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Investir dans les populations rurales

République fédérale démocratique d'Éthiopie

Projet communautaire de gestion intégrée des ressources naturelles

Évaluation de l'impact

Note à l'intention des membres du Comité de l'évaluation

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Résumé

A. Contexte du projet

1. Conformément à la Politique de l'évaluation au FIDA et comme suite à la décision du Conseil d'administration, le Bureau indépendant de l'évaluation du FIDA (IOE) a réalisé une évaluation de l'impact (la septième à ce jour) en 2019-2020. Il s'agit de la première évaluation de l'impact d'un projet axé essentiellement sur la gestion des ressources naturelles. L'initiative sélectionnée était le Projet communautaire de gestion intégrée des ressources naturelles, exécuté en République fédérale démocratique d'Éthiopie. Dans le cadre de l'évaluation, IOE a collaboré avec un établissement de renom, l'Institut international de recherche sur les politiques alimentaires (IFPRI).

2. **Projet.** Le projet avait pour objet de réduire la pauvreté des ménages ruraux du bassin hydrographique du lac Tana. Les objectifs étaient les suivants: i) accroître l'accès des populations rurales pauvres aux ressources naturelles (terres et eau); ii) améliorer les techniques de production agricole, principalement au moyen de l'adoption de pratiques de gestion durable des terres. Le projet concernait tous les ménages ruraux du bassin hydrographique du lac Tana pratiquant l'agriculture, soit 450 000 ménages. Le groupe cible était composé d'agriculteurs possédant des exploitations d'en moyenne 1 hectare au plus, de personnes qui ne possédaient pas de terres ou en possédaient très peu, de femmes et de jeunes, notamment sans emploi.

3. L'exécution du projet reposait sur quatre composantes: composante A: gestion communautaire intégrée des bassins versants; composante B: analyse et réforme des institutions, du cadre juridique et des politiques; composante C: coordination et gestion efficaces et efficientes du projet; composante D: initiatives en matière de changements climatiques.

4. **Coût et financement du projet.** Le montant approuvé du financement du FIDA s'élevait à 13,12 millions d'USD, dont un prêt particulièrement concessionnel (c'est-à-dire assorti de conditions particulièrement favorables) de 6,6 millions d'USD et un don au titre du Cadre pour la soutenabilité de la dette de 6,6 millions d'USD également. Parmi les autres sources de cofinancement figuraient un don de 4,4 millions d'USD versé par le Fonds pour l'environnement mondial, une contribution du Gouvernement éthiopien d'un montant de 2,7 millions d'USD, une contribution des bénéficiaires s'élevant à 5,2 millions d'USD et un don de 1,77 million d'USD émanant de l'Agence espagnole de la coopération internationale pour le développement. Le coût total du projet était de 27,31 millions d'USD.

5. **Calendrier.** Le projet a été approuvé par le Conseil d'administration du FIDA le 30 avril 2009 et devait être exécuté sur une période de sept ans. Il a été prolongé de 18 mois sans coût supplémentaire, si bien qu'il s'est achevé le 30 septembre 2018 et a été clôturé le 31 mars 2019.

6. **Modalités d'exécution.** Le projet a été exécuté sous la responsabilité de l'administration régionale décentralisée d'Amhara, en collaboration avec l'Institut de protection de la biodiversité, des organisations non gouvernementales et des organisations à assise communautaire, sous la direction du Ministère de l'agriculture et du développement rural.

B. Objectifs, méthode et processus de l'évaluation

7. **Objectifs.** L'un des principaux objectifs de l'évaluation de l'impact était de réunir des données factuelles en vue de l'évaluation thématique de l'appui fourni par le FIDA aux petits exploitants agricoles pour les aider à s'adapter aux changements climatiques. L'autre objectif important était d'examiner, à la lumière de données fiables, dans quelle mesure les projets de gestion des ressources naturelles fortement axés sur la participation de la communauté influaient sur la situation

socioéconomique des bénéficiaires. L'évaluation de l'impact visait: i) à mesurer les changements, positifs ou négatifs, directs ou indirects, et leurs effets sur les individus, les ménages et les communautés, et à déterminer si ces effets pouvaient être attribués aux interventions concernées; ii) à définir les facteurs expliquant les résultats obtenus dans le cadre du projet.

8. **Processus.** L'évaluation a été menée en collaboration avec l'IFPRI en raison de sa crédibilité en matière de recherche, de ses sources de données satellitaires, de sa présence en Éthiopie et de sa connaissance du pays. Le processus d'évaluation comprenait une mission de repérage et une mission d'évaluation qualitative visant à mettre au point le plan d'échantillonnage, la conception de l'analyse géospatiale et les sondages auprès des ménages et des communautés. Une organisation éthiopienne a été choisie pour recueillir des données au moyen de sondages et de discussions de groupe.

9. **Méthode**. Dans le cadre de l'évaluation de l'impact, tous les critères d'IOE en matière d'évaluation de projet, tels qu'ils sont définis dans la deuxième édition du Manuel de l'évaluation d'IOE (2015), ont été mis à profit. L'impact sur la pauvreté rurale a été évalué dans quatre domaines: revenus et actifs des ménages; capital humain, capital social et autonomisation; sécurité alimentaire et productivité agricole; institutions et politiques.

10. En l'absence de données de sondage pouvant servir de référence, une méthode de conception quasi-expérimentale a été utilisée pour que l'on puisse estimer les effets moyens du traitement en effectuant une comparaison entre les bénéficiaires et un groupe témoin. L'équipe chargée de l'évaluation a utilisé diverses méthodes de collecte de données pour accroître l'exactitude des résultats et s'est appuyée sur des données quantitatives et qualitatives et sur un système d'information géographique.

11. Les données qualitatives ont été recueillies dans 24 micro-bassins versants auprès de 416 personnes (360 hommes et 56 femmes), à l'aide d'un questionnaire semi-structuré remis aux groupes de discussion communautaires et de l'observation directe grâce à des photos prises sur le terrain. En outre, 10 entretiens avec des informateurs clés ont été réalisés. Les données quantitatives ont été recueillies au niveau des ménages et des communautés. Le sondage destiné aux ménages a été effectué auprès de 1 665 ménages, soit 887 ménages bénéficiaires et 768 ménages témoins.

12. L'évaluation de l'impact a été menée selon une stratégie d'échantillonnage en trois étapes pour sélectionner des ménages dans les bassins versants bénéficiaires. À chaque étape, des *kebeles*, des bassins versants et des ménages ont été respectivement choisis au hasard pour faire partie de l'échantillon. Les bassins versants et les ménages du groupe témoin ont été choisis dans des *kebeles* bénéficiaires voisins.

13. Des données agroclimatiques et géospatiales ont également été exploitées afin que l'on puisse déterminer si les bassins versants témoins et bénéficiaires présentaient des différences marquées au niveau de l'évolution du couvert végétal et de la cartographie de la rétention hydrique du sol (irrigation ou autres stratégies de gestion de l'eau).

14. L'équipe chargée de l'évaluation s'est appuyée sur des estimations comparatives pour contrôler l'hétérogénéité initiale entre les bassins versants et les ménages. Elle a ensuite utilisé une méthode d'estimation fiable à deux niveaux qui associait l'appariement sur les scores de propension (PSM) et des méthodes fondées sur la régression (régression pondérée PSM) pour estimer les effets du traitement. Cela lui a permis de mieux prendre en compte les caractéristiques individuelles observables qui sont corrélées à la participation au projet et à l'obtention des résultats. Les variables utilisées pour comparer les groupes bénéficiaires et les

groupes témoins ont ensuite été sélectionnées au moyen de la méthode de contraction des coefficients de la régression LASSO ("Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator"), qui permet de choisir les variables de la régression de façon à maximiser la valeur prédictive.

C. Principales constatations

15. **Pertinence**. Les objectifs du projet étaient étroitement liés au programme d'options stratégiques pour le pays (COSOP) établi en 2008 et au Cadre stratégique du FIDA pour 2007-2010. Le cadre logique du projet était fondé sur une analyse exhaustive des problèmes rencontrés dans le bassin hydrographique du lac Tana, le but étant de remédier à la dégradation des terres. Les objectifs définis étaient donc pertinents pour le pays et la région d'Amhara, étant donné que la dégradation des terres était une cause majeure du déclin de la productivité agricole, de l'insécurité alimentaire et de la pauvreté en Éthiopie. Le projet visait également à surmonter l'une des causes principales de la dégradation des terres, à savoir le manque de sécurité foncière. Toutefois, malgré une conception globalement claire et les ajustements apportés, plusieurs faiblesses n'ont pas pu être éliminées. La conception était ambitieuse et les activités étaient très dispersées, sans qu'une trajectoire d'impact précise n'ait été définie. Aucun plan directeur en faveur d'une approche intégrée du paysage n'avait été établi, alors qu'un tel plan aurait renforcé la planification et la cohérence des interventions. Des activités d'adaptation aux changements climatiques ont été ajoutées sans que l'on ne veille à la synergie et à la complémentarité avec les autres interventions. Aucune cartographie de la pauvreté ni aucune évaluation de la vulnérabilité n'ont été effectuées pour justifier la sélection et déterminer la meilleure façon de garantir une participation maximale des ménages vulnérables.

16. **Efficacité.** Dans l'ensemble, les résultats obtenus au regard des objectifs du projet étaient mitigés. Le projet devait contribuer à la réduction de la pauvreté grâce à trois volets. Le premier volet visait à améliorer la résilience des bassins versants face aux changements climatiques. L'efficacité de cette approche était inégale entre les bassins versants modèles et les autres. Les bassins versants modèles (cinq bassins sur les 24) ont été mis en place par l'Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara. Dans ces bassins, l'évaluation a montré que les sols étaient plus fertiles et que l'adaptation aux changements climatiques était renforcée. Toutefois, les résultats étaient différents dans les autres bassins.

17. Le deuxième volet était axé sur la gestion participative des bassins versants et sur la lutte contre la dégradation des terres, la déforestation, le surpâturage et la surexploitation des zones humides. Le projet a permis d'améliorer la gestion des ressources naturelles grâce à la mise en place de plans dans les 650 micro-bassins versants. Il a également abouti à la construction de structures de conservation des eaux et des sols dans des zones non agricoles dégradées. Cependant, l'approche adoptée au titre de ce volet était fragmentée. Par exemple, une attention plus grande a été accordée à la conservation des terres non agricoles qu'à celle des terres agricoles, et le nombre d'arbres plantés pour lutter contre la déforestation était insuffisant pour compenser le taux de déboisement dans la région.

18. Le troisième volet était axé sur l'inclusion sociale et associait gestion des ressources naturelles et amélioration des moyens d'existence au profit des groupes vulnérables. À ce titre, le projet a contribué à renforcer la sécurité foncière dans le cadre d'interventions en faveur de la gestion des ressources naturelles. La délivrance de titres fonciers a créé un mécanisme d'incitation institutionnalisé pour les agriculteurs et a réduit le nombre de conflits fonciers. Néanmoins, la contribution du projet à la production agricole et à la durabilité des moyens d'existence a été limitée par le manque d'attention accordée à la conservation des eaux et des sols dans les exploitations, aux intrants agricoles et à la production fourragère. Les possibilités d'emploi créées en faveur des groupes vulnérables ont également été insuffisantes.

19. **Efficience.** Le projet a commencé avec 11 mois de retard, ce qui a eu une incidence sur les décaissements et l'exécution, d'où la prolongation de 18 mois. La lenteur des décaissements tout au long du projet s'explique principalement par la faiblesse des liens entre les unités de gestion régionales et fédérales et la forte rotation du personnel. Toutefois, à la date d'achèvement, les taux de décaissement étaient supérieurs à 90% pour toutes les sources de financement et atteignaient presque 100% dans le cas du FIDA. Le coût par ménage bénéficiaire s'élevait à un total de 87 USD sur presque 10 ans d'exécution. Le rapport coût-efficacité de certaines activités était insatisfaisant. Par exemple, certaines mesures structurelles de conservation des eaux et des sols n'ont pas été élaborées correctement, tandis que la conception de certaines structures physiques était trop sophistiquée pour qu'elles soient concrétisées dans les limites du budget alloué.

20. **Impact sur la pauvreté rurale.** L'évaluation portait sur les impacts relatifs aux revenus des ménages, au rendement des cultures et de l'élevage, à l'autonomisation des femmes et des bénéficiaires et à la diversité de l'alimentation. Étant donné que le degré de participation des bénéficiaires aux diverses activités du projet variait grandement d'une communauté visée à l'autre, l'équipe chargée de l'évaluation s'est également penchée sur les effets produits dans les groupes bénéficiaires affichant des taux de participation faibles et élevés, afin de comprendre la répartition des avantages issus du projet entre les bénéficiaires.

21. Elle a conclu que les ménages qui participaient davantage aux activités du projet avaient des revenus nettement plus élevés que les ménages non bénéficiaires (en moyenne de 17,8%). Cette différence s'explique en partie par la productivité plus élevée des vaches laitières des groupes qui participaient beaucoup aux activités. L'alimentation de ces groupes était également plus variée. La diversité de l'alimentation est particulièrement importante pour les populations des zones du projet dont les régimes riches en féculents entraînent des carences en micronutriments.

22. En revanche, quand tous les bénéficiaires sont pris en considération (quel que soit leur degré de participation), aucune différence statistiquement significative n'a été constatée entre les revenus des groupes bénéficiaires et ceux des autres groupes. L'impact limité du projet sur les revenus pourrait s'expliquer par la nature du projet et le type d'interventions ou par la faiblesse de l'investissement par ménage bénéficiaire. Les activités de gestion des ressources naturelles ont des périodes de gestation plus longues et peuvent donc mettre plus de temps à avoir des effets visibles sur les revenus. Au moment de l'évaluation, ces effets ne s'étaient pas concrétisés.

23. En parallèle, l'analyse des données géospatiales a montré une amélioration du couvert végétal pendant les sept années d'observation. Ce verdissement progressif des bassins versants pourrait s'expliquer par l'amélioration des techniques de lutte contre l'érosion ou la remise en état de terres communes et pourrait à plus long terme améliorer les moyens d'existence.

24. **Capital humain, capital social et autonomisation.** Dans le cadre du projet, des groupes de bénéficiaires ont été formés afin que du travail leur soit confié, mais ils n'ont pas joui d'une véritable autonomisation pour ce qui est de la participation aux décisions. Les bénéficiaires ont été mobilisés en groupes afin de réaliser des tâches dans l'intérêt de la communauté (en échange de fourrage "prêt à couper et à emporter" provenant des terres communales). D'après le sondage mené au titre de l'évaluation, les groupes bénéficiaires ont passé nettement plus de temps à construire des terrasses communales, à drainer les tranchées et à planter des arbres que les non-bénéficiaires. En revanche, aucun investissement n'a été réalisé en vue d'appuyer les institutions locales, comme les comités de gestion des bassins versants, qui auraient pu jouer un rôle important dans la planification et la mise en œuvre des activités qui les concernaient. À la place, la planification a suivi une

approche descendante dirigée par le Gouvernement éthiopien et l'exécution incombait à des systèmes de vulgarisation locaux qui n'avaient guère de moyens, voire n'en avaient pas du tout.

25. **Institutions et politiques.** Le projet a permis de resserrer la collaboration des parties prenants à divers niveaux. Il a renforcé la coordination institutionnelle entre les organismes régionaux dotés de mandats complémentaires ayant trait à la gestion intégrée des bassins versants. En outre, il a montré l'importance d'une bonne collaboration entre l'administration régionale et les institutions de la société civile pour ce qui est des initiatives en faveur de la résilience face aux changements climatiques. Cependant, les activités prévues pour faciliter la réforme des politiques et des règlements n'ont pas été mises en œuvre, et l'occasion d'aborder le problème à long terme du surpâturage sur les terres communales n'a pas été saisie.

26. **Durabilité des avantages.** Les résultats obtenus en matière de propriété foncière et de droits de gestion et d'utilisation des terres communes représentaient un grand pas en avant vers la durabilité. Cette dernière a également été favorisée par le renforcement des capacités des organismes publics, la meilleure appropriation à l'échelle locale et la sensibilisation à la gestion durable des terres. Toutefois, les populations locales n'ont souvent pas les outils, le matériel ou les ressources nécessaires pour entretenir les structures biophysiques et végétales. Les activités rémunératrices ne peuvent en principe être durables en l'absence d'une analyse commerciale, de droits d'utilisation des ressources clairement définis et d'une participation adéquate du secteur privé. Enfin, les principes de gestion des sols et des terres doivent encore être intégrés aux politiques, stratégies et plans régionaux en vue d'assurer la durabilité des avantages du projet.

27. **Innovation**. C'est dans le cadre du projet qu'ont été appliquées pour la première fois les directives du Gouvernement éthiopien relatives à la mobilisation à grande échelle de la main-d'œuvre communautaire aux fins de la remise en état des ressources naturelles dégradées. Le projet est toutefois allé au-delà des directives en prévoyant des mesures incitatives, à savoir la possibilité d'obtenir du fourrage prêt à couper et à emporter issu des terres communales. Cette initiative était innovante, dans le sens où les précédentes interventions faisant appel à la main-d'œuvre communautaire ne comprenaient pas de dispositif d'incitation. Les petits exploitants ont également pu tirer parti d'une autre approche innovante consistant à délivrer des certificats fonciers dans le cadre de la gestion durable des terres. Cependant, dans la région d'Amhara, au moment où la mission d'évaluation a été menée, d'autres innovations n'avaient pas été mises en œuvre, comme la gestion des zones humides, ou ne fonctionnaient pas correctement, comme la conservation des espèces traditionnelles cultivées au moyen de banques de gènes.

28. **Application à plus grande échelle.** La mobilisation à grande échelle aurait pu permettre de venir en aide à davantage de communautés, de renforcer les capacités de celles-ci et de tirer des enseignements du projet, mais la portée de ce dernier n'a pas été élargie. Au moment de la conception du projet, il était également prévu que les pratiques optimales de gestion durable des terres et de conservation des ressources naturelles soient recensées et partagées en vue d'être reproduites et adaptées. Cependant, l'équipe chargée de l'évaluation n'a trouvé aucun exemple d'expérience mise à profit et diffusée au-delà de la zone du projet.

29. **Égalité femmes-hommes et autonomisation des femmes.** La délivrance de titres fonciers a contribué à l'autonomisation des femmes. Dans la zone du projet, presque tous les ménages dirigés par des femmes ont reçu un titre de cette nature. En outre, lors de l'enregistrement de terres familiales, le mari et la femme étaient tous deux désignés comme copropriétaires des terres. Cette mesure garantit l'égalité des droits et protège les droits des femmes en cas de divorce ou de décès de leur mari. Un autre aspect manifeste de l'autonomisation des femmes était leur

participation aux décisions du ménage concernant l'utilisation des terres et les revenus issus des activités du ménage.

30. Toutefois, la participation des femmes aux activités rémunératrices était limitée, en partie car il était difficile de mobiliser les jeunes filles, du fait du manque sensibilisation des populations locales. Les technologies introduites dans le cadre des projets, comme le biogaz, les fourneaux économes en énergie et les techniques d'élévation d'eau ont réduit la charge de travail des femmes. Néanmoins, le nombre de femmes concernées n'a pu être établi en raison du manque de données ventilées par sexe. Les femmes n'étaient pas visiblement représentées dans les instances décisionnelles des *woredas* et des *kebeles*. Les comités d'utilisation des terres, dont la mise en place était nécessaire pour garantir la représentation des femmes, n'ont jamais été créés. Le sondage mené auprès des populations locales a confirmé la faible participation des femmes en tant que membres de la communauté dans les bassins versants: seuls 12% des membres des communautés bénéficiaires étaient des femmes, un pourcentage semblable à celui des communautés témoins.

31. **Environnement et gestion des ressources naturelles.** Le projet visait à faciliter la gestion des ressources naturelles au moyen d'approches climatiquement rationnelles, d'une meilleure gouvernance des actifs naturels et de la diversification des moyens d'existence, en vue de réduire la vulnérabilité et de renforcer la résilience. L'équipe de projet a encouragé avec succès l'adoption de pratiques d'adaptation aux changements climatiques, comme des modifications de la répartition des cultures, la mise à disposition de fourrage prêt à couper et à emporter dans les zones clôturées et les activités rémunératrices non agricoles, qui ont aussi contribué à la diversification des moyens d'existence. Elle a contribué à la mise en place d'un système efficace de gestion des pâturages communaux qui repose sur des règlements locaux informels, et a également appuyé l'enregistrement des terres au moyen de titres fonciers. Indirectement, les activités de certification foncière ont aussi réduit la dégradation des terres et la pression exercée sur les terres communales en incitant les agriculteurs à investir dans leurs parcelles. Néanmoins, la fermeture de certaines zones n'a pas été accompagnée de stratégies complémentaires et de mesures réglementaires, et a entraîné des problèmes de surpâturage sur les terres communales. Le projet n'a pas non plus facilité la création de zones tampons destinées à protéger les berges, ni l'adoption de mesures agroforestières adéquates devant limiter dans les cours d'eau le débit solide provenant de terres cultivées ou de zones de pâturage situées à proximité.

32. **Adaptation aux changements climatiques.** Le projet a promu l'adoption de pratiques agricoles résilientes face aux aléas climatiques, notamment la diversification des systèmes d'exploitation agricole au moyen de la plantation d'arbres fruitiers dans un petit nombre de micro-bassins. Dans ces cas, il y avait clairement un lien entre l'adaptation et l'atténuation résultant des synergies entre les activités agricoles et non agricoles, le renforcement de la résilience des systèmes d'exploitation et l'amélioration des services écosystémiques. En dehors de ces micro-bassins modèles, l'équipe de projet n'a pas tenté d'introduire des pratiques de gestion durable des sols, comme l'utilisation des résidus de récolte ou l'alternance des cultures céréalières et des légumineuses. Le projet n'avait qu'une valeur ajoutée limitée par rapport à une mobilisation à grande échelle menée par les pouvoirs publics en faveur de l'adaptation aux changements climatiques dans le secteur agricole. Le sondage auprès des populations locales n'a révélé qu'une amélioration marginale de l'adaptation des communautés visées aux changements climatiques par rapport aux communautés témoins, sauf en ce qui concerne la réduction des risques d'inondation.

33. **Performance des partenaires: Gouvernement.** Le projet a été élaboré en collaboration avec les pouvoirs publics et exécuté selon une approche participative qui mobilisait fortement les agents de l'État à tous les niveaux. La mise en œuvre

directe et la participation active de l'administration régionale d'Amhara ont grandement contribué à développer le sentiment d'engagement des pouvoirs publics, au niveau local et régional. En revanche, la collaboration entre le Ministère de l'agriculture et d'autres organismes publics était loin d'être optimale. Les membres du personnel local des *woredas* chargés de superviser les activités n'étaient que peu disponibles en raison de leurs autres obligations. Des difficultés de comptabilité financière se sont également présentées du fait du manque de capacités de l'unité de gestion du projet. Bien que celle-ci ait généralement tenu compte des recommandations formulées à l'issue des missions de supervision et ait cherché à résoudre les difficultés d'exécution, elle a été mise en place tardivement et le personnel a été fréquemment renouvelé tout au long du projet. Ces problèmes ont nui à la performance globale, en particulier en raison de la mauvaise qualité de la gestion financière et du suivi-évaluation.

34. **FIDA.** Le FIDA a fourni un appui à l'exécution suffisant pour que soient résolues les difficultés rencontrées à cet égard, en se fondant sur une bonne connaissance de la zone du projet et sur sa collaboration avec les autres acteurs. Il a examiné en temps voulu les activités d'achat et les plans de travail et budgets annuels et a répondu sans retard aux demandes de retrait. L'équipe chargée des missions de supervision a contribué à faire en sorte que les taux de décaissement du projet atteignent 100% et a formulé des recommandations utiles pour améliorer la gestion financière du projet. Différents partenaires ont également reconnu que le FIDA avait une présence solide dans le pays et avait établi des relations de confiance avec les acteurs publics à divers niveaux. Des problèmes importants découlant de la conception du projet n'ont toutefois pas été résolus et ont nui à l'efficacité globale, à savoir: l'absence d'un plan directeur de gestion du bassin hydrographique, la complexité excessive de la composante A et la mauvaise conception de la méthode de ciblage. Par ailleurs, le FIDA aurait pu s'employer davantage à remédier aux retards pris dans la réalisation du sondage initial et aurait pu veiller de plus près au bon fonctionnement du système de suivi-évaluation.

D. Conclusions

35. **Le taux élevé de participation aux activités du projet montre que, dans l'ensemble, ces activités étaient appropriées; toutefois, la participation égale de tous les acteurs n'a pas été garantie.** Un vaste éventail d'activités a été mis en place dans les domaines suivants: gestion participative des bassins versants, développement des pâturages et des ressources fourragères, conservation des eaux et des sols, et biodiversité et protection des écosystèmes. Les bénéficiaires qui ont participé à un plus grand nombre d'activités ont vu leurs revenus augmenter sensiblement, mais la participation était clairement inégale d'un bassin à l'autre. Cela peut s'expliquer par deux raisons: premièrement, le niveau ou la qualité de l'exécution variait d'un bassin à l'autre; deuxièmement, les activités étaient simplement trop nombreuses pour que les bénéficiaires puissent tous y participer pleinement.

36. **L'impact limité du projet sur les revenus des bénéficiaires s'explique également par la nature des activités de gestion des ressources naturelles et par la faiblesse des montants investis par ménage bénéficiaire.** Le projet avait certes pour objet d'accroître les revenus des bénéficiaires, mais il s'agissait essentiellement d'une initiative de gestion des ressources naturelles visant à améliorer l'accès des populations pauvres à ces ressources et à encourager l'adoption de pratiques de gestion durable des terres. De telles interventions peuvent avoir des périodes de gestation relativement longues et leurs effets sur les revenus peuvent donc mettre du temps à se manifester. Il est probable qu'au moment de la présente évaluation, ces effets ne s'étaient pas encore concrétisés ou étaient encore trop modestes pour être statistiquement mesurables au niveau de l'échantillon. Il est également probable que le montant relativement faible

investi par ménage bénéficiaire n'a pas entraîné de variations perceptibles des revenus. Le projet a certes promu des activités rémunératrices, mais de façon assez limitée.

37. **Les différentes activités manquaient de cohérence et de synergie, en partie du fait de l'absence d'un plan directeur de gestion du bassin hydrographique.** Si le micro-bassin versant était le niveau approprié pour mettre en place une gestion participative, l'analyse et la planification de la gestion auraient dû être réalisées au niveau du bassin hydrographique. Étant donné que le bassin du lac Tana comprend des paysages agricoles dans les hautes et les basses terres, des plantations d'arbres et des forêts ainsi que des pâturages, un plan directeur de gestion fondé sur une approche intégrée de l'aménagement du territoire aurait garanti une remise en état globale des ressources naturelles, que ce soit sur les terres agricoles ou non agricoles.

38. **L'efficacité des pratiques et des technologies d'adaptation aux changements climatiques montre qu'il aurait fallu les introduire dans les exploitations agricoles en vue d'accroître la productivité dans les 650 micro-bassins versants.** Le climat constitue une question transversale et il a été jugé nécessaire de l'intégrer comme composante du projet à part entière au stade de la conception. Il était judicieux de mettre en œuvre cette composante par l'entremise de groupements technologiques dans cinq micro-bassins versants modèles, étant donné que les technologies sélectionnées y étaient déjà connues. Toutefois, il aurait fallu mener des activités en matière de climat dans toute la zone du projet. En outre, les micro-bassins modèles n'ont pas été utilisés comme point de départ pour former des agents de vulgarisation qui auraient fait connaître ces technologies au plus grand nombre possible dans leurs *woredas* respectives, selon le principe d'apprentissage actif.

39. **Si le projet a permis d'accroître l'accès des femmes aux titres fonciers, peu d'éléments tendaient à prouver qu'il avait véritablement contribué à autonomiser les femmes et les jeunes.** L'inclusion des femmes ainsi que des jeunes aux ressources limitées est de la plus haute importance si l'on veut favoriser le développement des bassins versants et permettre à leurs populations de véritablement participer à la mise en œuvre et de contribuer à l'impact. À cet égard, le projet a considérablement promu le droit des femmes de détenir des titres fonciers. Cependant, aucune stratégie n'était prévue au niveau de l'élaboration ou de l'exécution pour cibler les besoins des femmes. Ces dernières ont pris part à des activités du projet aux côtés des hommes mais n'étaient pas suffisamment représentées dans les comités des bassins versants, ce qui a affaibli leur participation aux décisions de la communauté. Le projet n'a pas non plus eu d'incidence positive sur les jeunes, n'ayant pas favorisé par exemple les activités rémunératrices, l'entrepreneuriat ou le rassemblement des jeunes en coopératives.

40. **Il était difficile d'évaluer l'impact en raison de la nature du projet et de la façon dont il a été conçu.** En raison de la vaste couverture géographique (650 bassins versants) et du grand nombre d'activités menées, une quantité considérable de données devait être collectée aux fins du suivi et de la communication d'informations au moyen du système de suivi-évaluation du projet. Ce système ne permettait donc pas de couvrir tous les aspects pertinents et présentait des lacunes. Par exemple, il manquait des informations sur les communautés visées et la distinction était mal faite entre les interventions du projet et l'appui apporté aux populations dans le cadre d'autres mécanismes. Ce problème, ainsi que les biais de sélection résultant de l'emplacement délibéré du projet (ciblage), l'autosélection des bénéficiaires, les répercussions potentielles des avantages du projet sur les populations non ciblées et la mise en œuvre progressive du projet sont autant d'obstacles qui ont rendu l'évaluation de l'impact difficile.

E. Recommandations

41. **Recommandation 1. Un plan directeur devrait être adopté aux fins d'une gestion participative et intégrée du bassin hydrographique en faveur du développement rural, de manière à encourager la participation de tous les groupes de parties prenantes à la planification et la mise en œuvre de la gestion.** Un écosystème est par nature holistique et doit donc être géré de manière globale, sachant que l'activité d'un secteur peut avoir une incidence sur un autre. Un plan directeur pourrait servir de cadre à la conception d'une approche intégrée qui optimiserait la coordination, la complémentarité et les synergies entre les activités de mise en œuvre menées par les différentes parties. Une évaluation de la vulnérabilité des moyens d'existence devrait être menée pour orienter l'élaboration de ce plan, afin que l'on tienne compte des facteurs qui exercent des pressions sur les systèmes agricoles et les ressources naturelles du bassin hydrographique, ainsi que de la capacité des ménages ruraux de gérer ces pressions sur leurs actifs. Il est également recommandé que les bassins versants soient regroupés en fonction des lignes de partage des eaux du bassin hydrographique. La participation de la population locale à l'essentiel de l'organisation des interventions est le principal critère de sélection des micro-bassins versants.

42. **Recommandation 2. Les projets de gestion des bassins versants devraient accorder la priorité à la participation des femmes, des jeunes et des groupes vulnérables à l'élaboration et à l'exécution du plan de gestion des bassins où ces personnes résident.** Les projets de développement des bassins versants ont tendance à avantager les personnes qui possèdent des terres et d'autres ressources productives et qui y ont accès. Si aucune attention n'est accordée aux personnes pauvres et sans terres, la plupart des avantages profiteront inexorablement à ceux qui sont relativement plus aisés. Il importe donc d'élaborer une typologie des exploitations agricoles fondée sur une analyse adéquate de la pauvreté et des moyens d'existence, y compris une analyse des questions de genre, pour recenser les besoins des femmes propres au contexte et trouver les meilleures trajectoires de changement. Afin de favoriser l'équité entre les paysans sans terres, les personnes presque sans terre et les exploitants qui possèdent des terres, il faudrait adopter une approche de ciblage différenciée pour les groupes vulnérables. Il est essentiel de mettre en relation les moyens d'existence et les objectifs de développement des ressources naturelles, et des possibilités devraient être cherchées et offertes en faveur de ces groupes marginalisés, en conciliant les objectifs techniques et les questions d'inclusion sociale et d'égalité.

