

# **FARM Africa/SOS Sahel International Participatory Forest Management Programme (PFMP) and Woreda Capacity Building Project (WCBP)**



## **PROCEEDINGS OF EXPERIENCE SHARING WORKSHOP: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND**



**BONGA, ETHIOPA**

**MARCH 9-10, 2005**

## **1. Introduction**

The Participatory Forest Management Programme (PFMP) and Woreda Capacity Building Project (WCBP) are two of FARM Africa's programmes that have used Community Development Fund (CDF) as an integral part of their projects. The fund is used to support the livelihood of the communities involved in the projects. Other FARM Africa programmes, particularly Ethiopian Pastoralist Project (EPP), plan to implement CDF in their projects and wanted to have an experience-sharing workshop to help them shape their CDF plans. Moreover, a decision to hold discussions on cross cutting issues was passed on the last management meeting. Thus, the CDF experience-sharing workshop was held from March, 9-10, 2005 at the Teacher's Training College, Bonga.

## **2. Workshop Objectives**

The CDF experience-sharing workshop was organized to:

1. To share the experience of PFMP and WCBP with the other FARM Africa programmes; and
2. To discuss and filter out best experiences and lessons learnt.

### **3. Presentations of CDF Experiences**

#### **Session I: PFMP Experiences**

**Ato Zelalem Temesgen, PFMP, programme manager**

Ato Zelalem explained that the PFM process has two partners, the community and government. Considering the fact that 60% of the community members are faced with food deficit livelihood is essential component of the process and CDF is thus used to finance it.

ZT presented the PFMP experience of CDF from the Bonga and Chilimo projects. The presentation covered the overall PFM process, why CDF is needed in a forestry project, activities carried out using CDF, the concept of a revolving fund, the criteria to use CDF, and lessons learnt through the process (see *annex A* for full presentation).

#### **Questions from Participants**

##### **Qn.1. What are the major problems encountered?**

Finding the technologies was a big challenge. For example, around Bonga there is no research institute. Therefore, chickens had to be brought from Nazareth and potatoes from Chilimo area. In addition, some of the technologies introduced have demands more than the project's capacity to deliver. At the start of the programme procedures took more time than expected because in some cases the communities were suspicious of the programme's motives in one hand and over ambitious on the other. Therefore, more time was needed to convince and work with the community. In the case of Chilimo, in addition to the above mentioned challenges, banks insisted on official stamps from the Forest Users Groups (FUGs) thus adding an issue of legality. However, once the first group went through the PFM process, the community as well as the PFM team learns from the experiences, which made it easier for the following ones.

One thing that needs to be noted is that the PFM process covers wide issues that are beyond the capacity of the staff. Therefore, appropriate professionals from line departments such as cooperative and agriculture offices are involved from the start of the programme.

**Qn.2. Livelihood assets seem to focus on natural and financial capitals. Should it not include social, physical and human capitals as well?**

In addition to the natural and financial capitals stated, it also incorporates human and social capitals:

**Human capital:** capacity building trainings are given to the groups on several topics such like self-management, livelihood planning etc.

**Social capital:** good example is the Manja tribe in Bonga that used to be ostracized for many years. Now they are empowered to consider themselves as equals to the rest of the community and have formed a strong institution.

**Physical capital:** CDF is not used for physical capital because that is the government's responsibility not the community's. The community has more pressing needs. Our aim is to diversify livelihood to reduce forest dependency. In addition, the CDF budget is limited and will be drained fast if used on bigger assets like school building. The community can however use their future revenue for such activities if they want to.

**Qn. 3. What is the difference between FUGs and cooperatives?**

FUGs and cooperatives are equal and autonomous. The only difference is that the cooperatives are legal and get the benefits associated with it. Kebele and woreda professionals are obliged to give technical support according to the PFM agreement made with the groups (FUGs or Cooperatives) but do not take direct part in the management.

## **Session II: WCBP Experiences**

**Ato Michael Assefa, WCBP, Project coordinator**

Ato Michael presented the WCBP experience on CDF based on Konso experience. He stated the steps to CDF (a.k.a Challenge Fund) applied in Konso. The presentation included the process of understanding the intervention area, the purpose of the project, what Participatory Resource Use Planning (PRUP) is, why it is used, the process/steps involved and the achievements (see *annex B* for full presentation).

### **Questions from the participants**

#### **Qn. 1. How successful were you in following the procedure?**

Some projects have failed. Especially in areas where there has been drought. However, dynamic changes have been seen in many cases including an individual case whose life has changed tremendously as a result of a nursery he stated. Another good indicator is the fact that the World Bank took the CDF experience from FARM Africa and is implementing it with many success stories.

#### **Qn. 2. How many Kebeles did you cover? How do you work in conjunction with other NGOs in the area?**

The process is lengthy. Therefore, it is not possible to include all the kebeles. The project started with 13 kebeles and finished with 21. The government has to do its share in this process. The major problem was the fact that committee members change too frequently which lagged the training process.

In regards to other NGOs, the project has had an experience where an NGO gave a different planning/management training, which was confusing to the community. Therefore, we started discussing with the organizations and agreed on the best way to proceed.

