

**BALE ZONE FINANCE AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
AND
BALE ZONE WATER RESOURCE OFFICE
BALE ZONE EDUCATION OFFICE**

TERMINAL EVALUATION ON:

**RAYITU COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT BRIDGING PERIOD 2010**

Implemented by:

*EECMY WBS DASSC
(Ethiopia Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus Wabe
Batu Synod Development and Social Service
Commission) In cooperation With Norwegian
Lutheran Mission*

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1. Background and Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Rayitu Community Development Project (RCDP) is one of non governmental organization works in Bale zone at Rayitu district. The Rayitu project area is found in the Eastern low land of the zone & it borders with the Somali Regional State in the East, Dawe serer & Dawe kechan districts in South. The district is dominated by hot, dry, climate and is considered pastoral area. The area experience hot climatic condition with mean annual of 26 o^c & a maximum to of 40 0^c and less than 300ml average annual rain fall. While the minimum required for agriculture 700mm.

Rayitu Community Development Project runs different developmental activities with the collaboration of Zonal and woreda government sectoral office since 2003 with different phase. The first phase of the project takes a period was from 2003-2005,while the second project period take a period from (2006-2009).Additionally in 2010 the project consider as Bridging period by focusing on the sustainability of the activities implemented by the project so far (activities planned and accomplished during Phase I and II). The project worked during this Bridging period in six (6) kebeles .Namely: Hara Dube, Hara Adi, Hallo Choma, Kere Tule, Tedeché Belda and Wichiro, Consequently, the components of the project are merged in to three namely; Capacitating local institutions, Strengthening structures, and Health and WEGE. Need assessment for the 3rd phase document preparation was also the main activity of the project.

During this bridging period the project is aimed to empower the stakeholders so that they themselves can run the activities by building sense of ownership. However; completing the ongoing activities and linking to the existing systems, incorporating the findings and recommendations of the final evaluation to the third phase proposal, and getting sufficient time for planning, designing and writing of the project proposal for the new phase are the main areas. Inline with this the components of the bridging period are: capacitating local institutions, strengthening structures, health and gender equality, evaluation and planning of the next phase.

The components of the project were: Education, Health, Water, HIV/AIDS and Pastoral development where by the “Reflect Approach” is tried to be adapted as strategy to enhance community participation & insure sustainability.

1.2. Objective of the project

The overall Objective of RCDP is to empower local communities so they are able to find better solutions to their own problems & achieving the performance of the project within the project areas. Specifically:

- To raise more awareness on sustainability issue and to strengthen the already existing skill in the community with the special focuses on women
- To improve water structures there by maintaining clean environment at schools and water points
- To strength net working relationships/ system linkage between different local institutions so that they themselves take responsibility of running the activities started by the project
- To strength structures of different schemes for better durability and sustainability
- To strength women empowerment and gender equality sense and link the system with district women affairs and child office
- To build the capacity of project staff through arranging experience sharing programs and up grading educations
- To plan thoroughly for the coming phase of the project

1.3. Objective of evaluation

The evaluation is mainly intended to assess the performance against the agreed plan & other procedural & technical issue of the project and provide the out come of the evaluation to the relevant government bodies and to the implementing agency Ethiopia Evangelical church mekane yesus and Norwegian Lutheran mission to fill their information gap.

Generally, the objective can be summarized as follows:

- To see whether the project has realized its goal and objective asset,
- To assess the project specific achievement against plan,
- To look into the proper utilizations of the project resources in the course of the project implementation,

- To assess the benefit laid down by the project and the extent of this benefit extension to the target beneficiaries,
- To examine the direct and indirect impact of the project pertaining to the natural environment and the community needs.
- Determine the effectiveness of the project and draw important lessons to be used when designing a similar project for implementation.
- Offer ideas and recommendations on how to plan for future activities and help other groups working in the same area through dissemination of the evaluation report.

1.4. Purpose of Evaluation

The terminal evaluation is mainly intended to assess the progress of the project and its achievement and the impact generated due to this project intervention and to provide the outcome of the evaluation to the government organization and the implementing agency.