43. **Recommandation 3. Dans le cas des projets essentiellement axés sur la gestion des ressources naturelles, il faudrait aligner la durée du projet sur le calendrier du plan de gestion du bassin hydrographique, afin que les effets sur les revenus des bénéficiaires soient pleinement ressentis.** Les interventions en matière de gestion des ressources naturelles peuvent mettre plus de temps à porter leurs fruits que d'autres et leurs effets escomptés sur les revenus peuvent ne pas se manifester immédiatement après l'achèvement du projet. Il n'est donc pas possible de prendre les mesures correctives nécessaires et il est plus difficile de tirer des enseignements du projet. Des effets plus marqués sur les revenus pourraient être perceptibles avant l'achèvement du projet si l'on accordait un délai suffisant pour l'exécution de celui-ci, en veillant à ce que la durée du projet soit au moins égale au délai d'exécution de la majeure partie du plan directeur.

44. **Recommandation 4. Lorsque de nouvelles composantes transversales sont ajoutées à un projet déjà en cours d'exécution, il faudrait qu'elles soient intégrées pleinement au projet plutôt que d'être mises en œuvre de façon fragmentée comme une sorte de projet distinct.** Lorsque de nouvelles

composantes et activités sont ajoutées à un projet déjà en cours d'exécution en vue de traiter une question transversale, il faut éviter de les introduire de façon distincte et géographiquement ciblée, mais plutôt faire en sorte qu'elles soient pleinement intégrées à toutes les composantes existantes qui sont pertinentes. Afin d'intégrer les nouvelles interventions aux stratégies du projet, il est de la plus haute importance d'examiner, voire de réviser la théorie du changement. Lorsqu'il s'agit d'une nouvelle composante transversale, comme l'adaptation aux changements climatiques, la révision de la conception devrait clairement jeter les bases de l'intégration de la composante, notamment clarifier de quelle façon les trajectoires d'impact tiennent compte de la nouvelle composante et des composantes existantes. Les hypothèses de mise en œuvre devraient également être adéquates, non seulement en ce qui concerne la participation des communautés cibles, dans le cas du développement des bassins versants, mais aussi pour ce qui est de la contribution à un cadre stratégique propice.

45. **Recommandation 5. La conception des projets de gestion des bassins versants devrait intégrer des éléments de suivi-évaluation qui facilitent les études de l'impact.** Il importe de mieux étudier les zones où les projets seront exécutés, celles où ils ne le seront pas et les raisons de ces décisions. Les équipes chargées des évaluations de l'impact peuvent ainsi mieux examiner ces différences dans leur analyse, et la composante non observable du biais potentiel de sélection de la zone du programme est réduite au minimum. Afin de faciliter l'évaluation *ex post* de l'impact de projets qui, comme le Projet communautaire de gestion intégrée des ressources naturelles, ont une portée vaste et comptent de nombreuses activités, il est également possible d'étudier quel type d'interventions sont mises en place dans quelles zones des projets (dans le cas présent, dans quels bassins versants). Enfin, si l'on veut procéder à une bonne analyse géospatiale, il est primordial de s'appuyer sur une représentation fidèle des frontières du projet (dans le cas présent, des bassins versants) grâce à la numérisation des cartes physiques existantes qui montrent les délimitations des bassins, de façon à repérer au niveau local les terres non agricoles pour ne pas en tenir compte.

IFAD Management's response[1]

1. Management welcomes the overall findings of the impact evaluation (IE) of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's Community-based Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (CBINReMP), conducted by the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD (IOE).

2. Management agrees with the report's assessment of the overall performance of the project as moderately satisfactory (4). Evidence is provided that beneficiaries experienced improved incomes, especially in those areas where there were high levels of participation. Management agrees with the observation that natural resource management interventions have longer gestation periods and therefore it can take longer for associated income effects to be visible. Nonetheless, the project successfully supported adoption of climate resilient farming practices and climate adaption practices. Management notes that the wide geographical scope and range of implemented activities made it challenging to properly evaluate the impact.

3. The evaluation has provided IFAD with valuable lessons. It is recognized that with new designs more emphasis will be placed on simplifying components and ensuring holistic integration of newly added components/activities in later stages of the project cycle. Most notably, ensuring the inclusion of women, youth, and the vulnerable groups in the design and implementation of the management plan of their watersheds cannot be overemphasised.

4. Management agrees with the view that the project has been implemented with overall strong government participation and regional leadership, although with staffing shortages and a high staff turnover especially in the early years. An important lesson learned was to ensure inter-service coordination between Amhara National Regional State (ANRS) agencies, which have complementary mandates in the various aspects of natural resource management, and rural development.

5. Management welcomes the recommendations of the IE, which have, and will continue, to contribute to improving country programme performance. Management's views on the proposed recommendations are as follows:

   a) **Recommendation 1. Adopt a Master Plan for integrated participatory watershed management as an effective rural development approach, to enable the involvement of all stakeholder groups in the management planning and implementation processes.**

   Agreed. Management agrees that the use of the master plan as a framework for the design of an integrated participatory watershed management project maximizes the coordination, complementarities, and synergies of implementation efforts from different parties. Watershed management planning also enables multi-phase programming that facilitates investment at scale. A similar mechanism is now being piloted under the Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project (LLRP), where inclusive and participatory analyses and consultations serve to develop comprehensive range management plans that can serve as entry points and basis for planning strategic investments and livelihood support initiatives in the various units. Moving forward, the planned new investment under IFAD12 can build on the lessons from this and similar approaches in other national programmes.

   b) **Recommendation 2. Watershed management projects should prioritize the inclusion of women, youth, and the vulnerable groups in**

[1] The Programme Management Department sent the final Management's response to the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD on 15 January 2021.

the design and implementation of the management plan of their watersheds.

Agreed. Management acknowledges the importance of this recommendation to leverage IFAD's comparative advantage, namely; targeting the poorest and most vulnerable groups in rural areas. Particular emphasis should be placed on mechanisms to target, monitor and enable the most vulnerable groups to actively participate and benefit from the project interventions. In this context, in the second phase of the Participatory Small-Scale Irrigation Development Programme (PASIDP), under which the natural resources management practices of CBINReMP have been included, a more deliberate targeting strategy is being implemented, including pilot application of household methodologies and activities targeted specifically at the rural youths. The new design for financing under IFAD12 will build on this further and specify a practical pathway to ensuring that key target groups receive the special attention they require to ensure inclusive community wide participation to deliver effective outcomes for IFAD's key target groups. The above mentioned participatory entry-point for LLRP is expected to deliver valuable lessons on the effective use of community-based processes to deliver targeted outcomes on households' livelihoods.

c) **Recommendation 3. For projects that have their principal focus on natural resource management, align the length of the project's duration with the time frame of the Watershed Management Plan in order to fully see the effects on beneficiaries' incomes**

Agreed. Management acknowledges that incomes of smallholder producers will only change significantly once investments to improve watershed management are implemented. Reduced runoff and soil erosion translates into improved soil texture, water and nutrient retention and soil fertility. This process can take years depending on the degree of degradation and techniques used for restoration/rehabilitation. Based on the experience of CBINReMP, beneficiaries started to reap the economic benefits by the end of the seven-year project, particularly when there were higher levels of participation. In this context, Management agrees that aligning project duration with watershed management plans is important and should be reflected in design. In Ethiopia, IFAD and the Government have adopted a programmatic approach, as recommended and agreed within the 2015 Country Programme Evaluation. Notably, the new investment under IFAD12, will continue to build on the previous phases of PASIDP, especially to strengthen institutional aspects and business capacity development within a watershed management approach. Of particular interest, PASIDP II is currently exploring ways to pilot payment of ecosystem services as part of its approach, in order to secure a sustainable water flow, which is expected to be further integrated in the IFAD12 investment.

d) **Recommendation 4. When adding new cross-cutting components to a project after its implementation has already started, ensure that they are holistically integrated into the project rather than appearing as a separate project implemented in a fragmented manner.**

Agreed. Management would like to point out that this recommendation has already been reflected in the COSOP 2017-2021. Small-scale irrigation and pastoral community development requires a more holistic perspective, including a full watershed approach, improved natural resources management and emphasis on access to finance, markets and technologies to improve economic sustainability. This will also be addressed in the new COSOP to be drafted in 2021. Furthermore, IFAD will continue to proactively apply the restructuring policy and pursue

additional financing to integrate emerging activities into ongoing projects in a holistic and seamless manner. An example was the Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP III) which was restructured in 2018 to accommodate additional financing. This involved a comprehensive review of outputs and outcomes, as well lessons and targets, for all activities across financing sources to determine a fully consistent and holistic implementation plan until completion.

e) **Recommendation 5. The design of watershed management projects should embed M&E elements that can better facilitate impact studies.**

Agreed. Management acknowledges that it is important to accurately track and document which type of activities happen where through geo-spatial data collection methods. Not only to assess the effects by evaluating the impact (ex post), but even more to enable Project Management Units (PMUs) to capitalise on best practices during the projects lifetime. Over the recent years, IFAD's country team has strengthened its capacity to enhance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capabilities of PMUs. Besides regular supervision missions, continuous technical and operational support has been provided through periodic M&E sessions, additional trainings, and technical assistance missions (e.g quality assurance and MIS development for PASIDP II). IFAD has introduced innovative methods, such as Sensemaker and the Poverty Probability Index (PPI), into PMU's M&E systems, to foster learning and greater attention to the analyses of outcomes and impact.

6. Management commends IOE for a thorough and comprehensive evaluation. Management remains committed to internalizing the IE findings and lessons learned to further improve the performance of IFAD-funded programmes in Ethiopia.

Main report

Contents

Annexes

Currency equivalent, weights and measures

Currency equivalent

Currency unit = Ethiopian Birr (ETB)
1 US$ = 29.343 ETB (September 2019)

Weights and measures

1 ton	=	1,000 kg
1 hectare (ha)	=	2.47 acres

Abbreviations and acronyms

AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
ANRS	Amhara National Regional State
AWPB	annual workplan and budget
BoANR	Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources
BoEPLAU	Bureau of Environmental Protection, Land Administration and Use
BoFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
BoWRD	Bureau of Water Resource Development
CBINReMP	Community-based Integrated Natural Resources Management Project
CCA	Climate change adaptation
CCM	Climate change mitigation
COSOP	country strategic opportunities programme
EPLAUA	Environmental Protection Land Administration and Use Authority
FGD	focus group discussions
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ha	hectare
IGA	income-generating activities
KII	key informant interview
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MTR	midterm review
NRM	natural resource management
ORDA	Organization for Rehabilitation and Development of Amhara
PCR	project completion report
PDR	project design report
PFM	participatory forest management
RPCMU	Project coordination and management unit
SLM	sustainable land management
SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Programme
WS	watershed

Map of the project area

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Community-based Integrated Natural Resources Management Project

Impact evaluation

IFAD

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the delimitation of the frontiers or boundaries, or the authorities thereof.

Map compiled by IFAD | 26-10-2020

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Community-based Integrated Natural Resources Management Project

Impact Evaluation

I. Evaluation objectives, methodology and process

1. **Background.** In line with the IFAD Evaluation Policy and as decided by the Executive Board, the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD (IOE) undertakes one Impact Evaluation (IE) every year. In addition to contributing to the repository of impact evaluations, each successive IE harnesses internal learning by taking cognizance of the experience of its predecessor in its design.[2] In 2019-2020, IOE undertook its seventh impact evaluation in partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). The project selected for the IE is the Community-based Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (CBINReMP) in Ethiopia. The project was selected using a comprehensive selectivity framework.[3] The goal of the project was to reduce poverty and its objectives were to enhance access by poor rural people to natural resources (land and water), and improve agricultural production technologies, mainly through the adoption of sustainable land management practices.

2. **Objectives of the evaluation.** The overall goal of the impact evaluation for CBINReMP was to assess how the project performed, understand the reasons for its performance, and in doing so, provide policy-relevant information for the design and implementation of future IFAD-funded projects. The main objectives of the evaluation were:

   i) To measure, and in doing so, establish if the project interventions had a welfare effect on individuals, households, and communities, and whether this effect can be attributed to the concerned interventions. To this end, an attempt was made to evaluate all effects - positive or negative, direct or indirect, intended or unintended;
   ii) To identify which factors were responsible for the performance – both successful and unsuccessful – of the project; and
   iii) To provide evidence for the thematic evaluation of IFAD's support to smallholder farmers' adaptation to climate change.

3. The results of the evaluation are expected to contribute to better informed decision-making and learning about successful approaches to increased incomes and reduced poverty and to promote greater accountability for the performance of IFAD-supported projects. In particular, this IE contributes to provide evidence about performance on natural resource management, watershed management and overall climate change adaptation initiatives, which also extends the current literature by adding more empirical evidence. It also contributes to the Thematic Evaluation of IFAD's support to smallholder farmers' adaptation to climate change, and adds to IFAD's database of impact evaluations and in doing so strengthened IFAD's empirical knowledge of the agricultural and rural sector, one that is

[2] This impact evaluation builds on IOE's previous experience with impact evaluations in Kenya (2018) and Georgia (2017).

[3] Based largely on the selectivity framework, IOE normally undertakes impact evaluations of projects: (i) within three years of their completion date; (ii) that are not selected for impact assessment by IFAD Management; (iii) that will also be included as part of the project portfolio analysis in forthcoming CSPEs or Corporate-level Evaluations, to enhance the latter's evidence base; (iv) that have innovative development approaches (e.g. institutional, social, technological) that merit deeper analysis and documentation; and (v) that offer enhanced opportunities for learning, on what works and what does not in promoting sustainable and inclusive rural transformation.

assimilated from the use of robust methodologies and based on attributable evidence.

4. **Process.** The steps followed in this impact evaluation are outlined below:

   i) A preliminary assessment of the programme that involved making a data inventory and reviewing the methodology of the impact assessment conducted by the programme was undertaken. This was followed by a desk review of programme documentation and an online discussion with IFAD's country director and other relevant IFAD staff.

   ii) Collaboration was sought with IFPRI to conduct the study considering IFPRI's research credential, ownership of satellite data source to complement the absence of robust baseline data, and country presence and experience in Ethiopia.

   iii) A scoping mission to Ethiopia was undertaken to meet with IFAD and key project staff in Addis Ababa.

   iv) Further, a qualitative assessment mission was undertaken using a semi-structured questionnaire for the community focus group discussion among 24 micro-watersheds.[4] The findings from this mission and the project data collected helped to finalize the sampling design, geo-spatial analysis design, and the questionnaire for the household and community surveys.

   v) A competitive bidding process was launched to select a company for undertaking the quantitative data collection, and consequently, an Ethiopia-based organization was selected. The company undertook a household survey and also conducted a semi-structured community survey at the watershed management committee level under the supervision of IFPRI and IOE. The data was analyzed by IFPRI in collaboration with IOE.

   vi) With the preliminary survey findings after the data analysis, IOE had planned a validation mission to discuss its preliminary results within IFAD and with the programme management department and government authorities in April 2020. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the related travel restrictions, the mission could not be undertaken as planned. The validation was undertaken remotely by IOE and IFPRI, with the support of IFPRI country office staff.

   vii) The draft of the impact evaluation was internally peer-reviewed in IOE, subsequent to which the first draft was shared with IFAD and the Government. All relevant comments were addressed, and a final report was prepared.

5. The **theory of change** (ToC) was the point of departure for this impact evaluation (displayed in Annex III). It articulates the causal pathway from outputs to outcomes (short and medium to long term) and finally to impact. To reconstruct the ToC, the Evaluation used the information from the PDR, interviews and field visits during the missions, but also drew many elements from discussion with key stakeholders in the country. It was presented for validation in the first debriefing on preliminary findings. The goal of the project was to reduce poverty and its objectives were to enhance access by poor rural people to natural resources (land and water), and improve agricultural production technologies, mainly through the adoption of sustainable land management practices. Accordingly the ToC highlights

[4] Lake Tana's inflow is contributed by four perennial rivers: Gilgel Abbay, Megech, Gumara, and Rib River. Each river gets its inflow from its basin which comprises sub-basins determined by the major tributaries. In the terminology used for Lake Tana watershed system by Abebe (2014) and Bogale (2020), a sub-basin comprises several watersheds, and depending on further ramifications of lower level tributaries, there watersheds comprise sub-watershed and micro-watersheds (see Annex taken from Abebe, 2014) (see Annex X). CBINReMPs field activities have been conducted at watershed, sub-watershed and micro-watershed levels. The three terms will be used in the text depending on the relevant level for the analysis.

three pathways to reach the goal and objectives of the Project, as described in Annex II, which are: (1) Pathway 1: "Farming practices; (2) Pathway 2: "Watershed management"; and (3) Pathway 3: "Improved livelihoods".

6. **Methodology**. Following guidelines of the IOE Evaluation Manual second edition (2015), impact was evaluated using the four impact domains under rural poverty impact criterion: (i) household income and assets; (ii) human and social capital and empowerment; (iii) food security and agricultural productivity; and (iv) institutions and policies. This is an ex-post impact evaluation conducted after completion of the project activities. Lacking proper baseline survey data of beneficiary communities and households, **a quasi-experimental design** method was used to estimate average treatment effects through comparison of beneficiaries and a "control" group (details see the section below).

7. In addition, the other criteria evaluated included: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of benefits, gender equality and women's empowerment, innovation and scaling up, environment and natural resources management, adaptation to climate change, overall project achievement and performance of partners (IFAD and Government). In line with the Evaluation Manual, the above criteria were rated on a scale from 1 to 6, with 6 representing highly satisfactory and 1 highly unsatisfactory.

Impact evaluation design: data and methodology

8. The impact evaluation used a **mixed-method approach**. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected, with the latter being collected prior to quantitative data collection to help inform the design of the quantitative survey. Moreover, the qualitative data were used to inform interpretation of the quantitative results. Additionally, Geographic Information System (GIS)-based method was also used to assess the biophysical indicators as outlined in the theory of change. Overall, the evaluation was divided into two phases: a qualitative assessment phase that was conducted in September and October 2019 and a quantitative assessment phase with the survey data[5] and geo-spatial data carried out in March 2020. The detailed methodology of the quantitative assessment and sampling design are presented in Annex IV; a discussion of descriptive statistics is presented in Annex V, and results and lessons learned are presented in Annex VI. Similarly, for the qualitative survey, a separate summary report documenting in detail the findings are available at Annex VIII. Relevant findings have been incorporated into the main body of this document.

9. **Qualitative assessment and data.** The qualitative data analyzed in this report were collected from 21 September to 15 October 2019 among 24 micro-watersheds in the Amhara region with 416 respondents, including 360 men 56 women.[6] In addition, five out of the 24 watersheds were implemented by Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara (ORDA) under Component D- adaptation to climate change. Two survey instruments were used: (i) a semi-structured questionnaire for the community focus group discussions and (ii) a direct observation form with semi-structured questionnaire and ground-based photo monitoring. In addition, ten key informant interviews were conducted.

10. The **sampling of qualitative assessment** used a stratified sample (i.e., *woreda* and types of intervention) to select the micro-watersheds. The **analysis** of the qualitative data entailed a manual synthesis of questionnaire notes using thematic, content, and narrative analyses to provide a robust picture of different aspects.

[5] Since the watersheds implemented by ORDA were not well spread, random sampling could not be carried out, and hence the quantitative survey only sampled Bureau of Agriculture-led 650 watersheds. The former were however separately assessed by qualitative survey.

[6] Among the 24 focus group discussions, 12 were conducted by IOE-IFPRI team, together with a national consultant and the rest 12 were conducted by the national consultant alone using the same survey instruments.

11. **Quantitative assessment and data**. The quantitative data were collected both at the household and community levels. The total sample size of the household survey was 1,665 including 887 treatment households and 768 control households.

12. The IE followed a **three-stage sampling strategy** to draw sample households from treatment watersheds.[7] A list of sample kebeles, watersheds and households were drawn randomly at each stage respectively.

13. The **control group community** watersheds and households were selected from a list of non-intervention kebeles neighbouring to the selected treatment kebeles (based on similarities in agro-ecological conditions). Following the establishment of the sample frame for control group communities, the same three-stage sample selection procedure was followed for the control group sample selection (Table 1).

Table 1
Sampling design and distribution

Description	*Treatment group*	*Control group*	*Total sample*
Number of woredas	14	14	28
Number of kebeles	37	31	68
Number of watersheds	74	64	138
Number of households	887	768	1,665

Notes: Of the 1,674 households identified from the sampling frame for interview, 1,665 were available and willing to complete the household survey implying a response rate of 98.9 per cent.

14. **Questionnaires and survey implementation.** The community level data was collected from 136 sample micro-watersheds. One key informant (typically head of household) was interviewed for collecting the household-level data, while several respondents were sought to provide the information relating to the community survey questionnaire (typically, two members of the community watershed committee, one or two elders from the community, and woman and youth representatives).

15. **Geo-spatial data**. The evaluation also made use of agro-climatic and geo-spatial data to assess whether control or treated watersheds exhibited important differences regarding vegetation cover changes, soil water retention mapping (irrigation or other water management strategies) or were impacted by relative annual rainfall differences.

16. Due to the unavailability of the shapefiles,[8] new watershed area data were created. The total sampled watershed area was 're-created' from the watershed centroid GIS coordinates and information provided by respondents to the community questionnaire: distance from the north to south edge, proxied by walking time.[9]

[7] The CBINReM was implemented in watersheds covering four zones (i.e. West Gojjam, Central Gondar, South Gondar, and Awi) around the Lake Tana sub-basin. Specifically, the project covered 24 intervention woredas or districts. Only the land certification component was implemented in all the five woredas of South Gondar zone and the implementation took place at the kebele level with no information on the list of watersheds covered by the project within these kebeles. Thus, the quantitative impact assessment was limited to the 17 woredas with watershed level information on implementation activities. Within these 17 woredas the project reportedly reached about 177 kebeles and 527 community or micro-watersheds and these kebeles and micro-watersheds constituted the sampling frame for treated or project watersheds.

[8] According to the project design report, interventions for all targeted 650 watersheds were designed using geo-spatial information. However, none of the area shapefiles needed to geographically identify micro-watersheds could be provided by the project managers or local authorities.

[9] Given the application of a uniform walking time, imposed boundary form and typical variations in respondent estimation, these estimates should be taken with a fair degree of possible error. For instance, although watersheds should be discrete objects, many watersheds had overlapping boundaries or centroids that did not seem to conform to topography. This has implications for treatment and control groups since they were subsequently modelled, in some instances, as overlapping. Regardless of these limitations, remote-sensed data was derived from these rectangles and consists of five major variables: time trend, variation of cropping patterns, mean and median of observed annual observed greenness and relative rainfall variation.

17. To capture changes in the landscapes due to interventions, the Evaluation utilized satellite remote-sensing images from MODIS, LandSat, and a derived dataset called Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data (CHIRPS). Below is a summary of key remote sensing data collected and analysed using the satellite images (see Table 2).

Table 2
Description of remote sensed variables (2013-2019)

Name	*Description*	*Interpretation*
NDVI/NDWI(*) Slope	Univariate time-series regression estimate	Time trend (positive increasing—negative decreasing)
NDVI/NDWI Standard Deviation	Distribution of observations from mean	Are variations of cropping patterns (water retention) larger/smaller?
Mean	Global mean value	Average observed greenness / rainfall (annual)
Median	Global median value	Average observed greenness
PPT sum (annual)	Total annual rainfall during the meher crop season	Measures relative rainfall variation

(*) Normalized Difference Water Index is a satellite-derived index from the Near-Infrared (NIR) and Short Wave Infrared (SWIR) channels. The SWIR reflectance reflects changes in both the vegetation water content and the spongy mesophyll structure in vegetation canopies, while the NIR reflectance is affected by leaf internal structure and leaf dry matter content but not by water content (Gao, 1996).

18. One caveat is that as the data captures the entire watershed and does not allow for spatial heterogeneity within the watershed (i.e., individual plots), the statistical analysis is restricted to statistical differences contrasting treatment and control watersheds. Owing to these limitations, the geo-spatial data are used to provide complementary, contextual information to interpret the results of the quantitative impact assessment based on the household survey data but could not be directly used for the estimation of the treatment effects.

Identification strategy

19. To evaluate the impact of the project on household income, agricultural productivity, and other social economic indicators, the impact evaluation attempted to account for potential observable sources of selection bias. In doing so, the impact assessment had to face the challenges identified in the previous section:

a. selection bias because of non-random placement (targeting) of the project;
b. self-selection of beneficiaries into receiving the project;
c. possible spatial spill-over effects of project benefits to non-treatment communities; and
d. a phased rollout approach.

20. Firstly, to account for the non-random placement of the project, the Evaluation controlled the observable community-level characteristics and geographical attributes that were exogenous to the project. However, it acknowledges that the evaluation cannot account for all possible unobservable confounders. Secondly, in the context of this evaluation, all households living within the targeted watersheds were considered as beneficiaries, so the results can be considered as **"intent-to-treat**" effects. Hence, self-selection of the beneficiaries to take part in the community watershed activities was not a sampling challenge.

21. Thirdly, since project interventions were planned at the kebele level, they could have benefited both targeted and non-targeted watersheds within a treated kebele. The Evaluation checked for the potential spatial "spillover" effect due to the kebele level planning. It did not find any systematic pattern that could point at significant

"spillover" effects owing to the project's design (as the results shown in Annex VI, Table A.1). Lastly, it was not possible to account for any influence of the phased roll out of the project interventions. Only post-project information of beneficiary households, community characteristics, and overall benefits they received were available, but not how or when they were phased in.

22. An additional challenge was to identify a proper control group in light of the way beneficiary watersheds were selected. As stated above, the initial selection of watersheds gave priority to those with higher perceived resource degradation. As explained further below, control group watersheds were randomly selected from a list of non-project watersheds. Since the non-project watersheds thus likely would face less resource degradation this could influence the assessed outcomes, given possible difference in key initial conditions. To account for this potential "mismatch" in conditions between treatment and control group, the household and community survey questionnaires included questions regarding the (perceived) state of natural resource degradation at the start of the project (10 years ago) and this information was used in the matching procedure minimizing such differences.[10]

23. The evaluation relied on **matching estimates** to control for initial heterogeneity between watersheds and households, based on the probability of a watershed and household participating in CBINReMP conditional on its observable co-variates. Subsequently, to estimate the treatment effects, *a doubly robust estimation method* that combines propensity score estimation and regression-based methods (PSM Weighted Regression) (Wooldridge, 2007; Wooldridge, 2010) was used. The doubly robust estimation method allowed the evaluation to better account for the observable individual characteristics that are correlated with program participation and the outcomes, while assuming that unobservables are also balanced between the participants and control group on average.

24. **The first step consisted of matching treatment and control groups at the watershed/community level.** Since each kebele was assumed to include a pool of qualified micro-watersheds and households possessing similar characteristics as those of project communities and households, the community-level propensity score was adopted to find counterfactual communities outside the project area but either within the same kebele or a control watershed from neighbouring kebele. A restriction was applied to the communities within the same district to assure geographical similarity and spatial proximity between project watersheds and potential control watersheds. Matching parameters were derived from the community-level data.

25. **Selection of the matching variables was done with due caution**, because if the project's objectives were met, some of the variables might have changed because of the project. Since CBINReMP was a nine-year project, the project might have affected virtually any variable one could think of at the household level, including variables that are often used in matching models such as household demographic characteristics, asset holdings, or production variables. Therefore, it was decided instead to use variables measured in the community survey that largely reflected pre-treatment variables that could be measured. Since the community or watershed level was the targeted unit of intervention, it made sense to also develop propensity scores at that level. After controlling for these variables, the remaining variation in characteristics of watersheds should be considered as approximately random, rather than due to unobservable differences between selected and control watersheds.

26. The variables for the matching of treatment and control group cases were subsequently selected using the LASSO regression model (e.g., Tibshirani, 1996).

[10] Given the long period, some caution is needed in interpreting recall values.

The LASSO model is a method for selecting variables to be included in a regression in a way that it maximizes predictive value.

27. **The second step was to use the propensity scores to estimate the predicted probability of inclusion for each watershed.** For each individual in a watershed, the propensity score indicates the predicted probability that the household belongs to a treated watershed community rather than to a comparison group of non-treated watersheds. The propensity scores P are then used as weights for the comparison observations, that is, while each treatment observation receives a weight of one, the control-group observations receive a weight $\frac{P(X)}{1-P(X)}$. The intuition is as follows. Watersheds that have observable characteristics indicating that they are not likely to be chosen as participants receive very low weights in the regression, whereas observations with observable characteristics suggesting that they should be good comparisons to treatment observations receive a great deal of weight. By placing higher weights on non-recipient observations that have characteristics more like participants and lower weights on non-participants that have characteristics less like participants, observable characteristics were balanced between participants and non-participants, even if they were unbalanced before weighting. Using the weights, next a balance test among observable characteristics—both those included in the propensity score estimation and those that were not—was conducted to ensure that observable characteristics are balanced after applying the weights based on propensity scores. Details on the variables included in propensity scores and a balance table for observables prior to treatment are included in Annex VI (Table A.2).

28. **Testing for treatment or degree of participation.** The project implemented wide range of activities focusing on participatory watershed management, pasture and forage development, soil and water conservation, and biodiversity and ecosystem protection. However, evidence shows that the degree of participation in the various project activities varied considerably across targeted watershed communities. Thus, the Rural Poverty Impact section further explores this impact heterogeneity by distinguishing between "high-" and "low-participation" treatment groups based on the degree of project-related activity participation.

29. **Limitations.** The impact evaluation faced challenges, which in turn created some limitations for the present evaluation. First and foremost, the lack of a proper baseline survey,[11] incomplete information of the treated watersheds, and often lack of clear distinction lines between the project's interventions and support provided to communities through other mechanisms made it very difficult to identify the true impact of the CBINReMP. It is for this reason that although the project may have had indirect effects, not all effects may have been captured or reported in this document.

30. Four additional challenges had to be faced, including possible selection biases because of non-random placement (targeting) of the project, self-selection of beneficiaries into receiving the project, possible spatial spill-over effects of project benefits to non-treatment communities, and the project's phased rollout. As discussed earlier, the first three challenges could be addressed to a large extent. The last challenge could not be addressed having only an after-the-project survey to undertake the impact assessment.

[11] When projects are not randomized, having baseline data becomes quite essential. Ideally, the baseline data collection can then be used later in efforts to match participants or participant communities with like members of the control group. In this IE, to overcome this challenge, as mentioned above, matching was made using uncomfortable assumptions about the types of variables that would not have changed and using recall data, which are subject to well-known errors such as telescoping.

