

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**CCA: Imp Climate Resilient & Green Econ**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5478 |
| GEF ID | 6967 |
| Title | CCA Growth: Implementing Climate Resilient and Green Economy Plans in Highland Areas in Ethiopia |
| Country(ies) | Ethiopia, Ethiopia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| Ethiopia is a landlocked country with a population of about 101,500,000 people, of which about 80% of whom live in rural areas. The Ethiopian economy has grown rapidly in the last decade primarily as a result of increased agricultural production. The agricultural sector accounts for more than 80% of total employment and 45% of the country’s GDP. Farming is undertaken mainly by small-scale rural farmers whose activities are often unsustainable. This is because farmers are forced to cultivate land and graze livestock on steep slopes with fragile soils in order to meet daily food needs. The watersheds in such mountainous land are further mismanaged through overharvesting of trees for fuel wood. As a result of these factors – as well as intense and infrequent rains – topsoil erosion and land degradation are widespread across the Ethiopian highlands.    Climate change in Ethiopia – which includes rising temperatures, more intense rain events, greater variability of mean annual rainfall and a greater frequency of droughts and floods – has greatly intensified the degradation of farmland and watersheds in Ethiopia. All of these climate change effects contribute to a negative cycle of: 1) reduced soil organic matter (with concomitant reductions in nutrient availability and water infiltrability); 2) greater runoff of rainwater; 3) increased rates of soil erosion; and 4) reduced agricultural productivity. Average national temperatures have increased by 1.3°C between 1960 and 2006, and rainfall during the short rainfall season is increasingly variable on both a spatial and temporal scale. Furthermore, climate models show that the intensity and frequency of droughts and floods are likely to increase markedly over the next 50 years.    Local communities in the Ethiopian highlands are increasingly vulnerable to the above climate change effects. Their agricultural productivity is being greatly impeded in particular by increased rainfall variability, droughts, floods, soil erosion and by limited availability of surface and groundwater for irrigation and drinking needs. Stream flows are decreasing, groundwater levels are declining, mountain springs are drying up and their lakes are increasingly being silted up. Certain crops that were being grown in the past are no longer able to be farmed. Predicted future climate change will further exacerbate their vulnerability to climate change.    To increase the climate resilience of local communities in the Ethiopian highlands, the proposed LDCF project will: 1) integrate climate change risk adaptation measures into federal, regional and Woreda-level development planning, budgeting and execution; 2) improve the availability of climate information products; 3) undertake climate-smart integrated watershed management for improved rainwater harvesting and retention; 4) introduce climate-smart agricultural practices; and 5) diversify livelihoods. This will be achieved through three complementary components that focus, respectively, on capacity development, provision of climate risk information and investments in climate-smart land management. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC) will implement the project over a five-year period across four regions and in eight Woredas. |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

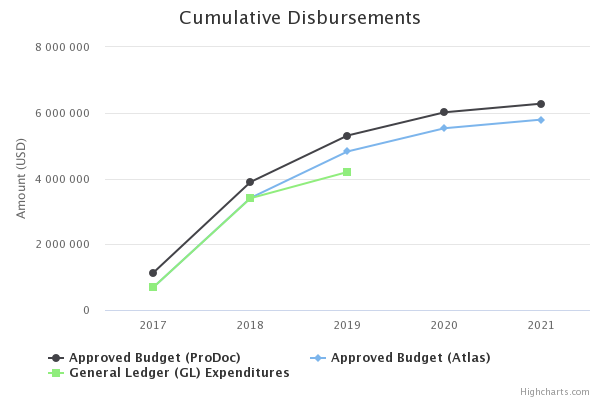
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **The objective of the proposed LDCF project is to mainstream climate risk considerations into federal, regional and Woreda-level planning processes so that local communities across the Ethiopian highlands are more resilient to climate change.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 1: Number of direct project beneficiaries – disaggregated by gender. | 0 | 20,000, of which at least 50% are female. | 55,000, of which at least 50% are female. | Progress towards the project target is on track.  In order to create climate resilient local communities across the 8 project Woredas, beneficiaries were identified and selected as direct beneficiaries of the project in each Woreda. The total number of direct beneficiaries identified is 55,000 across the 8 Woredas of the project. This means that in each Woreda, the total project beneficiaries will number 6,875 (3781M and 3094F).    The identification of these target beneficiaries was achieved by conducting different activities. The project has first conducted a national project inception Workshop. At this meeting, relevant stakeholders (those are expected to be main actors in the project to mainstream climate risk considerations across all project Woredas and Regional states) were sensitized with the project’s objective and main outcomes and outputs. Following the inception meeting, proper organizational setup of the project was created at the Federal and Woreda levels. Recruitment of project staff was carried out at the PMU and all of the 8 Woredas.    Following this, specific geographic focal areas based on watersheds and or kebeles were selected. From these kebeles / catchments, beneficiary identification was completed through consecutive discussion with community members based on agreed upon criteria. Accordingly, in each Woreda 5 community groups were identified and a total of 1375 beneficiaries were identified for each group, making the total number of beneficiaries per Woreda 6875 (3781 M and 3094 F).    From the total identified and selected beneficiaries, in this reporting period a total of 13890 (7756 Male & 6134 Female) beneficiary farmers have directly benefited from the project across all 8 project sites. Beneficiary capacity has been enhanced through public awareness programs, different trainings, and knowledge sharing forums. Furthermore, the above indicated beneficiaries have received capacity development training in climate smart agricultural practices. This has been accomplished via the use of different CSA technologies and dissemination of drought resistant and improved varieties of crop and vegetable seeds, as well as the provision of improved breed of cattle. In particular, the distribution of sheep and goats was mainly to poor women and youth groups. | Progress towards the project target is on track.    