**Qn. 3. What happens when an individual/group fails to implement projects?**

Screening is carried out carefully to avoid failure but if a project fails despite this, we accept it. The probability is very low according to our experience.

**Qn. 4. Do you link products with market?**

On the previous project this was not done even though there was a plan to do so. For the new project however, this will be our biggest challenge. We plan to work with cooperations and it will be their responsibility to take the products and find market.

**Qn. 5. Doesn't your screening process marginalize some groups such as the poor, women etc.? Why don't you focus on the potential of the area rather than focusing on problems?**

We have a goat project that focuses fully on the poor. Our objective is to reduce poverty in vulnerable households. Therefore, we do household wealth ranking and identify the poorest of the poor with the community. It is also focused on women. After the identification process the individuals are given two nannies. These people do not need to go through the screening process. Even when screening for CF, poor individuals who have land for example can apply for projects such as nursery development, vegetable gardening etc. and they will not be asked for money contribution. Therefore, these groups are not marginalized. But if someone does not have anything and is disabled etc. it is hard for the project to incorporate her/him in the project.

In the case of focusing on potential, while screening we give those who have previous experiences, on the activities they propose to carry out, a priority. If they ask for something which they absolutely have no know-how for, then their probability of getting the money is very low.

**Qn. 6. Is there any revolving fund?**

In the goat project initially two goats are given to the first group who in turn given two nannies to the one next in line. Initially it was done only until the 3<sup>rd</sup> generation of beneficiaries; now it is no longer limited and goes on to the benefit of all.

**Qn. 7. From FARM Africa experiences we have seen payment from the community both in cash and in kind. I.e. they will either be given two goats in which case they will pay back with two nannies or they will be given a sheep and payback within a year with interest. What happens if the offspring is a buck or if the goats or sheep die? Which one is the best method?**

In the Konso case, when they bought the goats they were checked by a vet. The people who are in line knew their turn ahead of time. If a buck was born then it will be raised and be sold to buy a nanny. There was a small insurance they used to pay when they received the goats but usually this was not enough to cover the payment to buy another goat. However, the probability of losing a goat was very in our experience. For example, we had 980 female beneficiaries initially and the challenge was keeping up with the inventory.

In the case of Chilimo, the group has savings plus seed money from CDF. 5-6 members organize and give project proposal, which is revised by the saving and credit committee. If approved they will be granted the money and they buy their sheep. Within a year they will have two offspring from one ewe. One will be sold to repay the money with interest so that other members can use it for their project. I.e. they have their own saving and credit program and it is very successful so far.

**Qn. 8. Structure is all the way to the region and it seems to take a lot of time. How did it go with the Konso project?**

Using the government has a positive outcome. We convinced the woreda representatives that they are beneficiaries. It is always good to have these people next to the planning committee, as the main purpose is to institutionalize the community plan.

**Qn. 9. In the case of CF why was appraisal done at woreda level and not at kebele level?**

Once fund is secured it is hard to give money for all kebeles esp. for community projects. Therefore, the woreda identify the priority areas. The kebeles can be used for group and individual projects. Another issue at kebele level is the presence of kinship, family group etc. that complicate things further.

**Qn. 10. When we say that the goat project revolves the goats, to whom does the last person/group pay to?**

The goat/money goes to the group; therefore it revolves within a given group.

### **Session III: Plenary Discussion**

**Questions for Discussion: Initially PFMP's livelihood program was more focused on agricultural activities. After a midterm review however, we are planning to refocus on forest-based livelihood. When we see the livelihood program of WCBP, it seems to focus more on physical capital. Additional issues are subsidy and market for the farmers. What is the best way to address these issues? Should we subsidize? For what purposes should CDF be used? Can't we create a revolving fund for the different projects where CDF is applied? What should the organizational structure be? For example, do FUGs have power to resist investors? Are they sustainable after projects phase out? These are issues we need to discuss and clarify to proceed or correct some of the activities that we carry out now.**

In the case of Konso, for the beekeeping program for example the project provided training and material whereas each participating individual contributed 100 birr in cash. A revolving fund was not established then but for the new projects, development associations will be used as umbrella for the traditional associations. Since NGOs are not able to mobilize money according to the federal law, other cooperation or PLCs need to be used. The appraisal committees are formed at village; kebele and woreda level so that they can function even after the programme phases out. When we see the capitals that are covered in the Konso project, more or less all are addressed. Organizational as well as programmatic capacity building is carried out to address the human capital, activities on natural resource and small-scale entrepreneurship programs address the physical asset whereas stakeholders' analysis is carried out to address the social capital.

**Comment:** Some provisions are now available for Idirs and other associations to give credit and this might be a good opportunity.

