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YESUS DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICE
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LUTHERAN MISSION (NLM)**

**FILTU WATER AND SANITATION PROEJCT 2013 BRIDGING
PERIOD FINAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Filtu woreda is located in Liben zone, Somali regional state, south East of Ethiopia. NLM and EECMY DASSC jointly entered in to this woreda in response to the famine in 2000 and are working in the area since then for more than a decade. So far, the project has completed its three phases of project with main objectives of reducing the risk of future water shortage in Filtu woreda and improving the health condition of the target community. The bridging period project in the year 2013 was signed with concerned line departments of the regional government with the objectives of creating ample time for the long term food security project and handing over of previously built project outputs.

Objectives of the final evaluation

The purpose of this evaluation is to evaluate the last one year (2013) performances of the project, document the output and outcomes, lesson learnt, challenges encountered during the implementation and generally the contribution of the project to community. This monitoring evaluation conducted by a joint technical team from Liban Zonal DPPB/NGO'S coordinator, Filtu Woreda agriculture office and Filtu water office to monitor or evaluate water and sanitation hygiene(WASH) project impact in Filtu woreda of liban zone of Ethiopian Somali Regional state by using document review , focus group discussion(FGD) and key informant interview according to the standard checklists .

Methods of the final evaluation

While conducting this end term evaluation, the methods pursued were; project document review, 2012 assessment report reviews, interview with beneficiaries, field visit to see sample project activities, discussion with stake holders.

Major findings:

After careful compilation and analysis of the data, the monitoring team has found the organization's achievement in addressing disaster affected communities living in Filtu woreda of Liban zone. Hence most of the project activities were found particularly wash components. Also regarding project intervention area there was positive impact that can be justified as observed by the team.

- The newly constructed birka at hassen gabey and rehabilitated birka at Gegaad community is giving the intended service to the community
- The agriculture pilot project in messajid, bandhire and hayadimitu peasant associations were successful; in the establishment of new nursery and demonstration site at messajid, the distribution of improved seed to agro-pastoral, water pump, vegetable seeds and adaptability trials of different seeds from research centre were done in good manner.
- Health and hygen/sanitation training, water management committee training, water pump operators and maintenance training has contributed to the community in increasing the basic knowledge.
- The project has done good job in mobilizing the community to own the projects output to make the project sustainable.
- The projects strategy and implemented activities are in accordance to the government WASH and Food security policy and strategy.

The weakness of the project

- The project could not perform some activities as per the plan; the planned bio sand filters were not distributed to the community according to the plan, community capacity building trainings not conducted as per plan, the model toilet were not completed within the year since some activities are ongoing,

Challenges of the project

- Since the project is highly engaged in dry land agricultural practices in Filtu woreda the project may face chronic water shortage due to uncertain rain condition and as a result crop failure may occur.
- The constructed birka do not have roof as a result the amount of the water contained in this birka may be exposed for evaporation and entrance of other insects and wild animals which in turn spoils the quality of water.

Recommendations

Finally the monitoring team has come up with recommendations that will help the organization, Regional authority, Zonal and woreda that will assist the organization for Future implementation,

because water and sanitation hygiene(WASH) is the most needy ones in Filtu area since the water reservoirs currently existing in the woreda are not sufficient compared to the needy population.

- Activity should be performed as per the plan
- The capacity building trainings, the pilot agricultural activity and the involvement of constructing new birkas in remote villages should be strengthened and continue in the coming phases of the project.

2. Introduction/Background

The Ethiopian Somali region as many pastoral community of the country has been hardest hit by recurrent drought and flooding which caused different impacts to the community living in Liban zone. Infact today there is a change compared to previous years, however its past history of events have remained a challenge of chronic crisis by imposing serious food in security and water scarcity. During the famine happened in 2000 approximately 75% of livestock died and large number of the population become dependent on external food aid and water rationing activity by humanitarian organizations.

The poor living conditions of the community and scarcity of very important recourse makes them susceptible to easily preventable disease and water shortages. As a result the mentioned crisis and the need for humanitarian assistance , the area was opened for external aid and support for many years along with government developmental effort in improving the life of the population at all levels . EECMY DASSC with its back donor NLM is one of the humanitarian organizations currently operating in Filtu woreda of Liban zone for intervention of wash activities to the susceptible people since 2000.

In the year 2013 a one year bridging period project document was signed with concerned line departments of the Somali regional state which intended to benefit 78,000 people directly. The thematic areas of the bridging period project were reducing the risk of water scarcity and enhancing agricultural practices among agro pastoral community through provision of different improved seed and capacity building trainings.