II. The project

A. Context

31. **Country context**. Ethiopia is a landlocked country with a land area of 1.13 million km^2 with a very diverse topography. It is the second most populous country in Sub-Saharan Africa with about 80 million people, out of which 90 per cent live in the highlands constituting about 50 per cent of the total land area. The country's economy experienced a strong, broad-based growth averaging 10.3 per cent a year from 2006/07 to 2016/17, compared to a regional average of 5.4 per cent. Industry, mainly construction, and services accounted for most of the growth[12], while poverty reduction was driven primarily by agricultural growth and the Government's basic service provision and rural safety nets. Poverty rates declined from 55.3 per cent in 2000 to 33.5 per cent in 2011 (World Bank). Nevertheless, Ethiopia is still one of the poorest countries in the world, with an annual per capita income of US$170. It ranked 169th out of 177 countries on the 2007-2008 Human Development Index. Poverty is evenly distributed throughout the country with a Gini coefficient of 0.2513 and roughly 44 per cent of the country's population living below the national poverty line, although differences exist between rural and urban areas. Ethiopia's economy is highly vulnerable to climate change and rainfall variability. It is estimated that unless steps to build climate resilience are effective, climate change will reduce Ethiopia's GDP growth by 0.5 per to 2.5 per cent each year.[14]

32. **Agricultural and rural development sector context.** The agriculture sector accounts for about 42 per cent of total gross domestic product (GDP) and is characterized mainly by rain-fed (95 per cent), low-input low-output subsistence farming system. Smallholder farmers account for about 96 per cent of total agricultural production. Despite relatively high growth over the past decade, the agricultural sector is still characterized by its subsistence nature and low productivity. The reasons for this low productivity are many and complex. The following main drivers of low productivity: severe land degradation, poor farming practices, de-forestation causing severe erosion, population pressure (both from human and livestock), perceived insecurity of land tenure, and variable rainfall.[15] Agricultural systems are highly dependent on climate and, therefore, are vulnerable to extreme climate events. According to a World Bank's estimation, droughts alone can reduce GDP by one to four per cent, and rising population densities are placing added pressure on these fragile eco-systems through land degradation. Hence, environmental degradation, as exhibited in land and water resources' degradation together with biodiversity loss and forest loss, represents a key challenge. Ethiopia loses some 2 billion tons of fertile soils annually to land degradation[16], and the siltation of water bodies is already a major threat to irrigation development.[17] Recent estimates using satellite imagery show that land degradation hotspots over the last three decades cover about 23 per cent of the land area in the country.[18] Agricultural productivity has continued to decline, especially in the highlands, which was largely attributed to poor land management practices that have led to severe land degradation.[19] Much of the increase in agricultural production can be attributed to expansion, often into marginal areas with lower production potential and on hillsides, resulting in soil erosion and land degradation.[20] About one third of rural households farmed less than 0.5 ha in rain-fed agriculture, which was insufficient to produce enough food to meet the intake

[12]Source: http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ethiopia/overview
[13] Source: PDR, 2009
[14] Source: CSPE, 2016
[15] Source: PDR, 2009
[16] National Action Plan to Combat Desertification
[17] Source : PDR, 2009.
[18] Gebreselassie, Kirui, and Mirzabaev, 2016
[19] Source: CSPE, 2016
[20] Source: PDR, 2009

requirements of the average household. Most agricultural production was used to meet household consumption needs, and most households experienced a prolonged "food gap" during the pre-harvest period.

33. The urgent need to address some of the above issues provided the rationale for IFAD involvement in development assistance to Ethiopia with the Community-Based Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (CBNIReMP).

B. Project objectives, target, components and costs

34. **Project objectives.** Different project documents defined the goal and objectives differently. The goal of the Project was to reduce poverty for about 450 000 rural households in the Lake Tana Watershed (President's Report, Financing Agreement, and PDR). However, this was reduced to 312,000 households in part of the PDR (2009) and later carried throughout the project lifetime until PCR.[21] GEF's project identification form also defines the objectives differently.[22]

35. The President's Report formulated **two objectives** as follows: (i) to enhance access by poor rural people to natural resources (land and water), and (ii) to improve agricultural production technologies, mainly through the adoption of sustainable land management practices.[23]

36. Both the PDR and the President's Report defined the policy and **institutional objectives** as:(i) to promote integrated watershed planning and sustainable land management and to mainstream the experiences and lessons learnt into regional and national agricultural development policies and strategies, and (ii) establishment of a participatory process for land administration and land-use planning, promotion of secure land tenure to reinforce a sense of ownership, and improved institutional capacity at community, village, district and regional levels.

37. Based on these objectives, the project sought to identify and remove barriers to Sustainable Land Management (SLM) by promoting and mainstreaming best practices that would restore and improve natural resource conditions. Measures to be introduced were to include: conservation agriculture, agroforestry, controlled grazing, erosion control, improvement of grazing lands and a forestation. Alternative rural energy sources, conservation of energy, and employment opportunities outside agriculture were also be promoted.

38. **Components.** At approval, the project had three components: (i) community-based integrated watershed management; (ii) institutional, legal and policy analysis and reform; and (iii) efficient and effective project coordination and management. A fourth component was added in 2011 through additional financing by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) to support climate change initiatives. Subsequently, CBNIReMP was implemented through four components, as it follows:

39. *Component A: community-based integrated watershed management*. It aimed at promoting sustainable natural resource management within the Lake Tana Watershed (LTW) through: (a) improved land administration and certification for all rural households in the 21 districts of the LTW; (b) watershed planning and management in 13 woredas covering 650 micro-watersheds for a total area of 227,500 ha; (c) establishment of a database of existing land use patterns and

[21] The right understanding of this discrepancy is that the total number of the stakeholders of the Project is 450,000 farming households who would all benefit from land certification support, while 312,000 is the sub-group that is targeted by other Project integrated development activities, which are its purpose.

[22] The project objectives identified in GEF Project Identification Form (2007) as: To increase household income in Lake Tana Watershed through Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices. This encompass creating an enabling environment for SLM, strengthening tenure security and addressing the problem of household energy, while improving land productivity and ecosystem integrity and simultaneously conserving globally significant biological diversity and protecting international water sources.

[23] The PDR defined the Project's objective in the main text as to "combat land degradation in the LTW through the introduction of natural resource conservation measures and the promotion and up-scaling of sustainable land management practices". However, it did not take this definition in the Logical Framework in its Annex 1.

natural resources; (d) improved pasture and forage management in 630 sites covering 9,450 ha of communal grazing lands; (d) rehabilitation of 18,900 ha of degraded community forests; (e) participatory forest management covering some 10,000 ha in five sites of public forests; (f) off-farm soil and water conservation measures to rehabilitate 32 500 ha; and (g) biodiversity conservation.[24]

40. *Component B: institutional, legal and policy analysis and reform*. It aimed at creating an enabling environment and institutional capacity at local (kebele, woredas/district, and regional) levels to mainstream SLM principles into regional policies, strategies and plans for agriculture, forestry and water management. This was expected to be achieved through: a) strengthening the capacities of public institutions and community-based organisations; b) training about 25,000 unemployed youths including women to undertake off-farm income-generating activities (IGAs) and linking to IFAD financed rural finance and agricultural market projects for access to finance and markets; c) reviewing policies, and legal framework for natural resources management and environmental conservation and enacting reforms.

41. *Component C:* efficient and effective project coordination and management. This component comprises Project management activities and was designed to support general project coordination, daily implementation of activities and reporting as well as overall project financial management. Linkages with other ongoing development programmes, particularly at national level, were supposed to be developed and promoted under this component.

42. *Component D:* climate change initiatives. It aimed at mainstreaming climate change in the project activities and was articulated into two sub-components, namely: adaptation to climate change and mitigation of climate change.

43. **Project area.** The project area comprised the entire Lake Tana Watershed (LTW) in the Amhara National Regional State (ANRS) with 21 woredas (district) and 347 kebeles (village). Lake Tana's elevation is approx. 1,800 metres, its surface approx. 3,000 km^2 with an average depth of 9m and accounts for almost half of total water surface in the country. LTW covered 15,000 km2 out of which about 55 per cent was cultivated land, 21 per cent water bodies, 19 per cent grasslands and shrub-land, and 0.4 per cent natural forest cover. The project area was also characterized by encroachment on fragile hillsides, insecurity of land tenure, population pressure which increased land fragmentation, and bio-mass energy dependence which deprived soils of organic materials[25].

44. **Target group**. At design, the target group comprised all rural households in the LTW engaged in agricultural for a total of 450,000 rural households (or approximately 2.25 million people equal to 13 per cent of the region's total population). However, raising the incomes of some 312,000 households living in the watershed area was explicitly stated in the project's goal.

45. The target group included farmers with landholdings averaging 1 hectare (ha) or less, the near landless, the landless as well as women and youth, particularly unemployed. In addition, approximately 25,000 unemployed youth, including women, were expected to benefit from income-generating activities and employment opportunities outside agriculture. This was meant to be achieved through synergies to be developed with other two IFAD-funded investments in rural finance and agricultural marketing.[26] Main characteristics of the target group included: annual household per capita income of US$80 or less, marginally food

[24] In MTR, this component was reformulated under seven subcomponents: a) Participatory watershed management; b) Improved pasture and participatory forest management; c) Off-farm soil and water conservation; d) On-farm soil and water conservation; e) Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation; f) Participatory integrated wetland ecosystem conservation; and g) Land certification.
[25] Source: 2009 IFAD Project Design Report.
[26] Namely the Rural Financial Intermediation Programme (2001-2010) and the Agricultural Market Improvement Programme (2004-2010).

security, limited accessibility to agricultural inputs and high vulnerability to climate change effects, particularly soil erosion. However, according to PCR and findings from the qualitative assessment, all residents in the targeted watersheds were counted as beneficiary, while the information of direct beneficiary was absent or no systematic household targeting approach was used at the community level[27] (for details see Relevance section).

46. **Programme costs and financing.** At approval, the total IFAD financing of the CBINReMP was US$13.12 million, comprising a highly concessional loan of US$6.6 million and a DSF grant of US$6.6 million. Other sources of co-financing are detailed in the two tables here below and include the following: a grant of US$4.4 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Government's contribution of US$2.7 million including duties and taxes, beneficiaries' contribution of US$5.2 million mainly in the imputed value of labour time and materials, and an AECID grant of US$1.77 million. The total financing from IFAD, GEF and AECID was US$19.37 million, and total project cost was US$27.31 million, which is an average investment of USD 87.53 per household.

47. At completion, the following disbursements were reported: IFAD loan of US$6.6 million, IFAD DSF grant of US$6.6 million, GEF grant US$3.97 million, AECID grant US$1.64 million, Government counterpart funds of US$1.16 million and beneficiaries' contribution estimated at US$34.26 million. The total actual co-financing by the donors was US$18.81 million, and total project costs US$54.23 million. As reported by the GEF terminal evaluation report, the GEF grant was fully integrated into the CBINReMP IFAD investment and the Annual Work Plan and Budgets was also fully integrated into project reporting, processes and structure.

Table 3
Project costs: estimated amount and actual expenditures by source of contribution (US$ million)

Source of Funding	*Type of financing*	*Estimated amount (US$ m)*	*Estimated amount (% of total)*	*Actual expenditure (US$ m)*	*Expenditure (% of total)*	*Disbursements (% of estimated amount)*
IFAD	Loan	6.60	24%	6.60	35%	100%
IFAD	DSF Grant	6.60	24%	6.60	35%	100%
GEF	Grant	4.40	16%	3.97	21%	90%
AECID	Grant	1.77	6%	1.64	9%	93%
Total co-financiers		*19.37*	*71%*	*18.81*	*100%*	*97%*
Government		2.71	10%	1.16		
Beneficiaries		5.23	19%	34.26		
Total		**27.31**	**100%**	**54.23**		

Source[28]: PR and MTR for estimated amounts; IFAD reporting systems and PCR for actual.

[27] For example, the biogas in some watersheds were targeted at those who have more livestock.
[28] When inconsistencies are found, IFAD's reporting systems are used as preferred source.

Table 4

Components	*Planned (US$ m)*	*Planned amount (% of total)*	*Actual amount (US$ m)*	*Actual (% total)*
A. Community based watershed management	19.29	71%	39.80	73%
B. Institutional, legal and policy analysis and reform	3.15	12%	4.11	8%
C. Project coordination and management	3.05	11%	6.19	11%
D. Climate change initiatives	1.82	7%	4.12	8%
Total*	**27.31**	**100%**	**54.23**	**100%**

Estimated amount and actual expenditures by component (US$ million)
* Includes all sources of financing including national government and beneficiaries.
Source: PR and MTR for estimated amounts; IFAD reporting systems and PCR for actual.

C. Project implementation

48. **Timeframe.** CBINReMP was approved by IFAD's Executive Board on 30 April 2009 with a 7-year implementation period. IFAD financing was signed between the Government of Ethiopia and IFAD on 19 June 2009 (Loan No. 777, Grant No. 8032). It became effective on 17 March 2010, with 31 March 2017 and 30 September 2017 as the initial completion and closing dates respectively. On 20 December 2016[29] the project was granted a no-cost extension by 18 months to allow the completion of some activities bringing the actual completion date to 30 September 2018 and the closing date to 31 March 2019. In addition, the AECID financing was granted a three years extension bringing its completion date from December 2014 to 2017. Both extensions were justified to allow the termination of key activities which suffered of delays at start-up. Consequently, CBINReMP's overall implementation was around 10 years.

49. **Changes during project life.** Several changes took place during the implementation, including the following:

- Adjustments introduced within Component A without changing the activities by the 2015 mid-term review (MTR)[30]: (i) a rearranging of some project's subcomponents merging the activities between subcomponents A.3 (off-farm soil and water conservation) and A.4 (on-farm soil and water conservation) into one subcomponent A.3; and (ii) moving the off-farm employment opportunities activities from component B into component A and its renaming as subcomponent A.4; (iii) revision of some log-frame targets; and (iv) a budget reallocation among all ten categories of expenditures for all three lines of financing (i.e. IFAD, GEF and AECID)[31];
- Three amendments to the financing agreement: (i) loan proceeds re-allocation on 5 December 2012 to allow the reallocation of funds amongst categories of expenditures and the addition of new categories of eligible expenditures; (ii) extension of completion and closing dates on 20 December 2016; and (iii) re-allocation of unallocated funds 13 March 2017 in order to smooth the related project implementation; and
- At operational level, the main change worth mentioning relates to the undertaking of the baseline survey which took place only after two years of the project's life and did not include two watersheds.

50. **Implementation arrangements.** CBINReMP was designed to be implemented as a stand-alone project with linkages with the sustainable land management flagship

[29] Source: Ref. 2016 Amendment to financing agreement.
[30] Source : MTR Report and PCR.
[31] Ref. MTR Appendix 4.

programme (SLMP) of the Government, co-funded by several donors. The implementation for all the four components was under the responsibility of the decentralized regional administration in collaboration with the Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (IBC), NGOs and community-based organization under the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Within the regional administration, the three main implementing agencies identified at design were the Regional Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development (BoARD)[32], the Environmental Protection, Land Administration and Use Authority (EPLAU), and the Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED).[33] The Regional SLM platform, chaired by BoARD's head, was to be established providing opportunities for knowledge sharing between the local and national levels. The project oversight was to be provided by the CBINReMP regional steering committee chaired by the Head of BoARD which was expected to be a member of the SLM platform, with the aim of ensuring coordination between project's activities and national SLM policies. The regional steering committee was to include *inter-alia* heads of other regional bureau in order to facilitate knowledge exchange and synergies. The Project Coordination Unit was to be established in BoARD and focal points from the BoFED and EPLAU were to be appointed to work in collaboration with PMU staff at regional, zonal and *woredas* level.

51. Community participation was a strong feature in the project design and related implementation arrangements. It was foreseen at early stage of commencement of project activities, particularly for the watershed management and land titling activities which, at design, foreseen a throughout consultative process with targeted communities. However, mission findings, reported a rather supply-driven process (discuss in the relevance section).

52. **Programme implementation progress.** CBINReMP experienced significant delays at start-up. This was due to several reasons, including the complexity of the project design, PMU understaffing, late receipt of funds from the federal level and bottlenecks in the Government's approval process, particularly at the level of the national SLM Platform, which in turn caused delays in receiving approvals. [34] Despite the initial delays, adjustments made throughout the implementation positively affected the project implementation which was judged satisfactory by the MTR and PCR. Especially the community-based integrated watershed management and adaptation to climate change components made significant achievements at the end of project's life. With reference to component B and the activities related to institutional, legal and policy analysis and reform, progress has been overall slow. As an example, the Regional Conservation Strategy and the Regional Action Plan for Combating Desertification were developed later than originally foreseen. With reference to linkages between physical and financial performance, some inconsistencies were highlighted by the MTR[35], which were consequently settled. Overall, adjustments made throughout the implementation, show the responsiveness and flexibility of the project to retain relevance, particularly vis-à-vis government priorities and beneficiaries' needs.

53. Overall, implementation progress benefited from direct implementation by the structures of the Amhara Regional government. This, in turn, generated a strong sense of ownership of the regional administration structures, from regional government to kebele.

54. **Project monitoring and evaluation.** At design, the establishment of a results-based M&E system was put as a condition for the annual work and plan budget approval from second year of project life. CBINReMP's M&E system did not set up

[32] Source: PDR. However, the PCR refer to the Ministry of Agricultural and Natural Resources and the regional BoANR.
[33] Ethiopia is a federation of nine regional state governments and two chartered cities. The key government institutions consist of line ministries and bureaux at the federal and regional levels respectively (Source: 2008 COSOP).
[34] Source MTR.
[35] Some financial execution was not updated and the related physical activities not reported.

in time and the less than optimal quality posed several challenges for adequately tracking project's outreach and achievements. Baseline data collection also experienced significant delays in that it only completed in 2014.

55. The log-frame developed at design presented several issues, including the following: (i) outcomes for components were not defined, which resulted in delivery at activity and output levels; (ii) higher level linkages between project outputs and goal were not clearly established; (iii) logframe indicators were not time-bound; (iv) indirect or proxy indicators were not provided in situations where it was not possible to observe and measure project results directly; and (v) assumptions were not adequate with regards to external conditions that needed to be met for changes to happen along the causal pathways.[36] In addition, linkages between IGAs and watershed management activities were found to be rather indirect.[37] IOE Country Programme Evaluation of Ethiopia highlighted the problem that CBINReMP's results framework inexplicably incorporated targets for SLMP as a whole rather than to what CBINReMP would contribute. Clearly, the SLMP targets would only be achieved beyond the CBINReMP.[38] Several adjustments to the logframe were requested by the MTR to introduce measurable targets and harmonize them. Improvements to the project's M&E system were subsequently acknowledged by the 2017 supervision mission.

56. **Project's outreach and delivery of outputs.** CBINReMP's target group at design consisted of 450,000 rural households. Specifically, the project was expected to contribute to raise incomes of 312,000 households living in the LTW. At completion, the project overall benefitted 908,075 households (against the 450,000 targeted), but no clear figure was reported regarding the specific target of 312,000 households.[39] With reference to the number of women benefiting from project activities, it should be highlighted that a gender disaggregation is not clearly reported in the project's physical progress table but only in some RIMS indicators.

57. Overall outreach effectiveness was satisfactory for all components. Most targets were met under component A and, in several cases, exceeded. Outputs under component B were below expectations. Finally, outreach effectiveness under component D was generally higher than originally envisaged. Less positive results were generally reached for the IGAs and the involvement of women and youth.

58. Project delivery of outputs is summarized in the two tables here below as it follows: table 5 presents the comparison of selected project outcomes as set at appraisal versus results reported in the PCR and mission findings; and, table 6 provides a sample of gender disaggregated data.

[36] For example, the assumptions like, "Minimum internal or external shocks", "No significant increase in effects of climate change, i.e., flooding, drought" for the Purpose, "Stabilization or reduction in livestock population" and "No major institutional re-structuring" for the Outputs, are ambiguous as far as informing on pre-conditions for achieving impacts is concerned.
[37] Source: 2017 IFAD supervision mission.
[38] But considering that CBINReMP would meet its objectives, the CPE considers the Strategic Objective 1 objective to be met in spirit.
[39] Project's outreach is reported in the project documents for each component and most of the subcomponents with a clear indication of achievement rate vis-à-vis the appraisal targets.

Table 5
Comparison of selected project outcome indicators

	Appraisal targets	*PCR outputs*
Households reached	312,000	908,075
Youths and women groups organized and supported for income generating activities	25,000	10,133
Land under improved management practices (ha)	117,520	217,661
Wetland management plans developed	29	19
Village/community plans formulated	650	650
Watershed plans completed	650	650
Self-help group trained and engaged in alternative income generating activities	25,000	10,133
Rehabilitation of seriously degraded communal land (ha)	32,500	23,949
Farmland treated with soil and water conservation (ha)	125,125	143,990
Demonstrated improved pasture management (ha)	8,055	6,379
First-level land certifications issued	282,305	287,704
Second-level land certification issued	1,100	9,577
Regional strategies, policies and legislation revised	6	4

Table 6
Selected gender disaggregated data

	Appraisal targets	*PCR outputs*
People receiving services promoted or supported by the project		
Males	1,045,350	2,114,796
Females	1,024,650	1,761,160
People trained in NRM		
Males	19,475	35,572
Females	9,334	17,061
Government officials and staff trained		
Males	4,010	8,349
Females	1,198	3,016
People in savings and credit groups formed		
Males	1,850	2,495
Females	660	1,316

Source: PCR-RIMS.

III. Main evaluation findings

A. Project performance and rural poverty impact

Relevance

59. IOE defines relevance as the extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, institutional priorities and partner and donor policies. It also entails an assessment of programme design and coherence in achieving its objectives.

60. **Relevance of objectives.** CBINReMP's objectives were highly relevant to the country and Amhara regional context as land degradation was considered to be a major cause of declining agricultural productivity, food insecurity, and poverty of the country. Project's objectives were meant to be achieved mainly through component A and D which tackled several causes of watershed degradation including: overexploitation of farmlands, high livestock densities which led to soil compaction, impeding regeneration of vegetation and accelerating sheet, rill and gully erosion, and general loss of vegetation cover. Achievement of these objectives was linked to the intention to develop institutional capacity at all levels (from kebele to central government) and revise regional strategies, policies and legislation to mainstream SLM under component C. This latter objective is considered relevant within the project area severely affected by land degradation, but also in the whole country.

61. **Alignment with national policies.** The CBINReMP's objectives were relevant and aligned with the national policies of ensuring food security and combatting poverty reduction. Specifically, at the time of its design, the Government of Ethiopia was promoting the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) for 2005 to 2010 which placed agriculture and sustainable land management at the center of its development agenda. CBINReMP contributed to the following PASDEP's objectives in the agricultural sector: market-based agricultural development, specialized support services for differentiated agroecological zones, and special efforts for pastoral development. The Project was also in line with Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy[40] that calls for "Promoting area closure via rehabilitation of degraded pastureland and farmland, leading to enhanced soil fertility and thereby ensuring additional carbon sequestration (above and below ground)". With reference to the project area, CBINReMP's primary objective was fully aligned and responsive to the Amhara Regional Conservation Strategy (1999), specifically with its objectives of improving land tenure and fostering a participatory approach to land use planning.

62. **Coherence with other donor projects.** CRBINReMP's objectives were fully aligned with the Sustainable Land Management Programme (SLMP) of the Government of Ethiopia, a flagship program, with the objective of reversing land and environmental degradation.[41] They were also coherent with those of other donors' initiatives in the country grouped under the umbrella of the national SLM Platform established by the Government and chaired by the Minister of Agriculture. Other donors involved in the SLMP in the Amhara region included the World Bank, KFW, CIDA, the EU and GIZ. In addition, since its design, CBINReMP was conceived as a constituent part of the Strategic Investment Programme for Sustainable Land Management in sub-Saharan Africa coordinated by the GEF.

63. **Relevance to the country strategic opportunities programme (COSOP) and IFAD strategies.** Project objectives were coherent with the 2007-2010 IFAD's Strategic Framework and the 2008 COSOP in that they intended to enhance access

[40] Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2011). Ethiopia's Climate-Resilient Green Economy - Green economy strategy. https://www.undp.org/content/dam/ethiopia/docs/Ethiopia%20CRGE.pdf.
[41] SLMP was a multi-donor programme for a total of US$150 million to support the Government's efforts in alleviating poverty and mainstreaming SLM practices.

of the rural poor people to: (i) natural resources (land and water); and (ii) improved production technologies and support services effectively. To a less extent, the project contributed to the third COSOP strategic objective (reliable financial services made available to poor rural households) by directly strengthening savings and credit groups and indirectly by supporting land tenure for men and women.

64. **Relevance of project design.** This part analyses whether the design of the Project adequately addressed development challenges identified in the project area and whether the design would be able to achieve its goal and objectives.

65. **The project's logic model was based on a comprehensive analysis of Lake Tana watershed problems and the needs of the local communities.** The Project design document presents an in-depth analysis of rural development in general in Amhara and Lake Tana Watershed health in particular. Specifically, it was characterised by poor agricultural practices, deforestation, overgrazing, in the context of high and increasing population pressure, increased land fragmentation, encroachment on fragile hillsides, over-exploitation of wetlands, insecurity of land tenure, and dependence on biomass energy. One of the major causes of land degradation was the lack of land tenure security, which discouraged investments in land improvements and encouraged over-exploitation of communal land and natural resources.[42] The design addressed this issue by providing support to land. Though improved land tenure is not sufficient for sustainable use of natural resources, improved land tenure security in Ethiopia has proven necessary. Empirical research results reported by Yirga (2008)[43] showed that land tenure significantly increases the probability and intensity of soil conservation efforts as measured by physical SWC structures in Ethiopia's highlands. Furthermore, public assistance with sharing costs of these structures, and access to information on soil degradation are essential for farmers to make a long-term investment in SLM.

66. **Design changes made during project implementation were appropriate in simplifying the implementation and seeking better synergies.** During project implementation, some changes were made to the project's scope. Firstly, with the funding from AECID, the design was updated and adapted to the changing context with the need to take into account climate change adaptation (CCA) and climate change mitigation (CCM). Component D was added to support adaptation to climate change and through this, the project promoted climate-smart crop production systems, improved livelihoods, and alternative/renewable energy sources and alternative energy technologies such as biogas and improved cook stoves. Secondly, the merger of subcomponent A.3 (Off-farm soil and water conservation) and subcomponent A.4 (On-farm soil and water conservation) reduced the reporting workload. Lastly, all activities related to off-farm employment opportunities and income-generating activities from all other components/subcomponents were moved to A.4; this further simplified the design and improved implementation efficiency.

67. **Despite the overall design clarity and appropriate adjustment made, several design weaknesses remained.** Firstly, Component A was complex with eight sub-components, showing a high dispersion of activities. It covered a range of interventions spanning multiple themes at the LTW level, which did not show clear pathways to impacts. Such a dispersion reduced focus and brought in risks for Project implementation. It posed challenges to the availability of expertise for the implementation and required either a complex project management structure or complex implementation partnerships. Indeed, as confirmed by Project's supervision reports, the complexity of the project design, supplemented with lack

[42] Ali, D. A., Deininger, K., & Goldstein, M. (2014) and Deininger, K., & Jin, S. (2006).
[43] Yirga, C. (2008). Land tenure security and adoption of natural resource management technologies in Ethiopia. Holetta Agricultural Research Center, EIAR, P.O.Box 2003, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia. https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.520.7831&rep=rep1&type=pdf.

of capacity, partially caused a slow start up.[44] Furthermore, as respective indicators in the Logical Framework show, the Project was developed with a focus on the technical aspects of rehabilitation of degraded land, in order to address the immediate causes of land degradation in LTW. This focus was highly relevant to the context. However, strengthening resilience to climatic shocks did not translate into the design until the addition of Component D.

68. **Secondly, the absence of a Master river basin management plan[45] weakened the planning and coherence among the micro-watershed interventions.** The analysis made in the Project document showed Lake Tana Watershed development to be highly relevant. Realizing this importance, the adequate level for watershed management analysis and planning would be the river basin level according to the landscape pattern, while the micro-watershed is the appropriate level to plan participatory watershed management implementation.

69. Lake Tana's inflow is contributed by four perennial rivers: Gilgel Abbay (Little Nile River), Megech River, Gumara River, and the Rib River. As these rivers' watersheds are under multiple uses, the longitudinal downstream and lateral river dynamics and impact are amplified by the interactive land-uses in sub-watersheds. These land uses include upland agriculture and lowland agriculture landscapes, tree plantations and forests, pasturelands, whose management requires an **integrated landscape approach**. The high intensity of their interaction is the main factor of sedimentation in the Lake. Addressing the health of the Lake requires, therefore, appropriate management of the upstream land-use mosaics. The Lake Tana watershed management Master plan would be the glue that bonds the long term ANRS commitment to continue considering regional environmental and developmental impacts in its long-term strategies. As pointed out by other watershed studies, giving priority to local people is a good step. Still, many people were being called on to make decisions without seeing the broader picture. To avoid some of the risks of misusing the participatory approach, there was need for the intermediate levels- regions and districts- to adopt a science-participatory approach in treating watershed from a holistic perspective (Bonnal, 2005).

70. The project design included the establishment of a database to document and map existing land use patterns and the overall status of land degradation in the Lake Tana Watershed. The data would then be used for prioritising the implementation of watershed management and treatment plans. Although the database was completed and stated as of good quality, hardly any use was made of this concrete georeferenced information in the selection and prioritization of field interventions. By the time the evaluation started, the shapefiles of the data were missing.

71. **Thirdly, Component D was added without synergy and complementarity with other interventions, which limited the extent of climate change adaptation practices in the Project**. Component D was added through financial support from AECID, and then it was implemented like a separate project by Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara, though it was geographically complementary. While it was highly relevant to the global, national and regional contexts in light of increasing awareness of climate change impact, it lacked an adequate identification and appropriate integration in the Project design. Opportunities were also missed to introduce measures that were identified for SLM in the Project Design Report such as conservation agriculture, agroforestry, controlled grazing, and improvement of grazing lands practices in a wider area.

72. **Fourthly, the design lacked activities to monitor the hydrological effects of SWC and land rehabilitation interventions on river flows and Lake Tana**

[44] For example, Participatory Forest Management (PFM) started at slow pace due to the fact that PFM was a new concept in the region, and there was no forestry expert assigned to the Project to guide the implementation of PFM-related activities.
[45] Or more operationally, a Master plan for each of the four Lake Tana river basins

silting. This was a significant gap because the Project was premised, among other environmental benefits, on the hypothesis that by managing Lake Tana watershed, there would be improvements in the hydrological regulation of rivers flowing into the Lake. Soil erosion is a powerful land degradation process in LTW; it provides significant flows of solid material to water channels and streams of the Watershed. The quantity of these materials in water runoff increases in the rainy seasons, due to agropastoral activities and continued loss of vegetation cover. The accumulations of soil erosion materials have negative impacts on downstream farmlands lands and is a factor of Lake Tana sedimentation and turbidity. For this, it is important to have measurements of seasonal variations of soil removals at certain points in order to have data on the weight of runoff sediments that are transported each year to lower lands and Lake Tana. This would allow establishing the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of management plans in the LTW and making decisions regarding necessary corrections in land management approaches.

73. **Relevance of targeting. While the overall geographic scope – Lake Tana watershed - was clear and relevant, the selection of the 650 micro-watersheds lacked a clear approach**. Lake Tana is the source of the Blue Nile and is of critical significance to the livelihoods of its inhabitants and to the economy of Ethiopia, in view of its potential in natural resources, crop and livestock production, and livelihood.[46] However, the choice of the micro-watersheds on which to base project implementation was not completely grounded on the hydro-climatic conditions in Lake Tana Watershed**.** A review of both the project design report and project implementation manual could not shed light on the process of selection of the 650 watershed communities, which were ultimately selected as beneficiaries. The project completion report indicates that the watershed selection was based on the "level of degradation of the watershed, the presence of gullies that are beyond the capacity of smallholding farmers to restore, and *woredas* with no intervention from other projects/donors" (PCR, 2019). However, no complete listing of watersheds existed or were provided, although – according to the project implementation manual - the ANRS has been said to have identified 800 "micro-catchment areas" belonging to the Lake Tana Watershed (IFAD, 2009c).