## *Plenary Comments on Subsidy and CDF:*

### **Subsidy**

- Certain expenses such as transport, per diem etc. are subsidized by the government. So should we not follow what the government is doing based on its potential? Should not that be our baseline?
- Subsidy cannot be completely avoided but it should be adjusted from project to project and depending on the type of technology.
- What is meant with avoiding subsidy? Are we going to charge for training for example? The people are already underprivileged and do not get their basic rights such as schools, road etc. Is it fair to charge them for every single thing while asking them to provide labour for free?
- Subsidy is a means for the poor to claim the rights and means it has lost unfairly. Rich countries give subsidy for market manipulation whereas ours is a necessity. Subsidy can stimulate the community's economy and is needed in most cases.
- The concern that are linked with subsidy are:
  - Sustainability;
  - Continuous and equitable resource management; and
  - Ownership

Is this a concern for us?

From experiences we know that household heads know how to manage their families and it is hard to swallow that a simple grant can make them fully dependant. If there is appropriate training and support it actually boosts their economy. The way the money is given surely matters and usually contribution from the community be it labour or money is good. We need to identify those that need subsidy and those that can do without it. It is usually good to give subsidy to the community and not to individuals and groups such as FUGs, cooperatives etc should handle it.

## CDF

- If the proposed projects are inline with our program then CDF should be used to individuals, group and/or community based activities.
- CDF should not go to schools, roads, clinics etc. That is the government's responsibility. Making CDF a revolving fund will make it sustainable i.e. the farmers can keep on doing various activities even after the projects phase out. On the other hand, a revolving fund is more equitable as it will reach more community members. So, even if the CDF is a one-time grant, it will be used for a much longer period of time.
- Even though it is good to have a revolving fund, sometimes we need to be flexible and see what the community wants. Though schools, clinics etc are the responsibilities of the government, if the communities do not have them and put one as their priority then it should not be ruled out. This money might not be able to revolve but we should see cases carefully and decide accordingly.
- In the case of PFMP though such requests for physical capitals occur, they are very rare. For example there was a demand for Gabion in the Chilimo project. Since the FUGs have decided that it is their priority, we have gone ahead with it. But they are trained to use CDF for productive projects and have a revolving fund so as to prevent the disappearance of the fund immediately after supporting limited number of individuals. The introduced technologies can also be given back to the group to disseminate to yet another beneficiary (e.g. potato seeds). Therefore, though it is hard to develop a rigid rule for all, it is good to give due attention for a revolving fund.
- CDF should support activities that incorporate indigenous knowledge.
- In the case of EPP, CDF has its own budget line with the objective of diversifying and improving the livelihood of the community. CDF will be allocated to all but a different method will be used to include the vulnerable groups. An impressive example of building long canals by community was seen in Konso but that has low probability of happening in Afar where we would need to give incentives. This experience sharing will definitely help the program with some adjustments according to the local situation.

## **Session IV: Summary and Conclusion**

### **Summary**

- Subsidy cannot be avoided. It should be handled according to project needs
- Good to use CDF as revolving and saving and credit fund
- CDF can be utilized according to the community's agreement
- It is better to use CDF for productive projects
- We need to create good institutional link for good CDF utilization
- Participatory planning should be part of CDF
- CDF support could be in different ways such as in-kind, training, mentoring etc.
- It is good to use CDF to build upon indigenous knowledge
- CDF should be handled in equitable manner

### **Conclusion**

The group concluded that the discussion has been fruitful and should be done regularly to share experiences among different programmes. It was agreed that publications should be circulated to all projects whenever available. After some discussion on how and when to carryout such deliberations, it was decided that it is good to meet a couple of days before the AGM every year to discuss crosscutting issues. It was agreed that topics and presenters should be selected ahead of time to carryout a well-organized discussion programme.

## Annexes

### Annex A: CDF presentation, PFMP

# Community Development Fund

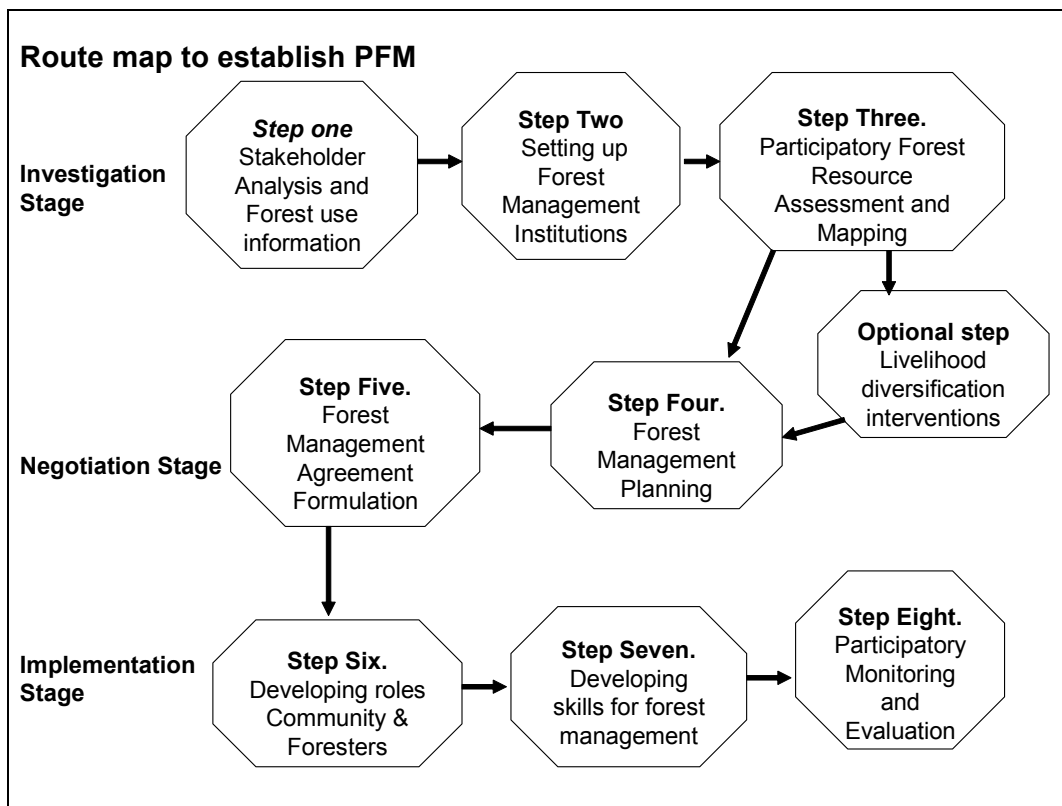
Experience from Forestry  
Projects- (Bonga and Chilmo)  
10<sup>th</sup> March 2005 - Bonga