The expected out puts of the project are:

Access to Drinking water

- 2 barakads will be repaired and covered with corrugated iron sheet
- previously built 20 water points will be handed over to community and local government
- 5 water management committee will be trained and got refreshment trainings
- 1 pending barakad/water point/ in 2011 will be constructed

Health and sanitation

- 20 bio sand filters produced and installed in the community
- 90 community members got training on health hygiene and sanitation /HHS/
- 20 health extension workers and woreda health experts will get TOT and refreshment trainings on HHS.

Pilot Agriculture

- 1 demonstration and two household nursery sites will be strengthened
- 15 quintals of different types improved fruit and forest tree seed varieties will be distributed
- 40 community members got trainings on dry land agriculture on different topics
- 1 exposure visit made to Dolo or Zeway research center

As mentioned above the is actively working to achieve its objectives for the last one year,2013 and it is high time to conduct the final evaluation with pertinent local government organizations and beneficiaries. As per the project agreement, the evaluation is conducted to use the findings, conclusion and recommendations to inform the donor, the implementing organization, pertinent Somali regional state sector offices and the beneficiaries to improve the project performance in the future.

As the evaluation team has observed during the field visit and document review this project has intended to be implemented in Filtu woreda through collaboration of EEEMY DASSC, NLM and government line departments in order to implement the project as per the regional agreement

and the evaluation team has confirmed that there is no gaps seen between the government line department and the implementing organization.

3. Purpose and objective of monitoring/Evaluation

The purpose of this final evaluation in general is to document the output and outcomes of 2013 bridging period project interventions, lesson learnt and challenges encountered during the implementation of the project. Further, the evaluation aims in identifying the contribution of FWSP 2013 bridging period implementation to the target community in improving the water and health condition as well as pilot agricultural activities where FWSP was implemented.

- To see if Filtu water and sanitation project achieves its objectives according to the project proposal
- To assess the feedback of the 2012 assessment included during the year and see if there is any improvements
- Assess the project out come and its impact toward the local community living in Filtu woreda.
- Assess how the project was carried out and how the local community benefited from this particular wash project
- Assess the line departments are closely working with the organization
To produce this monitoring and evaluation feedback report to the all concerns government lines departments for future implementation
- To assess whether the project address the right beneficiaries and real need fo the community
- To identify challenges as well as lesson learned during the implementation
- To establish smooth collaboration between EECMY DASSC, NLM and the concerns lines department as well as administrative organs in the zone since there was prolonged dispute/gaps between the organization and the government toward activities and handing over of the project assets when the previous project phased out based on the regional concern agreement/MOU.
- Drawing key lesson learned and forward recommendations based on findings for future improvement of the project and contribute organizational learning

4. Methodology used during monitoring

The evaluation was conducted by a team comes from different backgrounds and have relevant knowledge and experience in the project implementing area. The member of the evaluation team was drawn from FWSP, pertinent government organizations; woreda and zone DPPC/NGO's coordination office.

The evaluation team focused on quantitative and qualitative data to assess the performance as well as the impact of the project among the host community. The process of data collection and analysis were made through the following methods;

To make the monitoring fruitful the team has adopted a mechanism Which covered project stakeholders?

- Review of bridging year 2012 assessment report and its findings
- Observation through field visit on out puts and outcomes
- Focus group discussion with different groups of project stake holders
- Discussion with/interviews with key informants and government line departments concerning how the wash program took place in Filtu
- This monitoring covers wash project implemented in Filtu woreda of liban zone by EEMYDASSC would assess the project impact out come and out puts on intervened woreda on wash beneficiaries in light of goals and objectives.
- The monitoring was jointly conducted by zonal DPPB representative/NGO's coordinator, Filtu woreda agriculture office, Filtu water office and the implementing partners of EEMYDASSC,

5. FINDINGS

The main objectives of Filtu water and sanitation 2013 bridging period document was to complete and repair community water schemes and provision of improved seed varieties for agricultural component and ultimately improve health states of the community and increase food production through applying different dry land agricultural techniques and the use of improved seeds. To this end, the findings of the evaluation were many and varied according to the questioners and feedbacks from the host community along with what has been observed from the field during the field visit by the team.

The evaluation team has categorized the major findings and thoroughly discussed on the possible ways that these findings may serve as an input for the future project intervention in the area and depicts the shortcomings of the project under each activities.

