Hurbo	1	500	887	182	1069
Hidha Sombo	1	182	323	66	389
Waltane	1	300	540	111	651
Pump	6	629	1796	219	2015
Damin leman	1	60	140	22	162
Gebene	1	88	196	43	239
Husse Mandhera	1	98	230	35	265
Kercha Dewa	1	283	1050	82	1132
Lega Gimbi	1	60	88	18	106
Rophi Sinxa	1	40	92	19	111
Spate	1	220	494	100	594
Laku	1	220	494	100	594
Spring	7	637	1398	210	1608
Bereda Lencha	1	216	245	25	270
Koruha	1	36	82	16	98
Langano	1	50	311	5	316
Melka	1	85	191	39	230
Misil	1	130	290	81	371
Oda Jeneta	1	40	89	19	108
Oda Racha	1	80	190	25	215
SNNPR	35	4102	7113	1721	8834
Bore hole	1	50	160	40	200
Simbita	1	50	160	40	200
Diversion	29	3217	5503	1318	6821
Argada	1	70	140	35	175
Awaye nemicha	1	147	294	74	368
Baliya	1	120	240	60	300
Bisho	1	85	177	36	213
Bolola	1	100	200	50	250
Chancho	1	83	173	35	208

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Command Area (Ha)	Beneficiary		
			Male	Female	Total HH
Chiye	1	82	132	33	165
Delbena	1	100	200	50	250
Dollo	1	89	220		220
Gindara	1	100	200	50	250
Goche jib	1	70	140	35	175
Gomboloz	1	51	108	22	130
Gombora	1	119	247	51	298
Gordena	1	150	300	75	375
Gota	1	70	140	35	175
Guder	1	175	344	95	439
Kareta	1	150			
Kele bawaye	1	70	140	35	175
Koshere	1	104	202	41	243
Lintala	1	200	400	100	500
Mancha	1	78	100	25	125
Menisa	1	120	249	51	300
Otora	1	60	400	151	551
Segendalo	1	200			
Segengume	1	200			
Shapa	1	119	247	51	298
Sosa	1	55	110	28	138
Toni	1	150	200	50	250
Worza	1	100	200	50	250
Micro Dam	2	550	1100	275	1375
Anka sheshera	1	250	500	125	625
Meded kusiya	1	300	600	150	750
Pump	1	70			
Abaya#3	1	70			
Spate	1	175	350	88	438
Sege adilo	1	175	350	88	438
Sprinkler	1	40			
Halibo	1	40			
Tigray	25	1963.53	3850	1145	4995
Diversion	11	536	1121	389	1510
Adikerakiro	1	40	73	31	104
Ariqua	1	40	77	16	93
Baekel	1	40	98	23	121
Chini-bosena	1	24	78	18	96
Daero(Belesa)	1	80	88	56	144
Gereb Fyaye	1	97	191	86	277
Gereb-siluh	1	25	49	11	60

Schemes per region	Count of Scheme	Command Area (Ha)	Beneficiary		
			Male	Female	Total HH
Mai-auso	1	37	82	20	102
Mai-tsahlo	1	70	230	71	301
Mai-tsedino	1	30	51	10	61
Misrar Teli	1	53	104	47	151
Masonry Micro-dam	1	100	154	48	202
Chini-maitut	1	100	154	48	202
Micro Dam	3	310.43	490	140	630
Gira-hohot	1	95	155	38	193
Mai-bahri	1	100	165	40	205
Momena	1	115.43	170	62	232
Pump	6	462.1	732	220	952
Endagabir	1	50	88	22	110
Gereb-Giba	1	131	232	69	301
Midmar	1	56.1	89	21	110
Ruba chimiti	1	97	115	52	167
Ruba-Tsedia	1	58	121	37	158
Werie	1	70	87	19	106
Spate	4	555	1353	348	1701
Dagabir	1	212.5	530	140	670
Gereb-da-giorgis	1	85.5	137	33	170
Gereb-maitsedo	1	75	275	66	341
Mariam Debregelila	1	182	411	109	520
Grand Total	157	24329.48	45625	9857	55482