## Community Development Fund

- Why community Development fund in a Forestry Project?
- The partners in PFM are the community and the government. In the project area about more than 30%-60% of the community is food deficit.
- Experience in the projects led to incorporate livelihood support systems and financing them through community development fund.

# Programme intervention strategies

- ensure sustainable forest management - PFM approach
- complement PFM and support livelihood system.
- Increase reproductive health knowledge and create access to contraceptives. (as in the case of Bonga)
- Build government and community capacity
- catalyse the adoption of PFM into Forestry policy and practice



## Livelihood diversification

- Aim is to increase income opportunities through improved NR and diversified livelihood. (through PTD approach particularly more in Bonga)
- Process – using PRA tools
  - build mutual trust
  - stakeholder analysis/ poverty/gender
  - forest use information gathering/relation to stakeholders
  - identify problems and prioritising solutions and develop implementation plan

## Prioritised solutions include..

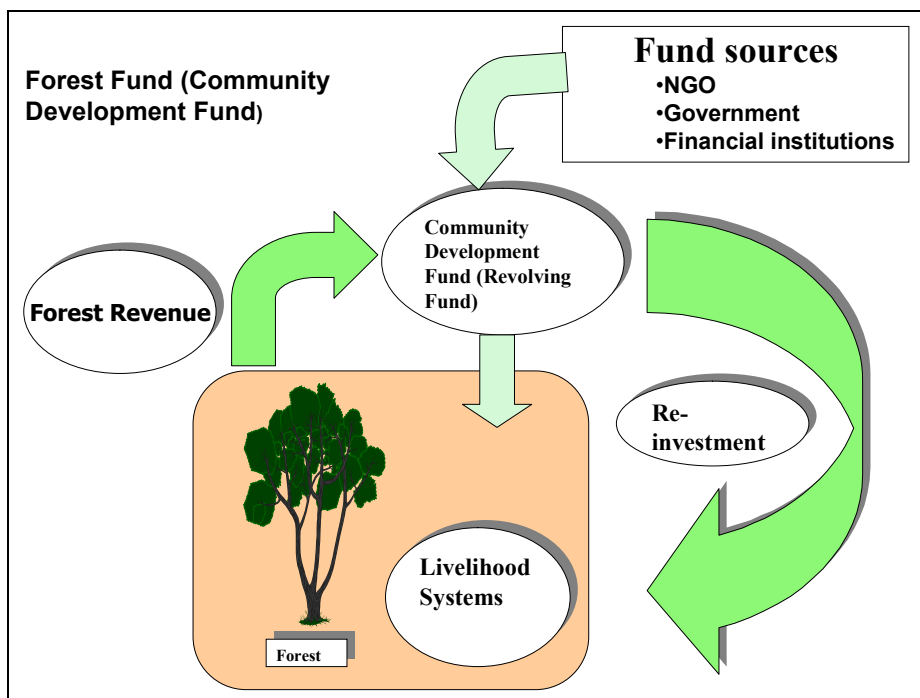
- Tree seed (nursery development), forage promotion, Forest coffee production
- Bee- keeping, Agro-forestry, SWC activities (gully protection using gabion),
- Agriculture, Vegetable promotion, new crop varieties, potato, farmer trials, Poultry
- Small scale irrigation using pumps, and traditional irrigation enhancement,
- providing seed money for different activities identified by FUG members (e.g. sheep rearing and fattening, credit and saving, grain marketing etc.)