In addition to the total number of beneficiaries that was indicated in the previous reporting period, 8377(4634 Male & 3743 Female) farmers across all the 8 target Woredas have been benefited from the project in this reporting period, making the total number of beneficiary farmers of the project 36433 (20,376 Male & 16057 Female) to date.  The capacity of all beneficiaries has been enhanced through public awareness programs (through local media channels, different trainings (through workshops and seminars), and knowledge sharing forums (trough seminars and field day programmes on good performing demonstrations sites and farm plots). Furthermore, the above indicated beneficiaries have received capacity development training in climate smart agricultural practices. This has been accomplished via targeted trainings in the use of different CSA technologies and dissemination of drought resistant and improved varieties of crop and vegetable seeds, as well as the provision of improved breeds of cattle. In particular, the distribution of sheep and goats was mainly to poor women and youth groups. Accordingly, 590 (37 M & 553 W) beneficiaries have received 296 improved breeds of cattle, 70 (60 M & 10 F) beneficiaries have received oxen for fattening, 124 (74 M& 50 F) youth beneficiaries received Beehives, 1839 (272 M & 1567 F) beneficiaries received 5136 sheep and goat, 1745 (392 M & 1353 F) beneficiaries received 22,897 chicken. While 5281 (3442 M & 1839 ) beneficiaries received 2251 quintals of improved variety cereal crop seeds and 459 Kg of improved fruit and vegetable seeds were provide to 2220(1148 m & 1072 F) beneficiaries. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Capacities enhanced for climate-resilient planning among communities, Woreda, regional and federal governments.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 2: Number of annual /bi-annual cross-regional knowledge-sharing forums held. | 0 | At least 1 regional knowledge-sharing forum held per year | At least 2 regional knowledge-sharing forums held per year | Progress towards the project target is on track.  During this reporting period 8 annual local level knowledge sharing fora were established one in each project Woreda. These fora will include participation from different institutions such as research centers, Universities, relevant sectors (including Woreda Environment and Forest & Climate Change Offices, Woreda Agriculture and Natural Resource offices), Agricultural Extension Agents, and CBOs (including women’s, youth and farmer groups). Following the establishment of these groups, the first round of knowledge sharing forum meetings with a total of 313 (of which 88 women) participants were conducted across all Woredas. In the Dewa Chefa Woreda and Dessie City Administration of Amhara regional State, a knowledge & experience sharing forums were conducted that involved 64 participants (of which 28 were women)and 32 participants (of which 3 were women) respectively. . Similarly, at Yaya Gulele and Sebeta Hawas Woreda of Oromia Regional State, a knowledge & experience sharing forum was held with 28 forum members participating (of which 5 were female) and 51 forum members (of which 4 were females) attending the meetings, respectively. In Tahetay Koraro and Atsbi Wonberta Woredas of Tigray Regional State, a knowledge & experience sharing forums that included 54 (of which 23 female) and 27 (of wich 7 were women) forum members were conducted respectively. Likewise, In Arba Minch Zurea Woreda and Hawasa Sub City, knowledge & experience sharing meetings were conducted. In Arba Minch Zurial Woreda 25 forum members of which 5 were female participated, while in Hawassa 32 forum members participated, of which 12 are women. | Progress towards the project target is on track.    10 annual local level knowledge sharing forum have been held across all project Woredas (These forums include participation from different institutions such as research centers, Universities, relevant sectors (including Woreda Environment and Forest & Climate Change Offices, Woreda Agriculture and Natural Resource offices), Agricultural Extension Agents, NGOs, School Environmental clubs and CBOs (including women’s, youth and farmer groups).    In this reporting period the second round of the annual knowledge sharing forum meetings across all the 8 project Woredas and city administrations have been organized and a total of 2177 (1167 M & 1010 F) beneficiary farmers and 87 (69 M & 18 F) extension agents and experts have participated and shared experience from the forums. Cumulatively the total number forum participants reached 2490 (1392 M & 1098 F) beneficiary farmers and 87 (69 M & 18 F) extension agents and experts. |
| Indicator 3: Number of climate adaptation extension products and services available to the communities of the target Woredas | 0  (To be verified during Year 1 of project implementation) | (To be verified during Year 1 of project implementation) | (To be verified during Year 1 of project implementation) | Progress towards the project target is on track.    Midterm level and End of project level targets for this indicator were verified, and are set to be 7 climate adaptation extension products/services for Midterm and 11 for end of project levels.    Across the eight Project intervention Woredas, already 11 different types of climate adaptation extension products and services were made available to the communities of the target Woredas in the first year. The agricultural extension services made available to project beneficiaries include: information on use of improved variety of crop seeds, moisture conservation farming, small scale irrigation for crop and vegetable production dairy farming and animal fattening, poultry farming, beekeeping, and information on forestry, agro-forestry and soil and water conservation in an integrated water shade management practices. In addition, information on agro-meteorological and early warning information was also made available to communities in the target Woredas. The extension service products were made available by agricultural extension agents/DAs and meteorological field agents through field visits and consecutive trainings as well as through development of demonstration sites within the Woredas. | Progress towards the project target is on track.    