74. **A clear typology of categories of the households in the target population was not developed for targeting at design or at implementation**. The PDR only states that "target group included farmers with landholdings averaging 1ha or less, the near landless, the landless as well as women and youth, particularly unemployed". However, no poverty-mapping exercise nor vulnerability assessment was carried out to justify this selection and determine how best to ensure maximum participation of the vulnerable households and to respond to the needs of different segments of the rural poor. Since most watershed programmes have a clear hierarchy of benefits and beneficiaries,[47] there is a need to place these issues at the centre of a participatory process and to ensure an inclusive approach.

75. **The project design's inclusive approach was not supported by a differentiated targeting method to the nearly landless farmers.** Other than the land-based approach, the project design highlighted the need to provide opportunities to the landless or near landless poor, including women and youth. This inclusive approach is commendable considering the project benefits would unequally benefit farmers who have access to land if only a land-based intervention was introduced. However, neither the PDR nor the project implementation manual elaborated a differentiated approach to target the near landless and the landless farmers. According to the PDR a database was supposed to be produced during the

[46] Bijan, D. and Shimelis, G. S. (2011). Combined 3D hydrodynamic and watershed modelling of Lake Tana, Ethiopia, J. Hydrol., 398, 44–64. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhydrol.2010.12.009.
[47] On this, see for example FAO. (2006). The New Generation of Watershed Management Programmes and Projects. FAO Forestry Paper 150. http://www.fao.org/tempref/docrep/fao/00g9/a0644e/a0644e00.pdf.

first year of project implementation to permit identification of the near landless and landless households.[48] In reality, this was not realized during implementation, partially because no resource was allocated for conducting such exercise. The lack of clearance on this point later brought in difficulties in project implementation. Furthermore, in the cases where free inputs were provided, no targeting mechanism was disclosed on how to distribute these inputs and who would be prioritized when the resource was scarce.

76. **In sum,** the objectives of CBINReMP stayed relevant to IFAD's country strategy, the Government's national and regional policies, and the development needs of the local community. The design centered on a landscape approach[49] to deliver rural poverty reduction, climate resilience, and sustainable development practices, which is relevant for achieving the project's development objectives. However, the relevance of the design was weakened by some defects, including the absence of a Master river basin management plan, over-complexity of Component A, weak internal coherence between different activities/elements, and a weakly designed targeting approach. The targeting of beneficiary watersheds/households lacked a typology approach and poverty mapping to ensure inclusiveness. As a result, resources were thinly spread among a large number of watersheds, leaving some degraded land un-rehabilitated. Considering this narrative, the IE rates the relevance of the Project *as **moderately satisfactory** (4).*

Effectiveness

77. In assessing effectiveness, this evaluation aims to determine the extent to which the programme's objectives were achieved.[50] The findings in this section were determined based on the triangulation of several data and information sources as described in the methodology section.

Effectiveness in meeting objectives.

78. A development intervention's effectiveness in terms of meeting its objectives is assessed through the achievement of its outcomes. Effectiveness is reviewed according to the main result areas identified in the Theory of Change, and the results of the analysis for the three impact pathways are presented in continuation. They address the question of how the project contributed to achieving the desired development outcomes.

79. The overall objective of CBINReMP was to sustainably reduce poverty for about 312,000 rural households in 21 districts of Lake Tana Watershed. Its purpose was to increase household incomes and food security as a result of sustainable land management and improved ecosystem integrity.

80. The Project **successfully delivered results in building biophysical soil and water conservation structures**, and there was high community ownership of these structures. Similarly, delivery and beneficiary ownership of **results in pasture regeneration on degraded land were good**. The practice of community bylaws allowed avoiding tensions regarding the use of regenerated pasture under area closure. **However, the benefits were distributed unequally to the target households.** The management of rehabilitated resources under area closures was insufficient, and there were maintenance problems of the physical structures in sloppy terrain where gullies have deepened and widened.

[48] These households were expected to be primarily targeted for certain activities, including participatory forestry management, reforestation of degraded communal lands and allocation of public forests to community groups or individuals.

[49] For references on landscape approaches in IFAD's projects, see for example: https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/40264252/climate_sun.pdf/15655fe0-d06f-434e-b4ea-df9017c93ef2 and https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/39150184/Climate-smart+smallholder+agriculture+What%27s+different_E.pdf/c8834f22-ec92-4042-b9ea-43bc36c49fa2.

[50] This is in line with the definition of effectiveness provided by the IOE Evaluation Manual, which states that it is "the extent to which the development intervention's objectives were achieved or are likely to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance".

While there was an improvement in the farming systems and soil and water conservation in the watersheds under ORDA, the project **lacked a comprehensive approach for farming systems improvement, with a sustainability focus**. There are **mixed results regarding the management of planted** trees as the Project focused mainly on the production of seedlings, but not on how to manage farm woodlots or integrate trees in the farming systems.

81. The results of the impact study indicate that the Project had only very limited, quantitatively verifiable impact on rural livelihoods. However, even for those beneficiaries, livelihood conditions had not become significantly more productive, diversified, resilient, or sustainable than those of the comparison groups. The following paragraphs describe the achievements related to the impact pathways.

82. **Pathway 1: Increased resilience of watershed resource users**. The effectiveness along pathway 1 is assessed based on how the project introduced and mainstreamed CCA and CCM activities in its interventions.

83. **Introduction of CCA activities**. The project's Component D activities were subcontracted to the Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara (ORDA). They were implemented in three highland Woredas (Farta, East Estie, and Laygaynt) around Mount Guna in the east of Lake Tana. While supported off-farm SWC activities similar to those under Objective 2, it also actively engaged the target communities in introducing new cropping practices in their farming systems and integrating them in on-farm SWC activities.

84. With regard to resilience to the impact of climate change, the Project implemented activities aimed at mitigation such as tree planting and regenerating vegetation under area closure system on degraded land, and adaptation such as mixed cropping for production optimization, forage production, and fruit trees planting. The Evaluation observed vegetation cover improvements in off-farm land under area closure, and on-farm SLM-treated land indicating enhanced resilience to climate change events. As part of its strategy, the Project integrated indigenous knowledge with the scientific approaches, ensuring collaboration between subject matter specialists and farmers, thereby improving the community's adaptive capacity to climate change impacts and sustain livelihoods. It created 21 Farmer Research Groups (target: 15) comprising 189 beneficiaries (target: 180) and conducted familiarization workshops with farmers.[51]

85. To promote climate-smart agriculture while combatting land degradation, the Project supported alternative income generation activities in the form of promoting highland on-farm apple tree planting. The project provided 26,405 grafted apple trees to 1,150 beneficiaries. However, apples' grafting was generally poor, and inadequate management of seedlings and vegetables was likely to result in low productivity. It also supported livelihood diversification, namely by the provision of improved potato varieties. It provided 121,200 Kg of potatoes and delivered them to 207 beneficiaries.[52] The effectiveness was good but quite uneven among the model and non-model watersheds, due to very different sources. In the model sub-watersheds, ORDA established clusters to achieve a rapid replication of adaptation practices. The various practices introduced include on – and off-farm SWC, mixed cropping for production optimization, forage production, fruit and woody trees, etc.

86. These practices promoted only in sub-watersheds supervised by ORDA allowed the increase in land productivity for the major crops, namely wheat, barley, triticale, maize. For example, in Argameher sub-watershed, the Project achieved good results in farming systems productivity through crop improvements, soil and water conservation structures, horticulture, fruit trees, and fodder crops, and use of compost. Crop diversification and outputs were significant. Farmers were able to

[51] GEF Terminal Evaluation Report (TER): Community-Based Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (CBINReMP). 2019.
[52] GEF Terminal Evaluation Report (TER) Ibidem.

improve soil fertility and increase productivity through diversification of crops, emergence of new crops, zero-grazing of livestock, horticulture, rehabilitated degraded land providing cut-and-carry fodder, planting grasses and shrubs on bunds to provide fodder for livestock.

87. **Pathway 2: Intensification and extensification of river basin management.** The effectiveness along pathway 2 is assessed based on how the project addressed key issues identified in its design regarding Lake Tana watershed problems and the local communities' needs. These issues include participatory watershed management, tenure security, land degradation, deforestation and overgrazing, and overexploitation of wetlands.

Outcome 1.1. Participatory watershed management partially achieved

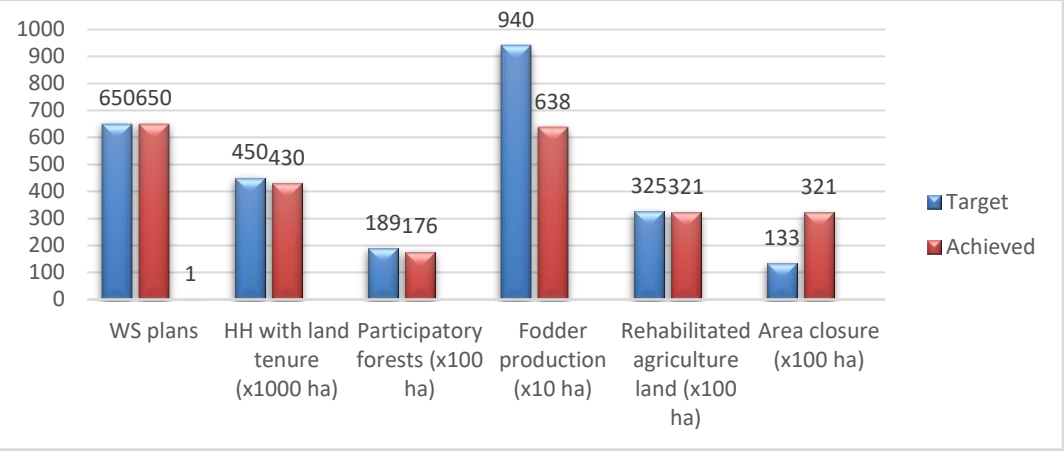
88. The project effectively used the participatory approach to implement activities aimed at sustainable management of Lake Tana watershed, which increased the resource user's responsibility. However, this approach was used in a community "mass mobilization" context, and the qualitative assessment confirmed that the participation stayed mainly at the implementation level. Under mass mobilization, participation was usually mandatory labor contributions only. In this context, the Project added considerable value, by promoting participatory planning and decision making, to some degree. In particular, the WSM Committees could play a planning and implementation role they did not play before. Among 24 communities visited by IOE-IFPRI's qualitative assessment, except for one community, most communities felt there was some (50 per cent) or little (46 per cent) involvement from their side to influence the plan as the planning mostly happened at kebele level. The planning process was described as "top-down" with government institutions making decisions that were subsequently communicated to the communities for implementation. Despite some initial resistance, the sensitization campaign and other enforcement mechanisms allowed increased participation in the implementation and maintenance activities. The project could have improved the quality and depth of community participation through more meaningful community engagement and consultation and technology extension.

Outcome 1.2 Improved pasture and participatory forest management in place

89. Rehabilitation and management of degraded lands. Rehabilitation of degraded land and sustainable natural resources in Lake Tana watershed were the focus of CBINReMP. These activities were implemented under both Component A and D. The expectation was that these activities would address the challenges of food insecurity, declining soil fertility due to soil erosion and loss of vegetation cover, and vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and climate variability.

90. The project contributed significantly to the improvement of natural resource management by supporting community-driven participatory planning and implementing 650 micro-watershed plans, treating 227,500 ha of land as per the target. As shown in Figure 1, five out of six key performance indicators listed in the logical framework were almost achieved except for fodder production. Concerning tree planting and forest management to rehabilitate degraded land, the PCR reported total production of 104 million fruit and forest seedlings and the establishment of 17,600 ha of tree plantations (93 per cent of the appraisal target) on degraded communal lands, gullies, farmland, and around churches, but does not describe what the contribution of the seedlings to environmental functions and socio-economic needs is.

Figure 1
Achievement of Targets



Source: PCR

91. Deforestation, overgrazing and overexploitation of wetlands. The project area suffered from severe land degradation problems resulting from overgrazing, deforestation, unsustainable agricultural practices, and over-exploitation of wetlands. The project did not catalyze ANRS efforts to take measures to control deforestation and overgrazing on communal land. The evaluation team observed that while the project's results in regenerating vegetation under the area closure system, overgrazing intensified in the adjacent communal grazing lands. The increased grazing pressure accelerates deforestation. In many visited areas, the number of trees planted with the project's support was insufficient to offset the deforestation rate. In communities visited, most households still largely rely on crop residues for home energy needs, thus further accelerating land degradation and soil fertility loss.

92. In terms of the management of planted trees, the Project focused mainly on seedlings production, but not on how to manage farm woodlots or integrate trees in the farming systems. Consequently, there are **mixed results of forestry interventions in the visited watersheds**. For example, in Aba Gewudi WS, there is a good natural regeneration of trees in areas treated with biophysical structures or planted with introduced seedlings. The community protects the trees and pasture area closures alike. The situation in Fuafure WS (Chaba-7 Kebele) is the opposite. All the tree-planted areas have been overgrazed, and only an insignificant number of trees survived. Members of the local community met told the Evaluation that today the planted area is more degraded than before planting due to intensified free grazing of both big and small ruminants. In Tsebelu WS (Surba), the Evaluation observed a strong trend towards the degradation of biophysical structures planted with Acacia decurrens due to the pressure of free over-grazing.

93. Area closure and pastoral management enhanced the ecological changes of the area. The Project's core strategy for the rehabilitation of degraded land was the soil and water conservation structures, area closure, and fodder cut-and-carry system. Cut-and-carry allowed community members to access green off-farm fodder and to use it as a supplement to feed their livestock or to sell to the market. In most of the 24 watersheds visited by the Evaluation, the Project effectively supported the area closure and the cut and carry system for rehabilitating the degraded land. The PCR reported about 32,124 ha (241.7 per cent of target) of degraded communal grazing land, which has been enclosed and was in good condition for the regeneration of forage species. The area closures were used as a source of fodder in the cut-and-carry system. According to community user groups' rules, the forage is cut once or twice per year and is shared equally by all community members.

Those without animals can sell it on local markets or to neighbors. In some communities, user groups comprise only their unemployed landless youth who practice cow fattening. With these interventions, the Project set an effective system of communal pasture governance through informal community by-laws.

94. Overall, while achievements were made, the focus was on addressing the consequences but not on the causes of natural resources degradation. For example, the mission team observed that road construction causes gullies downslope from culverts and other drains, leading to severe physical watershed degradation in many cases. It was observed that the damage caused to agricultural land by the diversion of concentrated runoff is an important issue requiring corrective measures as, in many cases, the impact is irreversible. However, land degradation caused by road infrastructure was not properly managed by the project. Little was done to prevent the gully formation until the gullies are already formed. This also raises the question about the overall coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and other related government agencies in this national initiative (discussed further in the Institutions and Policies section).

Box 1
Lessons learnt from area closure and pasture management

Findings from evaluation mission noted that despite the overall success of area closure, three key questions arise on whether the benefits were equitable among community members, and the closure practice was sufficient for sustainable rehabilitation of degraded lands: (i) closure against grazing, (ii) community by-laws, and (iii) cut-and-carry system.

i) While the cut-and-carry system has a potential of ensuring sustainable forage off-take, cutting is done only once or twice per year. Such long cutting return periods may satisfy those who have land or other means of livelihoods, but not the landless or the marginal farmers who have no other alternative means of livelihoods while they are waiting for their biennial cut-and-carry share. Those who have land could use crop residues in the meantime, or even use a better option of producing fodder on farm. A more equitable alternative could have been to use the area closure and the cut-and-carry system to provide livelihood to the landless and nearly landless community members organized in user associations with clearly institutionalized rights. Otherwise if no other development options are supported, it appears that the area closures are used to a great extent to seal off the landless who are likely to have no livestock, and the marginal farmers.

ii)The second question was the extent to which those three mechanisms alone were sufficient for sustainable forage off-take, without any other form of management, notwithstanding the fact that area closure brings back degraded land to production.

iii) The third was whether restricting access to resources in one area did not induce a rise in extractive activity elsewhere if no measures were taken to control free grazing on adjacent rangelands. (Baylis et al, 2016; Deininger & Xia, 2016; Ostwald & Henders 2014). On this regard, the Evaluation agrees with Jenny Ferguson's (2014) paper[53] prepared for the Project, which noted that "converting large areas of watershed into an exclosure results in a reduced size of the remaining communal grazing land that can still be used for free grazing. As a consequence, the grazing pressure on the open areas increases – at least until a functioning cut-and-carry system can produce sufficient forage as substitution". It was further rightly added that "exclosures do not provide alternative feeding resource for the whole community and might be seen critically by non-beneficiaries" Without such control measures, area closures may lead to fragmenting of communal lands into "green" pasture lands, and overstocked and overgrazed lands as it seems to be the case in many Project target watersheds today. In fact, in many cases visited by the Evaluation team, communal lands that are contiguous to areas under closure have been further degraded mainly by overgrazing.

Output 1.3: Off-farm soil and water conservation partially enhanced the productivity of target communities

95. The Project successfully promoted the construction of physical and biological SWC structures in off-farm degraded areas. The assistance it provided consisted in training community members and providing material needed to construct the

[53] Jerry Ferguson (2014). *Biophysical assessment of the rehabilitation of over-grazed common lands for the CBINReMP (*unpublished paper).

biological and physical structures. Some 24,000 ha of degraded off-farm land have been rehabilitated by establishing 38,000 km of hillside terraces and stone bunds. Some 144,000 ha of cultivated land (115 per cent of target) have been treated with some form of SWC. The observations made in the field visits and discussions with communities revealed that SWC activities provide multiple on-site benefits by reducing runoff and soil loss, enhancing groundwater storage, and boosting crop yields in some cases. However, SWC activities mainly focused on off-farm structures, which did not sufficiently address land degradation challenges on cultivated hill slopes according to the ridge-to-valley approach (see Box 2).

Box 2
Findings from the direct observation of farming practice

Direct observation of the farming practice (see Table 2 in Annex IV) shows that many watersheds did not follow the ridge-to-valley principle, which could maximize watershed health. The concept consists in working with the natural hydrology of the watershed from ridge to lower parts of the WS in order to detain, divert, store or use rainwater[54]. The scenarios observed can be summarized as follows:

- Watershed treatment with SWC biophysical structures started at watershed ridge and ended in valleys, thus encompassing on- and off-farm lands in a continuum (ex. ORDA Model watersheds);
- Treatment was only carried out towards the ridge of the watershed (ex. Keteb watershed);
- Watershed management was only carried out toward the lower lands of the WS (ex. Aba Gewudi watershed);
- Watershed management was only carried out towards the ridge and downstream, but not in the middle part (ex. Fuafure watershed).

Outcome 1.4 Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation fell short of its target

96. Conserving biodiversity and securing ecosystem integrity was part of the project. Interventions under this subcomponent aimed to contribute towards the conservation of agro-biodiversity and in-situ conservation of the ecosystem integrity, to minimize the loss of local varieties of agricultural field crops. The Ethiopian Institute of Biodiversity (EIB) was the responsible implementing entity for the gene banks biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, and output sought to conserve the rich flora in the Lake Tana Watershed through training farmers on gene bank management and biodiversity conservation.

97. The PCR reported a total of 120 community researchers facilitated (100 per cent of target); awareness raised with 684 individuals (74 per cent of target) on the advantages of community seed bank associations; and 9 campaigns (16 per cent of target) in protecting against invasive species. Field visit from the evaluation mission noted that the wetland plans were never implemented, and none of the gene bank functions by the time of the evaluation mission.

98. Overall, the Project focused on treating the symptoms in a piecemeal approach, particularly with off-farm biophysical SWC, instead of addressing localized problems holistically according to the ridge-to-valley approach. With increasing population pressure, farming systems are increasingly put under pressure. There is a need to innovate and change to meet the demand for crop and livestock productions and various ecosystem services. This points to the need for an action research[55] approach to enable a co-analysis with communities of their current farming systems, learning from their experience and supporting them to design the

[54] Smyle, J.; Lobo, C.; Mine, G.; & Williams, M. (2014). Watershed development in India - Approach Evolving through Experience. The World Bank. Agriculture and Environmental Services Discussion Paper 04. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/185611468259137769/pdf/880560NWP0Wate0Box385209B00PUIBLIC0.pdf.
[55] In this context, Action Research is understood as learning by doing: developers, extensionists and target groups identify a problem, plan together the search of a solution to resolve it, see how successful their efforts were, and if not satisfied, try again.

improvements in their production systems and to share the experiences in a dissemination strategy.

99. **Pathway 3: "Improved livelihoods".** The effectiveness along this pathway is built upon outcomes achieved from Pathway 1 and activities in improving rural poor's access to natural resources (land and water), enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability of smallholders' farming systems. As mentioned above, to achieve this, it requires a livelihood approach that integrates natural resource management into people's utilization of natural resources to make a living; and a socially inclusive approach that allows women, youth, and other vulnerable groups (e.g., nearly landless and landless households) to benefit from the project's interventions.

100. **On-farm soil and water conservation.** The investment in soil and water conservation was unbalanced between on-farm and off-farm levels. The activities primarily focused on the off-farm level, thus limiting the project's effectiveness on agricultural production and on the perspectives of increasing household income. While there was a great effort to promote SWC practices in off-farm degraded areas through community mass mobilization, insufficient attention was paid to introducing on-farm SWC structures integrated with cropping systems that can control soil erosion and enhance soil fertility. Similarly, little investment was allocated to support on-farm forage production, which could have fulfilled animals' requirements, reduced free grazing, and ensured natural resources protection. This is probably because SWC practices were introduced without prior assessment of the local population's problems and needs. This further questions the project's value addition if similar off-farm activities could have been conducted by Government-led mass-mobilization anyway. Overall, due to the focus on off-farm SWC activities, integrated approaches towards improved farming systems under Subcomponent A3 were still at an emergent stage at Project completion.

101. While area closure was effective for vegetation regeneration of degraded communal lands, SWC structures were not effective in preventing further land degradation. In on-farm contexts, it remained a challenge in most of the cultivated hill slopes to manage rainwater infiltration, spread run-off, and increase biomass and crop production. The project promoted practices that combine physical and biological SWC structures to integrate trees in the farming systems through multipurpose agroforestry.[56] However, at the household level, the project did not build farmers' capacity to adopt appropriate practices to increase on-farm production of fuelwood and fodder to meet their needs and thus reduce pressure on communal land resources.

102. The Evaluation's field observations showed that while efforts were directed to off-farm physical structures that increased water retention, stabilizing gullies, and retaining soil, less attention was paid to supporting the on-farm soil fertility and intensification of fodder production for zero-grazing. Using for assessment a multi-dimensional scorecard tool (Annex VII), IOE's field visits observed a high variation in both on-farm and off-farm soil and water conservation outcomes. Of a sub-sample of 12 sub-watersheds: (i) 41.7 per cent were rated moderately satisfactory to satisfactory for showing improved productivity and improved farming systems and providing multiple economic, social, and ecological benefits for target groups; (ii) 33.3 per cent were rated moderately unsatisfactory for the lack of improvements on farming systems, and (iii) 25 per cent were rated between highly unsatisfactory to unsatisfactory outcomes, for unsuccessful biophysical soil and

[56] Agroforestry is a collective name for land-use systems and technologies where woody perennials (trees, shrubs, palms, bamboos etc.) are deliberately used on the same land-management unit as agricultural crops and/or animals, in some form of spatial arrangement or temporal sequence. In agroforestry systems, there are both ecological and economic interactions between the different components. See: van Noordwijk M, ed. 2019. Sustainable development through trees on farms: Agroforestry in its fifth decade. Bogor, Indonesia: World Agroforestry (ICRAF). http://old.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/B19029.pdf.

water conservation structures and a return to baseline conditions, and/or further land degradation and marginalization of the poor.

103. **Supporting of income generating activities (IGAs).** IGAs suffered from critical issues that challenged their viability. IGAs aimed to offer alternative livelihood by diversifying income sources and reducing land stress. This specifically targeted youth, women, and landless households through the IGAs. Employment opportunities were created for 10,133 landless youth and women (40 per cent of the appraisal target) through various IGAs groups (PCR, 2019). Though an IGA implementation manual was prepared, skill training was conducted by the Amhara Vocational Training Institute, and various recommendations made during supervision and mid-term review missions to strengthen the capacity of IGAs, problems remained. Among others, the main issues include: (i) lack of business plans feasibility studies[57];(ii) lack of ensured land access[58]; (iii) housing infrastructure constructed for the IGAs either lack quality or not completed at all; (iv) lack of credit and market access[59]; and (v) lack of economies of scale.

104. As an example, some IGAs supported youth's access to economic opportunity through cattle fattening. It provided the support and skills youth needed to form associations and use area closures for cow fattening. However, beyond supporting the youth to start up these activities, no efforts were made to link them to dedicated institutions to scale up their activities. For example, difficulties were experienced in both input (feed) and market linkage, microfinance to sustain their investments, empower them with entrepreneurship literacy, and organize them to federate their associations. The Project's attempt to link the IGAs with IFAD-financed rural finance and agricultural market projects for access to finance and markets was unsuccessful due to a lack of proactive engagement from the implementing agency. As a result, the experience gained from IFAD's Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP) in using IGAs to increase the involvement of the target groups in economic activities was not effectively used in diversifying livelihood opportunities and reducing stresses on the land due to design and implementation weakness.

105. **Tenure security.** The project effectively addressed the issue of tenure security by integrating land certification into natural resource management interventions, thus creating an institutionalized incentive for farmers. All the focus group discussions from the 24 micro-watersheds confirmed that the project addressed the targeted groups' needs in this regard. According to the PCR, at completion, the project had issued the first-level certification to 287,704 landholdings (64 per cent of the appraisal target). Importantly, rights were also recognized to women, regardless of their marital status, which promoted gender equality. All the community groups met by the Evaluation team in the field recognized the contribution of land certification to improved women's access to productive resources and women's decision-making at the intra-household level. Besides, 25,370 cadastral surveys were completed, and 9,577 second-level certifications were issued. While, as it come out from all the focus group discussions, certifications reduced land disputes to a large degree, though not completely owning to some errors made during the certification process, there is little evidence that farmers changed their behaviour in land investment, like adopting a more sustainable land cultivation practice, as a result of land security. The community members also discussed some flaws, including a reversed incentive in exploiting the land value due to the uncertainty of the land status, but only to a small scale. Overall, there is clear evidence supporting the improved land administration and certification for all the rural

[57] All visited IGAs seem to have business plan as per the earlier recommendation of the mission, but are all fake or not well done in a professional manner (Supervision Report, 2017).
[58] Communities have given land to the IGAs groups for the different purposes (fattening, vegetables, timber, etc.). However, the IGAs groups neither had legalized property right (like land certificate) nor a promissory note (guarantee) for a defined period to ensure that IGAs can have a long or short run business plan。
[59] IFAD Supervision Report (2017)

households residing in the project areas, particularly those who were granted the second-level certificates.

106. In sum, land security reduced land disputes, increased poor farmers' access to land resources, and potentially economic resources. Nevertheless, effectiveness in contributing to agricultural production and sustainable and better livelihoods was limited mainly due to the project's insufficient focus on on-farm soil and water conservation investment, farm inputs, forage production, and significant deflect in income-generating activities. The analysis from "effectiveness of targeting" and gender equality reveals an insufficient social inclusive approach to benefit women, youth, and other vulnerable groups (e.g., nearly landless and landless households) together. This was further supported by evidence from the household survey (see Rural Poverty Impact section).

107. **Effectiveness of targeting**. Overall, the targeting was not differentiated in terms of categories of poverty: farmers with access to land, nearly landless farmers, and landless farmers. This reduced the effectiveness of participation. In a land-based intervention, the benefits are unavoidably proportional to the landholding size of each farmer. The income and employment generation activities proved to be ineffective due to the flaw in the design of those activities and to implementation inefficiencies. In particular, the development of value chains and their likely constraints lacked proper identification, agotnd there was no clear approach to support youth to organize in structures that have the legal status and the capacity to negotiate access to financial and other services after project completion. If the support to the nearly landless and landless farmers merits equal attention, the project's allocation of resources to this activity should reflect this aspect. Nevertheless, instead, only 6.5 per cent of the total investment went to employment generation related activities. Furthermore, the area closure and cut-and-carry system did not provide an equitable livelihood development approach for the marginalized group, who would more likely graze their livestock in the communal land due to lack of land access.

108. **To sum up,** the project effectively rehabilitated and/or protected the vegetation coverage of degraded land through various measures. To some extent, it controlled the expansion of gullies and reduced land erosion. The project focused on the issue of tenure security and helped reduce land conflicts. However, effectiveness was weakened by the fact that the main outcomes were only partially achieved, due to various factors that include an ineffective targeting approach to a marginalized group, lack of focus on on-farm soil and water conservation, absence of an integrated crop-livestock farming system, and limited coverage of climate-resilient activities. The evaluation accords a rating of ***moderately satisfactory (4).***

Efficiency

109. **Quality of Project management.** The Project was declared effective on 17 March 2010, but had a long delay in starting its activities. This long start-up delay was due to the delay in opening the bank account, and in setting up the Regional Project Coordination and Management Unit (RPCMU) and the Regional Steering Committee. The impact of the start-up delay was that the Project has had an extension of 18 months. The RPCMU addressed most of the recommendations of the supervision missions.

110. **Cost-benefit analysis.** The assessment of efficiency attempts to examine how economically resources and inputs are converted into results. At design a traditional cost-benefit analysis (CBA) was not carried-out. Several streams of benefits were outlined[60] but only a few quantitative results were presented in terms of improved agricultural outputs and animal feed production (see previous section

[60] Including: increases in agricultural, fisheries and livestock production due to biological conservation, improved agriculture productivity from secure land tenure, carbon sequestration, improved livelihoods from clean energy production.

on effectiveness). However, the reliability of the estimates is questionable given the poor description of the methodology and/or calculations done to derive the figures. At completion, an unorthodox cost benefit CBA analysis was undertaken in the PCR to present the project viability but no cost-benefit analysis was carried-out in the GEF terminal evaluation report either.[61] Based on the above, this evaluation used several proxy indicators to make an assessment of the overall project efficiency.

111. **Economic and financial perspectives.** The financial analysis reported in the PCR presented a net present value (NPV) of ETB 2,100 million (approx. US$71.323 million) while the project's internal rate of return was not assessed. The only stream of benefits quantified to assess the NPV relates to the IGAs for cattle fattening and crop productions. The methodology used is questionable for several reasons and the results are not fully reliable. First, the representativeness of the two IGAs[62] used as proxy appears unclear and is not explained; second, net incremental benefits were not derived (the without-project scenario is missing); third, financial prices were not corrected for inflation and for other economic distortions – hence the analysis is purely financial; and fourth, the whole CBA exclusively focuses on the IGAs, thus the NPV derived are those of the selected IGAs, not of the entire project (as stated in the PCR). The nature of the project activities and the lack of data on the benefits generated, precluded a traditional cost-benefit analysis.

112. **Effectiveness gap and disbursement.** There was an 11-month effectiveness lag between IFAD Executive Board approval and the first disbursement of the programme. This was lower than the ESA average of 11.5 months for ongoing projects.[63] Delays at start-up are reflected in the project's **disbursement** path and implementation and were the main cause of the 18-month extension. Overall, disbursement path was slower than what envisaged at design throughout the entire project life and the project experienced some liquidity challenges. This was mainly due to weak linkages between the regional and federal management units and the high turnover of staff. Despite the above, at completion overall disbursement rates were satisfactory: above 90 per cent for all financiers, ranging from 90 per cent of actual disbursement for GEF to nearly 100 per cent for the IFAD's funds (loan and grant).