## CDF/RF (in the context of PFM projects)

- Objectives:

1. To sustain PFM plans after end of the programme;
2. To sustain livelihood intervention activities;
3. To channel forest revenue to livelihood support activities;
4. To solve equity issue among community members due to revenue generation from forest;
5. To empower communities to manage their resources (develop organisation, planning, management and decision making capacity)

The long-term objective is to help create a sustainable participatory development institution



## Features of the Community Development Fund/RV

- Community Development Fund/Revolving Fund
- Credit nature/grant-
  - In kind and cash credit
  - Cash with interest of 5%, 7% and 10%
- CDF Management
  - FUG /community institution managed
  - women groups/ formed small neighbour group (Bonga)
  - small groups of five members / peer pressure group (6 and 42 peer per FUG) for cash credit

## CDF Management- continued

- Small pressure groups form centres-centres answer to Saving and credit and SC to executive committee.
- Only 50% of the peer pressure group members get credit (the other on second round)
- Repayment period is one yr (for technologies depending on type it can go to 3yrs)
- Credit is without collateral- but in some cases full payment for technologies
- always husband and wife signs for the loan

## Criteria for eligibility

- CDF/RV is targeting mainly the poor and women
- Member of FUG
- Form peer pressure group (Chilimo)
- Project Plan (sheep fattening or any)
- Borrower capacity to repay
- Priority for best/ feasible proposal (Chilimo)

Saving encouraged - 2birr/month all FUG members at Chilimo. In Bonga, women group started but FUG members decided but not started

- If for technology
  - Interest to try the technology
  - capacity to manage
  - access to land

## Lessons learned

- **Repayment rate is 100%.**
  - Credit followed by initial training on financial management.
  - Strong community organisation (Peer group, centres, CS committees, Executive committees)
  - Capacity developed through engagement in other development activities
  - Signing of PFM agreements (Confidence built)
  - Bimonthly/Monthly monitoring meeting of community representatives
  - CDF/RF part of the PFM process
  - Using experience of rural financing institutions

## Lessons learned continued

- CDF/RV proved to serves the intended purpose
- Contributes to forest development
- Contributed to address social and economic issues of the poor
- Is one of the empowerment tools
- Helps in building participatory development institutions.

## Annex B: CDF presentation, WCBP



# PLANNING WITH PEOPLE

(For Community Development Fund Organisation & Management)

## Grassroots Experience From CB Project

*Michael Assefa*

*March 2005*

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## Understanding the intervention area

### ☆ Undertake Diagnostic survey

#### ⊕ Collecting basic village data

- ⊕ Demography
- ⊕ Important historic facts & events
- ⊕ Potentials & challenges of Natural Resource
- ⊕ Crop type, yield, problem, etc.
- ⊕ Livestock type, potential, problem, etc
- ⊕ Infrastructure (School, Health clinic, water supply, etc)
- ⊕ Potentials & challenges of Small scale enterprise development (type of enterprises, market outlet potential, etc)

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## Understanding the intervention area...

### ☆ Undertake Diagnostic survey...

#### ⊕ PRA tools could be used

- ⊕ Village mapping (Social & Natural)
- ⊕ Seasonal calendar
- ⊕ Semi structured interviews
- ⊕ Daily calendar
- ⊕ Transect walk
- ⊕ Venn diagram, etc
- ⊕ Group Discussion

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## Capacity Building Project in Konso

Commenced in 1998 after successful completion of Dairy Goat Project.


### Purpose of the project:

Build the capacity of Konso people, their leaders and institutions, to plan and manage those short-term and long-term measures required for drought-contingent development.

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ETHIOPIA  
CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECT IN KONSO



**Main intervention areas:**

- Livelihood support activities;
- Livestock health activities;
- Domestic water supply & Spate irrigation;
- Enterprise Development;
- Institutional Capacity Building;
- Employment Generation & Safety Net schemes;
- Population & Gender;
- Participatory Resources Use Planning (PRUP);

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## Participatory Resource Use Planning (PRUP)?

1) A technique amalgamates :

- Conventional Land Use Planning with
- Socio-economic planning through participatory approach

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## What is PRUP?...

- 2) A means to create a link between:
  - Community based planning and
  - Government and Private (NGO) sectors
- 3) A system to channel external support directly to the community

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## Why PRUP?

### At the community level:

- Encourage community self-determination and self-reliance;
- Enables communities to make use of safety-net employment opportunities during period of drought or similar natural disasters;
- Designate duties and responsibilities and identify the sources of authority;
- Encourage institutional responses;
- Enables farmers to articulate their limitations, needs, aspirations, and opportunities in a transmissible form that can be understood and reacted to by others;

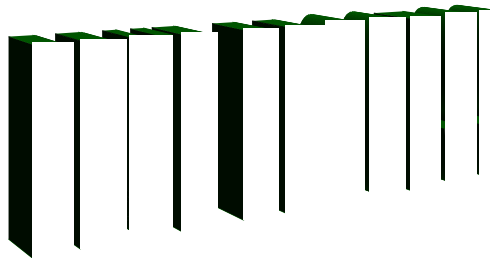
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## Why PRUP?...

### At the Government levels- PA, District, Zone and Region

- Reverse the direction of the planning process from top down to bottom up;
- Encourage each level to respond to the next level down, rather than serving as a channel to pass down directives from the next level up;
- Serve to institutionalise a planning authority at each level;
- Identify the capacity-building inputs required at each level.