Analysis of the General Findings

Planned Activity by the project	The Evaluation team comment
Activity	Comment
Objective one: To complete and repair community water schemes and provision of improved seed varieties for agricultural component and ultimately improve health states of the community and increase food production	
1.1 Access to Drinking water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 barakads will be repaired and covered with corrugated iron sheet - previously built 20 water points will be handed over to community and local government - 5 water management committee will be trained and got refreshment trainings - 1 pending barakad/water point/ in 2011 will be constructed 	Water development activity practically addresses the highest need in the community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project has managed to rehabilitate and construct the roof for only one birka. More birkas need roof since it is open for many things - Most of Previously built water points are handed over to the community. yet some are without roof. Some Birkas re not yet handed over due to administrative change in the area. - The newly constructed birka is without roof. The project has to make the roof for birkas.

1.2 Health and sanitation

- 20 bio sand filters produced and installed in the community
- 90 community members got training on health hygiene and sanitation /HHS/
- 20 health extension workers and woreda health experts will get TOT and refreshment trainings on HHS.

1.3 Pilot Agriculture

- 1 demonstration and two household nursery sites will be strengthened
- 15 quintals of different types improved fruit and forest tree seed varieties will be distributed
- 40 community members got trainings on dry land agriculture on different topics
- 1 exposure visit made to Dolo or Zeway research center

- Water management committee got refreshment training in filtu town in cooperation with water office. But the training was only for three members from the group

- There is need for bio sand filter in the community but the efficiency of the filter is under question.

The project has provided ten filters and maintained other 6 in the community

- Health extension training was conducted in cooperation with woreda health office for 12 HEWs. But the project should strictly follow the plan of training 20 HEWs.

The establishment of nursery will help to make different adaptability trails and help to identify which plants can grow in the area and also important to try different techniques of the dry land agricultural practices on the field.

- The demo site is functional. The team has observed different types of seeds under adaptability trials at field level. This should be strengthened

- Different types of seeds /forest and fruit/ has been distributed to the community from the nursery site. And the team has observed this in some of the sites.

- The project distributed 9 quintals of improved seed. Again it needs to be according to the plan.

- Agro pastoral field visit was made to Yavelo, Arbaminch and Konso area. The farmers are excited about the field. But the numbers of

	<p>participants were too small compared to the need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dry land agriculture trainings for the project staffs and the community members were not done according to the plan. According to the project manager, it wasn't done because of the high rate of training cost asked from the research centres. However, the project should look to other solution to conduct the training with in the year.
<p>Objective two: To improve food security status of the community through conducting research and learning in dry land agriculture.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 base live survey conducted - Phase IV (2014-2016) Project document with special emphases on food security produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The new has project document prepared in consultation with woreda line offices. But the project implementation should start as early as possible.
<p>Objective three: To improve and maintain smooth relationships of the project with stakeholders through dialogue and building implementation capacity</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 workshops will be conducted on communication and public relation of the project - 30 local government stakeholders and all project staffs will get capacity building training - 50 community members got capacity building trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of capacity building trainings planned for the year were not conducted by the project. This is due budget shortage as the water activity consumes higher than the plan. But the project has to do more on capacity building activities on the next phase project.

Analysis of findings form field visit

This evaluation was made after the evaluation team has conducted the first meeting with the project manages and staff at the project office. The project manger has presented to the evaluation team about the field visit schedule that contains the selected sample projects outputs

to be visited by the evaluation team. Following this, the evaluation team discussed and selected the projects output to be visited by the team and approved to comply with the schedule. After the field visit the team has come with different ideas from each corner and each individual within the group has brought his/her ideas to the round table discussions and to reach on certain consensus.

In short after document review, key informant interview and focus group discussion and observation made by the monitoring team it was found that the mentioned below activities seen/visited. In addition to that the team has come up with identified goals that may contribute the project to be successful and create trust between the organization and the concerns government's lines departments and the stake holders as well.

In our review the federal guideline and the regional project agreements emphasis the importance of communication and information sharing among stake holders for better achievement of result and in addressing target beneficiaries need and service satisfaction. In addition transparency and coordination among stake holders are the main essential elements of partnership these were clearly indicated in memorandum of understanding and other guidelines.

Water development: the new barakad which is completed in Hassen Gabey community is found to be one of the completed project activity in the year 2013. As the team has observed the birka has water and the community is using the water well. The site of the new birka is located at 100 plus kilometers from the project base. In that village we have not seen any of water development activity. The team has understood that the new birka site was in absolute site where the need for the water is so high. However, some of interviewed community members were not happy with the project performance saying that most of the previously constructed and rehabilitated birkas are roofless and the water is contaminating which can cause disease, hence you can see photo of 1birika constructed in Hsaen Gabey and 1brikaka roofing and rehabilitation at Adadjiko sites.