1.5. Methodology of the evaluation

In effort to collect the necessary data and information for the purpose of this evaluation, the evaluation team has used the following methods:

- Hold discussion with the project management and staffs at the project site(Rayitu project office)
- Reviewed the project document as well as periodical reports of the project,
- Holding discussion with the project beneficiaries especially on in different schools and the surrounding community and interviewed some of them on individual basis,
- Conduct discussion with the concerned woreda and district line department.
- Observation on the project sites in order to see the implementation of the project as per the agreement.

1.6. Duration of the Evaluation

The evaluation activity was conducted for three days on the field and three days were devoted to produce the first draft of the evaluation report commencing as of 30 December 2010

1.7. The Evaluation Team

A-team of expert drawn from the signatory office like Zone, district line Offices, implementing agency and representative of the community have participated in conducting the evaluation exercise. Here under is the list of the team

Table 1: Evaluation Team

S.N	Name of Participants	Organization
1	Mesfin Bekele	Zone FEDO (team leader)
2	Nega Kediro	RCDP Coordinator
3	Semu Nigus Mekonnen	B/Zone Education Office
4	Umar Muhammed	B/Zone Water Resource Office
5	Misra Aliyi	Woreda Women & Children affairs (Vice Head)
6	Abda Ahmad	Woreda Education office (Head)
7	Tasfaye Sahile	Woreda FEDO(Vice Head)
8	Hasan Umar	Woreda Water Resource Office (Expert)
9	Waqo Kadir	Woreda Health office (Expert)
10	Shibru Adare	Woreda Administration office (Expert)
11	Jula Bariso	Woreda Co-operative (Vice Head)
12	SH/Husen Machelo	Elders from the community
13	Zeyinaba Ali	Women representative from the community

14	Beyene Bedada	RCDP Education section head
15	Estifanos Shiferaw	RCDP community Development officer
16	Lamesa Endalew	RCDP (NLM) Advisor

2. Activities accomplished and Achievement

As planned the project activities were accomplished based on logical frame of the project document. These activities are; capacitating local institutions, Strengthening structures, Health and gender equality, Evaluation and planning of the next phase.

2.1 Capacitating local institutions

2.1.1 Integrated Ownership Building Training

A. Non Formal Education

Adult literacy program has been carrying out mainly through REFLECT approach than what goes on in the class room to address the literacy issue in the wider community in the project strategy. Accordingly, the project has achieved the following,

- Education on personal Hygiene, environmental sanitation and harmful tradition has been given for 390 people in the target PAs.
- 800 people in the target PA have got awareness about gender equality and disparity.
- NFE has given to adult and Children in each PAs and target beneficiaries benefited from it

B. Community and Government Teachers Training

About **38 people (35 male and 3 Female)** participated on training regarding to school management system, the relationship between formal and non formal education, continuous professional development, roles of stake holders for sustainable school participation and gender issue are launched for **three days** at Rayitu district.

Additionally, senior staff and literacy facilitators have shared experience for **two days** to assure sustainability of ongoing activities.

C. Training for Community Water Management Committee

A total of 33 people drawn from target PA leaders, water committees, RCDP facilitators and experts from woreda water office participated on a training conducted for **4 days** regarding to need of water committee at the water points, Traditional water management system, Ownership, sustainability issues including financial contribution, Rain water harvesting, Water born diseases, Water pollution and pollutants training.

D. Skill Development Training

A total of **45 people (25 M and 20 F)** drawn from cooperatives established by the project, DAs working on cooperatives at site level, RCDP staffs, and district cooperative office experts participated in the training for **3 days** conducted on Financial control and management system of cooperatives, Ways of boosting capital of the cooperatives, The need for including gender issue in the work of cooperatives, The need for planning /having a plan in the cooperative, Experience sharing among cooperatives.

E. Capacitating CBOs

Seven offices for seven cooperatives were constructed (for Busen Halkeni, Biftu Beri and Koticha of Hara Dubu, Nache Abeyi of Halo Choma, Tulu Dimtu of Hara Adi, Lantu of Wichro and Ajo Hameyi of Kere Tule).