Midterm level and End of project level targets for this indicator were verified, and are set to be 7 climate adaptation extension products/services for Midterm and 11 for end of project levels.    Across the eight Project intervention Woredas, already 11 different types of climate adaptation extension products and services were made available to the communities of the target Woredas in the first year of the project. This continued this year across the 8 target Woredas. The agricultural extension services made available to project beneficiaries include: information on use of improved variety of crop seeds, moisture conservation farming, rain water harvesting, small scale irrigation for crop and vegetable production, dairy farming, animal fattening, small remnants (goat and sheep) rearing, poultry farming, beekeeping, and information on forestry, agro-forestry and soil and water conservation in an integrated water shade management practices. In addition, information on rainfall data using farm level plastic rain gauge readings as well as agro-meteorological and early warning information was also made available to communities in the target Woredas. The extension service products were made available by agricultural extension agents/DAs and meteorological field agents through field visits and consecutive training as well as through development of demonstration sites within the Woredas. |
| Indicator 4: Number of farming communities covered by climate smart and knowledge based extension services. | 0  (To be verified during Year 1 of project implementation) | 24 communities (3 per Woreda)  (To be verified during Year 1 of project implementation) | 40 communities (5 per Woreda)  (To be verified during Year 1 of project implementation) | Progress towards the target is on track.  40 communities (5 per Woreda) that are going to be covered by climate smart and knowledge based extension services have been selected during this reporting period. During the community members selection process, criteria to select communities from the whole of the Woreda were developed and endorsed by a Woreda-level stakeholder workshops and Woreda steering committee members in all of the 8 Woredas. | Progress towards the target is on track.    A total of 50 communities, which include 5 and 7 communities in Atsbi Wenberta and Tahtay Koraro Woreda in Tigray region , 5 and 9 communities in Dewa Chefa Woreda and Dessie in Amhara, 6 and 5 communities in Yaya Gullele and Sebeta Hawas Woredas in Oromia and 7 and 6 communities in Arba Minch and Hawassa of Southern Nations and Nationalities People’s(NSSP) Regional state respectively have been covered by climate smart and knowledge based extension services. |
| Indicator 5: Percentage of targeted population awareness of projected impacts of climate change and appropriate responses (score) – disaggregated by gender.  1 = No awareness level (less than 50% correct)  2 = Moderate awareness level (50–75% correct)  3 = High awareness level (over 75% correct) | Baseline level of awareness in target population estimated at 1  (To be verified during Year 1 of project implementation) | Increased level of awareness in target population (1) | Increased level of awareness in target population from 1 (No awareness level) to 2 (Moderate awareness level) | Progress towards the target is on track. Public awareness campaigns, through seminars and local radio channels, have been conducted on the topics of climate change & its impacts, alternative energy sources, and sustainable forest resource management. In Dawa Chefa Woreda and Dessie City of Amhara Regional state, a total of 7,886 (2,136 Female and 5,750 Male) and 100,000 (52000 Female and 48,000) community members were reached, respectively. In Oromia regional state in Yaya gulele and Sebeta hawas Woredas, a total of 1,200 (600 F and 600 M) and 7,312 (4, 774 F and 2,538 M) community members were reached, respectively. In Tigray Regional state, in Atsbi Wonberta and Tahitay Koraro Woredas a total of 2,240 (1,234 F and 1006 M) and 7200 (3150 F and 4050 M) community members were reached respectively.. In SNNP regional state, in Arba Minich Zuria Woreda a total of 100,000 (52,000 F and 48,000 M) community members were reached, and in Hawassa City administration a total of 2,240 (1,234 F and 1,006 M) community members were reached . All in all a total of 228,078 (125,128 F and 102,950 M) community members have been addressed by the public awareness campaigns conducted. These specifically focused on the areas of climate change and its effects, integrated watershed management, and on the importance and use of climate smart agricultural practices. Regarding the change obtained in the level of communities’ awareness through the awareness campaigns, a well-structured survey will be conducted very soon to measure impact. | Progress towards the target is on track.    Public awareness campaigns, through seminars and local radio channels, have been conducted on the topics of climate change & its impacts, alternative energy sources, and sustainable forest resource management. In this reporting period, a total of 999,258 (510,634 M & 488,624 F) community members across the entire project Woredas have been reached by the public awareness campaign. Accordingly, specifically in Tigray Regional state, in Tahtay Koraro 6016 (4000 M & 2016 F) and in Atsbi Wenberta Woredas 9517 (4046 M and 5471 F) beneficiary community members were reached by the campaign, respectively. In Oromia regional state, in Yaya Gullele and Sebeta Hawas Woredas, a total of 21656 (12216 M & 9440 F) and 25569 (13172 M & 12397 F) beneficiary community members have been reached, respectively. Furthermore, in Amhara Regional State, in Dessie City Administration 300,000 (150000 M & 150, 000 F) and in Dewa Chefa Woreda 33500 (21200 M & 12300 F) as well, in SNNP Regional State, in Arba Minch Zuria Woreda 300000 (150000M & 150000 F) and in Hawassa City Administration, 303000 (156000 M & 147000 F) local community members were reached by the awareness raising campaign conducted during this reporting period. This makes a total of 1,638,320(837,627 M & 800693 F) beneficiaries were reached by the awareness campaign.  