113. **Efficiency in the pace of implementation.** Implementation progress was in line with the disbursement path described above. Delays at start-up were linked with the inadequate project financial management structure at project level and was reflected in the weak implementation of the annual workplan and budget (AWPB). Late submission of AWPBs were being consistently reported as late as 2016 and delays in submitting of audit reports and management letters were also recorded.[64] Yet, the inadequate budget performance reported in the first half of project life was improved in the following years. At component level, total actual AWPB expenses for each component are consistent with budgeted figures – no significant mismatch is noted. Overall, the pace of implementation suffered from delays in the procurement plan which had not been implemented in a timely manner.[65]

114. **Project management costs.** Actual project management costs (i.e. component C) were US$6.19 million equal to approximately 11 per cent of total actual project costs. Although this represents an increase in absolute terms, as a percentage of total project costs, this is in line with the design estimate, and is also comparable to the World Bank-financed SLMP. The increase is explained by the addition of

[61] A CBA for the ORDA implemented activities which provided useful insights for this evaluation although it cannot be used as a proxy for the overall project's CBA.
[62] In North Achefer and BahirDar Zuria District
[63] Source: IFAD OBI reports
[64] Source: GEF TER.
[65] Several items were regularly carried forward to the subsequent year

component D, increased costs for logistics deriving from the selection of field activities of the three operational components to avoid overlapping and duplication with other projects in the country. This ratio is considered reasonable and within the IFAD's average, especially when considering that CBINReMP's area of interventions complex management structure.[66]

115. **Cost per beneficiary.** The PCR does not state the cost per beneficiary, nor did the PDR. According to the evaluation, this cost works out to be US$87.53 per household when considering total project costs and expected beneficiary outreach at the design stage.[67] This is a **low investment per household**, even more so when this amount is spread over the almost ten year period of the project. The unit cost of the rehabilitation of degraded land, which represents the bulk of the project's work, is estimated at US$250 per ha, which is in line with the Government guidelines for Participatory Watershed Development. Finally, beneficiaries' actual contributions to overall projects costs is commendable. As shown by the household survey (Table 9), the Project increased participation of beneficiary households in providing labor time for most of the community works.

116. **Cost-effectiveness** with appropriate design was not always considered in the selection of structural soil and water conservation measures. In the case of ORDA model watersheds, although the cluster-approach of promoting multiple technologies and distributing free inputs to the communities yields significant benefits to the five watersheds, it consumed a large share of the budget and built structures (e.g. schools) that were not necessarily within the project's objectives. Some of the physical structures were also overdesigned, partially causing them to be unfinished with the given budget. Emphasis could have been given to simple and cost-effective bioengineering measures that combine trees, grasses, earth and loose stone bunds.

117. Based on these and other insufficiencies, but considering the accomplishments in terms of benefits emanating from the project and the high disbursement of funds, efficiency is assessed as ***moderately satisfactory*** *(4).*

Rural poverty impact

118. Impact is defined as the changes that have occurred, or are expected to occur, in the lives of the rural poor (whether positive or negative, direct or indirect, intended or unintended) as a result of development interventions. Impact domains include: (i) household income and assets; (ii) food security and agricultural productivity; (iii) human and social capital and empowerment; and (iv) institutions and policies.

119. To recap the methodology section, Project impact was assessed based on an ex-post comparison of livelihood indicators between beneficiary (treatment) and control group households and watershed communities. A propensity-score matching procedure was adopted to assess the CBINReMP's impacts by comparing treatment (beneficiary) and control (non-beneficiary) groups outcomes related to livelihood conditions, including household income levels, income diversification, access to land, water and productive resources, crop and livestock yields, women's empowerment, food security and dietary diversity.

120. In the analysis of the project treatment effects (i.e., rural poverty impact), a distinction is made between "high-" and "low-participation" treatment groups based on the degree of project-related activity participation (for details see Annex IV). Since community participation was both a means to the outcomes and an (intermediate) objective of the project, the distinction made could confound the project's actual impacts. Based further on communities' information during the

[66] Specifically, the Regional Project Coordination and Management Unit (RPCMU) in Bahir Dar and the Federal Project Coordination and Management Unit (FPCMU) in Addis Ababa.
[67] Given the limited reliable information on outreach collected by the project and the failure in clearly distinguishing between direct and indirect beneficiaries, the cost per beneficiary is calculated based on the design stage values.

qualitative focus group discussions, higher participation is synonymous with the intensity of the project's effort (i.e., participation level in the treatment areas).

121. Lastly, definitions and measurement units of the outcome variables described in the Tables 7, 9 and 10, presented below, can be found in Annex VI Table A.4, while more detailed information on the means and skewness in key impact and intermediate variables can also be found in the Annex VI (Tables A.5a-b and A.6a-b).

Agricultural productivity, food security, household income and assets

122. This part analyzes agricultural productivity, food security, household income and assets together as they are interlinked with each other. To understand the pathways in driving changes of household income, there is a need to examine agricultural productivity also together. The analysis returns to the pathways described in the ToC to review the Project performance from outcomes to impact.

123. The assessment of the impact of CBINReMP on rural livelihoods considered the main targeted outcomes of improved household incomes, food security, asset holdings, agricultural productivity, and social capital. The first column of Table 7 compares the average treatment effect between treated and control groups, assuming that there is no significant difference in extent of participation among beneficiaries within the treated watersheds. After relaxing this assumption, the second and third columns show the estimated treatment effects after comparing, respectively, the high and low-participation treatment groups with the control group.

124. **Overall, the results show that there are no detectable differences between the incomes of beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups but beneficiaries in communities with high degrees of participation in project activities enjoyed higher incomes and this may also have allowed them to have better diets.** The results in Table 7 show that overall, there are no detectable differences between beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups with respect to livelihoods status, social capital, and agricultural productivity. CBINReMP had only very limited, quantitatively verifiable impact on rural livelihoods, when beneficiary groups are taken as a whole. Only some significant effects were observed when comparing the "high-participation" beneficiary group (treatment) with the non-beneficiary (control) group (column 2). Beneficiary households with high community participation have significantly higher income and greater dietary diversity than the non-beneficiary. Specifically, the incomes of high-participation group households were, on average, 17.8 per cent higher than that of the non-beneficiary group.

Table 7
Average impact of the project on lead outcome variables

Outcome variables	*Treated vs Control (std. err.)*	*High-participation Treated vs Control (std. err.)*	*Low-participation Treated vs Control (std. err.)*
A. Livelihood outcomes			
Total income (ln)	0.044 (0.09)	0.178 (0.11)*	- 0.152 (0.12)
Dietary diversity	0.197 (0.16)	0.414 (0.167)**	- 0.110 (0.18)
Food security	- 0.086 (0.24)	- 0.155 (0.26)	0.013 (0.28)
Asset holding	- 0.035 (0.16)	0.062 (00.17)	- 0.173 (0.17)
B. Social cohesion and capital			
Social cohesion index	0.068 (0.17)	0.032 (0.18)	0.128 (0.21)
C. *Agricultural productivity*			
Cereal yields			
White teff yield (ln)	-0.075 (0.09)	- 0.039 (0.09)	- 0.131 (0.11)
Black teff yield (ln)	0.067 (0.09)	0.125 (0.11)	- 0.038 (0.12)
Maize yield (ln)	- 0.069 (0.10)	- 0.089 (0.12)	- 0.052 (0.12)
Livestock productivity			
Lactation period (ln)	0.015 (0.04)	0.034 (0.04)	- 0.013 (0.04)
Milk cow productivity (ln)	0.042 (0.20)	0.084 (0.03)**	- 0.021 (0.04)
Fattening period (ln)	- 0.070 (0.12)	- 0.065 (0.12)	- 0.068 (0.13)

Source: Own computation of impact study, 2020
Note: ** and * refer to 5 and 10 per cent significance level, respectively. [a] The social cohesion index is a composite of five perceptions about belongingness of individuals in the community regarding economic opportunity, opportunity in public affairs, tolerance to conflict of interest, and adequate representation in institutions.

125. **Despite significant higher incomes for the high-participation group, it is unclear, however, which project activities have contributed, and how, to this positive impact.** Compared with the control group, higher income was not found to be associated with better crop yields, greater income diversification, or off-farm income opportunities, and neither with enhanced women's empowerment nor reduced conflict over land. There was also no evidence of significantly higher cow milk productivity (except for some statistically significant difference in the case of high participation groups) and greater herd size among beneficiaries with high participation and benefits from "cut-and-carry" forage collection. To a limited extent, these outcomes could partially explain the impact on incomes. The lack of impact on crop productivity or income diversification suggests that the promotion of SWC practices and income-generating activities induced no direct economic gains to beneficiary households. Part of this outcome is explained by the fact that, except for the sub-watersheds under ORDA's supervision, SWC was mostly promoted for off-farm land, and there was no focus on improving the farming systems.

126. **In high-participation group, the dietary diversity score exceeded that of the non-beneficiary group** by 0.4 units. Dietary diversity is especially important among populations with diets based on starchy staples where micronutrient deficiency is more likely, as is the case in the project area. A higher score is an

indicator of increased economic access to a varied diet for household members. While this does not follow directly from the method applied by the study, it is likely that the better access to more diversified food is closely associated with the higher incomes of the high-participation treatment group.

127. **Geo-spatial analysis confirmed similar findings of the survey data.** The analysis of geo-spatial data showed good performance of the Project. There was an improvement in vegetation coverage over the 7-year period of observation (2013-2019) and of most of the project's period of implementation. This greening of the watersheds over time could be associated with improved erosion techniques or common land rehabilitation. However, although such improvements were observed for all watersheds in the area and for Component C, no statistical differences could be detected between the CBINReMP beneficiary watersheds and the control group for the main variables considered in the analysis (Table 8). The potential reasons could be that such improvements may have taken place through different means in all watersheds as well as because of exogenous factors, such as the increased rainfall experienced in the LTW area during the final years of the project's implementation.

Table 8
Geo-spatial characteristics by treatment status

Variable	*Definition of the variable—Time (2013-2019)*	*Control group (median)*	*Treated group (median)*	*Wilcoxon rank-sum test (Mann-Whitney)[a]*
NDVI_MODIS_slope	Univariate regression slope of Modis NDVI	.0004	.0004	0.88
NDVI_LS__slope	Univariate regression slope of Landsat NDVI	.0027	.0024	0.77
NDWI_LS__slope	Univariate regression slope of Landsat NDWI	-.0013	-.0013	0.97
NDVI_MODIS__sd	Modis NDVI (standard deviation)	.1528	.1521	0.94
NDVI_LS__sd	Landsat NDVI (standard deviation)	.0541	.0534	0.60
NDWI_LS_ _sd	Landsat NDWI (standard deviation)	.0379	.0384	0.70
NDVI_MODIS_mean	Global Mean NDVI Value	.5388	.5416	0.65
NDVI_MODIS_median	Global Median NDVI Value	.5385	.5407	0.66

128. In summary, the Project beneficiaries in communities with high degrees of participation in community-based natural resource management activities enjoyed higher incomes and this may also have allowed them to have better diets. However, these positive livelihoods outcomes have not come with other targeted livelihood improvements (relative to the comparison group) in terms of agricultural productivity, social cohesion, or asset holdings. The higher milking cow productivity likely underpins a modest part of the estimated income impact and, while noted, the impact was not among the central targeted outcomes of the CBINReM project.

Human and social capital and empowerment

129. **The Project did not sufficiently invest in strengthening rural organizations to build their human and social capital and in facilitating the empowerment of the rural poor.** It should be recalled that achieving the intensification and extensification of river basin management in Lake Tana Watershed was premised on ANRS building on the awareness generated from the Project to intensify and extensify Lake Tana river basins management. This assumes that through participation, local communities led by their WSM Committees would take greater responsibility in implementing WSM. However, the design of the Project did not duly consider that human and social capital are key staples for meaningful community participation. Although the project formed various community natural resources user groups (e.g. youth group, grazing user

association, common interest group, etc.), its design did not plan to include investment in supporting community user institutions as strategic in achieving its objectives. Its major focus was on working instead through local extension systems which had no capacities to provide services that such community institutions need, while relying for community participation on pre-existing mass mobilization structures.

Strengthened community participation

130. **CBINReMP increased participation of beneficiary households in providing labor time for most of the community works promoted.** Despite the design weakness described in the above paragraphs, the Project significantly increased participation of beneficiary households in providing labor time for most of the community works promoted. The survey results in Table 9 show that the beneficiary (treatment) groups spent visibly more time on communal terrace construction, cut-off drainage and tree planting, though this is not the case for gully rehabilitation. The labor participation in these types of communal works among the 'high-participation' beneficiary group households is broadly the same as that for the average beneficiary group. However, the confidence level for all these estimates is low, such that none of the differences between non-beneficiary and beneficiary groups were found to be statistically significant. A significant impact for labor participation would have been important in terms of the project's theory of change, which saw enhanced community participation for sustainable land and water management as key to create better and more resilient livelihoods for the beneficiary population.

131. Given the lack of statistical significance there is a question of whether the project was effective or not in promoting community participation in SLM works to underpin livelihood improvements. To address it, it should be recalled that Ethiopia's government launched a massive community-based participatory watershed development program in 2010/11 in four regional states, including Amhara, as part of a strategy to protect the environment while achieving food security.[68] So when CBINReMP launched its SWC activities, the target farming communities were already highly mobilized to implement physical and biological soil and water conservation measures without providing any incentive for the farmers. Therefore the lack of statistical significance does not lead to concluding that the Project was not effective in promoting community participation. Communities were already familiar and/or involved, though at varying extents, in mass mobilization SWC activities.

Table 9
Labor time spent on project-related community works (hours per year)

Type of community work	*Control group (A)*	*Treatment group (B)*	*High-participation treatment group (C)*	*Adjusted Wald Test B-A*	*Adjusted Wald Test C-A*
Terrace construction	85	103	108	0.87	1.27
Cut off drainage	37	60	62	2.01	2.23
Gully rehabilitation	42	38	39	0.07	0.04
Tree planting	33	276	293	1.09	1.08

Source: Table A.6a-b in Annex VI

[68] World Bank (2019). Ethiopia Climate Action through Landscape Management Program for Results (CALM). Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Table 10.
Other key participation variables

	Control group	*Treatment group*	*High-participation treatment group*
Participate in watershed planning	77%	86%	95%
Membership in grazing land	46%	51%	61%

Source: Table A.7 in Annex VI

132. For other participatory variables, there is little difference between beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups. For instance, 68 per cent of households of both groups participate in the watershed planning process and almost equal shares form part of grazing groups and other forms of community participation. Beneficiary communities are somewhat more likely to have a watershed plan (86 per cent) compared with the non-beneficiary group (77 per cent). However, as mentioned above, it was found that there are significant differences in degrees of participation, such that it was necessary to separate the treatment group in terms of high and low-participation.

133. **However, the community participation stays mostly at labour contribution, without a dimension of empowerment** (e.g. community decision making). This is also confirmed by Table 7 that there is no discernible impact on social capital. According to FAO's conservation guide on community participation in watershed management: participants should have decision-making capacity and responsibility (empowerment); and natural resource management cannot be successful and sustainable without the support and participation of natural resource users.

Institutions and policies

134. **The Project strengthened institutional coordination of ANRS agencies, which have complementary mandates relating to integrated watershed management.** The project worked with the Amhara regional government structures, at regional and local administration levels, for its implementation. The project's institutional capacity development activities, particularly of Component B, were designed to ensure that ANRS structures at all levels of governance would have the skills to integrate participatory WSM in their plans and activities. Being implemented within the decentralized regional administration, it contributed to inter-service coordination between ANRS agencies (i.e. BoARD, EPLAUA, BoFED and BoEPLAU), which have complementary mandates in the various aspects of watershed management, natural resource management and rural development. There was also collaboration with other public sectoral institutions (e.g. ORDA and Bahir Dar University), contributing to an effective project implementation for this complex project.

135. On the other hand, there were also some gaps in inter-agency collaboration. In particular, gaps existed in the areas of forest plantation establishment and management, agroforestry, public road infrastructures as factor in gully formation, livestock management and related value chain development. For example, although forestry management possess a high significance in the project, the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission and the Bureau of Forestry were left out at both federal and regional levels, which challenges the overall effectiveness of watershed management.

136. **The collaborative action between regional government and a civil society institution to implement Component D led to effective, efficient, and dynamic, development outcomes in target WSs**. ORDA mobilized its institutional experience in rural development to make it available in the framework of Component D to implement a package of integrated technologies at household level in selected WSs. This allowed the Project to overcome sectorial specializations

barriers that often characterize government institutions. This collaboration also allowed to add value by undertaking simple action research activities with target communities, thus allowing to accelerate changes in watershed management. In the political context of the country in period the Project was implemented, this type of collaboration represented a change of attitude on the governmental institutions involved, as similar collaborations were not often supported to that extent.

137. **In spite of its success in supporting the setting up of the community watershed committees (CWCs), the project did not work to strengthen them as sustainable community institutions.** The establishment of community watershed committees facilitated the implementation of Project's activities and therefore was a key mechanism for mainstreaming WSM activities into the environmental protection, and economic development at local level. The project's contribution to empowering these committees to take responsibility for watershed management was one of its key successes. However, the establishment of the CWCs was mainly used as project implementation vehicle, building upon the mass mobilization social context. To date they have not yet developed into empowered autonomous community institutions. At woreda or river basin levels, the Project did not support the establishment of CWCs unions as fora to negotiate with watershed development actors of the public and private sectors. Similarly, other user groups (e.g. youth group, grazing user association, common interest group, etc.) supported by the project also lacked a long-term vision. The Project design lacked a strategic plan in supporting community user institutions. Activities were carried out through local extension systems, which had no capacities to provide services that such groups need.

138. **The Project did not implement key planned activities to support the process of policies and regulatory reforms.** Under Component B, the PDR stated that the project will create an enabling environment and institutional capacity at local (kebele, woredas/district, and regional) levels to mainstream SLM principles into regional policies, strategies, and plans for agriculture, forestry, and water management and that policies and legal framework for natural resources management and environmental conservation will be reviewed and reforms enacted. Various activities under Component B intended to create an enabling environment and institutional capacity at all tiers of regional governance to mainstream SLM principles into regional policies and strategies. These included the short-term technical assistance to undertake a comprehensive review of existing policies, strategies, and legislation, identify gaps and propose measures to improve their implementation, and the revision of the regional conservation strategy and of the action plan for combating desertification strategic, and work on the legislation on communal grazing land, and the framework for wetland management. Although the legislative and policy reform provisions documents have been finalized, they were not implemented, and no impact could be seen. There are few indications to show that these policy documents would be adopted in the near future. This was a missed opportunity to address the long-term problem of overgrazing on communal lands in LTW.

139. **In sum,** the household and community survey and geospatial analysis findings indicate that CBINReMP had only limited, quantitatively verifiable impact on rural livelihoods. The Project contributed to higher household incomes and some greater dietary diversity, but only where there was greater community participation. However, even for those beneficiaries, livelihood conditions had not become significantly more diversified, resilient, or sustainable than those of the comparison group. Admittedly, these findings are limited to what the survey was able to test through an ex-post approach and hampered by a lack of clarity in the project's way of targeting beneficiary watersheds and households. Similarly, it is also likely that there were positive income effects overall but they were too small to be captured by the sample size used by the evaluation. In terms of human and social capital

empowerment, the Project could have invested more in strengthening rural organizations to build their human and social capital and facilitate the empowerment of the rural poor. At the institutional level, however, more positive results were observed, in that the Project strengthened institutional coordination of local agencies whose complementary mandates relating to integrated watershed management are important for the project area. Thus, the rural poverty impact is rated as ***moderately satisfactory*** (4).

Sustainability of benefits

140. IOE defines sustainability as "the likely continuation of net benefits from a development intervention beyond the phase of external funding support. It also includes an assessment of the likelihood that actual and anticipated results will be resilient to risks beyond the Project's life.

141. Overall, there is reasonable prospect of sustainability for activities undertaken under the project. The key features of CBINReMP implementation that ensure the sustainability of its benefits are (i) the built capacity of ANRS structure line offices, (ii) ANRS ownership, (iii) the community participation and the related sense of ownership (area closures, farming systems improvements, etc.), (iv) the close involvement of local government throughout the implementation, and (v) project's investments in training and sensitization activities to the local population and public officials about SLM practices. In addition, the results achieved in terms of land ownership and rights to manage and use common land are considered a significant step towards sustainability of project's interventions.

142. **Strong Government ownership enhanced the project's institutional sustainability.** The ANRS structures' ownership has arguably been strong, particularly within BoARD, EPLAUA, BoFED and BoEPLAU. This ownership started already in the Project design phase, and grew in strength during the course of implementation, with the support provided by the Project to strengthen the capacity of the staff. The increased capacity at regional, Woreda and Kebele levels allowed to improve the continued interaction between ANRS structures at those levels with the community watershed committees of the target watersheds. The strong Government ownership was further demonstrated by the fact that the regional government allocated the required matching funds, paid salaries for district focal persons and provided offices for the Regional Project Coordination and Management Unit.

143. **Mixed results for community ownership: strong with members who benefit from the fodder cut-and-carry system, and weaker for the other.** The Project supported the functioning of community watershed committees, and in some cases also the capacity building in target watersheds. The Evaluation observed in the field visits these committees, like the communities at large, have strong ownership of the main results they have achieved with the Project. But for the other community members, ownership is strong for those who benefit from the cut-and-curry system. They can use fodder from enclose to feed their livestock or to sell.

144. **The sustainability of biophysical and vegetation structures is in question, partially due to insufficient resources available for communities**. With regard to the performance of the Project on Pathway 2, the land rehabilitation and biophysical structures for soil and water conservation were constructed by the communities, and the community's ownership was still high in the post-project phase. While in some watersheds, capacity building was provided to communities for the construction of SWC structures, in situations requiring heavy reparation of gully structures, they are unable to ensure their maintenance since no machine nor tools available for heavy civil works. In general, sustainability of WSM benefits can be put to question if the implementation of SWC improved practices is limited to isolated actions that do not follow the ridge-to-valley principle, and support the

improvement of farming systems. Sustainability is even worse in areas where no capacity building nor awareness raising was provided.

145. **In contrast to SWC structures in ORDA model watersheds that are in good conditions, the maintenance in most of other watersheds is unsustainable due to lack of appropriate tools and equipment.** Of the SWC biostructures, those that were built on-far in ORDA model watersheds, were generally in good condition. The improvements in farming systems productivity in those cases increased the farmers' sense of ownership, which, in turn should contribute to the long-term sustainability of the SWC biostructures. Overall, sustainability risks for these biostructures are mitigated by the high participation of beneficiaries in their construction. However, in certain situations of difficult terrain where soils are prone to formation of deep gullies, the maintenance costs were high, and farmers were not able to cover them without the support of public administration given the necessity to use appropriate tools and equipment for heavy work. Moreover, only 5 out of 22 ORDA watersheds were model ones. Most of the rest of ORDA watersheds and also the 650 Bureau of Agriculture watersheds were in an initial stage of watershed rehabilitation. No provision was made in the PCR about regular maintenance of the infrastructure by the local institutions.

146. **With reference to IGAs, sustainability risks appear higher.** Overall, these activities were considered problematic due to lack of marketing analysis, no clear rights of resource usage, large group size and limited or absence of private sector engagement. More specifically, regarding cattle fattening, sustainability appears to be weak due to unclear user rights of resources (i.e. forage cut and carry in area closures) and lack of economics of scale given the group size of the IGA members. In fact, many members dropped from the IGA groups. Similarly with beekeeping, the mission noted a poor care of the infrastructure built, which poses significant risk for the medium-long term sustainability of the activity itself. Overall, there is concern with the neglect of private sector engagement and an exclusive focus on the public sector and communities,[69] and most of the IGAs were certainly not financially feasible to generate realistic income for sustainability unless it would be integrated with additional IGAs.[70]

147. **The weak policy environment would not sustain the project benefits as per the design.** The project design intended to institutionalize the project benefits through policies, legal frameworks, and enacting reforms. In particular, with Component B "institutional, legal and policy analysis and reform" the Project had to support creating an enabling environment and institutional capacity at local (kebele, woredas/district, and regional) levels to mainstream SLM principles into regional policies, strategies and plans for agriculture, forestry and water management. However, this was not materialized by the time of the evaluation, weakening its sustainability and scaling up the watershed management approach to other non-project areas.

148. Sustainability is also weak for technologies developed for the production of clean energy (i.e. biogas and water pumps) given the current high incidence of subsidies necessary for their functioning.

149. Indeed, the qualitative assessment confirmed the above assessment. Most of the visited communities (71 per cent, equal to 17 out of 24) expressed their willingness in continuing and maintaining the promoted activities after project completion but declared to lack knowledge, capacities and/or tools/machines at their disposal to effectively do it. The two critical aspects affecting the sustainability of the agricultural benefits derived by the projects are related to the lack of a market strategy at project level and the related poor marketing opportunities developed in

[69] PCR, para. 161
[70] IFAD Supervision report (2017)

the project area. As a result, migration is reported as an option by interviewed farmers, especially youth.

150. In sum, sustainability was built in the project's implementation modality, including both the ANRS ownership and its improved capacity at all tiers of regional government structures, and community's ownership in maintaining some of the biophysical and infrastructure structures. However, almost all the watershed communities visited raised concerns on accessing materials and their transport, in maintaining the physical structures, while some also raised concerns on lack of capacity. It is clear that the IGAs faces very high risks related to sustainability. Given the above-mentioned concerns, sustainability is therefore rated as ***moderately unsatisfactory*** (3).

B. Other performance criteria

Innovation

151. IOE defines innovation as the extent to which IFAD development interventions have introduced innovative approaches to rural poverty reduction.

152. Several innovative aspects were envisaged at project design, ranging from innovative approaches to address well-established issues in the project area, to innovative technologies. These included: (i) communities' involvement in the decision-making process on natural resource management, SLM, and land administration and certification through a participatory approach; (ii) demonstration of the linkages between environmental degradation, rural poverty and climate change in the project area; (iii) mainstreaming of the project's M&E at regional level; and (iv) promotion of local adaptive innovation in the SLM domain.

153. The PCR considered the community-led approach to address SLM and land degradation, and the development of integrated watershed management activities as the two main project innovations. Additionally, the PCR regarded the alternative rural energy supply (e.g. biogas technology), the wetland management, and conservation of crop landraces as innovative. The following paragraphs will assess each innovation practice with the findings from the Evaluation mission.

154. **Firstly, the community-based participatory watershed management approach was initiated together with UNDP, World Bank, and GEF following the Government's guidelines** (2005).[71] Integrated watershed management centered on community participation is a change of approach compared to business as usual management. However, to a certain extent, this was combined with a more top-down approach for the implementation of processes that require technical skills, such as sub-watershed management planning. In this regard, the project built on the previous experience in the country by focusing on rehabilitation of degraded natural resources through community mass mobilization. It operationalized the Government's guidelines in a larger scale (650 sub-watersheds), which could be considered as innovative. In addition, Component D was innovative in operationalizing the integration of climate change adaptation into farming practices. With this innovative aspect, the Project proved that watershed management must be community-based, comprehensive, interdisciplinary, and integrated to address the complex needs of a growing population. However it was less innovative in addressing the contradiction between management solutions for degraded land rehabilitation and uncontrolled traditional use of communal land.

155. **Secondly**, **the approach in blending land certification into sustainable land management to be indeed innovative** and significantly benefited smallholders in several ways. Though issuing land certification is not new in Ethiopia, in CBINReMP, the project strategically blended various interventions together. This approach not only ensured land security, but also enhanced household resilience to

[71] World Bank (2008): Project Appraisal Document: Sustainable Land Management Project

land degradation and climate change, and gender equality. This contribution was unanimously recognized by the target groups (men and women) met by the Evaluation team.

156. **For the remaining innovative practices, though they might be innovative, various design or implementation flaws weakened the effectiveness**, **leaving them at piloting stage.** For example, the project was claimed to be a pioneer in introducing wetland management and conserving crop landraces in the Amhara region. PCR argued these activities to have positive effect for the natural resource management and ecosystem conservation, particularly for ensuring and maintaining both surface and groundwater tank reserves. However, as discussed before, the wetland plans were never implemented, and none of the gene bank functions by the time of the evaluation mission. Lastly, the PCR argued that the project implementation within the existing government administrative structure was considered as innovative in terms of institutional arrangements. However, this approach has been widely used in various other IFAD-financed projects, casting doubts on its innovativeness.

157. In sum, the project was not as innovative in terms of its participatory approach, and there were flaws in various designs and institutional arrangements. It did not implement the action research activities in order to develop its innovations, however, there were some aspects that were indeed innovative. Therefore, a rating of ***moderately satisfactor****y* (4) is given.

Scaling up

158. IFAD defines this as the extent to which the results of development interventions have been (or are likely to be) scaled up by government authorities, donor organizations, the private sector and others agencies.

159. The worth of the community-based participatory watershed management approach practiced by the Project is its scalability and the potential for the Government to reach other communities, support them to form their community watershed committees, and build their capacity so that they can learn from those supported by the Project. Such a scaling up process did not take place, which implies an unevenness of land management within the same river basin. It also implies an unevenness in the access to Project benefits between target communities and non-targeted ones within LTW.

160. It was reported by the PCR that some project activities/approaches have already been replicated by the SLMP at a wider scale.[72] However, while the Project added value by blending the community-based participatory approach with other practices that allow to enhance impact against poverty, such as land certification and climate change adaptation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development's Community Based Participatory Watershed Development Guidelines had been already published in 2005. In this sense, IFAD's and other donors' projects were designed to implement the Government's community-based approach.[73]

161. Finally, according to the design document, best practices in SLM and natural resource conservation including agro-biodiversity were to be collected and disseminated for replication and adaptation in other basins and watersheds of Nile basin countries. But the Evaluation found no evidence of any capitalization of the experiences in a form that can be easily disseminated.

162. The scaling up criteria is therefore rated as ***moderately satisfactory*** (4). The downgrading is mainly due to two factors: (i) the success in increasing vegetation

[72] For instance, the national SLMP project, financed by the World Bank, replicate the community-based approach. Other activities being scaled up include the land certification process, the biogas production and the participatory forest management.
[73] World Bank (2008): Project Appraisal Document: Sustainable Land Management Project

coverage and area closure was not scaled up to other over-grazed areas; and (ii) the policy planned by the project was not adopted by the Government.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

163. This evaluation criterion concerns the extent to which IFAD-supported interventions that have contributed to better gender equality and women's empowerment, for example, in terms of women's access to and ownership of assets, resources, and services; participation in decision-making; workload balance, and impact on women's incomes, nutrition, and livelihoods.

164. At project design, some major gender issues in the area were highlighted as follows: insufficient participation of women in decision making processes at the community level; heavy workload and long working hours in on-farm operations and household chores; higher rate of illiteracy than for men; limited women staff in support services within the public sector; and cultural and traditional practices. In spite of this analysis, the gender dimension was not well incorporated within the project's design in terms of specific subcomponents to address the highlighted issues, although some activities were relevant for the contribution to gender equality (ex. land certification). In the Logical framework, the indicators were not gender sensitive, making gender evaluability a challenge.

165. **In spite of these shortcomings, some activities have contributed to gender equality through the land tenure interventions.** The project made a commendable effort to provide land certificates that contributed to improved social cohesion by reducing boundary conflicts and contributed to women's empowerment, thus creating the enabling conditions to target women. Within the target area, almost all women-headed households were provided with land certificates. Besides, wherever family land was registered, co-ownership was given to both husband and wife. This guarantees equal rights and protects women's rights if their husbands divorce them or pass away. Lastly, as mentioned by the 2017 supervision reports, some landless women also benefited from delineated communal land. As confirmed by the Evaluation team, women empowerment was mostly visible in women's role in household decision-making with men on land use and the income generated by the activities at the household level. The same level of awareness was reported to have increased for what concerned the use, participation, and decisions made by women in the communal land and the watershed management, which was less visible during the IE field visit.