One table and four wooden chairs for the above mentioned cooperatives including Hameya of T/Belda were distributed. Additionally **file box, ledgers, entry books** etc were supplied for each of the nine cooperatives.

2.1.2. Training for Line Department Offices and Project Staff

A. Training for Government Line Offices

- **A total of 35 people for three days** participated on transformational leadership, sustainable development, planning, reporting and phase out strategy training with the overall objective of working for swift and sustainable development for government line department heads, vice heads and plan and program experts

B. Training and Experience Sharing on Improvement of Skills for RCDP staff

- 24 RCDP staff trained. In addition one day experience sharing program arranged. Accordingly, 88 people participated on experience sharing program which are drawn from RCDP staff, government line department heads and experts and community members. Additionally T-Shirts were printed and distributed. Reward for community

members, out standing PAs, line departments, and RCDP staffs was also part of the program.

C. Upgrading Education

- One staff member has started studying MA in Governance and Development studies during summer in Hawassa University. And three facilitators have supported through distance study.

2.2. Strengthening Structures

A. Structures for Ponds

- Two pond structures were constructed at **Gode of Tedech Belda and Abeyi of Hara Dube**. Both structures are fully finalized and handed over to the target groups.

B. Cistern Maintenance

- Four cisterns maintained at **Hara Dube, Halo Choma, Wichiro and Hara Adi** sites. Full maintenance of roof slab covering and in side of the cisterns are plastered.

2.3. Health and WEGE

A. Training on Network building towards sustainability for Health workers and TBAs

About 45 people (36 TBAs, 5 HEWs, 1 RCDP staff, 1 expert from Ginir Hospital and 2 experts from the district health office) **four days** training was conducted on differentiating normal and dangerous pregnancy symptoms, pregnancy related discomfort, ANC, identifying high risk mothers, when to refer pregnant mothers, the three stages of labor, ensuring clean delivery service, breast feeding practice and child immunization, family planning and how to build network.

B. Strengthening the network between Clubs and District Health office

A total of 58 people (40M and 18F) participated on prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, youth and HIV/AIDS, the role of anti HIV/AIDS clubs in the community, how to build and strengthen network between clubs and health office. The overall objective of the training was to prevent and control the transmission of HIV/AIDS through network building.

C. Provision of Equipment for Clubs and HAPCO

Clubs were supplied with information education and communication/IEC materials in collaboration with the district health office. These materials (microphone, tape recorder, digital camera, small books focusing on HIV/AIDS, etc) were supplied based on the felt need of the clubs and district health office.

D. Education on Hygiene and Sanitation

24 people participated on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation/PHAST **ToT** refreshment training that are conducted **for four days** with the main objective of adapting the program in the community through looking in to the past experiences and challenges on the program.

2462(1447F and 997M) community members have been provided with awareness raising education especially on the use of latrine and trash holes, personal and water hygiene at the target PAs.

E. Awareness Raising Education on Gender equality

About 110 people trained for three days on gender equality in relation to law, law and harmful traditional practices, women empowerment, the challenges of women, and gender and development. In turn, the trainees are giving education on WEGE at grassroots level for About 1340 Males and 1670 Females have got awareness.

2. 4. Need Assessment and planning for the 3rd phase

The need assessment was undertaken in the 1st quarter of the year through hiring a consultant. All stakeholders were actively participated in the planning process. The need assessment result indicated that water, education, gender and IGA, and environment and livestock improvement are the main problems of the community that will be given attention in the 3rd phase. However, based on the comment from the donors on the 3rd phase document, the project together with the synod DASSC has responded to focus on priority area. Accordingly, the document prepared on Water, Education, Gender and development and Institutional Capacity Building.

2.5. Project Terminal evaluation

The project organized final evaluation and conducted in December 2010. The evaluation team was organized from Zonal Offices, Woreda offices, Community representatives from intervention area, EECMY/WBS/DASS, Project staff and NLM Ethiopia and led by Bale Zone Finance and Economic Development. This was successfully carried.