The awareness has mainly focused on the areas of climate change and its effects, integrated watershed management, on the use of different climate adaptation options and technologies, and on the importance and use of climate smart agricultural practices. Regarding the change obtained in the level of communities’ awareness as well as the impact on the community perception and action due to the awareness campaigns, a well-structured survey to measure the impact will be conducted and will be reported in the coming PIR period. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Use of climate information for climate risk management strengthened – with a focus including for women and youths.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 6: Number of people with access to improved climate information services. (AMAT Indicator 7) ¬– disaggregated by gender. | 0 | 16,500, of which at least 50% are female. | 40,000, of which at least 50% are female. | Target is approximately 35% complete and on track.  In this reporting period a total of 13,890(7756 Male & 6134 Female) people have been able to access to improved weather forecast across all Woredas. For each Woreda, a climate profile was prepared by the National Meteorological Agency and the seasonal forecast for the Belg and keremt seasons was prepared and disseminated through organized beneficiary meetings/workshops and local radio transmissions to beneficiary farmers. This modality is a new one that has been started by the project. | Progress towards target is on track.    In this reporting period, in close collaboration with the National Meteorological Agency (NMA), the project has been able to realize the preparation and dissemination of 36 down scaled weather forecasts, including agro-metrological advises, based on the Automatic Weather Station data in this reporting period. Accordingly, a total of 30644 (17024 M & 13620 F) beneficiary farmers across all the project Woredas have accessed timely and reliable climate information.. |
| Component 2  Outcome 2: Use of climate information for climate risk management strengthened – with a focus including for women and youths.    Indicator 6: Number of people with access to improved climate information services. (AMAT Indicator 7) ¬– disaggregated by gender.  0 16,500, of which at least 50% are female. 40,000, of which at least 50% are female. Regional NMA office staff and extension agents will be willing to attend training workshops and work towards furthering the existing climate and weather information systems present.  Indicator 7: Operational AWS in each of the 8 target Woredas. Currently 4 AWS are installed, one in each of the following Woredas: i) Hawassa; ii) Arba Minch; iii) Atsbi Wenberta and iv) Tahtay Koraro 6 operational AWS present.  8 operational AWS present (one in each of the 8 Woredas) The NMA is committed to procuring and installing AWS in each target Woreda. The NMA staff will be responsible for the long-term upkeep and maintenance of equipment installed. | Currently 4 AWS are installed, one in each of the following Woredas: i) Hawassa; ii) Arba Minch; iii) Atsbi Wenberta and iv) Tahtay Koraro | 6 operational AWS present. | 8 operational AWS present (one in each of the 8 Woredas) | Progress towards target is on track.  Four Automatic Weather Stations have been procured to be installed at Dawa Chefa Woreda, Dessie City Administration, Yaya Gulele Woreda and Sebeta Hawas Woreda. In addition to this, an assessment/survey was completed to understand whether or not the already installed 4 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) at Hawassa, Arba Minch Atsbi Wenberta and Tahtay Koraro are properly functioning. The survey/assessment finding shows that all the 4 AWS are properly functioning. | Progress towards the project target is on track.    Four Automatic Weather Stations were procured in 2017-18 to be installed at Dawa Chefa Woreda, Dessie City Administration, Yaya Gulele Woreda and Sebeta Hawas Woreda. In addition to this, an assessment/survey was completed in 2017-18 to understand whether or not the already installed 4 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) at Hawassa, Arba Minch Atsbi Wenberta and Tahtay Koraro are properly functioning. The survey/assessment finding showed that all the 4 AWS are properly functioning.    In 2018-2019 reporting year, suitable sites and required area of lands were identified, selected and legally allocated by Woreda and Kebeles officials in the 4 Woredas for installation of the four Automatic Weather Stations at Dewa Chefa Woreda, Dessie City Administration, Yaya Gullele Woreda and Sebeta Hawas Woredas. Accordingly, installation of the 4 automatic Weather Stations is underway, which will be completed by end of July 2019. In addition to this, regular monitoring/ checkups and maintenance by the National Meteorological Agency staff haves been carried out over the 2018-19 year at the already existing four AWSs and they have ensured that the 4 existing AWS are properly functioning. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Adapted and diversified income and employment opportunities generated for local communities, with a focus on climate-smart agriculture and integrated watershed management.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 8: Number of integrated watershed management and landscape management plans developed and operationalized. | Integrated watershed management and landscape management plans have not been developed | At least 4 integrated watershed management and landscape management plans developed and operationalized in target areas.    These will include:  Reforestation targets  o 32 ha of nursery sites established  o 2000 ha reforested using indigenous, multi-use plant species to make up 90% of the reforested area  Physical interventions  o 25% of total required physical interventions implemented  Agricultural interventions  o 25% of total required agricultural interventions implemented | At least 8 integrated watershed management and landscape management plans developed and operationalized in target areas.    These will include:  Reforestation targets  o 32 ha of nursery sites established  o 8000 ha reforested using indigenous, multi-use plant species to make up 90% of the reforested area  Physical interventions  o 400 km terraces  o 400 km trenches  o 1600 eyebrow basins  o 2000 percolation pits  o 40 check dams  o 200 gabion wall dams  o Two reservoirs per Woreda  o Two PV-pumps per Woreda  Agricultural interventions  o 6000 m2 of processing facilities  o 800 bee-keeping packages  o 6000 m2 of animal shelters | Progress towards the midterm target is on track. All 8 integrated watershed management plans are made available to guide watershed level implementation of the project across all the Woredas. Of these, currently 3 are completed and 5 are in final draft stage – all being developed by Woreda technical committees.    