166. **The project's support to women's participation in IGAs was weakened by the less than satisfactory IGAs performance in general.** Women's participation in IGAs was limited. PCR reported employment opportunities created for 10,133 landless youth and women (40 per cent of the appraisal target), but only 27 per cent of the IGA members were women. IOE's estimation of women's participation in the IGAs is much lower based on the qualitative assessment, roughly at 10 per cent. This was partially due to the difficulty in mobilizing young girls' participation in IGAs and youth groups, which was caused by lack of awareness at communities. Although the mid-term review recommended to identify specific roles of women and men, young boys and girls, and their engagement in different stages of the value chain through a gender perspective (from production, post-harvest, to market), no actions followed to materialize the recommendation.

167. **Biogas, improved stoves, and water lifting technologies may have reduced women's workload, though the magnitude, effectiveness, and sustainability could not be ascertained.** According to its design, the Project had to conduct training for rural women on alternative energy technologies to reduce their workload since they were mostly responsible for fetching water from long distances and cooking. The PCR confirmed the contribution. However, there were no gender-disaggregated data, making it difficult to assess the magnitude of the effectiveness. IOE's assessment could only confirm that these activities remained

at a piloting stage. For example, the household survey showed that only 4 per cent of the households received biogas or energy-saving stoves. About 11.7 per cent of the households adopted energy-efficient technology, compared with 9.4 per cent in the control households. Since all the inputs were given for free, the maintenance and sustainability remained an issue found by the IOE's field visit, which may also partially explain the low level of ownership of the results, as noted by the survey.

168. **Women's leadership in community decision-making bodies was more visible where the Project design provided explicit guidance.** The community-based development strategy was designed to promote gender balance and women's representation in the decision-making processes. The land-use committees were specified with women representation requirement, though they were never formed. As for the watershed management committee, the main community-level decision-making body, the gender composition was not specified in the Project design. The 2015 mid-term review found an imbalance in women's representation in decision-making bodies across the different woredas and kebeles. This remained an issue throughout the project life. In fact, it was observed during IOE's field visit, that women's role in various decision-making bodies was minimal. The community survey further confirmed that only 12.3 per cent of the watershed community members in the treatment were women, similar to the control communities' composition.

169. **In summary**, by providing land certificates, the project contributed significantly to women's access to productive resources and women's decision-making at the intra-household level. The other activities, including IGAs, biogas, and alternative stoves, may have made progress in reducing women's workload and creating employment opportunities. On the other hand, on one important dimension of women's empowerment i.e. women's representation on decision-making bodies, the Project could have ensured higher participation of women. IOE, therefore, rated gender equity and women's empowerment as **moderately satisfactory (rating: 4)**.

Environment and natural resource management

170. **Environment management.** One of the key Project successes, if not the major one, was using community mobilization to address the problems caused by natural resources degradation in LTW, thus establishing a connection between community development needs and protecting the environment. The achievements included in-situ SWC, enhancing groundwater recharge through biophysical SWC structures, and reducing runoff damages through area closures. However, there was little investment in enhancing soil health management. Effective WSM is contingent on integrating SWC with adopted practices and infrastructure to address growing complexity in managing natural resources.

171. By supporting the implementation of suitable erosion control and management measures, the Project contributed to improving the environment in LTW. These measures prevent the land from being irreversibly damaged by soil erosion. SWC measures reduce surface runoff, soil loss, and thus minimize environmental damage and degradation. With area closure on degraded lands, vegetation cover improved in composition, structure, and density, resulting in improved water flow regimes. However, the Project did not sufficiently accompany the area closure practice's promotion with the support to complementary strategies and regulatory measures to avoid overgrazing on communal land. In most areas visited, the Evaluation team observed a juxtaposition of successful exclosures and overgrazed areas, which represents a negative impact unwittingly caused by the Project. The Project also did not include measures for creating riparian buffers to protecting riverbanks and did not sufficiently promote agroforestry to mitigate sediment discharge into streams from adjacent agricultural croplands or livestock-grazing areas.

172. While there were overall achievements in the rehabilitation of degraded lands and the resulting in-situ environmental improvements, the net effect on Lake Tana watersheds relative to sediment accumulation in downstream reservoirs is hard to estimate without any data. Data is also lacking in how much the Project contributed to reducing silting and turbidity in Lake Tana. The Evaluation team had strong doubt about the significance of positive effects due to the visible signs of negative effects in terms of soil erosion and gullying resulting from increased overgrazing and tilling practices on agricultural lands on slopes which have not improved significantly.

173. **Natural resource management.** Regarding the ten core principles set out by IFAD's Environment and NRM policy,[74] three are particularly relevant to the Project context: (i) Climate-smart approaches to rural development, (ii) Improved governance of natural assets for poor rural people by strengthening land tenure and community-led empowerment, and (iii) Livelihood diversification to reduce vulnerability and build resilience for sustainable natural resource management.

174. On climate-smart approaches to rural development and livelihood diversification to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience for sustainable NRM, the Project provided support to hillside farmers to improve their farming systems productivity. The various practices introduced include on – and off-farm SWC, mixed cropping for production optimization, forage production, fruit and woody trees, etc. In model watersheds supervised by ORDA, these practices allowed the increase in land productivity for the major crops, namely wheat, barley, triticale, maize. ORDA established a system of clusters to achieve a rapid replication of adaptation practices. The introduced practices include changes in cropping pattern, forage cut-and-carry on area enclosures, and income/livelihood diversification.

175. Regarding improved governance of natural assets for the poor rural people, the Project contributed to establishing an effective system of communal pasture governance through informal community by-laws. It supported land registration through a second level landholding certificate, a system that started in 2012. Supporting certification is a way of scaling up because it allows (i) protecting access rights for the vulnerable groups; (ii) tenure security allows to increase productivity and to invest effort in SWC, and tree planting (iii) reduces land resource conflicts. Indirectly, land certification activities reduced land degradation and decreased communal land pressure by supporting farmers' investments in their plots. Overall, land tenure related activities proved to be an essential part of effective natural resource management.

176. Based on the above narrative, the Evaluation rates environment and natural resource management as ***moderately satisfactory*** (4).

Adaptation to climate change

177. **The project successfully supported target households to adopt climate-resilient farming practices and promoted the integration of trees in the farming systems from enhancing CCA and CCM.** However, this was limited to micro-watersheds covered by ORDA, which are a small fraction of LTW. The Project started its implementation without demonstrating special attention to the impacts of climate change on LTW populations and agroecosystems. But it caught up with climate sensitivity during its implementation by launching Component D, implemented by ORDA as described earlier, to address issues in CCA and CCM. Some visited model micro-WS showed how both tree planting on degraded lands and the introduction of woody species and shrubs could achieve this aim. The diversification of farming systems through fruit tree planting contributed to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Cases observed include the introduction of fruit

[74] IFAD (2012). Environment and natural resource management policy - Resilient livelihoods through the sustainable use of natural assets. IFAD, Rome.

trees such as apple in farming systems, soil management through mixed cropping with leguminous crops, and tree planting on degraded land to improve carbon storage and the watersheds' health and protect downstream valleys against the impact of climatic variations. In these cases, clear linkages between adaptation and mitigation, resulting from synergies between off- and on-farm activities, increased farming systems resilience and ecosystem services (for adaptation, carbon sequestration, and water regulation).

178. **Nevertheless, two main weaknesses of the approach were observed.** Firstly, the Project did not introduce conservation agriculture practices, which could enhance soil fertility and soil carbon storage and, therefore, enhance farming systems resilience. Secondly, there was weak integration of trees in the farming system to enhance CCA and CCM. The Evaluation observed that fast-growing species (e.g., *Acacia decurrens*, *Acacia saligna*, *Eucalyptus spp*.) are planted as a substitute to crop production where farming systems have become unproductive. In some areas where unmanaged soils have become acid, Acacia decurrens has become the substitute cash crop. With the risk of a tree monoculture and the threat to household food security, this expanding practice is a kind of maladaptation.[75]

179. **Opportunities were missed for integrating climate change adaption into farming practices.** Until the design of Component D, the project was implemented according to its original logical framework. The design did not streamline climate change-related in its Components A, B, and C. While Component D could have filled this gap, it was not adequately designed to streamline climate change adaptation in all the Project interventions. Important opportunities were thus missed. First, there was no attempt to introduce conservation agriculture by promoting crop residue management and the rotation of cereal crops with legumes. This could be a cost-effective approach, as many farmers cannot afford to buy mineral fertilizers. Secondly, one of the farming systems improvement strategies under Component B has been promoting fruit trees such as apple. However, agroforestry, as practiced by the Project, lacked a proper design. For example, no attention was given to promoting intercropping of N-fixing trees and shrubs, which can improve crop production and produce fodder and wood and mitigate CO2. An analysis of the community survey shows little marginal improvement of the project communities in climate adaptation outcomes than the control communities except for the reduction of flood risk (see Table 11). This was supported by the fact that the project communities apply similar coping mechanisms during climate shocks compared with the control group: among seven coping mechanisms asked, the treatment group only shows a significantly higher application of small scale irrigation.[76] This further questioned the value addition of the project compared with Government-led mass mobilization activities.

[75] Maladaptation refers to "any changes in natural or human systems that inadvertently increase vulnerability to climatic stimuli; an adaptation that does not succeed in reducing vulnerability but increases it instead". See: GEF (2010). Evaluation of the GEF strategic priority for adaptation. https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEFME-C39-4-SPA_Evaluation_0_4.pdf.

[76] Seven coping mechanisms asked are: i) Start to use short maturing and drought resistant crop varieties; ii) Started small-scale irrigation; iii) Construct water conservation structures; iv) Change cropping pattern/season; v) Diversify income (involve in off-farm and non-farm activities); vi) Feed storage; and vii) Sold livestock

Table 11
Outcomes of climate adaptation strategy t-test results

	Treated (N = 74) [A]	Control (N = 62) [B]	Diff.	St_Err	T-test [A=B]
a. Improved water storage during dry season	.297	.29	-.007	.079	0.088
b. Increased water flow during dry season	.257	.29	.034	.077	-0.435
c. Reduced flood risk	.595	.452	-.143	.086	1.668*
d. Reduced crop loss during drought	.392	.452	.059	.086	-0.699
e. Reduced potential loss of livestock	.675	.677	.002	.081	-0.0215
f. Reduced potential loss of income	.648	.597	-.052	.084	0.619

180. Overall the Project did not sufficiently support the incorporation of trees into area closures and in forage management and into the farming system as good practices for climate change adaptation (CCA) and climate change mitigation (CCM). Some of these aspects were corrected in the sub-watersheds covered by Component D but at a piloting scale. Based on the above narrative, the Evaluation rates Adaptation to Climate Change as ***moderately satisfactory*** (4).

C. Overall project achievement

181. The project proved that land-based watershed management could be an integral part of rural development and poverty reduction strategies that can deliver livelihood opportunities and improve the rural poor's environmental sustainability. This requires a genuine community-driven bottom-up approach and a differentiated targeting allowing inclusiveness to achieve sustainable results. However, design defects weakened the intervention logic and subsequent effectiveness, including over-complexity of Component A, weak internal coherence between different activities/elements, a weakly designed targeting approach, unclear pathways to sustainable livelihoods with increases in household income and greater food security, and the absence of a Lake Tana Master management plan with sub-plans for the four perennial rivers that contribute to the Lake's inflow (Gilgel Abbay, Megech, Gumara, and the Rib River).

182. With a strong Government commitment, the project effectively rehabilitated and protected the vegetation cover of degraded land, promoting sustainable land management. The land certification was a commendable practice that reduced land disputes and empowered women, and it put in place conditions that enable farmers to feel secure in investing in the improvement of their land. However, lack of focus on on-farm soil and water conservation, absence of an integrated crop-livestock farming system support strategy, the missed opportunity in introducing conservation agriculture and climate change adaptation activities to broader watershed areas, the disappointing performance of the IGAs, lack of measures to control free grazing on communal land, and the weak institutional and policy framework all weakened the overall effectiveness.

183. In summary, both qualitative and quantitative assessments show that CBINReMP had only limited, verifiable impact on rural livelihoods. It contributed to higher household incomes and some greater dietary diversity, but only where the project managed greater community participation. However, even for those beneficiaries, livelihood conditions had not become significantly more productive, diversified, resilient, or sustainable than those of the non-beneficiaries. The evaluation accords a rating of ***moderately satisfactory*** (4).

D. Performance of partners

Government

184. **The CBINReMP demonstrated a strong ownership from design to implementation.** It was designed in collaboration with the government and implemented through a participatory approach which strongly involved concerned communities and government representatives at all levels (woreda, kebele and central level). Government's commitment to the CBINReMP was reported in the project documents and shown during the evaluation mission. A strong sense of ownership of the decentralized administration structures, from regional government to kebele was also remarked. The direct implementation and close involvement of the structures of the Amhara Regional government played an important role in developing the above sense of commitment both at field and regional level. All involved regional bureaux, namely BoANR, BoEPLAU and BoFED, have shown commitment and put efforts in coordinating and implementing project activities in the targeted area. At district level, coordination was ensured by a focal point within the District Office of Agriculture. At federal level, linkages were developed throughout the project's life with the SLMP and its donors through government staff particularly within the Ministry of Agricultural and Natural Resources.

185. **On the other hand, some limitations were also observed.** Firstly, less than optimal collaboration between the MoA and other related government agencies, specifically with regards to damages caused by road construction, led the project to address the consequences but not the causes of the land management problems. Secondly, several woreda staff charged with the responsibility of overseeing CBINReMP activities had other competing assignments which limited their availability and overall reduced the flow of information. Accounting challenges were specifically reported throughout the different levels of project management, which negatively affected the flow of financial information from the federal to the regional level. Thirdly, the choice of a distant implementing partner has proven to be a challenge throughout the implementation. In particular, the overall performance of EBI, the federal level implementing partner, presented some limitations: i) the Institute set-up its regional office in the project area only towards the end of the project implementation, more precisely during the last two years; and ii) the management of contracts to finalize the gene banks was weak, which negatively affected project's activities on the ground. None of the gene banks constructed were operational as noted by the evaluation team.

186. **Monitoring and evaluation**. M&E and reporting was one of the challenges of this project and the project initially struggled to get a functioning M&E system up and running. Challenges were largely due to government understaffing and high staff turnover in the PMU (GEF TER). During the field visits, it was often difficult to get information on physical achievements and changes that took place during the project's life span, with regard to the Output "Community-based integrated watershed management practices adopted". This difficulty is mainly due to the fact, that if the Logframe is used as a basis for the M&E system, most related indicators are essentially quantitative. When describing achievements of outputs expressed in terms of area (ha) such as planted forests, or rehabilitated agricultural land, good indicators should combine quantitative and qualitative measures. It is the qualitative indicator that ultimately measures the effects of the project.

187. In many cases of wide thematic areas, indicators were not differentiated according to the sub-themes. For example, under PFM the Project had to support the increase of forest cover by at least 10 per cent, and the establishment of 18,900 ha. The targets were not differentiated as to the kind of functions met by planted trees or managed forests, which affects the evaluability of those interventions. In the context of watershed management, appropriate indicators should refer to planting objectives such as reducing deforestation (ex. afforestation of degraded lands), supporting livelihoods and contributing to reducing poverty of the communities

(ex. agroforestry including fruit-tree agroforestry, homestead garden trees, farm woodlots, pasture tree enrichment), SWC functions (trees in biophysical anti-erosion structures, river bank buffer protection planting, etc.).

188. The PMU was generally responsive to most of the recommendations made by the supervision missions and proactive in solving implementation issues. Yet, it was set up late and generally reported a high staff turnover throughout the project's life. Notwithstanding the training provided to project's staff, the high turnover negatively affected its overall performance and was particularly evident in the weak quality of the financial management and M&E. Financial management was characterized by a general lack of financial movement monitoring and accounting and reporting were consistently below the required standard.[77]

189. The performance of the Government is rated as ***moderately satisfactory*** (4).

IFAD

190. **IFAD's implementation support was timely and requisite.** Overall, IFAD carried out seven supervision missions: one MTR and six implementation support/follow-up missions. The support provided throughout the project's life was reported to be adequate to solve implementation bottlenecks, based on good understanding of project area and proposed through a collaborative approach. Procurement and annual work plan and budgets were timely reviewed by IFAD and no delays were reported in responding to withdrawal applications submitted by the project. IFAD supervision missions positively contributed to the project disbursement rates of 100 per cent and several recommendations were provided to improve project financial management throughout the implementation. Similar to findings from IOE's Country Programme Evaluation (2015), interviews with Federal and regional stakeholders confirmed that IFAD country office played a highly responsive role and served as "the most flexible donor" in adapting to changing conditions, while "not imposing unwarranted and inappropriate conditionality".

191. **While these missions identified issues and relevant recommendations, critical issues from the project design remained unaddressed and affected the overall effectiveness:** lack of a Master river basin management plan, over-complexity of Component A, and a weakly designed targeting approach. Adequate adjustments were made, but were not sufficient in addressing the inconsistences and weakness in the intervention logic. The absence of a coherent programme design supported by a clear theory of change and relevant indicators at different results levels made monitoring and managing for results very challenging. Moreover, IFAD could have made more efforts in dealing with the delays in undertaking the baseline survey and making the M&E system work.

192. **PCR also noted some limitations in the supervision support** that some of the agreed actions were not specific in nature and continued to be issues in the following mission. Although they are the responsibility of the borrower (lead agency) to act on, some issues at times remained unresolved for quite some time.

193. In summary, IFAD provided strong support during project implementation and the overall design was adequate in addressing the development challenges in Lake Tana watershed. A strong country presence and the trust built with Government stakeholders at different levels were also acknowledged by different partners. But the design weakness, coupled by ineffective project implementation at various aspects (e.g. inadequate on-farm investment and training, missed opportunity in mainstreaming climate change adaptation, weak gender and youth performance, failure in IGAs) rendered IFAD performance to be rated as ***moderately satisfactory*** (4).

[77] Source: GEF TER.

E. Assessment of the quality of the Project Completion Report

194. **Scope.** The PCR covered all the elements set out in the PCR guidelines of 2015, including the evaluation criteria as well as informative annexes. However, while it provides detailed information on activity and output targets, it does not provide sufficient information on project's effectiveness with regard to its objectives. It does not sufficiently assess the performance of IFAD with regard to providing technical/scientific backstopping to the project implementation. The analysis under most performance criteria does not sufficiently highlight key issues. For relevance for example, the issues of targeting and of pathways to income increase of target groups are substantively analysed. Under effectiveness, the PCR does not provide a substantive analysis of the project's weak contribution to increasing target groups income as planned. In light of this assessment, the scope of the PCR is rated as **moderately satisfactory (4).**

195. **Quality.** The project implementation lacked adequate M&E system and was characterized by lack of baseline information that could allow assessing its impact. This aspect was highlighted in this report when discussing the limitations of the impact study. Inspite of these problems, the PCR made an effort to present available information on the performance of the project with regard to the activity and output targets. In light of this narrative, its quality is rated as **satisfactory (5).**

196. **Lessons.** Most of the lessons provided in the PCR are of good quality and reflect a good analysis of documents. But in many cases they do not reflect an analysis of field realities. For example there is no assessment of the overgrazing that goes alongside the successful vegetation regeneration under the area closure system. The success of participatory forest management approach is exaggerated. In light of this narrative, the PCR's outline of lessons learned is rated ***moderately satisfactory*** (4).

197. **Candour.** The PCR could have better highlighted the overall weak contribution to increasing income of the project's target communities, lack of support to measures to control overgrazing on communal land, and weak streamlining of CCA and CCM across the area covered. The candour is rated as **moderately satisfactory** (4).

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

F. Conclusions

198. **The project was designed on the correct premise and it attempted to integrate a livelihood approach into natural resource management** to deliver livelihood opportunities and improve environmental sustainability for the rural poor. It centered on a landscape approach to deliver rural poverty reduction, climate resilience, and sustainable development practices, which are considered adequate in achieving the project's development objectives. It clearly responded to actual needs of the target communities and to the degraded land management priorities. However, needs related to specific groups were not completely analyzed: the Project's design lacked a prior study identifying the basic issues on gender equality and women's empowerment and youth development inclusiveness.

199. **The high degree of participation in the project activities demonstrates that overall the project designed the right activities; however, it could not ensure equal participation for all.** The project implemented a wide range of activities focusing on participatory watershed management, pasture and forage development, soil and water conservation, and biodiversity and ecosystem protection. Beneficiaries who participated in relatively more number of activities saw perceptible income increases, but participation clearly varied across watersheds. This implies two possible reasons: one, the level or quality of implementation differed across watersheds, and two, the activities were simply too numerous to ensure full participation from all beneficiaries.

200. **The limited impact on incomes of beneficiaries is also related to the nature of natural resource management projects and the low investment per beneficiary household.** Although the goal of the project was to increase incomes of beneficiaries, this was essentially a natural resource management project with its main underlying objectives being improved access of the poor to natural resources and adoption of sustainable land management practices. Such interventions can have relatively longer gestation periods, and therefore take longer for income effects to be visible, and it's likely that at the time of this evaluation, these either had not materialized or were small so as to be not detected using the statistical power of the sample. The project did promote some income generating activities but the magnitude of this activity was quite small. It is also likely that the relatively low cost per beneficiary household did not result in perceptible changes to their incomes.

201. **The project achieved considerable results in restoration of degraded natural resources through community mass mobilization, but there was no genuine community empowerment.** The project added value not only in rehabilitating ecosystem functions on degraded lands, but also by promoting watershed management planning and implementation at sub-watershed level. However the planning process remained "top–down" with government institutions taking decisions that were subsequently communicated to the communities for implementation. Furthermore, there was insufficient focus on activities to train extension officers at Kebele and Woleda levels in the use participatory methods in designing and implementing watershed management plans.

202. **There was a lack of coherence and synergies among different activities; this was partially caused by the absence of a Master river basin management plan.** While micro-watershed was an appropriate level for participatory watershed management implementation, the adequate level for watershed management analysis and planning should have been the river basin level. As land uses in Lake Tana watershed include upland agriculture and lowland agriculture landscapes, tree plantations and forests, and grazing land, a Master river basin management plan based on an integrated landscape management

approach would have ensured a comprehensive rehabilitation of natural resources, including on-farm and off-farm lands.

203. **The success of climate change adaptation practices and technologies showed that an opportunity was missed by not introducing it for on-farm production improvement in all the 650 sub-watersheds.** Climate is a crosscutting issue and was considered as such when the need to add a component to the design of the Project was felt. The approach of implementing this component through technology clusters in five model micro-watersheds was a good choice, given that the selected technologies were already known. However, an opportunity for scaling up climate-related activities to all other project areas was missed and the model micro-watersheds were not used as start-up areas to train the extension agents who would disseminate those technologies to the greatest possible extent in their assigned woredas, based on the principle of action-learning.

204. **While the project supported the role played by the communities in implementing SWC activities, it did not seek to understand the potential of the rehabilitated resources to improve the community income.** Community members with high-participation in soil and water conservation had higher incomes than the control group. It is unclear, however, which project activities contributed, and how, to this positive impact. There was higher cow milk productivity and greater herd size among beneficiaries with high participation, as well as benefits from "cut-and-carry" forage collection, which to a limited extent, could partially explain the impact on incomes. However, increase in income was not associated with better crop yields, greater income diversification or off-farm income opportunities, enhanced women's empowerment, and reduced conflict over land. The lack of impact on crop productivity or income diversification suggest that the promotion of conservation practices and income-generating activities induced no attributable economic gains to beneficiary households. Part of this outcome might be explained by the fact that conservation was mostly promoted for off-farm, community resource protection, hence not directly impacting on farm productivity or household-level economic opportunities.

205. **While the project improved women's access to land certificates, little evidence was found that the project significantly empowered women and youth**. Inclusion of women and resource poor is of paramount importance for the watershed development to become truly participatory in both implementation and impacts. However, in the project design and implementation strategy, CBINReMP lacked a gender perspective in targeting women's needs, except the support to land certification. While women have participated in the Project's activities alongside men, their lack of representation in watershed committees weakened their role in community decision-making. Similarly, the project lacked impact on youth in terms of developing income generating activities, entrepreneurship, or organizing them into cooperatives.

206. **CBINReMP effectively supported inter-service coordination between ANRS agencies which have complementary mandates in the various aspects of natural resource management and rural development**. Projects involving multiple agencies work best where institutional arrangements leverage the comparative advantages of each of the partners. CBINReMP's support allowed ANRS to strengthen the institutional coordination of its coordination among its agencies which have complementary mandates in the various aspects of watershed management, natural resource management and rural development. Its institutional capacity development activities were designed to ensure that ANRS structures at all levels of governance would have the skills to integrate participatory watershed management in their plans and activities. However, there were some gaps in inter-agency collaboration in the areas of forest plantation establishment and management, agroforestry, public road infrastructures as factor in gully formation, livestock management and related value chain development.

207. **The nature and design of the project posed complications in the conduct of the impact evaluation.** The CBINReMP had a wide reach (650 watersheds) and a relatively large number of activities. This required a substantial amount of data collection on the part of the project M&E system to track and report on and was a daunting task. As a result, the system was found wanting in some respects – it provided incomplete information about targeted watershed communities and lack of clear distinction lines between the project's interventions and support provided to communities through other mechanisms. This, and the selection biases because of non-random placement (targeting) of the project, self-selection of beneficiaries, possible spatial spill-over effects of project benefits to non-treatment communities, and the project's phased rollout, posed obstacles in conducting the impact evaluation.

G. Recommendations

208. Key recommendations are provided below for consideration by IFAD and the Government of Ethiopia.

209. **Recommendation 1. Adopt a Master Plan for integrated participatory watershed management as an effective rural development approach, to enable the involvement of all stakeholder groups in the management planning and implementation processes.** The holistic nature of an ecosystem requires holistic management since one sector's activity can affect another. A master plan could serve as a framework for the design of an integrated approach to maximize the coordination, complementarities, and synergies of implementation efforts from different parties. A livelihoods vulnerability assessment should inform the process for its elaboration to understand the stresses on the farming systems and natural resources in the watershed and the capacities of the rural households to cope with those stresses on their assets. It is also recommended that watersheds be developed in clusters defined by the demarcation of the drainage areas within the wider watershed. The key criterion to be used for selecting the micro-watersheds is that the intervention should be essentially a community organization process.

210. **Recommendation 2. Watershed management projects should prioritize the inclusion of women, youth, and the vulnerable groups in the design and implementation of the management plan of their watersheds.** Watershed development projects tend to be biased in favor of those who own and have access to land and other productive resources. Without attention to the poor and landless, inevitably the greatest benefits will flow to those who are relatively better off. Hence, it is important to develop farm typologies based on adequate poverty and livelihoods analysis, including gender analysis to identify context-specific women's needs and to determine the most effective pathways for change. To promote increased equity between landless, nearly landless, and farmers with land, a differentiated targeting approach to the vulnerable groups should be provided. Linking livelihoods to natural resource development objectives is key, and opportunities should be sought/provided to those marginal groups, balancing technical objectives with consideration of social inclusion and equality.

211. **Recommendation 3. For projects that have their principal focus on natural resource management, align the length of the project's duration with the time frame of the Watershed Management Plan in order to fully see the effects on beneficiaries' incomes.** Results from natural resource management interventions can take longer to fructify than some of the other interventions, and the resulting expected effect on income may not always be visible even immediately after the project's completion. This does not allow time for undertaking course-correction if any and also limits learning from the project. Allowing for sufficient implementation time for such projects can be one way to see a fuller effect on incomes before a project's completion, and this can be achieved

by ensuring that the duration of the project is at least as long as the time frame required for the implementation of a major part of the Master Plan.

212. **Recommendation 4. When adding new cross-cutting components to a project after its implementation has already started, ensure that they are holistically integrated into the project rather than appearing as a separate project implemented in a fragmented manner.** For components and activities added to the project that is already under implementation with the aim of addressing a cross-cutting theme, avoid adding them through a separate and geographically targeted component, but rather ensure their full integration in all project components where relevant. In order to integrate the added intervention in the existing project strategies, a review and possible revision of the theory of change is of the utmost importance. In the case of an added crosscutting component such as for climate change adaptation, the revision of the design should set clear foundations for its integration including clarifying how impact pathways take into consideration both the new and the existing components. It would also require appropriate implementation assumptions, not only with regard to the participatory involvement of target communities, in the case of watershed development, but also contribution to the enabling policy framework.

213. **Recommendation 5. The design of watershed management projects should embed M&E elements that can better facilitate impact studies.** It is important to better track where projects will be implemented, where they will not be, and reasons for those decisions. In this manner, when conducting impact evaluations one can control for those differences in analysis, and the unobservable component of potential program placement bias becomes minimized. Another element that can help ex post impact evaluation of projects like CBINReMP that have a wide reach and relatively high number of activities is to track which type of interventions take place in which project areas (in this case, in which watersheds). Finally, for conducting good quality geo-spatial analysis an accurate depiction and delineation of project boundaries, in this case, watersheds, through digitization of existing physical watershed boundary maps to filter out non-agricultural land from imagery at a localized level, is crucial.

Definition and rating of the evaluation criteria used by IOE

Criteria	*Definition* *	*Mandatory*	*To be rated*
Rural poverty impact	Impact is defined as the changes that have occurred or are expected to occur in the lives of the rural poor (whether positive or negative, direct or indirect, intended or unintended) as a result of development interventions.	X	Yes
	Four impact domains		
	• Household income and net assets: Household income provides a means of assessing the flow of economic benefits accruing to an individual or group, whereas assets relate to a stock of accumulated items of economic value. The analysis must include an assessment of trends in equality over time.		No
	• Human and social capital and empowerment: Human and social capital and empowerment include an assessment of the changes that have occurred in the empowerment of individuals, the quality of grass-roots organizations and institutions, the poor's individual and collective capacity, and in particular, the extent to which specific groups such as youth are included or excluded from the development process.		No
	• Food security and agricultural productivity: Changes in food security relate to availability, stability, affordability and access to food and stability of access, whereas changes in agricultural productivity are measured in terms of yields; nutrition relates to the nutritional value of food and child malnutrition.		No
	• Institutions and policies: The criterion relating to institutions and policies is designed to assess changes in the quality and performance of institutions, policies and the regulatory framework that influence the lives of the poor.		No
Project performance	Project performance is an average of the ratings for relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of benefits.	X	Yes
Relevance	The extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, institutional priorities and partner and donor policies. It also entails an assessment of project design and coherence in achieving its objectives. An assessment should also be made of whether objectives and design address inequality, for example, by assessing the relevance of targeting strategies adopted.	X	Yes
Effectiveness	The extent to which the development intervention's objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance.	X	Yes
Efficiency	A measure of how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted into results.	X	Yes
Sustainability of benefits	The likely continuation of net benefits from a development intervention beyond the phase of external funding support. It also includes an assessment of the likelihood that actual and anticipated results will be resilient to risks beyond the project's life.	X	Yes
Other performance criteria			
Gender equality and women's empowerment	The extent to which IFAD interventions have contributed to better gender equality and women's empowerment, for example, in terms of women's access to and ownership of assets, resources and services; participation in decision making; workload balance and impact on women's incomes, nutrition and livelihoods.	X	Yes
Innovation	The extent to which IFAD development interventions have introduced innovative approaches to rural poverty reduction.	X	Yes
Scaling up	The extent to which IFAD development interventions have been (or are likely to be) scaled up by government authorities, donor organizations, the private sector and other agencies.	X	Yes
Environment and natural resources management	The extent to which IFAD development interventions contribute to resilient livelihoods and ecosystems. The focus is on the use and management of the natural environment, including natural resources defined as raw materials used for socio-economic and cultural purposes, and ecosystems and biodiversity - with the goods and services they provide.	X	Yes
Adaptation to climate change	The contribution of the project to reducing the negative impacts of climate change through dedicated adaptation or risk reduction measures.	X	Yes

Criteria	*Definition* *	*Mandatory*	*To be rated*
Overall project achievement	This provides an overarching assessment of the intervention, drawing upon the analysis and ratings for rural poverty impact, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability of benefits, gender equality and women's empowerment, innovation, scaling up, as well as environment and natural resources management, and adaptation to climate change.	X	Yes
Performance of partners			
• IFAD	This criterion assesses the contribution of partners to project design, execution, monitoring and reporting, supervision and implementation support, and evaluation. The performance of each partner will be assessed on an individual basis with a view to the partner's expected role and responsibility in the project life cycle.	X	Yes
• Government		X	Yes

* These definitions build on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management; the Methodological Framework for Project Evaluation agreed with the Evaluation Committee in September 2003; the first edition of the Evaluation Manual discussed with the Evaluation Committee in December 2008; and further discussions with the Evaluation Committee in November 2010 on IOE's evaluation criteria and key questions.