Table 2: Major Activities accomplished

S.n	List of activities by component	Unit	Plan	Achievements	%
I	Activity based				
1	Capacitating local institutions				
1.1	Integrated ownership building				
1.1.1	Community and Government Teachers training on Education	No	40	52	130
1.1.2	Training for Community Water Mgt Committee	No	30	33	110
1.1.3	Skill Development training for CBOs	No	40	45	112.5
1.1.4	Capacitating Community Based Association	No	4	8	200
1.2	Training for line Dep. Offices and Project staff				
1.2.1	Training for govt line offices	No	26	30	115
1.2.2	Training and experience sharing on improvement of skills for RCDP staff	No	22	24	109
1.2.3	Upgrading Education	No	6	6	100
3	Strengthening Structures				
3.1	Structure for Ponds	No	3	2	67
3.2	Cistern Maintenance	No	4	4	100
4.	HEALTH and WEGE				
4.1	Training on Network building for Health workers and TBAs	No	50	45	90
4.2	Capacitating and networking between Clubs and District Health office	No	20	58	290
4.3	Provision of Equipment for Clubs and Health office	LS	LS	LS	100
4.4	Education on hygiene and sanitation/PHAST	NO	50	66	132
4.5	Awareness raising education on WEGE	No	50	110	220
5.	EVALUATION AND PLANNING FOR 3RD PHASE				
5.1	Bridging period Evaluation	No	1	1	100
5.2	Need Assessment and Document Prep. of 3 rd Phase	No	1	1	100
	Sub total				
II	CAPITAL COST				
5	Transport				
5.1	Fuel, lubricant, maintenance****	ETB	LS	LS	117
	Sub total				
6	PROJECT BASE****				
6.1	Energy supply****	ETB	LS	LS	109
6.2	Maintenance ****	ETB	LS	LS	73
6.3	Office supplies and utilities ****	ETB	LS	LS	98

S.no	List of activities by component	Unit	Plan	Achievement	%
7	PROJECT STAFF				
7.1	Salary national staff/including 12 facilitators	person	26	24	92.3
7.2	Hardship Allowance	"	26	24	92.3
7.3	Medical	"	26	24	92.3
7.4	Insurance	"	26	24	92.3
7.5	Severance payment	"	26	24	92.3
7.6	Provident fund		26	24	92.3
7.7	Travel and Allowance	"	LS	LS	104
8	ADMINSTRATION AND HIRED SERVICE				
8.1	Personal administration. Service (recruiting, insurance, tele., post, etc)	"	ETB		
8.2	Finance &Capacity Building (Accu. Expen)		ETB	Ls	100
8.3	Audit Fee		ETB	Ls	100
8.4	EECMY-DASSC and WBS monitoring		ETH	Ls	100

3. Financial and input utilization

3.1 Project Budget:

The total amount of project budget planned for the Bridging period 2010) of the project at the initial was **1,525,971** Eth Birr. But as per the project terminal report, the project has revised the total project budget and rose to **1,779,971 ETB. Of the total budget the project has utilized 1,795,074.18.** This accounts about 101%. This shows that effective and efficient utilization of the budget by implementing body. See details in the next table.

Table 3: Financial budget versus utilization

S.n	List of activities by component	Unit	Plan	Achievem ent	%
I	Activity based				
1	Capacitating local institutions				
1.1	Integrated ownership building				
1.1.1	Community and Government Teachers training on Education	ETB	20,000	19,922	100
1.1.2	Training for Community Water Management Committee and	ETB	10,000	10,572	105.7
1.1.3	Skill Development training for CBOs	ETB	10,000	9716	97
1.1.4	Training for line Dep.Offices and Project staff		120,000	107,000	89
1.1.5	Capacitating CBOs	ETB	50,000	48,744	97.45
1.1.4.1	Training for govt line offices	ETB	30,000	31,581	105
1.1.4.2	Training and experience sharing on improvement of skills for RCDP staff	ETB	30,000	29,238	97
1.1.4.3	Upgrading Education	ETB	60,000	60,000	100
	Sub Total	ETB	210,000	209,773	100
2	Strengthening Structures				
2.1	Structure for Ponds	ETB	40,000	40,493	101
2.2	Cistern Maintenance	ETB	62,000	60,646.2	98
	Sub Total		102,000	101,139	99
3	HEALTH and WEGE				
3.1	Training on Network building for Health workers and TBAs	ETB	15,000	14,504.6	96.69
3.2	Capacitating and networking between Clubs and District Health office	ETB	15,000	12,080	80.5
3.3	Provision of Equipment for Clubs and Health office	ETB	10,000	11,102	111
3.4	Education on hygiene and sanitation	ETB	20,000	17,587	88
3.5	Awareness raising education on WEGE	ETB	20,000	18616	93
	Sub Total	ETB	80,000	73,889	92