In addition to the integrated watershed management plans, all the target Woredas have conducted climate change vulnerability assessments and have identified major impacts of climate change, as well as coping strategies and major adaptation measures/technologies to be implemented. Following the assessments and the development of watershed management plans, practical implementation of climate change adaptation activities and watershed management activities has commenced, as detailed below.    In Dawa Chefa Woreda soil and water conservation activities are being implemented on 150 hectares of land through direct participation of 1120 (445 F and 665 M) community members. Also in Dawa Chefa, over 196,000 different species of tree seedlings are prepared to be planted. In total across all Woredas, 9 nurseries have been upgraded and 5 are newly established by the project.    In Yaya Gulele Woreda, watershed management practices are being implemented over 50 hectares of land. Different structures like terraces, trenches, half-moon shaped structures (eyebrows) and check dams are being built as physical soil conservation measures on an area of 27 hectares. A total of 600 community members (of which 300 of them are female) participated in the structural work. One new nursery site has been established, 3 tree nursery sites are upgraded, and 3 nursery stores are built at the nursery sites. In addition, 30,000 plantation pit holes are prepared and more than 250,000 seedlings prepared to be planted over an area where soil and water conservation practices were implemented in the summer season.    In Sebeta Hawas Woreda, 37.5 km of physical soil-bund structures, 183 m3 of check dams, 634 m3 of cut-off drains, 74km of trenches, and 255 percolation pits have been built over an area of 308 ha. In addition, 88,000 seedlings are prepared for this plantation season. This activity was implemented by a total of 901 community members (of which 417 are female) and they are provided with different improved seeds (for example, 104.5 quintals of improved potato seeds were procured and distributed to beneficiary farmers).    In other areas, seeds were also provided during this cropping season: in Hawassa 145qts, in Dessie 39.5qts, in Tahitay Korearo 81qts and in Atsbi 125.5 qts of different improved crop and vegetable seeds were provided. In Arba Minch distribution of crop seeds has not yet been carried out due to the difference in sowing season/period distribution of crop seeds. | Progress towards the midterm target is on track.    All 8 integrated watershed management plans have been developed to guide watershed level implementation of the project across all the Woredas– all being developed by Woreda technical committees.    In addition to the integrated watershed management plans, all the target Woredas have conducted climate change vulnerability assessments and have identified major impacts of climate change, as well as coping strategies and major adaptation measures/technologies to be implemented. Following the assessments and the development of watershed management plans, practical implementation of climate change adaptation activities and watershed management activities has commenced, as detailed below.    Different soil and water conservation activities such as terraces, trenches, and half-moon shaped structures (eyebrows) and check dams have been built as physical soil conservation measures. In this regard, during the project life time, cumulatively a total of 951.85 Km hill side terraces, 14.27 km trenches, 920.87 eyebrow basins, 2000 percolation pits, 10.169 km2 check dams and 45.4 km gabion wall dams were constructed across the 8 project Woredas. From the above mentioned figure, in this reporting period, on the different soil water conservation structures plantation was carried out on a total area of 1074 hectares of land across the entire project Woredas through direct participation of farming communities those benefit from the project Woredas. Accordingly, in Tigray Regional State at Atsbi Wenberta and Tahtay Koraro Woredas on187 and 100 hectares of land and at Dessie City Administration and Dewa Chefa Woreda of the Amhara Regional State on 34.5 and 14 hectares of land beneficiary farmers have implemented different physical soil and water conservation measures. Similarly in Oromia Regional State at Yaya Gullele and at Sebeta Hawas Woredas soil and water conservation measures were implemented on 29.7 and 211.46 hectares of land respectively and similar measure were carried out on 481.5 and 15.8 hectares of land at Hawassa City Administration and Arba Minch Zuria Woredas of the SNNP Regional State.    Since the life time of project implementation, a total of 5,074,479 different tree and fruit tree seedlings, mainly fast growing exotic and indigenous species, were raised in 19 nurseries across the 8 project sites. The number of seedlings raised in each project Woredas during the project lifetime is as follows:    In Tigray region a total of 341,934 and 510,000 seedlings have been raised in Atsbi Wenberta and Tahtay Koraro Woredas respectively. In Amhara Region a total of 561,870 and 366,000 seedlings were raised in Dessie City administration and Dewa Chefa Woreda respectively. Similarly during this period a total of 750,000 seedlings and 441,220 seedlings were raised in Yaya Gullele and Sebeta hawas Woredas of the Oomiya region while 1,016,000 and 1,087,455 tree seedlings were raised in Hawassa City Administration and Arba Minch Zuria Woreda of the SNNP regional state respectively.    Specific to the 2018-2019 implementation period, a total of 3,611,875 different tree and fruit tree seedlings were raised in the 19 nurseries found across the 8 project sites. The number of seedlings raised in each project Woredas is as follows:    In Tigray Region at Atsbi Wenberta and at Tahtay Koraro Woredas a total of 172,934 and 360,000 seedlings were raised, respectively. In Amhara Regional State at Dessie City Administration and at Dewa Chefa Woreda project sites 507,420 and 183,000 seedlings were raised respectively, while in Oromia Regional state at Sebeta Hawas and Yaya gullele Woredas 309,000 and 500,000 seedlings have been raised respectively. Similarly, 720,000 and 1,032,455 seedlings were raised at Hawassa City Administration and Arba Minch Zuria Woreda of SNNP Regional State, respectively. |