Rating comparison[a]

Criteria	*Programme Management Department (PMD) rating*	*Project Performance Evaluation rating*	*Rating disconnect*
Rural poverty impact	5	4	-1
Project performance			
Relevance	5	4	-1
Effectiveness	5	4	-1
Efficiency	4	4	0
Sustainability of benefits	5	3	-2
Project performance[b]	**4.75**	**3.5**	**-1.25**
Other performance criteria			
Gender equality and women's empowerment	5		-1
Innovation	5	4	-1
Scaling up	5	4	-1
Environment and natural resources management	5	4	-1
Adaptation to climate change	5	4	-1
Overall project achievement[c]	**n.a.**	**4**	**n.a.**
Performance of partners[d]			
IFAD	5	4	-1
Government	4	4	0
Average net disconnect			**-0.92** (-11/12)

[a] Rating scale: 1 = highly unsatisfactory; 2 = unsatisfactory; 3 = moderately unsatisfactory; 4 = moderately satisfactory; 5 = satisfactory; 6 = highly satisfactory; n.p. = not provided; n.a. = not applicable.
[b] Arithmetic average of ratings for relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of benefits.
[c] This is not an average of ratings of individual evaluation criteria but an overarching assessment of the project, drawing upon the rating for relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability of benefits, rural poverty impact, gender, innovation, scaling up, environment and natural resources management, and adaptation to climate change.
d The rating for partners' performance is not a component of the overall project achievement rating.

Ratings of the Project Completion Report quality

	PMD rating	*IOE rating*	*Net disconnect*
Scope	n.a.	4	n.a.
Quality (methods, data, participatory process)	n.a.	5	n.a.
Lessons	n.a.	4	n.a.
Candour	n.a.	4	n.a.
Overall rating of the Project Completion Report	n.a.	4.25	n.a.

Rating scale: 1 = highly unsatisfactory; 2 = unsatisfactory; 3 = moderately unsatisfactory; 4 = moderately satisfactory; 5 = satisfactory; 6 = highly satisfactory; n.a. = not applicable.

Reconstructed theory of change

1. A theory of change (TOC) allows understanding how a program or a project is expected by its designers to lead to expected results by showing their sequencing and their causal pathways, i.e., the links from outputs and outcomes to impact. Patricia Rogers[1] (2008) provides the following description and definition for the TOC: "Every programme is packed with beliefs, assumptions, and hypotheses about how change happens – about the way humans work, or organisations, or political systems, or eco-systems. Theory of change is about articulating these many underlying assumptions about how change will happen in a programme".

2. As no explicit TOC was formulated during the design process of the CBINReMP as that was not required at that time, the Evaluation reconstructed it to make explicit the underlying TOC. It used the model developed by John Mayne2 (2015), which puts behavior change at the TOC center. The model argues that appropriate outputs must be delivered and put in use by stakeholders to change behavior. Then behavior change leads to intermediate outcomes (i.e., change in practices), outcomes (i.e., the direct benefits), and impact (i.e., the improved wellbeing). The justification for using Maine's model resides in that many CBINReMP's interventions focus on capacity-building, socio-organizational change, or aim to bring about a change in practices (land management).

3. Based on the reading of the Project document, the Evaluation team reconstructed CBINReMP's TOC in order to examine the key aspects in the Outputs to outcomes to impacts pathways that are intermediate states, impact drivers and assumptions. Based on definitions provided by GEF[3](2009), the "**Intermediate states**" are the transitional conditions between the Project's immediate Outcomes and its desired impacts, and are necessary changes for achieving these Impacts. The analysis also identified "**impact drivers"**, which are significant factors that if present are expected to contribute to the realization of the desired Impacts and are within the control or influence of the Project. The **Assumptions** are the significant factors that, if present, are expected to contribute to the ultimate realisation of project impacts, but that are largely beyond the power of the project to influence or address. The **Impact pathways** are the means-ends relationships between project outcomes and the intended impacts that describe the specific conditions or factors that are required in order to achieve impacts. From a theoretical standpoint, the premise is that if the Project Outcomes are assessed as having been achieved and the key TOC conditions between Outcomes and Impacts are in place, then it can be concluded that there is a likelihood that the desired Impacts will be achieved.

4. The reconstructed TOC is presented in Figure 1 below. From the left, it begins with the identification of the direct partners who implement the Project. This is followed by the identification of key problems to be addressed, which are: (1) Insufficient landholding for about 1/3 of the number of householders; (2) Land degradation due to loss of vegetation cover and soil erosion; (3) Most households experience a prolonged food gap during pre-harvest period; and (4) Decline of agricultural productivity due to increased population density and environmental degradation. Then follow three immediate Outcomes that derive from the Components as identified in the Project document.

5. The Project's Goal and Purpose being also well defined in the Project document, the task of the reconstruction of TOC centered mainly on identifying the elements that were not explicitly described in the Project document, which are the Impact

[1] Rogers, P.J. (2008) "Using Programme Theory for Complicated and Complex Programmes", *Evaluation*, vol. 14, no. 1, pp.29–48. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1356389007084674
[2] Mayne, J. (2015). Useful Theory of Change Models. Canadian Journal of Program Evaluation/La Revue Canadienne d'Évaluation de programme 30.2 (Fall/Automne), 119–142
[3] GEF (2009). The ROtI Handbook: Towards Enhancing the Impacts of Environmental Projects. Methodological Paper #2. https://www.gefieo.org/sites/default/files/ieo/ieo-documents/ops4-m02-roti.pdf.

Drivers, the Assumptions, and the Intermediate States (IS). After completing the identification of the explicit and the explicit elements and their sequence, the final stage was the analysis of the Impact Pathways.

6. Three impact pathways were identified as follows: (1) Participatory action research allows behavior change & adoption of Climate smart agriculture practices; (2) Improved institutional capacity and community organization; and (3) Social equity, women and youth empowerment. Three Assumptions were also identified: (1) Amhara Government is committed to support transformative processes aimed at mainstreaming Lake Tana Watershed Management into sustainable development strategies; (2) Local communities led by their Watershed Management Committees take greater responsibility implementing watershed management. As for the Intermediate States (IS), four were identified as follows (the first figure of the sub-index indicates the number of the Impact driver to which the IS relates):

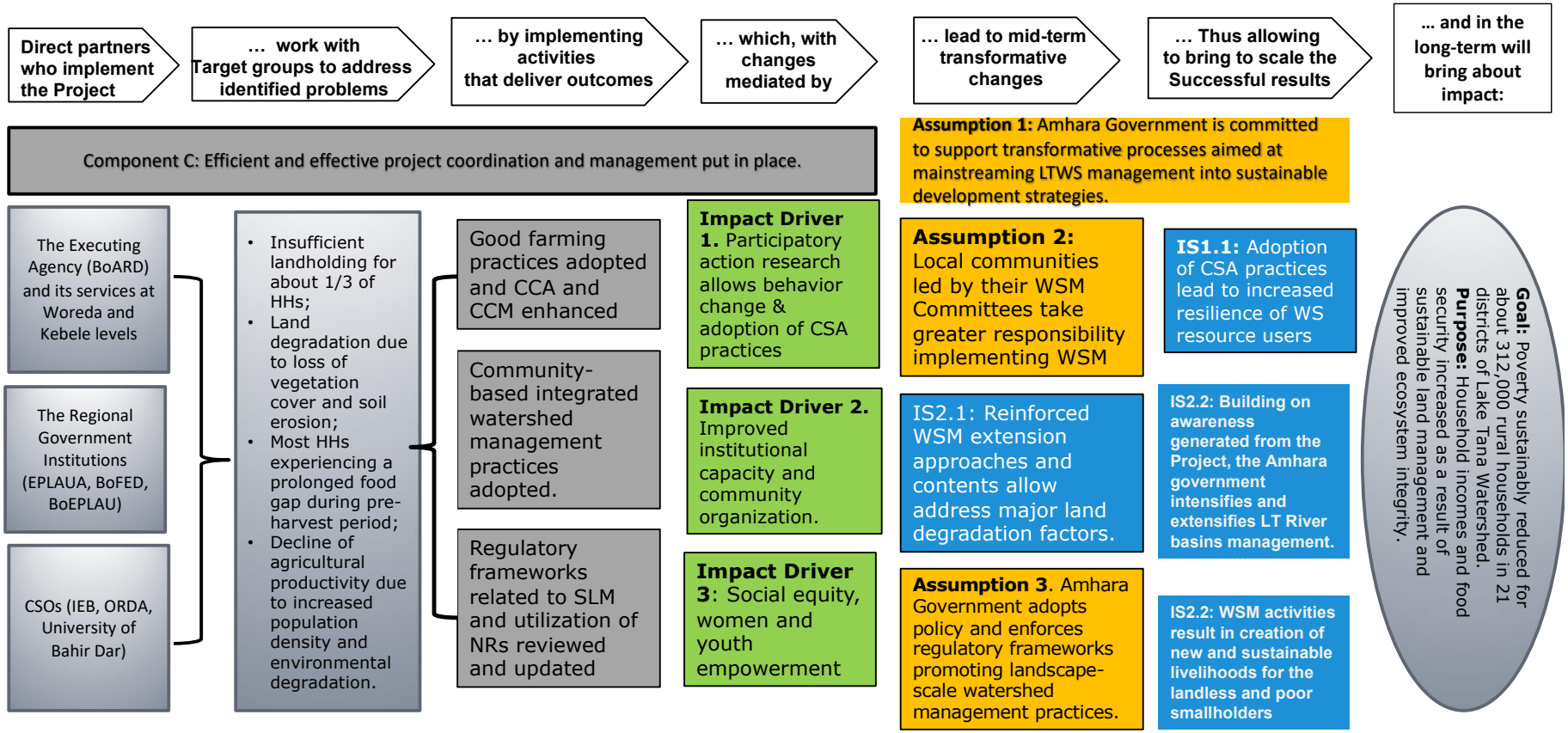
   $IS_{1.1}$: Adoption of Climate smart agriculture practices lead to increased resilience of watershed resource users;
   $IS_{2.1}$: Reinforced watershed management extension approaches and contents allow address major land degradation factors;
   $IS_{2.2}$: Building on awareness generated from the Project, the Amhara government intensifies and extensifies Lake Tana River basins management;
   $IS_{2.3}$: Watershed management activities result in creation of new and sustainable livelihoods for the landless and poor smallholders.

7. After this the crucial stage was the analysis to identify the Impact Pathways. Three pathways were identified as follows:

   Pathway 1: "Farming practices". It rests on the second objective of the Project, "to improve agricultural production technologies, mainly through the adoption of sustainable land management practices". It is premised on farmers adoption of good agricultural practices, including on-farm soil as well as climate smart agriculture practices to increase resilience of watershed resource users ($IS_{1.1}$). The changes required to achieve impact are mediated by participatory action research allowing behavior change and adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices (Impact Driver 1).
   Pathway 2: "Watershed management". It is premised first on ANRS reinforcing watershed management extension approaches and contents that allow to address major land degradation factors ($IS_{2.1}$). It is also premised on ANRS building on the awareness generated from the Project to intensify and extensify Lake Tana river basins management ($IS_{2.2}$). Achieving this assumes that local communities led by their Watershed Management Committees take greater responsibility in implementing watershed management (Assumption 2), and is mediated by improved institutional capacity and community organization (Impact Driver 2).

   Pathway 3: "Improved livelihoods". It is premised on the contributions from all the project Outcomes as well as the impact drivers, and on $IS_{1.1}$ and $IS_{2.3}$. To achieve this, it requires a livelihood approach that integrates natural resource management into people's utilization of natural resources to make a living. It further requires a social inclusive approach that allows women, youth, and other vulnerable groups (e.g. nearly landless and landless households) to benefit from the project's interventions, through improved tenure and creation of off-farm employment.

Reconstructed Theory of change



Methodology, key hypotheses, and survey design of the quantitative analysis

Methods

1. The principal aim of this evaluation is to assess the impact of the project on project beneficiaries. Impacts are assessed for four outcomes considered key to rural poverty reduction: (i) increases in household income and assets; (ii) improved human and social capital and empowerment; (iii) improved food security and agricultural productivity; and (iv) strengthened community institutions and participation.

2. The overall impact evaluation of the CBINReMP conducted by IFAD's Independent Office of Evaluation and IFPRI employed a mixed-method approach. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected, with the latter being collected prior to quantitative data collection to help inform the design of the quantitative survey. The qualitative data were used to inform interpretation of the quantitative results. Additionally, geo-spatial data were analysed to assess the biophysical indicators as outlined in the theory of change. Here the quantitative approach is outlined and the geo-spatial data are used.

3. This is an ex-post impact evaluation conducted after completion of the project activities. Lacking proper baseline survey data of beneficiary communities and households,81 a quasi-experimental design method was used to estimate average treatment effects through comparison of beneficiaries and a "control" group.

4. To evaluate the impact of the project on household income, agricultural productivity, and other social economic indicators, the impact evaluation must attempt to account for potential observable sources of selection bias, with the idea that by accounting for those observables, unobservables are also somehow balanced between the treatment and control groups.

5. In doing so, the impact assessment had to face the challenges identified in the previous section:

   - selection bias because of non-random placement (targeting) of the project;
   - self-selection of beneficiaries into receiving the project;
   - possible spatial spill-over effects of project benefits to non-treatment communities; and
   - a phased rollout approach

6. To account for the non-random placement of the project, the Evaluation controls for observable community-level characteristics and geographical attributes that are exogenous to the project – i.e. most of which refer to the period before the project intervention and might be correlated with the project's targeting strategy. However, it is acknowledged that the evaluation cannot account for all possible unobservable confounders. In the context of this study, all households living within the targeted watersheds are considered as beneficiaries, so the results can be considered as "intent-to-treat" effects. Hence, self-selection of the beneficiaries to take part in the community watershed activities is not an initial challenge.

7. As planning of the project intervention was done at the kebele level, the interventions could have benefited both targeted and non-targeted watersheds within a treated kebele. To check for potential spatial "spillover" effect due to the kebele level planning of the project, the Evaluation first identified whether the

[81] A baseline survey was not undertaken until after several years of the start of the project. The late undertaking of the baseline survey implies that the state of conditions that existed in the project areas prior to CBINReMP interventions cannot exactly be established. Also, as noted in the mid-term review of the project (IFAD 2014), the baseline survey that eventually was conducted in 2013 was not considered to sufficiently comprehensive in design and information coverage to facilitate proper monitoring and evaluation of the project's achievements.

control watersheds belonged to a kebele which included a treated watershed or not. It then re-estimated the treatment effects, comparing separately the targeted watersheds with control watersheds located either within or outside the kebeles with treated watersheds. The results of this exercise (reported in Annex 2, Table A.1) do not show consistent pattern that would support the argument of detectable "spillover" effects due to the design of the project.

8. Lastly, it was not possible to account for any influence of the phased roll out of the project interventions, possessing only after-project information of beneficiary household and community characteristics and overall benefits they received, not how or when they were phased in.

9. An additional challenge was to identify a proper control group in light of the way beneficiary watersheds were selected. As stated above, the initial selection of watersheds gave priority to those with higher perceived resource degradation. As explained further below, the Evaluation randomly selected the control group watersheds from a list of non-project watersheds. Since the non-project watersheds thus likely would face less resource degradation this could influence the assessed outcomes, given possible difference in key initial conditions. To account for this potential "mismatch" in conditions between treatment and control group, the household and community survey questionnaires included questions regarding the (perceived) state of natural resource degradation at the start of the project (10 years ago) and this information was used in the matching procedure minimizing such differences.

Survey design

10. The quantitative data were collected both at the household and community levels. The CBINReMP was implemented in three watersheds covering four zones (i.e. West Gojjam, Central Gondar, South Gondar, and Awi) around the Lake Tana. Specifically, the project covered 24 intervention woredas or districts. In two of these woredas, Quarit and Yilmana Densa, only one micro-watershed was targeted and, consequently, had to be dropped from the sample selection. Furthermore, in South Gondar only one component of the project (land certification) was implemented in all five woredas and no information was available for the list of watersheds covered by the project in the kebeles belonging to these woredas. Likewise, three woredas (Wogera, Gondar Ketema, Dangla Ketema) with only either treatment or control kebeles/watersheds were also excluded. Thus, the quantitative impact assessment had to be limited to the 14 woredas for which watershed level information on implementation activities was available. Within these 14woredas the project reportedly reached about 153 kebeles and 517 community or micro-watersheds. These kebeles and micro-watersheds constituted the sampling frame for treated or beneficiary watersheds.

11. A three-stage sampling strategy was followed. In the first stage, three kebeles each from the nine woredas having 10 or more treated kebeles and two kebeles each from the remaining five woredas, with less than 10 treated kebeles, were selected using simple random sampling. Thus, a total of 37 treated kebeles were considered. In the second stage, two treatment watersheds were selected from each sample kebele selected in the first stage using simple random sampling. The sample of watersheds was drawn from the list of watersheds initially targeted by the project. In the third stage, based on the list of community members provided by the watershed management committee, 12 farm households were selected from each community watershed using systematic random sampling.

12. Once the sample treatment kebeles were identified, it was decided to select control group community watersheds and households from a list of non-intervention kebeles neighbouring to the selected treatment kebeles. This decision was made on grounds of similarities in agro-ecological conditions and presumably also socio-economic conditions. While this could not be fully verified during the sampling

process, it was further assumed that the control group kebeles and watershed communities not only had no part in the CBINReMP but also not from any other watershed development project by development partners[82] (other than the periodic natural resource conservation implemented by the government through mass mobilization).[83] The attempt here was to avoid any problem of contamination of intervention benefits between treatment and control group, while having a proper control group would allow for proper estimation of treatment effects. Following the establishment of the sample frame for control group communities, the same three-stage sample selection procedure was followed for the control group sample selection.

13. The sample size thus obtained consisted of 74 treatment watershed communities and 887 treatment households and 62 control group watershed communities and 768 control households (Tables 1 and 2).

Table 1
Survey sample design and distribution between treatment and control groups

Description	*Treatment group*	*Control group*	*Total sample*
Number of woredas	14	14	28
Number of kebeles	37	31	68
Number of watersheds	74	64	138
Number of households	887	768	1,665

Table 2
Geographic distribution of the sample by treatment and control group

Zone	Woreda	Number of watersheds		Number of households	
		Control	*Treated*	*Control*	*Treated*
West Gojjam	Bahirdar Zuria	6	6	72	72
West Gojjam	Bahirdar Ketema	4	4	48	48
West Gojjam	North Mecha	4	4	48	47
West Gojjam	South Mecha	4	4	48	48
West Gojjam	Sekela	4	6	48	72
West Gojjam	North Achefer	6	6	72	72
West Gojjam	South Achefer	4	6	48	72
Awi	Fagitalekoma	6	6	72	72
Awi	Dangla Zuria	6	6	72	72
Awi	Banja	4	4	50	48
Central Gondar	Gondar Zuria	4	6	48	72
Central Gondar	West Dembia	4	4	48	48
Central Gondar	East Dembia	4	6	48	72
Central Gondar	Lay Armacheho	2	6	46	72

[82] However some interventions had overlaps with sample: World Bank Tana & Beles Integrated Water Resources Development – overlap sub-watershed Gumera. For People and Nature: Establishment of a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve at Lake Tana in Ethiopia, USAID; Amhara Micro-enterprise development, Agricultural Research, Extension, and Watershed (AMAREW) project – overlap Woreda's; Farta, Lay Gayint, Zuria, Sekela.
[83] Kebeles and watersheds receiving benefits from interventions by other projects with similar objectives to those of the CBNReMP were excluded from the sampling frame, regardless of their treatment status.

Questionnaires and survey implementation

14. Household and community questionnaires were developed, pre-tested in the field, and modified accordingly before the actual survey data collection, which took place during March 2020. Of the1,674 households identified from the sampling frame for interview, 1,665 of them were available and willing to complete the household survey implying a response rate of 98.9 per cent. Likewise, community level data was collected from 136 sample micro-watersheds. One key informant (typically head of household) was interviewed for collecting the household-level data, while several respondents were sought to provide the information relating to the community survey questionnaire (typically, two members of the community watershed committee, one or two elders from the community, and woman and youth representatives).

15. The questionnaire of the community survey included questions regarding community organization; community's access to infrastructure, institutions, services, and markets; community-led natural resource conservation and climate adaptation practices. The household survey included modules on household composition, land use, land certification, crop and livestock production and utilization, natural resource conservation, extension services and credits, off-farm income, food security, adaptation strategies, and participation in community planning and works. Annex 1 includes both questionnaires. Interviews were conducted in Amharic, local language of the study area.

Geo-spatial data

16. This impact assessment makes use of agro-climatic and geo-spatial data to assess the biophysical indicators as outlined in the theory of change. According to the project design report, interventions for all targeted 650 watersheds were designed using geo-spatial information. However, none of the area shapefiles needed to geographically identify micro-watersheds could be provided by the project managers or local authorities.

17. Due to the unavailability of the shapefiles, new watershed area data were created. The total sampled watershed area was 're-created' from information provided by respondents to the community questionnaire; specifically, using the responses to the questions regarding how much time it took, in minutes, to walk from the north to the south edge, as well as from the east and west edge. This walking time was converted to distance and then projected into an estimated rectangle area of the watershed. The GIS-derived centroid was then applied to centre of the rectangle. On this basis, it was estimated that the mean of the sampled watershed area was 7.7 km^2 with a median of 5.2 km^2. Given the application of a uniform walking time, imposed boundary form and typical variations in respondent estimation, these estimates should be taken with a fair degree of possible error. For instance, although watersheds should be discrete objects, many watersheds had overlapping boundaries or centroids that did not seem to conform to topography. This has implications for treatment and control groups since they were subsequently modelled, in some instances, as overlapping. Regardless of these limitations, remote-sensed data was derived from these rectangles and consists of four major variables.

18. To capture changes in the landscapes due to interventions, the Evaluation utilizes satellite remote-sensing images from MODIS, LandSat, and a derived dataset called Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data (CHIRPS). Spatial datasets are derived from three primary sources both of which were available near the year of the start of project interventions. MOD13Q1 and MYD13Q1 MODIS products are used to construct an interpolated 8-day equivalent NDVI time series with a 250m resolution.[84] Landsat 8 collection tier 1 was used to

[84] https://lpdaac.usgs.gov/products/mod13q1v006/

generate annual cloud-free median Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI). The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index is generated from the Near-IR and Red bands of each scene as (NIR - Red) / (NIR + Red), and ranges in value from -1.0 to 1.0. NDVI is sensitive to the presence of chlorophyll and is regularly used as a proxy for plant health and productivity. From the same source, the Evaluation also calculates annual Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) which is sensitive to changes in water content of vegetation, with values ranging from -1 to 1.[85] Both LandSat products are annual but have a significantly higher spatial resolution than MODIS products (30m versus 250m, respectively) The time series properties of rainfall are measured by the CHIRPS dataset. CHIRPS incorporate 0.05° resolution satellite imagery with in-situ station data to create gridded rainfall time series for trend analysis and seasonal drought monitoring. In this case, the rain data was resampled to 75m spatial resolution to ensure that each enumeration area has an observation associated with it. Precipitation is collected by dekad (Funk et al. 2014). There are three dekads in a month, the first two being 10 days long, and the third being the remaining days in the month.

19. All data is summarized over time to help differentiate changes within treatment and control watersheds. For instance, the Evaluation might look at whether NDVI or "greenness" is higher in intervention areas than in the control group. The challenge then is to create a set of indicators that meaningfully describes differences between the watersheds for the seven years for which data is available.

20. A large number of potentially important time-series features were derived from the remotely sensed imagery. For the sake of brevity, only those features that were used in the final analysis are described. Note, that most time-series indicators will be more robust for the MODIS and CHIRPS because of their significantly higher temporal frequency. In Table 3 provides a description of the set of metrics extracted and a brief description of each. Each time-series metric described below is then summarized by their mean value for all land within each of the treatment and control watersheds.

Table 3
Description of remote sensed variables (2013-2019)

Name	*Description*	*Interpretation*
NDVI/NDWI Slope	Univariate time-series regression estimate	Time trend (positive increasing—negative decreasing)
NDVI/NDWI Standard Deviation	Distribution of observations from mean	Are variations of cropping patterns (water retention) larger/smaller?
Mean	Global mean value	Average observed greenness / rainfall (annual)
Median	Global median value	Average observed greenness
PPT sum (annual)	Total annual rainfall during the meher crop season	Measures relative rainfall variation

21. As the data captures the entire watershed and does not allow for spatial heterogeneity within the watershed (i.e., individual plots), our statistical analysis is restricted to statistical differences contrasting treatment and control watersheds. Owing to these limitations, the geo-spatial data are used to provide complementary, contextual information to interpret the results of the quantitative impact assessment based on the household survey data but could not be directly used for the estimation of the treatment effects.

[85] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0034425796000673

Matching procedure

22. The propensity-score matching procedure controlled first for initial heterogeneity between watersheds and households, based on the probability of a watershed and household participating in CBINReMP conditional on its observable co-variates. Subsequently, to estimate the treatment effects, a *doubly robust estimation method* was applied, which combines propensity-score estimation and regression-based methods (PSM Weighted Regression) (Wooldridge, 2007). The doubly robust estimation method allowed the evaluation to better account for the observable community characteristics that are correlated with program participation and the outcomes, while assuming that unobservables are also balanced between the participants and control group on average.

23. The first step consisted of matching treatment and control groups at the watershed/community level. Since each kebele was assumed to include a pool of qualified micro-watersheds and households possessing similar characteristics as those of project communities and households, the community-level propensity score was adopted to find counterfactual communities outside the project area but either within the same kebele or a control watershed from neighbouring kebele. A restriction was applied to the communities within the same district to assure geographical similarity and spatial proximity between project watersheds and potential control watersheds. Matching parameters were derived from the community-level data.

24. Selection of the matching variables was done with due caution, because if the project's objectives were met, some of the variables might have changed because of the project. For example, even the household demographics may also not be valid matching parameters, like marriage or migration. Since CBINReMP was a nine-year project, the project might have affected virtually any variable one could think of at the household level, including variables that are often used in matching models such as household demographic characteristics, asset holdings, or production variables. Therefore, it was decided instead to use variables measured in the community survey that largely reflected pre-treatment variables that could be measured. Since the community or watershed level was the targeted unit of intervention, it made most sense to also develop propensity scores at that level. Ideally, those variables should reflect the type of characteristics used for the selection of beneficiary watersheds for the CBINReMP in the first place. After controlling for these variables, the remaining variation in characteristics of watersheds should be considered to be approximately random, rather than due to unobservable differences between selected and control watersheds.

25. The variables for the matching of treatment and control group cases were subsequently selected using the LASSO regression model (e.g., Tibshirani, 1996). The LASSO model is a method for selecting variables to be included in a regression in a way that it maximizes predictive value. Intuitively, it is not very different from a standard regression, but with the main difference being that it includes a penalty function for inclusion of variables that do not help explain the outcome. For measuring propensity scores, the LASSO regression is combined with a logit model, in which a cross-validation algorithm is used to choose variables to include in propensity-score estimation. The list of potential variables included community variables that were arguably exogenous, as well as interactions between variables that were continuous or discrete and continuous. The LASSO is increasingly used in studies requiring estimation of propensity scores, particularly in epidemiology. In that literature, Franklin et al. (2015) find that the LASSO outperforms other estimators.

26. The second step was to use the propensity scores to estimate the predicted probability of inclusion for each watershed. For each individual in a watershed, the propensity score indicates the predicted probability that the household belongs to a

treated watershed community rather than to a comparison group of non-treated watersheds. The propensity scores *p*are then used as weights for the comparison observations, that is, while each treatment observation receives a weight of one, the control-group observations receive a weight of $\frac{P(X)}{1-P(X)}$. The intuition is as follows. Watersheds that have observable characteristics indicating that they are not likely to be chosen as participants receive very low weights in the regression, whereas observations with observable characteristics suggesting that they should be good comparisons to treatment observations receive a great deal of weight. By placing higher weights on non-recipient observations that have characteristics more like participants and lower weights on non-participants that have characteristics less like participants, observable characteristics are balanced between participants and non-participants, even if they were unbalanced before weighting. Using the weights, next a balance test among observable characteristics—both those included in the propensity score estimation and those that were not—will be conducted to ensure that observable characteristics are balanced after applying the weights based on propensity scores. Details on the variables included in propensity scores and a balance table for observables prior to treatment are included in Annex VI (Table A.2).

Testing for treatment or degree of participation

27. The project implemented wide range of activities focusing on participatory watershed management, pasture and forage development, soil and water conservation, and biodiversity and ecosystem protection. However, evidence from the qualitative assessment shows that the degree of participation in the various project activities varied considerably across targeted watershed communities. A descriptive analysis of the participation variables of the household and community surveys also confirmed this was clearly the case. This leads us to make a distinction between "high" and "low" community project participation and assess potential impact heterogeneities. The distinction was made based on close examination of responses to 18 survey questions related to household and community participation in the planned activities of the project (Annex VI Table A.3). A "participation score" (ranging from 0 to 18) was created to rank communities from low to high level of participation. To ensure a comparable counterfactual, two of the control-group watershed communities with a participation score of more than 12 were dropped from the sample. The high project participation score in these cases could reflect that, despite being identified as non-treatment, these were nonetheless direct or indirect beneficiaries and hence cannot be considered part of the control group.

28. In the analysis of the treatment effects, this distinction is made between "high-" and "low-participation" treatment groups based on the degree of project-related activity participation. Since community participation was both a means to the outcomes and an (intermediate) objective of the project, the distinction made could confound the actual impacts of the project. Based further on the information provided by communities during the qualitative focus group discussions, higher participation is interpreted as synonymous to the intensity of the project's effort (i.e. participation level in the treatment) and that more treatment would more likely help generate the targeted outcomes.

Estimation procedure

29. The quantitative impact assessment will be based on an estimation of the average treatment effect on the treated (ATT) for the projects targeted outcomes. The ATT is estimated as the difference between the outcome variable for the households among which the treatment was administered, and among households that were not offered the treatment. The average treatment effect of CBINReM project is estimated using a doubly robust method, as indicated above when discussing the LASSO method for the matching procedure. That is, while the outcome variable is

regressed over the treatment status, higher weights were given to non-beneficiary observations with characteristics more like beneficiaries and lower weights otherwise.

30. Formally, the specification of the regression model used to estimate the ATT can be formulated as follows:

$$Y_{ji} = \alpha_{1j} + \beta_1 Treat_{ij} + \beta_k Z_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

where Y is (lead and intermediate) output variable, $Treat$ refers to the treatment status (i.e. –treated or control)which is a measure of treatment effect, Z_1refers to different community-level co-variates selected by the LASSO model; α_1, β_1andβ_k are parameters to be estimated; subscript$i$ denoteshouseholds, j indexes watersheds, and k denotes the co-variates;ε is a mean–zero error term. Here, the primary null hypothesis to be tested is whether β_1 (ATT) is equal to zero.