In addition to the construction of the new birkad at hassen gabey the rehabilitation of one Birka including roofing was made at adajigo community. The roofing was made in a good way and the community found to be happy with the water source which is protected from insects and other living objects. This kind of work needs to be replicated to other sites where the project has constructed birkas without rood in the previous phases.



The new birka constructed in 2013 at Hasse gabey community



Rehabilitation and roofing at Adajigo community

Handing over of previously built water point:-

One of the objectives of this bridging period is that, creating ample time for the next phase project document preparation and handing over of previously built water facilities to the community in order to ensure the sustainable use of it. To this end the project has handed over 15 water points out of 22 built by the project in the district. The remaining are not handed over due to the change in the administrative boundaries of Filtu woreda and as a result some of the birkas are now found in the new administrative woreda called Dheka Sufitu. But, in order to ensure the sustainable use of the birkas the project has to hand over to community by negotiation to the new woreda water office. As it is mentioned earlier, the evaluation team has also identified that there is still a greater need from the community to construct roof for birrkas where the roofing was not done yet.

Health, hygiene and sanitation activities:

Under health hygiene and sanitation activities during our field visits the project team has observed the construction of model latrine and construction and distribution of bio sand filters to the community. in Kalagure community 10 newly constructed bio sand filters were distributed and functioning. In addition to this four in Ananis and two in bolbola villages were rehabilitated. But the plan was to produce 20 new bio sand filters. During interview session with some of the community members they have concerns on the technical caaccity of the bio sand filters to clean

water with speed. They are complaining that to get a clean water of one jerry can at least they have to wait for 20 to 30 minutes which is not time sensitive. Therefore, the project has to think about the design of the filters and should stick to the plan and do what it has promised to accomplish in the community.

In regards to the model latrine, the plan in the year was to construct 15 model latrine at three different sites of the district. During the field visits of the evaluation team we have witnessed that five toilets are constructed and completed at kalagure and providing the intended service. However the other ten toilets are not completed five in dibrow and five in hassen gabbye the actual work in both sites have started but it needs close follow up to finish it within a short period of time.

Under health, hygiene and sanitation different community level awareness raising trainings were conducted by the project in three villages of the district. Dibrow, kalagure and hassen gabaye are the three sites where the community has got basic and refreshment trainings. But, the number of sites and number of participants in the training compared to the huge need in the community is not sufficient. The project has to plan for successive training in the community concerning the health and sanitation issue. During our field visit the evaluation team has interviewed some of the training participants and they are happy about the information they got from the project, but still they need additional training with more teaching aid in pictorial forms.

Pilot agricultural activity:

Under pilot agricultural component, the evaluation team has observed different activities done by the project in the field where the visit was made. Messjid and hayadimitu kebeles practicing dry land agriculture where as Bandihre Kebele is for irrigation agriculture.

Demonstration site; the demonstration site in messajid kebeles has been visited by the team and it is functional. The evaluation team has observed that different types of cereals and vegetable seeds are on the site for the adaptability trials. The interviewed farmers also confirm that the project has been doing the trial in the previous year and they have benefited from the seed that are suitable to the area with Melkassa 4 composite maize seed from the research center. However, the team observed that the site was not well managed and protected from the weed. Proper management should be there for the future.

Nursery site: the nursery site in messajid community is one of the activities carried out by the project during this year project accomplishment. Interviewed farmer said that the site was functional and it has distributed many seedlings to them and beyond to other kebeles up to bandhere which is located at 126km from the base. Most of the distributed seedlings were fruit trees. The evaluation team has also observed this from sample farmers' field that seedlings are growing on their farm. The evaluation team appreciated the effort made by the project to introduce different types of fruit trees to the community and most of this fruit trees are performing well in the communities' farm. However, the effort of strengthening the nursery site has to be strengthened and the team has agreed that there is lack of proper care in the site.

Seed distribution: the project has distributed seeds to the community in the year 2013 bridging period accomplishment. During our field visit in Messajid and Hayadimitu farmers expressed their gratitude and feelings towards these improved seed varieties and happy with the performances of the seed during the long rainy season of the year. Melkass 4 and Melkass 2 composite seed varieties were given to selected farmers and it has perform well in the field per hectare up to 60 quintal has been collected. However, the evaluation team has seen that this seed distribution was made to limited number of farmers and there is still huge need in the community and the project has to increase the amount and varieties of the seed to be distributed to the community during the next rainy season.