| Indicator 9: Number of business plans developed to promote upscaling of project interventions. | No business plans developed. | At least 4 business plans developed. | At least 8 business plans developed (one in each Woreda). | Progress towards the midterm target is on track to-date. From the 8 Woredas, 3 Woredas have fully and 5 have partially developed their business plans. Based on these plans, different climate smart livelihood interventions are already taking place across all target Woredas.    A total of 2784 Female beneficiary farmers have benefited with the provision of small ruminants (mainly sheep and goats), Chicken and cross bred cows. From the above stated number of women beneficiaries’ 2268 received sheep and goats, 517 received chicken and 19 women have received cross bred cows.    Much of this occurred in the form of a transfer system: for example, in Dawa Chefa Woreda 199 women benefited from the following system: one woman would receive 5 sheep or goats, and then a 2nd woman farmer will have the opportunity to have the same amount of sheep after 6 -12 months as they are transferred to her from the progeny of the initial set. This was repeated in a similar fashion with 254 womens in Tahetay Koraro, 92 womens in Hawasa City, 222 women in Dessie, 665 women in Arba Minch, 187 womens in Atsbi Wonberta, and 329 women in Sebeta Hawas. In poultry farming 390 and 120 women received 25 ckicken each in Hawassa and Dessie respectively. In Dessie a group of 57 female beneficiaries were provided with 19 cross-breeded cows.    Other efforts underway as part of this activity include the following: Climate Smart agricultural practices like use of improved variety and drought resistant crop seeds, moisture conservation farming practices were implemented in beneficiary farm lands. Accordingly, in Hawasa City Administration, 10 quintals of improved maize seed has been provided to 201 female headed farmers to increase their productivity. Apart from this, 135 kegs of different vegetable seeds were provided to 100 female headed farm women. The female headed farm beneficiaries were also provided with different capacity building training and 91 of them participated in practical training in beekeeping.    . | Progress towards the midterm target is on track.    In year 2018-2019 reporting period, the remaining 3 Woredas have fully developed their business plans making the cumulative number of Woreda plans to 8.  Based on their watershed development and business plans, a total of 36,433 ( 20,376 M & 16,057 F) beneficiary farmers have implemented the identified and selected Climate Smart Agricultural practices to diversify their income generating base and improve their livelihood. Furthermore, they have also been implementing water shade management practices following the developed watershed management plans.  Accordingly, in the 2018-19 reporting period, in Tahtay Koraro a total of 1630 (962 M 668 F) , in Atsbi Wenberta 2456 (1261 M & 1195 F) , in Sebeta Hawas 1500 ( 781 M & 719 F) , in Yaya Gullele 3609 (2028 M & 1581 F) in Hawassa City Administration 889 (570 M & 319 ),in Dessie City Administration 2176 (1087 M & 1089 F) and in Dewa Chefa 3115 (2676 M & 439 F) beneficiary community members have benefited from the project in this reporting period.  In cumulative, in Tahtay Koraro a total of 3942 (1913 M & 2029 F) , in Atsbi Wenberta 6186 ( 2795 M & 3391 F) , in Sebeta Hawas 3095 ( 1641 M & 1454 F) , in Yaya Gullele 6156 ( 3339 M & 2817 F) in Arba Minch Zuriya Woreda 2046 ( 922 M & 1124 F), in Hawassa City Administration 2994 (1685 M & 1309),in Dessie City Administration 5872 (3163 M & 2709 F) and in Dewa Chefa 6142 (4818 M & 1224 F) beneficiary community members have been implementing climate smart Agricultural practices such as Climate Smart Livestock production, moisture conservation agricultural practices, use of drought resistant and improved variety of crop seeds, vermin compost farming, poultry practices, bee keeping as well as agro-forestry practices on their farm plots and homestead areas. Accordingly a total of 1338 quintals of drought resistant and improved variety crop seeds , mainly maze, Teff, wheat, barley, pea and chickpea as well as 920 quintals of high yielding potato seeds were provided to beneficiary farmers across the project Woredas to improve the productivity of the farming communities . In addition, 459 kegs of different vegetable seeds and 232 beehives were provided to female headed farm women and youth groups. The female headed farm beneficiaries were also provided with different capacity building training and 91 of them participated in practical training in beekeeping. Apart from this 590 (37 M & 553 W) beneficiaries have received 296 improved breeds of cattle, 70 (60 M & 10 F) beneficiaries have received oxen for fattening, 124 (74 M& 50 F) youth beneficiaries received Beehives, 1839 (272 M & 1567 F) beneficiaries received 5136 sheep and goat, 1745 (392 M & 1353 F) beneficiaries received 22,897 chicken. While 5281 (3442 M & 1839 ) beneficiaries received 2251 quintals of improved variety cereal crop seeds and 459 Kg of improved fruit and vegetable seeds were provide to 2220(1148 m & 1072 F) beneficiaries. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 66.88% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 79.1% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 4,197,948 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 6,277,000 |
| Co-financing | 10,450,000 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Dec 2, 2015 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Mar 2, 2017 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Apr 21, 2017 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Aug 30, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Oct 21, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jan 21, 2022 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Apr 21, 2022 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-01-14 |
| 2019-06-28 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| --- |
| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| No delay in key project milestones |

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| --- |
| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| There is no delay in key project milestones |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| N/A |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Highly Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project has been able to benefit a total of 8377(4634 Male & 3743 Female) farmers across all the 8 target Woredas only in this reporting period. This is a very good achievement which makes the total number of beneficiaries to 30644 (17024 Male & 13620 Female) to date. This is beyond the set target, which is 20, 000 at Midterm level of the project life time. In this reporting period , development agents, Woreda experts and regional experts gained quite a good knowledge and enhanced skills through the provision different training, seminars and experience/knowledge sharing exchange visits and forum meetings organized and facilitated by the project across all the project intervention areas. Furthermore, beneficiary community members have been able to implement different climate smart agricultural practices that has improved their farm production and enabled them get better income. In addition, mainly women and youth groups have been able to participate in different income generating activities through the project support and local level job was created to many of them. Las but not least local farmers were able to access very localized/ down scaled clime and weather forecasts as well as early warning information that greatly supported community members in their farming practices as well as risk management practices.  Therefore I feel that the project progress in this reporting period is in line with the expected plan and Therefore I feel that the project progress in this reporting period is in line with the expected plan and therefore, I would like to provide the DO rating as ‘Highly Satisfactory’. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project has satisfactory achievements in this reporting period. Eleven different types of climate adaptation extension products and services, selected, identified and were made available to the communities which is the target of the project at its final year. This agricultural extension services made available: improved variety of crop seeds, moisture conservation farming, rain water harvesting, small scale irrigation for crop and vegetable production, dairy farming, animal fattening, small remnants (goat and sheep) rearing, poultry farming, beekeeping, and information on forestry, agro -forestry and soil and water conservation and integrated water shade management practices. A total of 50 communities have been covered by climate smart agriculture.  The project has also performed very well related to weather information. Information on rainfall data using meteorological and early warning information as well as farm level plastic rain gauge readings made available to communities in the target Woredas. So that farmers can make informed decision on the time of their agricultural practice and type of crop. The installation of four Automatic Weather Station will be completed within August 2091.  A total of 1,150,498 (602,172 M & 548,326 F) community members across the entire project sites have been reached by the public awareness campaign. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project has introduced diversified adaptation technologies and income generating activities. As a result farmers have improved their income and livelihood. The project has also supported the communities in providing weather early warning information and rehabilitation of degraded areas. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Satisfactory | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Overall Assessment | This project is rated moderately satisfactory on its progress towards the Development Objective, and Satisfactory on Implementation Progress. While a lot of activities have been undertaken, and the number of beneficiaries is exceeding the expected target at this point, the project still has to have an impact beyond the individual beneficiary level. It has not yet influenced the Regional and Federal planning systems and processes for them to mainstream climate change. While it can be argued that this will naturally build on the successes at the community and Woreda levels, steps to influence these is expected to start early on. Similarly, the capacity for climate-resilient planning among communities, Woreda, regional and federal governments through regional learning events are under Outcome 1 are still limited to intra-Woreda learning events. Progress towards Outcome 2 on the “Use of climate information for climate risk management strengthened – with a focus including for women and youths” is highly satisfactory so far. The progress made on livelihood diversification, while strong in terms of the different options provided to communities, has not demonstrated the business orientation and sustainability of the enterprises introduced beyond giving beneficiaries inputs. It is also concerning that progress towards gender parity is still lower than expected, and there is a risk that if the current trend continues, the expected gender balance may not be attained. The rating therefore reflects the fact that this project has much greater potential to contribute to the DO beyond the impressive beneficiary coverage attained so far.    Implementation progress is rated Satisfactory as the project is managed efficiently and is being implemented as planned. Cumulative financial delivery is on track, and risks are being managed appropriately. Social and environmental issues are well addressed as part of project implementation, with the project making positive contributions to these. Work plans are developed and approved on time and plans for mid-term evaluation are already underway well in advance. In this regard, the implementation of the project can be presented as good practice.    It is against these issues that the project is being rated Moderately Satisfactory on the DO and Satisfactory on Implementation Progress. It can move to Satisfactory level or even higher on DO with more attention being paid to the strategic dimensions that will help the project have wider impact and address potential sustainability issues. The upcoming MTR will also help identify the areas that the project needs to strengthen for it to attain best practice status. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