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# PRUP training steps

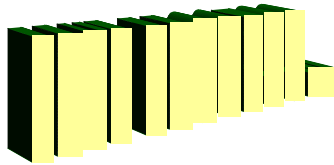
STEP-1 Identify potential stakeholders who have interest and influence in development undertakings

- ✦ Informal Institutions
- ✦ Private sectors (Local and International NGOs)
- ✦ Formal institutions

STEP-2 Organise planning committee at different level (Village, Kebele & Woreda)

STEP-3 Conduct intensive PRUP training (action oriented classroom & field based training)

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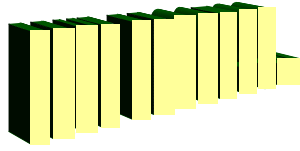
STEP-4 SOCIAL CAPITAL AND NATURAL CAPITAL ASSESSMENT

- ✦ Social survey technique
- ✦ Physical inventory technique

STEP-5 NATURAL RESOURCES & SOCIO-ECONOMIC SHORTFALLS IDENTIFICATION, PRIORITISATION & FINDING POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

STEP-6 DEVELOP ACTION PLAN AT VILLAGE LEVEL (using minimum planning formats)

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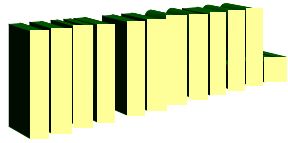
**STEP-7 DEVELOP PLANS AT PEASANT ASSOCIATION (PA)**

**LEVEL** (This is a level where village plans compiled, Kebele level plans developed, capacity for implantation identified and implementation of projects commence)

- ✦ Plans under the capacity of community  
(Plans require minimum or no external support)
- ✦ Prepare simple project proposal for projects require significant external support

**STEP-8 IMPLEMENT PLANS WITHIN THE CAPACITY OF THE COMMUNITY (Plans require minimum or no external support)**

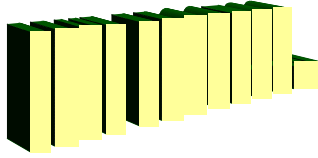
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**STEP-9 SEEKING EXTERNAL'S ASSISTANCE FOR PROJECTS BEYOND THE CAPACITY OF THE COMMUNITY**

- ✦ Prepare project proposals for a single projects using minimum proposal development formats
- ✦ Get subject matter specialists support in the development of proposals
- ✦ A single project can be prepared for individuals, group of people and for community
- ✦ A group or Community size determined based on the type of the project

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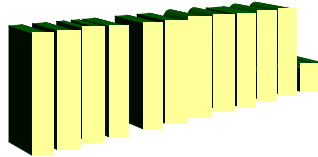
STEP-10 INCORPORATE COMMUNITY VOICE IN THE GOVERNMENT PLANNING PROCESS *(when ever applicable)*

IF NOT

STEP-11 DEAL WITH PROJECTS RELATED TO THE PROJECT OVERALL GOAL AND NOT COVERED BY THE GOVERNMENT

STEP-12 ORGANISE AWARENESS CREATION SEMINARS *(success story)* ON NRM & SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES PROJECTS AND **CHALLENGE FUND (CF)**

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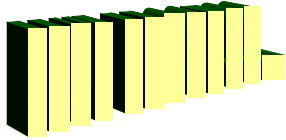


STEP-13 DEVELOP PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA *(representatives from community, Government & FARM-Africa should participate to develop the criteria)*

Criteria for selecting the most viable projects

- Benefits to the target group or recipient
- Probability of achieving objectives
- Capital and recurrent cost
- Positive social impact
- Positive environmental impact
- Technical feasibility and appropriateness
- Implementing institution/group/individual capacity and capability

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Criteria...

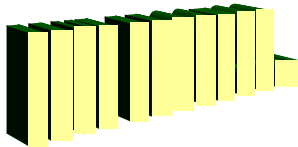
- Manageability of the intervention with basic skills
- External input requirement
- Demand for the project product
- Probability of sustainability
- Proportion of recipients contribution
- Organisation and donors interest

H = High = 3, but in the case of capital & recurrent cost & external input requirement; value of H is equivalent to 1

M = Medium = 2, but in the case of capital & recurrent cost & external input requirement; value of M is equivalent to 2

L = Low = 1, but in the case of capital & recurrent cost & external input requirement; value of L is equivalent to 3

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STEP-14 ESTABLISH PROJECT SCREENING/APPRAISAL COMMITTEE (Including all stakeholders, it is wise if the community representatives take the bigger proportion)

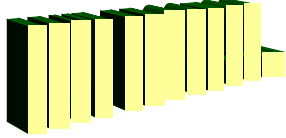
STEP-15 CALL FOR PROPOSAL

- ✦ Open invitation (advertisement) for proposals]

STEP-16 PROPOSAL APPRAISAL/SCREENING

- ✦ Office (Desk) level appraisal (using criteria established under step-13)
- ✦ Field level appraisal

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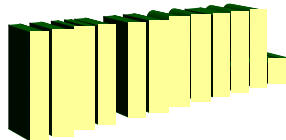


STEP-17 WINNER PROJECTS ANNOUNCEMENT AND  
CHALLENGE FUND PROVISION TO WINNER  
INDIVIDUAL, GROUP & COMMUNITY PROJECTS

STEP-18 BASELINE INFORMATION COLLECTION AND  
PRE-PROVISION PREPARATORY WORK

- ★ Household/profile/ mapping (for individuals & group projects) General baseline survey for community projects (To establish benchmark to measure the impact of the intervention against to the objective)
- ★ Challenge fund provision agreement (the challenge fund provision should be clearly seen as a matching fund for the project owner contribution)

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- ★ Challenge fund provision could be in the form of training, material, equipment, cash etc.