In addition to composite maize seed distribution, the project has made an effort to bring and distribute different types of banana and pineapple seedlings to the community especially to two kebeles where water is available. The evaluation team has seen that the banana seedling in Bandhire community is yielding very well and the established cooperative by the project is managing the farm very well. These banana seedlings are using irrigation water by the water pump given by the project and according to the interviewed farmers their life has changed and benefiting the farm. From the document reviewed at the office and from the bridging period 2012 assessment report the evaluation team has seen that eight different types of banana seedlings were brought from the research center and adaptability trial were done. The evaluation team has strong concern that in Bandhiere area there are many Agro-pastoral but the project is providing improved seed to limited number of farmers. In the long term this will create a sort of conflict, therefore the project has to plan to address more farmers during seed distribution.

Project management at the field;

The project management capacity of a project is evaluated based on planning, implementing and community mobilization capacity of the project office. In this regard, as it has been observed in various sites of the intervention area the evaluation team convinced that the project has good planning, implementing and community mobilization capacity with very limited staffs compared to the very work load and distant project sites both in terms of human resource and logistic supply management. As a result of these, the project could produce the planned outputs and achieve the projects objectives. For this it can be said that the project management of the project office is good.

Sustainability issues:

As observed from the field visit and project document reviews at the office level the project sustainability seems very sounding to the evaluation team. This is so, community mobilization and participation of the community under each project component with their free labor is there. For the water project, since the community is using on tariff bases they are collecting fees for minor maintenances of the barakads. With the agriculture, the project is doing both cereals and fruit tree seedlings in the long term the grown fruit trees will attract the farmers and positively affects the work nature of the community in ensuring sustainability of the outcomes. However, more community mobilization and increasing the number of community participation and beneficiaries need to be done by the project. Further, the evaluation team has observed that though the project is doing good job but it is in a very small amount compared to the need in the community even in selected target villages.

Compliance with government policy

In the Ethiopian government Poverty Reduction Paper water and food security issues are the top priorities that the government is now doing. With the water projects; developing ownership and management autonomy to the lowest possible level, promoting involvement of all stakeholders, gradual full cost recovery and integrating planning for sanitation and hygiene with water supply are the pillars. In this regard the project is doing its best.

6. Analysis/Discussion

After three days of field visit, the evaluation team discussed on issues they observed during the field visit time. The aim of this discussion is to identify the strengths of the project, problem or

changes encountered by the project, lesson learnt and to draw possible recommendations to improve the performance of the project in the future by tackling the shortcomings by active and genuine participation of all stakeholders.

What is good in the project;

During this evaluation period the team composed from woreda, zone and project office has conducted discussion on various issues and identified some of the points as the strengths of the office which enabled them accomplish the above stated outputs of the project;

- a) The evaluation team has observed that, during the year 2013 the project has maintained good working relationships with woreda and zonal pertinent line department and restored the rough relationships that existed in the year 2012 as a result of some miss understandings between woreda administration and the project.
- b) In relation to the water development the project has constructed one new birka in remote village in the district. Constructing, suck birka in that remote place with in short period of time shows that the project has devoted itself to this activity and the evaluation team has confirmed this. In this regard the project has achieved what it has planned and this could reduce water shortage that was prevailed in the woreda and the people who are living in the area are using the water delightfully and told us that the water construction has brought visible change in their life. It is apparent that constructing birka is not new in the area, but he design and construction of birka by this project is appreciable as compared to those birkas built by other partner.
- c) In Agriculture pilot project the evaluation team has seen that the different technique, approaches and adaptability trials for varieties of seeds both in the demonstration site and farmers field. The demonstration site is serving as mini research centre for the project and some good results has been observed from it. In addition to this, the evaluation team appreciates the commitment of the project to introduce the different types of fruit tree seedlings to the area both from the nursery site and other areas is a novel idea and needs to be appreciated. The agriculture cooperative in bandhire, is well managed and doing good job in banana farm, and at this stage the cooperatives are able to sale their agricultural products as far to Filtu and other neighboring kebel.

- d) As indicated in the report and field visit, the participation of the community members in the different activities of the project and commitment of the project staffs are very high. Though the project has limited staff the implementing capacity and project management skill of the staff is also high. This in turn indicates that the project has good relationships with the community members and is able to mobilize the society towards achieving the projects objectives.