|  |
| --- |
| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| In this reporting period high consideration was given to increasing gender equality and empowering women beneficiaries in all the project activities across the 8 project sites. The project has tried to work in alignment with the rights-based approach to realize the full participation and decision making process as well as to ensure that gender considerations are appropriately mainstreamed into project activities. The project during its implementation has followed a gender dis-aggregated approach especially at community training workshops, demonstration activities as well in the involvement of women and men in management committees so that they are involved in house hold level as well as group decision-making process. Furthermore, the project has tried to provide an income generating support activities to improve their household income to most climate vulnerable woman and youth group across the 8 project Woredas. Accordingly a total a total of 9877 women have been provided different support in order to increase their resilience and the income-generation capacity and opportunities available to them. Nearly 45 percent of women were provided different trainings to build their capacities that would enable them overcome climate related hazards and build resilience. Quite considerable numbers of women beneficiaries of the project were provided technical support through different trainings in participatory watershed management planning and were given the opportunity to design and plan together with men and youth beneficiary farmers. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| To advance gender equality as it is critical to beneficiary communities of the project to create their resilience to climate change effects, the project has tried to address the women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences as an integral dimension of its implementation and monitoring and evaluation so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetrated. Accordingly, women and men were highly motivated to participate in degraded watershed management, in climate smart agricultural practices and climate smart technology application in their respective localities. Women were continuously provided localized agro-meteorological or climate /weather information as an early warning information for use in their agricultural practices to minimize climate related risks at community level. This has greatly enhanced the expected environmental and/or resilience outcomes of the project. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

|  |
| --- |
| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **SESP:** [Annex F, UNDP Social and Environmental Screening for Eth Highland Project.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5478/214179/1692488/1692769/Annex%20F%2C%20UNDP%20Social%20and%20Environmental%20Screening%20for%20Eth%20Highland%20Project.docx)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| Not Applicable |

# Communicating Impact

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| --- |
| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| In this reporting period, 11 different climate adaptation extension products and services including information on use of improved variety of crop seeds, moisture conservation farming, rain water harvesting, small scale irrigation for crop and vegetable production, dairy farming, animal fattening, small remnants (goat and sheep) rearing, poultry farming, beekeeping and information on forestry, agro-forestry and soil and water conservation in an integrated water shade management practices has supported the beneficiary community to improve the income and increase the productivity of their farm. In addition, information on rainfall data using farm level plastic rain gauge readings as well as agro-meteorological and early warning information was also made available to communities in the target Woredas. In general, the project has resulted impact in diversifying their income, understand the challenges of Climate change and its adaptation strategies and rehabilitated degraded lads through area closure. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [Final Eth Highland Project CEO Endorsement 22 Feb, 2017.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5478/214179/1692493/1692781/Final%20Eth%20Highland%20Project%20CEO%20Endorsement%2022%20Feb%2C%202017.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The key stakeholders engagement in the project has contributed to a positive outcome in general. The main stakeholder, namely: the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural resources, the current Environment, Forest and Climate change Commission, Ministry of Water Irrigation and Electricity and the National Meteorological Agency of Ethiopia at federal level are the national Project Steering Committee members who are closely following the project implementation by approving annual work plans and budget of the project, overseeing its implementation as well as reviewing project performance on annual bases. Furthermore, Woreda level steering committee members that are drawn from similar institutions at Woreda level are also closely overseeing the project implementation by providing technical backstopping by their respective experts at Woreda level and by extension agents located at Kebele/grassroots level. They have been involved in developing and implementing a range of additional income-generating activities. .For instance, experts from the agricultural offices at all levels work very closely with the project in the provision of agricultural extension services such as crop production, ,poultry farming dairy farming, fattening practice and provision of veterinary medication service to beneficiary farmers at local level. They have also actively participated in coordinating training on CCA measures too. The National Meteorological agency with its federal level experts and region based Central unit experts has been actively involved collaborated in development of protocols for data collection, monitoring and transmission of weather and climate information to beneficiary communities. It has also been engaged in preparing project site level short to midterm weather forecasts and agro-meteorological advice to early warn beneficiary communities. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.