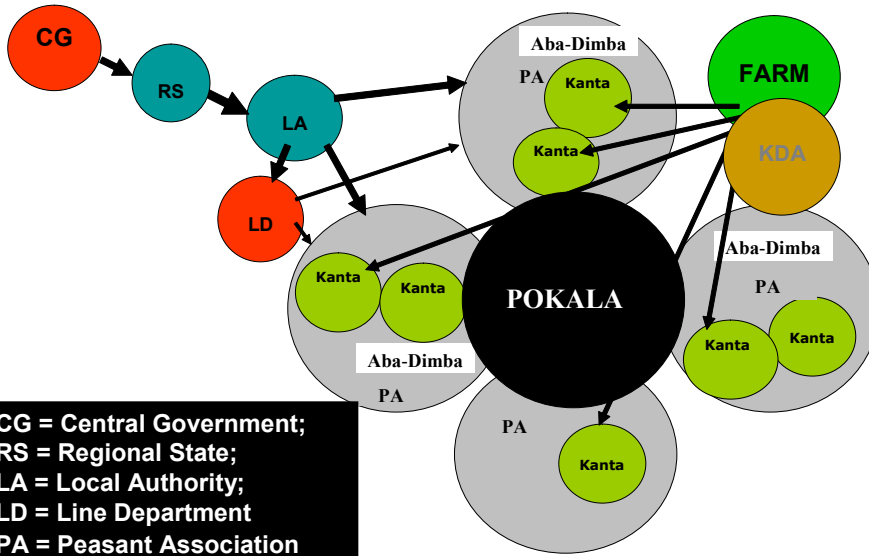
STEP-19 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (*INDIVIDUAL, GROUP & COMMUNITY*)

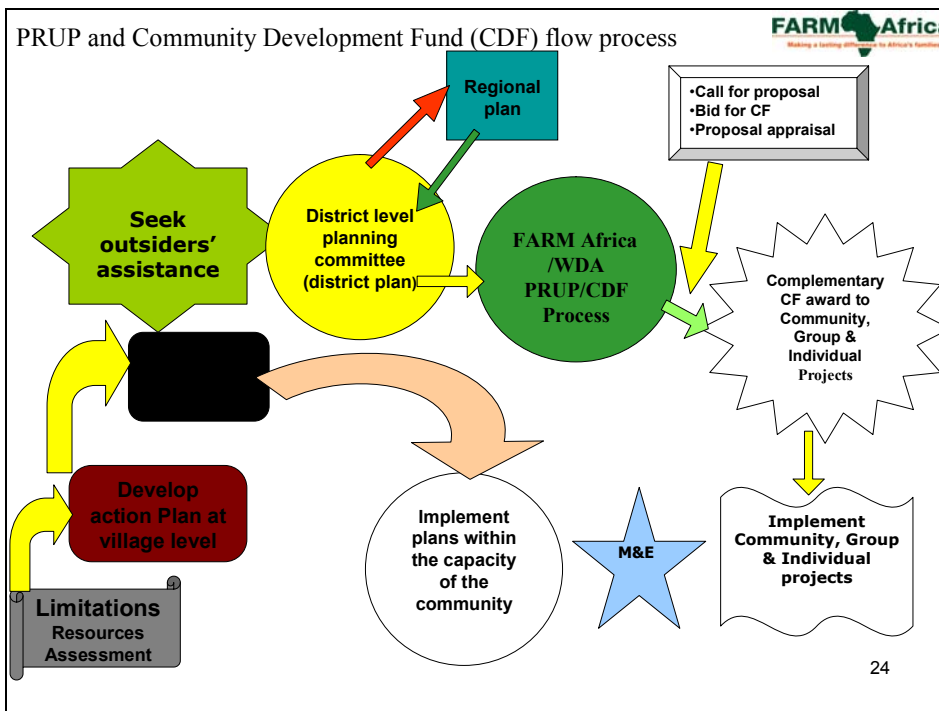
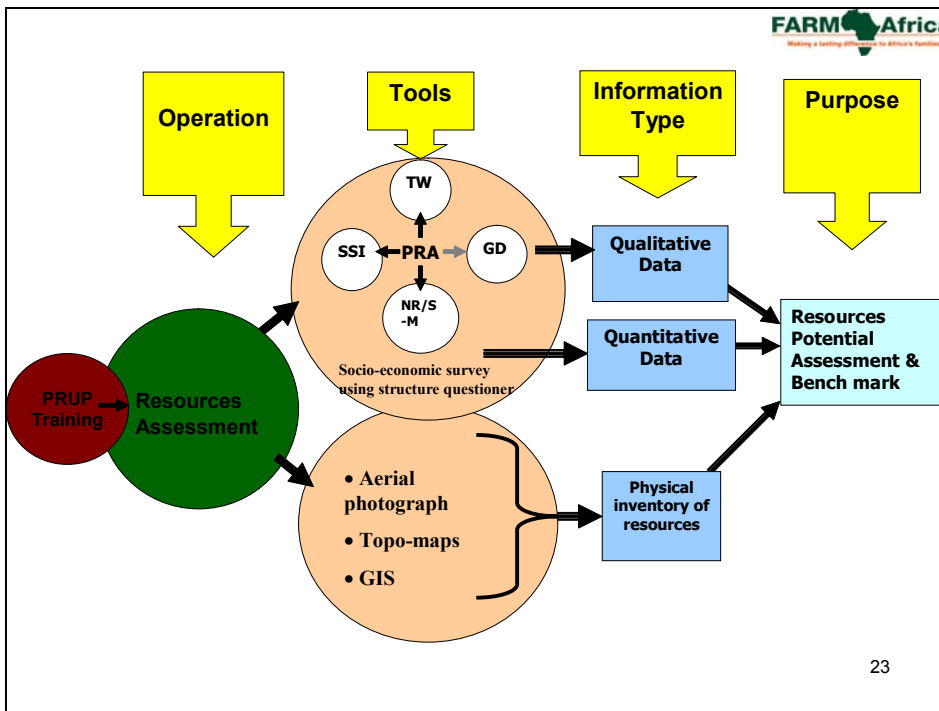
STEP-20 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING & EVALUATION