S.n	List of activities by component	Unit	Plan	Achieve.	%
4.	EVALUATION AND PLANNING FOR 3RD PHASE				
4.1	Bridging period Evaluation	ETB	50,000	48,550	97
4.2	Need assessment and Project Document preparation for 3 rd phase	ETB	100,000	99,565.25	100
	Sub total	ETB	150,000	148,115	99
II	Capital cost				
5	Transport				
5.1	Fuel, lubricant, maintenance	ETB	130,000	152,855.4	117
	Sub total		130,000	152,855.4	117
6	Project base				
6.1	Energy supply	ETB	80,000	87,149	109
6.2	Maintenance	ETB	40,000	29,533.95	73
6.3	Office supplies and utilities	ETB	20,000	19,523.31	98
	Sub Total		140,000	136,206	97
III	Recurrent Cost				
7	Project staff costs				
7.1	Salary national staff	Etb	496,897	505,115.45	102
7.2	Hardship Allowance	Etb	149,369	140,580	94
7.3	Medical	Etb	13,470	11,985.72	89
7.4	Insurance	Etb	13,470	11,364	84
7.5	Severance payment	Etb	59,790	59,790	100
7.6	Provident fund	Etb	49,790	49,542	100
7.7	Travel and Allowance	Etb	75,185	83,917	112
	Sub Total		857,971	862,294.59	100
8	Administration and hired service				
8.1	Personal administration Service	Etb	30,000	30,000	100
8.2	Finance Capacity Building (Accu.Expen)	Etb	30,000	31,800	106
8.3	Audit Fee	Etb	15,000	15,000	100
8.4	EECMY-DASSC and WBS monitoring	Etb	35,000	35,000	100
	Sub Total		110,000	111,800	102
	Grand Total		1,779,971	1795,074.18	101

4. Project Benefit, Impact and sustainability

4.1 Project Benefit

- Approximately **613 REFLECT program** participants benefited from teaching and learning process additionally performed different development activities such as, running small commercial activities, repairing literacy shelter, constructing local roads and maintaining ponds.
- **Seven offices for seven cooperatives** were constructed (for Busen Halkeni, Biftu Beri and Koticha of Hara Dubu, Nache Abeyi of Halo Choma, Tulu Dimtu of Hara Adi, Lantu of Wichro and Ajo Hameyi of Kere Tule). **One table and four wooden chairs** for the above mentioned cooperatives including Hameya of T/Belda were distributed. Additionally **file box, ledgers, entry books** etc were supplied for each of the cooperatives.
- Two pond structures were constructed at **Gode of Tedech Belda and Abeyi of Hara Dube.**
- Four cisterns maintain at **Hara Dube, Halo Choma, Wichiro and Hara Adi** sites full maintenance of roof slab covering and in side of the cisterns are plastered.
- The project has mobilized community of the target peasant association to have sense of ownership and the community by it self collect fee from water points about **7705 ETB** so as to have regular income for future maintenance with out outside assistance.
- The cooperatives **save 63,340 ETB by increasing the culture of saving and diversified means of income and improve their lively hood**
- In target PAs the projects have brought about change in social behavioral change demonstrating and constructing dry pit latrines, constructing ponds and schools, hygiene and sanitation, HIV/AIDS and women empowerment and gender equality through competence building.
- The project taught target communities in different practical methods and controlling measure on transmission disease especially on HIV/AIDS, water management from water point to its use at home.