Challenges of the project

The evaluation team after its discussion based on what has been seen in the field has raised the following very crucial issues in the project which are labeled as short comings. As explained under this for some issues raised by the evaluation team the project manager and other project staffs have tried to present their view and why it has happened that way.

a) The team has observed some activities were not done according to the plan

The evaluation team during its field visit and office document review has observed that some activities such as capacity building trainings for community and project staffs were not done as per the plan. Further, bio sand filter and demonstration toilets were not completed as the evaluation team has observed these are ongoing activities on the field at this time. For this concerns the project manager and other staff responded like this;

The concerns are valid and true but it was not the fault of the project office rather there were many reasons that caused this to happen. Among these, the irregular budget release, mechanical problems of vehicle, natural phenomena like rain in the area, community resistance to dig the pit latrine and collect woods for the construction and the use of more budget for water development activities more than the approved budget during the year.

b) The need does not match with the project supply;

During the field visit to the different sites of the project, the evaluation team has interviewed different community members on the various intervention areas of the project. And the community members raised their concern that the project is doing good job, but the number of beneficiaries they are targeting for seed distribution is very limited. In addition to this, the evaluation team has observed that the need for bio sand filter is big but the provision of the improved filters in very limited.

c) Previously built water points are without roof

The project has built many water points in the area with good quality so far. But according to the document review and field visit very few of the water points has roof. Therefore, the evaluation team suggested to the project the roofing of the birkas should be made in the coming project phases because this water points are open for many foreign things cause disease in the community.

d) The shift from water to food security

During the field visit the project team has seen that water is still the number one priorities of the community in somali region. Before, this project has been doing so much work in water provision but the planned shift totally from water to agriculture in some cases will affect the risk of water shortage in the community. Recently, the regional government announces that water is the top priority in the region at this time. To this end, the project should look in to the ways of handling both water and agriculture activities side by side.

Challenges of the project

The evaluation team has come to agreement that the project challenges could be the following:

- As the next phase of the project focuses on agriculture the project might face challenges as the area is characterized as water scarcity region. In the area the condition of the rain is in most cases uncertain hence the failure of crops in dry season may discourage the project activities.
- The working culture of the agro-pastoral on agriculture is still very low. As a result the agro-pastoral might not move with the pace of the project in practical field work, hence the project has to device proper community mobilization tools and mechanisms at the ground.

7. Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

The evaluation team has observed the different sites of the project and implemented activities in the area, and also interviewed the community about their opinions on the project and its outputs.

To this end the team has come to conclude some of the key points from the field visits and document review at the office:

- The construction of the new birka has positively affected the lives of the community living close to the water points. And the new birka construction site was chosen in the remote village where there is no any other reliable water sources as a result this is contributing a lot to the community.
- The project has introduced new varieties of maize and has got good result from the farmer's field where some farmers produce 45 to 60 quintals per hectare. And the farmers are using the seed for future though the yield is decreasing from one generation to the next.
- With agricultural component shortage of tools and know-how on the dry land agricultural practices particularly with moisture conservation and running of the farming requires farther improvement of cultivation techniques; this is manifested in lower yield of the out coming products from the farm.
- As it is stated in the bridging year 2012 assessment, the farmer's product for agricultural field focuses the house hold consumption with what they get from the field. Surplus for sale is practically absent for cereals production, as a result agriculture remains general viewed as a means for household subsistence. However, in bandhire area established cooperatives are able to sale bananas to the market.

Recommendations;

- EEMYDASSC expected to implement more activities in the area than targeting very few community members which does not match the higher need in the community, hence the project has to improve more and commit itself to address more beneficiaries,
- Pilot agricultural activities are doing very well with fruit tree. And the distribution of seed should be continuing through established cooperatives for sustainable use of seed in the target area.
- Strengthening the existing nursery site to produce various types of fruit and forest trees seedlings are very important since these trees are good acceptance from the community and focuses on the long term food security issues.

- The team almost visited all the mentioned/ activities area without any challenges but as observed the water of the opened birka can cause disease and need urgent roofing.
- The organization should continue this wash project for the drought affected community living in Filtu woreda and to convince the back donor that the major problem within the society is lack of water and to increase water reservoirs in order to minimize the scarcity of water in filtu along with agricultural component.
- The organization should closely work with the line departments and other concern government bodies.
- The regional team should obey this monitoring report done by the zonal and woreda line department to avoid overlap monitoring.
- Again the toilets mentioned at the visited kabales seem they are in poor condition and needs to be completed