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# PRUP Process summary

## Identify Key Stakeholders





**Investing in people enables the marginalised to develop their critical and organisational capacities, and so contribute to transforming their societies.**

**Thank you!**

**PRUP Outcomes: Enterprise development**

| Enterprises          | Winners                                    | Achievement       |                           |          |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|----------|
|                      |  | Saving by farmers | FARM-Africa matching fund | Other    |
| Apiculture           | 117 farmers<br>(10 beekeepers association) | £900              | £4846                     | Training |
| Group nurseries      | 6 (groups)                                 | £153              | £718                      | Training |
| Pump irrigation      | 20 (farmers)                               | £384              | £3076                     | Training |
| Weavers training     | 20 (farmers)                               | £230              | £718                      | Training |
| Potters & Blacksmith | 18 (farmers)                               | -                 | £384                      | Training |
| Animal Fattening     | 40 (women)                                 | £718              | £2307                     | Training |

**PRUP Physical achievements**

**Managed to Build 147 ponds in one year (capacity: 2000m<sup>3</sup> up to 27000 m<sup>3</sup>)**



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**PRUP Physical achievements...**

**Managed to Build 158 km of spate irrigation canal in one year;**



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**PRUP Physical achievements...**

**Improvement in crop yield**



**Dimension: 2.5m wide,  
3m deep and 6km long**

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**Annex C: List of Participants**

| <b>No.</b> | <b>NAME</b>          | <b>Programme</b> | <b>Position</b>                              |
|------------|----------------------|------------------|--|
| 1.         | Abayneh Leza         | EPP- South Omo   | Team Leader                                  |
| 2.         | Ahmed Jemal          | EPP              | Coordinator                                  |
| 3.         | Alemayehu Gashaw     | EPP-Afar         | Team Leader                                  |
| 4.         | Arsema Andargatchew  | PFMP             | Communication and Information Officer        |
| 5.         | Belete Assefa        | EPP-Afar         | Community Development Officer                |
| 6.         | Daniel Teshome       | PFMP, Chilimo    | Admin and Finance Officer                    |
| 7.         | Hirut Kassa          | EPP- South Omo   | Community Development Officer                |
| 8.         | Konjit Tefera        | PFMP, Chilimo    | Secretary and cashier                        |
| 9.         | Luwiza W/Gebriel     | PFMP, Bonga      | Assistant Community Development Officer      |
| 10.        | Mesfin Tekle         | PFMP, Bonga      | Team Leader                                  |
| 11.        | Micheal Assefa       | WCBP             |  |
| 12.        | Olani Edessa         | PFMP, Chilimo    | Team Leader                                  |
| 13.        | Seble Worku          | WCBP             | Enterprise and Finance Training Officer      |
| 14.        | Sintayehu Tsegaye    | WCBP             | Enterprise and Finance Training Officer      |
| 15.        | Tesfayesus Yimenu    | WCBP             | Natural Resource Management Training Officer |
| 16.        | Theodros Mikre       | WCBP             | Natural Resource Management Training Officer |
| 17.        | Tilahun Demessie     | WCBP             | Admin and Finance Officer                    |
| 18.        | Wondwossen Chanyalew | EPP- South Omo   | Community Development Officer                |
| 19.        | Wubbe Demissew       | EPP- South Omo   | Admin and Finance Officer                    |
| 20.        | Yeshi Beyene         | EPP- Afar        | Community Development Officer                |
| 21.        | Yibekal Abebe        | EPP- Afar        | Admin and Finance Officer                    |
| 22.        | Zelalem Temesgen     | PFMP             | Programme Coordinator                        |