4.2 Project Impact

- The community develops the culture of work through the continuous awareness raising activity because before the intervention of the project the community knows how about work have less and the target community led their lively hood only through pastoral activity. Now a days it engaged on **diversified means of income and improve their lively hood**
- RCDP was formed co-operative and legalized to improve the living standard of co-operative members by opening shops and in purchasing number of goat.
- The co-operatives developed experience of saving money in Bank and specifically women are progressing towards income generating scheme. This economical empowerment is encouraged, that leads to ascertain their rights and openly express their views publically
- RCDP expanded non-formal educational program through the communities to developed writing and reading skills which was not in place before project intervention. Further, target communities benefited from educational program and can teach their families as well as used as a model for societies in the Woreda and surrounding.
- The communities those resided around the RCDP base have developed rain water harvesting and water conservation system through knowledge, skills and experiences gained through project.
- Through different capacity building strategies , RCDP has been doing its part to the most of its effort and enabled the community to think that development can be achieved through hard work and commitment , especially **REFLECT Program as a development approach** is structured participatory learning process that promotes critical analysis of peoples life and their environment through creating practical community based dialogues
- The water points were developed at nearest possible distance such that the time and energy previously spent on searching and fetching water for human and livestock consumption has been reduced and used for other productive activities especially by women whose responsibilities is to collect water for family use

4.3 Sustainability of the project

One of the basic strategies to sustain the project was relying on the capacity of local government staffs and community institutions representatives to deal with woreda development needs. To assume the ever increasing responsibility of local government to coordinate rural development goals from duty conscience , and need responsive , the local government structure intensively deserve various need based trainings and technical support to enhance its efficiency. Hence, local government and community based institutions should get capacity building support to have institutionalized strategic direction in line with the decentralized developmental vision of government.

Water schemes have water management committees. The committees manage the overall utilization of water; i.e. control of financial contributions, keeping the sanitation of the surrounding, maintenance and guiding the proper utilization of water. The training given on hygiene and sanitation helped households use clean water (they are boiling water before drinking). Some PAs started to construct ponds by themselves. These indicate that communities are trying to replicate the activities of the project.

The established cooperatives have got legal entity and are running their business by them selves. Members are planning and making decisions by themselves as a result of training given by the project on financial management administration.

Through **REFLECT approach** community could come together, discuss and make decisions to improve their livelihood. This will ensure sustainability of activities started by the project.

Linkage built with government system and communities will contribute for the sustainability of the programme. Sharing of knowledge and skills with concerned target communities, and close working relationship with the Woreda sectors builds sense of ownership and helps the continuity of the programme.

5. Level of Collaboration

The evaluation team has observed close working relationship between all stakeholders at various level including Woreda and zone. Additionally the Zonal and woreda sector office representatives have witnessed that the collaboration with RCDP has been as one of government line office than an NGO. Project planning and implementation of the RCDP with relevant government line offices was one of the secret behind its success. Moreover, timely and consistent reporting system at all levels revealed the transparency and accountability of the organization.

Active involvement of target communities developed sense of ownership to maintain project outputs when project phases-out. RCDP in collaboration with concerned government offices made an effort to enhance community participation in water resource management and proper utilization of available water and other infrastructures developed by the project.

6. Project Fixed Assets

Project fixed assets involve office furniture; buildings and equipment for field has been registered. List of fixed assets is annexed to this report at the end.

7. Project organization and Management

The overall management and administration of the project is done by Wabe Batu synod DASSC (Development and Social Services Commission) and technical supports are given to the project as deemed necessary. Project is coordinated by the project manager at the project site and, the day to day activities are followed up by the project staff. The facilitators at each PA submit collect daily and weekly accomplishments to the respective officers and the quarterly and annual reports are compiled and sent to woreda line offices and Wabe Batu Synod DASSC. The project manger coordinates the efforts of all staff and directs the process of implementation.

The project has 24 national and 2 expatriate staffs human power are involved in the implementation of the project activities in the year. New expatriate staffs were deployed in the project following the leave of the previous ones.

8. Conclusion and Recommendation

8.1 Conclusion

- RCDP has been doing its part to the most of its effort and enabled the community to think that development can be achieved through hard work and commitment, especially **REFLECT Program as a development approach** and community could come together, discuss and make decisions to improve their livelihood
- During the project life time **seven offices for seven cooperatives** were constructed and equipped
- RCDP Constructed Two pond structures at **Gode of Tedeché Belda and Abeyi of Hara Dube**. Four cisterns maintain at **Hara Dube, Halo Choma, Wichiro** and **Hara Adi** sites full maintenance of roof slab covering and in side of the cisterns are plastered
- The cooperatives **save 63,340 ETB by increasing the culture of saving and diversified means of income and improve their lively hood**
- The cooperative financial recording and administration systems have at infant stage because accounting system in some cooperative lack neatness needs further improvement.
- The community has the problem of millstone for grinding grain. It was the main significant thing for the society. More over, women in the target peasant association exposed for different financial problems in search of millstone for grinding grain till know
- In general , the project has achieved significant changes among the target groups as a result of staff commitment, good net-working and cooperative relationship between the project and its stake holders

8.2 Recommendation

- Though the participants and the targeted peasant association communities have been fully oriented and developed the knowledge and culture of works through **REFLECT Program as a development approach**. It is equally effective if the project incorporates and expands the experience to the neighborhood peasant association communities. Because the project only cover six peasant association from the total of **19** peasant association.
- The idea of running cooperative by committee members has been out dated. It needs qualified people in the field of co operative management unlike in the private companies a manager who is supposed to be hired by the cooperative will work according to the co operative principles. Therefore, cooperatives leaders and members need to be encouraged to hire a professional manager with a temporary support both from the project and Woreda cooperative promotion office.
- As far as possible, the organization should have the basic understanding of regional NGOs guide line. The copy of revised budget should be sent to Zonal Offices as it deed at Woreda Level.
- The openness and transparency between RCDP and the groups were appreciating and it should be scaled up for further sustainability
- Food security remains secure only when there is a situation where by the right holders are capable of running their businesses on both individual and organizational bases. The number of the right holders benefited from this project is small when compared to the woreda population. Therefore, the project should expand its target areas so that other also benefited from this opportunity.
- The effort made on organizing and establishing cooperatives was appreciable. But Members still required further trainings and follow up both by the project and district cooperative office for better sustainability.
- During visit for evaluation the women were applied for grind mills construction. Therefore, the evaluation team would like to recommend RCDP to construct Grinding mills in targeted peasant association. This will reduce walking distance for women to grind grain for consumption, reduce work load for women and they have more time for other activities, increased participation and role of women in management, decision making and control of home stead activities and reduced work load of girl children and improved enrolment of girls.

- Additionally it is advisable for RCDP to establish and organize cooperative of Honey production. Because all community members have the access to incorporate within the established cooperatives. In turn it is easily and locally managed activities with out any expense.
- The role played by the project facilitators was crucial and vital. Thus, there should a high demand and acceptance within the community to increase the number of facilitators to address unreached areas.
- Generally during our observation there is a big behavioral and physical change that makes the community to increase the awareness in health and economic status. Especially activities done on community awareness in order to provide knowledge about hygiene and sanitation , HIV/AIDS and Gender equality is the best choice to improve health status of community. So this programme solved many community health problems if it is sustainable and expanded to the rest neighbor kebeles

Annex 1: List of project Fixed Asset

S.N	Description of type and Model	Plate No	Engine No	Chassis No	Qunt	Current condition	Remark
1	Toyota Hi-Lux	35-2905	31-5430776	TTFBE626600122716	1	Not on Work	
2	Motor Bike	2641	Ts1852-170428	GS/5G/2AK/52100578	1	On Work	
3	Toyota LC Hard Top	35-3451	1HZ0549108	TTERB713700039696	1	On Work	
4	Office	1 Block	1 Block	-	-	1 Block	On Work
5	Staff Residence	1 Block	1 Block	-	-	1 Block	On Work
6	Staff residence service	1 Block	1 Block	-	-	1 Block	On Work
7	Expatriate Residence	1 Block	1 Block	-	-	1 Block	On Work
8	Expatriate service	1 Block	1 Block	-	-	1 Block	On Work
9	Store	1	1	-	-	1	On Work
10	Staff Toilet	2	2	1	-	2	On Work
11	Expatriate Toilet	1	1	-	-	1	On Work
12	Generator Room	1	1	-	-	1	On Work
13	Guards Room	1	1	-	-	1	On Work
14	Cistern	2	2	-	-	2	On Work
15	Meeting hall with gust rooms	1 Block	1 Block	-	-	1 Block	On Work
16	Mini Garage	1	1	-	-	1	On Work
17	Fenced RCDP compound	15000m ²	15000m ²	-	-	15000m ²	On Work
18	Grass house	1	1	-	-	1	On Work
19	Kitchen (made by iron sheet)	1	1	-	-	1	On Work

S.N	Description	Qunt	Registered on January 1,2009	Added in the Year	Deducted in the Year	Actual on December 2010	Remark
20	Copy Machine	1	1	-	-	1	On Work
21	Save Box/cash Box/	1	1	-	-	1	On Work
22	Laptop computer	1	1	-	-	1	On Work
23	DeskTop Computer /Dell	1	1	-	-	1	On Work
24	Printers	2	1	-	-	1	On Work
25	Generator	1	1	1	2	2	Both are not functional
26	Big Tables	5	4	1	-	5	
27	Medium Tables	10	7	3	-	9	
28	Small Tales	1	1	-	1	1	
29	Foreign table	3	3	-	-	3	
30	Mini dinging hall table	4	4	-	-	4	
31	Computer table	1	1	-	-	1	
32	Chairs	61	11	-	1	60	
33	Foreign chairs	6	6	-	-	6	
34	Metal arm Chairs	6	6	-	-	6	
35	Movable chair	3	-	3	-	3	
36	Wood chair	2	2	-	-	1	
37	Shelves	10	8	2	-	10	
38	Filing cabinets	2	2	-	-	2	
39	Metals and Maica Tables	10	-	-	-	10	

Annex 2: Participants of REFLECT Program (NFAE)

S.n	Name of PAs	No of groups	Age and sex			
			15-54			
			M	F	Total	Remark
1	Hara Adi	3	40	37	77	
2	Hara Dube	5	70	90	160	
3	Wiciro	3	40	30	70	
4	Kere Tule	4	60	47	107	
5	Halo Coma	3	55	45	100	
6	Chalchal	4	32	67	99	
1-6	Total		297	316	613	

Annex 3: Saving at water points for pond maintenance

S.N	Target PA	Amount Contributed	Remark
1	Hara Dube	1500.00ETB	
2	Kare Tule	985.00ETB	
3	Halo Choma	180.00ETB	20m3 pond dug
4	Tedeche Belda	5040.00ETB	At two ponds and more than half used for expansion of the pond by using dozer
	Total	7705.00ETB	

Annex 4: Cooperatives Capital to date

S. N	Target PA/Site	Name of Cooperative	Year of Establishment	Initial Capital	Capital in 2009	Capital to date/2010	Benefit in the year 2010
1	Hara Dube	Busen Halkeni SC Coop.	2008	1000	32,000	45,000	13,000
		Biftu Beri SC Coop.	2009	3240	25,000	30,000	5,000
		Koticha SC Coop.	2009	1600	26,000	32,000	6,000
2	Kere Tule	Hameyi Ajo MP Coop.	2009	2500	17,000	20,000	3,000
3	Halo Choma	Nache Abeyi SC Coop.	2008	1150	14,000	16,500	2,500
4	Wichiro	Lantu MP Coop.	2009	3000	18,000	23,840	5,840
5	Hara Adi	Tulu Dimtu MP Coop.	2008	1350	19,000	24,000	5,000
6	Tedeche Belda	Arda Hola SC Coop.	2009	2000	16,000	24,600	8,600
		Hameya SC Coop.	2008	2500	21,000	35,400	14,400
		Total		18,340	188,000	251,340	63,340