Descriptive data

Household and community socio-economic characteristics

1. By the nature of the project, treated and control groups were not allocated randomly. Hence, to evaluate the extent to which the two groups will be comparable, a series of balancing tests were executed on household and community level characteristics. Accordingly, table 4 describes the household characteristics of the treated and control groups. The results show that, with the exception of distance to cooperatives, the two groups show neither detectable nor statistically significant differences in their demographic characteristics, asset holdings, and access to training and market centers.

Table 4
Household-level characteristics by treatment status

Variable	*Definition and measurement of the variable*	*Treated group*	*Control group*	*Adjusted Wald test*
Age	Age of the household head	49.08	49.08	0.01
Education	Education level of the household head	1.65	1.54	0.41
HH size	The number of active labour force in the family	5.72	5.69	0.06
Land holding	Total land owned (ha)	1.29	1.25	0.21
Livestock	Total livestock of the household measured in Tropical livestock unit (TLU)	5.33	5.40	0.09
Distance to FTC	Distance from home to the farmer training center (FTC) using usual means of transport (travel time in minutes)	32.35	35.13	0.78
Distance to woreda center	Distance from home to the Woreda center using usual means of transport (travel time in minutes)	108.4	112.7	0.28
Distance to the cooperative	Distance from home to the cooperative using usual means of transport (travel time in minutes)	42.57	52.97	4.10**

Source: Own computation, 2020
Note: ** refers to 5 per cent significance level.

2. The balancing tests on community level characteristics of the treated and control watersheds are presented in Table 5. The two groups face similar agro-ecology conditions and degrees of access to basic infrastructure and services, such as telecommunication, electricity, and health services. The two groups are also comparable in their total population and area coverage. While, on average, the treated watersheds are located closer to both markets and cooperatives, the treatment and control group communities do not show detectable differences in access to roads and training centers. Overall, though, it is concluded that the two groups are comparable for all community level co-variates presented in Table 5.

Table 5
Community-level characteristics by treatment status

Variable	*Definition and measurement of the variable*	*Treated group*	*Control group*	*Adjusted Wald test*
Distance from Woreda	Distance of the watershed from woreda center (km)	18.75	19.19	0.01
	Distance from the nearest gravel road (km)	2.68	3.04	0.39
Road access	Distance from the nearest asphalt road (km)	17.82	18.06	0.01
Distance to market	Distance from the center of the watershed to the nearest market (km)	5.58	8.99	4.90**
Distance to cooperatives	Distance from the center of the watershed to the nearest cooperatives (km)	4.48	7.30	3.39*
Distance to FTC	Distance from the center of the watershed to the nearest farmer training center (FTC)(km)	2.38	2.69	0.47
	Percentage of lowland agro ecology	4.42	9.59	1.75
	Percentage of midland agro ecology	86.40	79.33	1.37
Agro ecology	Percentage of highland agro ecology	9.17	11.07	0.14
Access to telecom	= 1 if there is access to telecommunications (% with access)	86.47	83.62	0.21
Access to electricity	= 1 if there is access to electricity (% with access)	21.64	11.59	2.51
Access to health center	= 1 if there is access to health center (% with access)	44.64	37.79	0.64
Population	Total number of households in the watershed	256.0	300.0	2.43
Area	Total area of the community watershed (ha)	433.3	452.4	0.24

Source: Own computation, 2020
Note: * and ** refer to 10 and 5per cent significance level, respectively.

Geo-spatial characteristics

3. Four spatially derived variables were used to assess whether control or treated watersheds exhibited important differences regarding vegetation cover changes, soil water retention mapping (irrigation or other water management strategies) or were impacted by relative annual rainfall differences. Given that the data was not normally distributed, median tests were performed. Table 6 indicates that none of the variables were found to be statistically different, suggesting geo-spatial conditions were roughly similar on average for the watershed areas where the control and treatment groups were located. However, it should be remembered that the lack of clearly delineated, mutually exclusive, boundaries implies this conclusion has to be taken with great caution.

4. Given this caveat, NDVI and NDWI trend lines were drawn through the data to determine if there were changes in vegetation coverage over the 7-year period of observation (2013-2019). A positive slope would imply increase greening of the watershed over time, while a negative slope would indicate a deterioration of vegetation cover. While both the MODIS and Landsat harvested variables revealed a statistically significant positive slope for the median of the sampled watersheds, there were no statistical differences between the treatment and control groups. The potential reasons for the overall positive slope could be attributed to improved erosion techniques or common land rehabilitation undertaken in all watersheds but it may also be due to exogenous factors like increased rainfall experienced during the final years of the project's implementation. The median water index was slightly negative with no statistical differences between the two groups (it should be noted that the overall mean was slightly positive because of a few large positive values).

Table 6
Geo-spatial characteristics by treatment status

Variable	*Definition of the variable—Time (2013-2019)*	*Control group (median)*	*Treated group (median)*	*Wilcoxon rank-sum test (Mann-Whitney)[a]*
NDVI_MODIS_slope	Univariate regression slope of Modis NDVI	.0004	.0004	0.88
NDVI_LS__slope	Univariate regression slope of Landsat NDVI	.0027	.0024	0.77
NDWI_LS__slope	Univariate regression slope of Landsat NDWI	-.0013	-.0013	0.97
NDVI_MODIS__sd	Modis NDVI (standard deviation)	.1528	.1521	0.94
NDVI_LS__sd	Landsat NDVI (standard deviation)	.0541	.0534	0.60
NDWI_LS_ _sd	Landsat NDWI (standard deviation)	.0379	.0384	0.70
NDVI_MODIS_mean	Global Mean NDVI Value	.5388	.5416	0.65
NDVI_MODIS_median	Global Median NDVI Value	.5385	.5407	0.66
PPT_sum_2013	Precipitation during 2013 meher crop season (cm)	1,365	1,424	0.66
PPT_sum_2014	Precipitation during 2014 meher crop season (cm)	1,335	1,317	0.68
PPT_sum_2015	Precipitation during 2015 meher crop season (cm)	1,260	1,260	0.78
PPT_sum_2016	Precipitation during 2016 meher crop season (cm)	1,252	1,248	0.77
PPT_sum_2017	Precipitation during 2017 meher crop season (cm)	1,518	1,500	0.67
PPT_sum_2018	Precipitation during 2018 meher crop season (cm)	1,324	1,305	0.67
PPT_sum_2019	Precipitation during 2019 meher crop season (cm)	1,391	1,390	0.60

Source: Own computation, 2020
Note: No statistically significant differences were found. [a] The Wilcoxon rank sum test is a non-parametric test that may be used to assess whether two distributions of observations obtained between two separate groups on a dependent variable are systematically different from one another.

5. We subsequently looked at changes in geo-spatial conditions over the 2013-2019 period by testing standard deviations for the key indicators. Again, the Evaluation did not find statistically significant differences between control and treatment groups. Given that the MODIS product was collected at a higher frequency (every 8 days versus an annual aggregation for Landsat), further tests on the means and medians were performed, but also in this case no statistically significant differences could be identified. Annual variations in rainfall could suggest important variations in NDVI and NDWI indexes but, while there were some annual differences in area rainfall, co-variation suggests relatively similar impacts on both treated and control watersheds.

Supplementary results tables from the impact evaluation

Table A.1

Average treatment effect by control subgroups: "spillover" effect

Outcome Variable	*Treated (N = 887) [A]*	*Control_T[a] (N = 240) [B]*	*Control_C (N = 493) [C]*	*Wald test (F value) [A=B]*	*Wald test (F value) [A=C]*
Lead outcome variables					
Food security	7.62	7.08	7.59	**11.96*** **	0.03
Dietary diversity	2.14	2.03	2.31	0.10	0.33
Total income (log)	9.31	9.41	9.23	0.55	0.44
Asset holding	2.89	3.44	2.68	**6.59** **	1.66
Social cohesion	0.01	-0.27	0.11	1.51	0.32
Participation in WS plan	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.01	0.08
Membership in grazing land	0.51	0.46	0.49	0.67	0.20
White teff yield	1.52	1.52	1.62	0.00	1.01
Black teff yield	1.67	1.60	1.59	0.17	0.37
Maize yield	3.07	3.17	3.03	0.45	0.12
Lactation period	2.03	1.94	2.05	**3.46***	0.22
Cow productivity	0.11	0.05	0.09	1.85	0.58
Fattening period	1.22	1.29	1.30	0.33	0.37
Intermediate outcome variables					
Income diversification	1.59	1.65	1.57	1.34	0.18
Free grazing	2.74	3.19	2.85	2.43	0.10
Female WS committee	12.26	12.73	11.63	0.03	0.05
Resilience to climate change	0.77	0.83	0.65	0.36	1.35

Agri. productivity (10 years)	0.51	0.49	0.42	0.03	0.76
Off-farm income availability	0.83	0.93	0.61	1.34	**5.11****
SWC communal land (10 years)	0.49	0.46	0.44	0.24	0.88
Labour time for terracing	102.73	83.06	81.82	0.58	0.86
Labour time for cut off drainage	59.8	26.32	39.37	4.11**	1.35
Labour time for gully rehabilitation	38.24	21.95	50.15	3.70*	0.67
Labour time for tree planting	275.5	24.52	30.25	1.12	1.07
SWC own land (10 years)	0.51	0.45	0.47	1.62	0.61
Cereal yield (10 years)	0.52	0.49	0.45	0.34	1.96
Herd size (10 years)	0.41	0.40	0.31	0.03	**8.72*****
Cut and carry	0.77	0.77	0.74	0.02	1.13
Resource conflict	0.24	0.19	0.25	1.41	0.11

Note: [a] Control_T and Control_C refer to control groups located within and outside of the treated kebeles, respectively.

Table A.2
Balancing test of community level co-variates using propensity score weights [N = 134]

No.	*Variable code*	*Measurement and definition*	*Treated*	*Control*	*Wald test (prob > F)*
1	si_i18c	Severity of conflicts before 10 years (Number of conflicts/year)	12.02	15.63	0.31
2	sc_c32b	Per centage of HH who adopt energy efficient tech. before 10 years	6.20	7.20	0.79
3	kolla_agro	=1 if kola covers >25per cent and 0 otherwise	0.09	0.08	0.74
4	woyandega_agro	=1 if midland covers >25 per cent and 0 otherwise	0.90	0.87	0.58
5	dega_agro	=1 if lowland covers >25 per cent and 0 otherwise	0.09	0.08	0.71
6	ws_distance	Distance from community watershed to the center of the kebele (km)	2.80	2.68	0.78
7	vehicle_access	=1 if there is vehicle access and 0 otherwise	0.16	0.15	0.83
8	truck_access	=1 if there is truck access and 0 otherwise	0.02	0.06	0.31
9	wscomm_09	=1 if watershed committee is formed before 2009 and 0 otherwise	0.95	0.93	0.43
10	sc_c26c1	Area of forest rehabilitated before 10 years (ha)	8.56	8.88	0.92
11	sc_c5a2	Area of land allocated for crop production before 10years (ha)	299.1	280.4	0.54
12	sc_c5b2	Area of land allocated for pasture/grazing before 10years (ha)	60.09	66.71	0.48
13	sc_c5c2	Area of land allocated for forest before 10years (ha)	52.5	63.66	0.33
14	sc_c5d2	Area of land covered by degraded land before 10years (ha)	8.59	10.30	0.41
15	sd_d6a1	Local cow productivity in 2009 (liters of milk/cow/day)	1.97	1.85	0.56
16	sd_d6b1	Local chicken productivity in 2009 (egg/hen/year)	98.25	109.58	0.34
17	sd_d6c1	Honey productivity from traditional beehive in 2009 (kg/hive/year)	11.50	12.17	0.52
18	sd_d6d1	Fattening period of cattle in 2009 (months)	4.93	3.83	0.51

Note: The results on the wald test column are p values

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Table A.3
Participation variables used to redefine treatment status

No.	*Activities (planned to be) implemented by the project*	*Variable definition and measurement*
A	*Participatory watershed management*	
1	○ Participation in watershed management plan	= 1 if the HH participate in the community level watershed plan
2		= 1 if there is community level watershed management plan
3		= 1 if the community watershed management plan was participatory
4		= 1 if there is kebele level watershed management plan
5		= 1 if the kebele watershed management plan was participatory
B	*Pasture and forage development*	
6	○ Community bylaws	= 1 if there is written by law to administer watershed
7	○ Free grazing and grazing land associations	= 1 if the HH is a member of grazing land association
8		= 1 if the HH practices cut and carry or controlled grazing
9		= 1 if the HH practices free grazing
C	*Soil and water conservation*	
10	○ Participation in community level SWC practices	= 1 if SWC practices are implemented [plot level data]
11		= 1 if the HH participate on terrace construction
12		= 1 if the HH participate on cutoff drain
13		= 1 if the HH participate on gully rehabilitation
14		= 1 if the HH participate on tree planting
15		= 1 if the HH participate on area closure
16		= 1 if the HH participate on forage development
17	○ Training on SWC	= 1 if the HH got training on soil and water conservation
D	*Biodiversity and ecosystem*	
18	○ Meeting/training on biodiversity	= 1 if there was consultative meeting/training on biodiversity

Note: HH and C in the remark column refer to household and community questionnaires, respectively.

Table A.4
Definition and measurement of outcome variables

Outcome Variables	*Definition and measurement*
Lead outcome variables	
Dietary diversity	HH dietary diversity score estimated using the 12 standard food groups listed on section L of household questionnaire (the score ranges from zero to 12)
Food security	Experience based food security index: generated from recall of the typical week consumption of the household (refer M1 of HH questionnaire for details)
Total income	Log: Total income from crop, livestock, on/off-farm sources in Ethiopian birr
Asset holding	Constructed wealth category ranging from 1st to 5th quantiles where 1st refers to the poorest and 5th is the richest.
Social cohesion	Social cohesion index: computed interitem correlation of the questions on H2 of the community questionnaire
White teff yield	Household level average productivity of white teff [quintal/hectare; in log]
Black teff yield	Household level average productivity of black teff [quintal/hectare; in log]
Maize yield	Household level average productivity of maize [quintal/hectare; in log]
Lactation period	Household level average lactation period of local cow [months; in log]
Cow milk productivity	Household level average productivity of local cow [milk/cow/day; in log]
Fattening period	Household level average fattening period of sheep/goat [months; in log]
Intermediate outcome variables	
Cut and carry	= 1if the household practice cut and carry system and 0 otherwise
Free grazing	Area of land allocated for free grazing [ha; in log]
Resource conflict	= 1 if the household involved in land related disputes and 0 otherwise
Labour for community works	Total labor time allocated for community works (i.e. - terrace, cut off, tree planting, and gully rehabilitation) [labour time in hours/year]
Resilience to climate change	= 1 if community coping capacity has improved compared to 10 years ago
Income diversification	Number of income sources of the household
Off farm income	= 1if availability of off/on farm income increased compared to 10 years ago
Female WS committee	Female watershed committee members [per cent]
Agri. productivity (10 yr)	= 1if productivity of cereal or livestock increased compared to 10 years ago
Cereal yield (10 yr)	= 1if productivity of cereal increased compared to 10 years ago
Herd size (10 years)	= 1if herd size increased compared to 10 years ago
SWC on own land (10 yr)	= 1if participation in own land SWC increased compared to 10 years ago
SWC on common land (10 yr)	= 1if participation in communal land SWC increased compared to 10 years ago

Participation in WS plan	= 1if the household participate in community level watershed plan, 0 otherwise
Membership in grazing land	= 1if the household a member of grazing land association, 0 otherwise

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Table A.5a
Descriptive statistics: Lead outcome variables

Outcome Variable	*Definition and measurement of variables*	*Control HH/watershed*				*Treated household/watershed*				*All households/watersheds*				*Remark*
		N	Mean	SD	Skewness	N	Mean	SD	Skewness	N	Mean	SD	Skewness	
A. Socioeconomic outcomes														
Food security	HH dietary diversity score	733	7.39	1.53	0.10	887	7.63	1.63	0.17	1655	7.53	1.60	0.15	HH
	Experience based food security index	733	2.25	2.36	0.85	887	2.14	2.04	0.87	1655	2.17	2.32	0.87	HH
Total income and assets	Total income from crop, livestock, off-farm, and on-farm activities (log)	655	9.35	1.36	-0.06	800	9.31	1.41	0.04	1487	9.39	1.38	-0.01	HH
	Income diversification = Number of income sources	733	1.58	0.82	-0.14	887	1.59	0.78	-0.14	1655	1.59	0.79	-0.15	HH
	Asset holding (constructed wealth category)	733	2.91	1.41	0.05	887	2.89	1.42	0.07	1655	2.89	1.41	0.06	HH
Social cohesion	An index generated from five questions (i.e. measuring interitem correlations)	733	0.01	0.90	0.58	887	0.01	0.74	-0.32	1655	0.000	0.82	0.25	HH
B. Adaptation to climate change														
Adaptation to climate change	= 1 if the HH take adaptation measures	733	0.07	0.25	3.34	887	0.07	0.26	3.27	1655	0.07	0.25	3.34	HH
	= 1 if coping capacity of the HH has improved compared to 10 years ago	733	0.32	0.46	0.78	887	0.33	0.47	0.71	1655	0.32	0.47	0.73	HH
	= 1 if coping capacity of the community has improved compared to 10 years ago	733	0.72	0.45	-0.98	887	0.77	0.42	-1.28	1655	0.74	0.43	-1.13	HH
C. Agricultural productivity														
Crop productivity	White teff yield [qt/ha] (log)	216	1.58	0.80	-0.65	287	1.52	0.79	-0.15	519	1.54	0.80	-0.38	HH

Livestock productivity	Black teff yield [qt/ha] (log)	151	1.54	0.68	-0.39	152	1.67	0.69	-0.10	308	1.61	0.68	-0.23	HH
	Maize yield [qt/ha] (log)	244	3.07	0.92	-0.54	263	3.07	0.79	-0.44	520	3.07	0.85	-0.49	HH
	Local cow lactation period (month) (log)	578	2.00	0.40	-0.46	713	2.03	0.40	-0.40	1320	2.02	0.40	-0.44	HH
	Local cow productivity (milk/cow/day) (log)	570	0.08	0.45	0.48	704	0.11	0.49	1.97	1303	0.09	0.47	1.37	HH
	Fattening period of local sheep/goat (month) (log)	377	1.25	0.69	2.77	463	1.22	0.67	3.19	858	1.24	0.68	2.99	HH

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Table A.5b
Descriptive statistics: Lead outcome variables by participation level

Outcome Variable	*Definition and measurement of variables*	*Control HH/watershed*				*High-participation Treated household/watershed*				*Low-participation Treated household/watershed*				*Remark*
		N	Mean	SD	Skewness	N	Mean	SD	Skewness	N	Mean	SD	Skewness	
A. Socioeconomic outcomes														
Food security	HH dietary diversity score	733	7.39	1.53	0.10	524	7.81	1.59	0.16	363	7.36	1.66	0.25	HH
	Experience based food security index	733	2.25	2.36	0.85	524	2.18	2.34	0.88	363	2.08	2.25	0.83	HH
Total income and assets	Total income from crop, livestock, off-farm, and on-farm activities (log)	655	9.35	1.36	-0.06	478	9.43	1.40	0.30	322	9.14	1.42	-0.31	HH
	Income diversification = Number of income sources	733	1.58	0.82	-0.14	524	1.67	0.78	-0.12	363	1.48	0.75	-0.23	HH
	Asset holding (constructed wealth category)	733	2.91	1.41	0.05	524	3.01	1.42	-0.03	363	2.72	1.40	0.21	HH
Social cohesion	An index generated from five questions (i.e. measuring interitem correlations)	733	0.01	0.90	0.58	524	-0.04	0.76	-0.14	363	0.09	0.72	-0.59	HH
B. Adaptation to climate change														
Adaptation to climate change	= 1 if the HH take adaptation measures	733	0.07	0.25	3.34	524	0.10	0.29	2.68	363	0.04	0.18	4.99	HH
	= 1 if coping capacity of the HH has improved compared to 10 years ago	733	0.32	0.46	0.78	524	0.38	0.48	0.47	363	0.25	0.43	1.13	HH
	= 1 if coping capacity of the community has improved compared to 10 years ago	733	0.72	0.45	-0.98	524	0.81	0.39	-1.61	363	0.71	0.45	-0.91	HH
C. Agricultural productivity														
Crop productivity	White teff yield [qt/ha] (log)	216	1.58	0.80	-0.65	177	1.57	0.82	0.03	110	1.45	0.76	-0.58	HH

	Black teff yield [qt/ha] (log)	151	1.54	0.68	-0.39	101	1.70	0.72	-0.27	51	1.61	0.63	0.32	HH
	Maize yield [qt/ha] (log)	244	3.07	0.92	-0.54	122	3.04	0.83	-0.40	141	3.11	0.76	-0.47	HH
Livestock productivity	Local cow lactation period (month) (log)	578	2.00	0.40	-0.46	435	2.03	0.40	-0.29	278	2.02	0.41	-0.56	HH
	Local cow productivity (milk/cow/day) (log)	570	0.08	0.45	0.48	430	0.15	0.46	0.31	274	0.05	0.53	3.84	HH
	Fattening period of local sheep/goat (month) (log)	377	1.25	0.69	2.77	295	1.22	0.69	3.11	168	1.23	0.64	3.35	HH

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Table A.6a
Descriptive statistics: Intermediate outcome variables

Outcome Variable	*Definition and measurement of variables*	*Control HH/watershed*				*Treated household/watershed*				*All households/watersheds*				*Remark*
		N	*Mean*	*SD*	*Skewness*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*Skewness*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*Skewness*	
A. Land certification: resource allocation, credit access and woman empowerment														
Resource allocation and decision making	= 1 if a woman is holder of land certificate	733	0.06	0.24	3.51	887	0.07	0.25	3.37	1655	0.06	0.25	3.48	HH
	= 1 if land certificate improves position of a woman	733	0.94	0.23	-3.75	887	0.95	0.22	-4.04	1655	0.95	0.22	-3.95	HH
	= 1 if the wife is responsible to sell the crop	726	0.60	0.49	-0.41	874	0.65	0.47	-0.64	1635	0.63	0.48	-0.54	HH
	Female watershed committee members [Per cent]	709	15.09	14.8	0.62	887	12.23	13.39	0.80	1631	13.72	14.2	0.69	Comm.
Land investment	= 1 if the HH undertakes long-term SWC practices	733	0.62	0.48	-0.48	887	0.65	0.47	-0.66	1655	0.64	0.47	-0.60	HH
Credit access	= 1 if HH believes land certificate improves access to credit	681	0.94	0.22	-3.39	807	0.96	0.18	-5.08	1521	0.95	0.20	-4.52	HH
Resource conflict	= 1 if the HH encounter land related disputes	733	0.23	0.42	1.27	887	0.24	0.43	1.18	1655	0.24	0.42	1.22	HH
	= 1 if the HH encounter water or forest related disputes	733	0.09	0.29	2.75	887	0.13	0.33	2.26	1655	0.11	0.31	2.46	HH
B. Natural resource management														
Soil and water conservation	Stone/soil bund/stone faced soil bund (meter)	565	12921	18787	1.49	816	20686.6	47956.5	3.89	1416	17130	38538	4.60	Comm.
	Cut off drain (meter)	505	2302.6	5266	3.86	575	4494.7	15243.8	5.40	1103	3416.1	11620	6.73	Comm.
	Gully rehabilitation (meter)	398	5854	16128.9	3.88	682	825.9	1677.8	3.54	1092	2707.3	10115	6.60	Comm.
	Tree planting (number)	505	28.12	54.12	3.13	743	52.64	252.5	7.53	1283	191.2	1549	9.96	Comm.

Outcome Variable	*Definition and measurement of variables*	*Control HH/watershed*				*Treated household/watershed*				*All households/watersheds*				*Remark*
		N	*Mean*	*SD*	*Skewness*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*Skewness*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*Skewness*	
Labor spent on community level conservation practices	Labor hour spend on terrace construction [labor hour/yr]	444	84.47	168.28	6.34	549	102.73	339.93	9.50	1016	93.58	273.6	10.53	HH
	Labor hour spend on cut off drain [labor hour/yr]	148	36.70	101.39	8.45	190	59.98	197.47	8.34	351	48.52	159.8	9.52	HH
	Labor hour spend on gully rehabilitation [labor hour/yr]	155	42.08	117.59	6.92	209	38.24	91.43	10.17	378	39.23	101.4	8.53	HH
	Labor hour spend on tree planting [labor hour/yr]	155	32.91	96.75	8.77	208	275.51	3465.15	14.31	373	167.53	2588	19.21	HH
Flooding	= 1 if the HH experienced high flooding	214	0.48	0.50	0.05	290	0.55	0.49	-0.19	520	0.52	0.49	-0.09	HH
	= 1 if flooding is more severe compared to 10 years ago	733	0.27	0.44	1.00	887	0.28	0.45	0.93	1655	0.28	0.45	0.94	HH
Free grazing	Area of land allocated for free grazing [Hectare]	733	36.24	60.04	3.15	887	21.67	28.45	2.52	1655	28.36	45.64	3.81	Comm.
Nursery access	Distance to the nearest nursery site from home [minutes]	733	21.54	102.3	7.10	887	21.81	69.8	-0.24	1655	22.47	86.27	5.16	Comm.
	Distance to the nearest nursery site from the center of the community [minutes]	733	45.04	50.0	0.86	887	78.98	346.9	8.09	1655	62.71	256.7	10.87	Comm.
Water flow	= 1 if the flow of river and springs has reduced	733	0.43	0.49	0.27	887	0.45	0.49	0.19	1655	0.44	0.49	0.23	HH
C. Water harvesting and energy efficient technologies														
Water harvesting	= 1 if the HH adopted water harvesting technology	733	0.05	0.22	4.10	887	0.45	0.49	0.19	1655	0.05	0.22	4.12	HH
Access to energy efficient technologies	=1 if the HH adopted the technology and 0 otherwise	733	0.09	0.29	2.77	887	0.12	0.32	2.38	1655	0.11	0.31	2.57	HH
	Households in the community who adopt energy efficient technology [per cent]	326	23.89	28.53	1.21	516	35.32	35.04	0.49	842	30.89	33.13	0.74	Comm.

Note: HH and Comm. refer to household and community level data, respectively.

Table A.6b
Descriptive statistics: Intermediate outcome variables by participation level

Outcome Variable	*Definition and measurement of variables*	*Control HH/watershed*				*High-participation Treated household/watershed*				*Low-participation Treated household/watershed*				*Remark*
		N	Mean	SD	Skewness	N	Mean	SD	Skewness	N	Mean	SD	Skewness	
A. Land certification: resource allocation, credit access and woman empowerment														
Resource allocation and decision making	= 1 if a woman is holder of land certificate	733	0.06	0.24	3.51	524	0.06	0.24	3.59	363	0.08	0.27	3.09	HH
	= 1 if land certificate improves position of a woman	733	0.94	0.23	-3.75	524	0.94	0.23	-3.89	363	0.95	0.21	-4.29	HH
	= 1 if the wife is responsible to sell the crop	726	0.60	0.49	-0.41	517	0.66	0.47	-0.68	357	0.64	0.48	-0.59	HH
	Female watershed committee members [Per cent]	709	15.09	14.8	0.62	524	12.57	13.22	0.76	363	11.71	13.63	0.87	Comm.
Land investment	= 1 if the HH undertakes long-term SWC practices	733	0.62	0.48	-0.48	524	0.76	0.42	-1.25	363	0.50	0.50	-0.01	HH
Credit access	= 1 if HH believes land certificate improves access to credit	681	0.94	0.22	-3.39	485	0.96	0.19	-4.75	322	0.97	0.16	-5.73	HH
Resource conflict	= 1 if the HH encounter land related disputes	733	0.23	0.42	1.27	524	0.25	0.43	1.14	363	0.23	0.42	1.25	HH
	= 1 if the HH encounter water or forest related disputes	733	0.09	0.29	2.75	524	0.13	0.33	2.20	363	0.11	0.32	2.36	HH
B. Natural resource management														
Soil and water conservation	Stone/soil bund/stone faced soil bund (meter)	565	12921	18787	1.49	475	19884	46683	4.23	341	21803	49722	3.48	Comm.
	Cut off drain (meter)	505	2302.6	5266	3.86	337	4627	15138	5.44	238	4306	15421	5.35	Comm.
	Gully rehabilitation (meter)	398	5854	16128.9	3.88	428	942.74	1807.2	3.19	254	629	1415	4.40	Comm.
	Tree planting (number)	505	28.12	54.12	3.13	442	73.42	324.8	5.76	301	22.12	31.73	2.00	Comm.

Labor spent on community level conservation practices	Labor hour spend on terrace construction [labor hour/yr]	444	84.47	168.28	6.34	429	108.32	342.9	9.32	120	82.76	329	10.27	HH
	Labor hour spend on cut off drain [labor hour/yr]	148	36.70	101.39	8.45	190	62.48	202.54	8.12	10	15.05	16.4	2.31	HH
	Labor hour spend on gully rehabilitation [labor hour/yr]	155	42.08	117.59	6.92	192	39.06	95.12	9.81	17	29.05	23.94	1.11	HH
	Labor hour spend on tree planting [labor hour/yr]	155	32.91	96.75	8.77	194	293.4	3587.9	13.81	14	26.85	33.96	1.25	HH
Flooding	= 1 if the HH experienced high flooding	214	0.48	0.50	0.05	185	0.55	0.49	-0.23	105	0.53	0.50	-0.13	HH
	= 1 if flooding is more severe compared to 10 years ago	733	0.27	0.44	1.00	524	0.27	0.45	1.01	363	0.31	0.46	0.84	HH
Free grazing	Area of land allocated for free grazing [Hectare]	733	36.24	60.04	3.15	524	21.71	29.23	2.46	363	21.50	27.3	2.62	Comm.
Nursery access	Distance to the nearest nursery site from home [minutes]	733	21.54	102.3	7.10	524	31.18	65.01	-0.17	363	8.27	74.17	-0.18	Comm.
	Distance to the nearest nursery site from the center of the community [minutes]	733	45.04	50.0	0.86	524	28.94	38.29	2.56	363	151.2	532.5	5.07	Comm.
Water flow	= 1 if the flow of river and springs has reduced	733	0.43	0.49	0.27	524	0.42	0.49	0.34	363	0.50	0.50	-0.02	HH
C. Water harvesting and energy efficient technologies														
Water harvesting	= 1 if the HH adopted water harvesting technology	733	0.05	0.22	4.10	524	0.07	0.25	3.47	363	0.02	0.13	6.99	HH
Access to energy efficient technologies	=1 if the HH adopted energy efficient technology and 0 otherwise	733	0.09	0.29	2.77	524	0.15	0.35	1.97	363	0.07	0.26	3.32	HH
	Households in the community who adopt energy efficient technology [per cent]	326	23.89	28.53	1.21	340	38.97	34.76	0.29	176	28.26	34.58	0.93	Comm.

Table A.7
Descriptive statistics: Project participation variables

No.	Activities of the project	Variable definition and measurement	Control HH/watershed				Treated household/watershed				All households/watersheds				Remark
			N	Mean	SD	Skewness	N	Mean	SD	Skewness	N	Mean	SD	Skewness	
A	*Participatory watershed management*														
1	Participation in watershed management plan	= 1 if the HH participate in the community WS plan	733	0.68	0.46	-0.77	887	0.68	0.46	-0.80	1655	0.68	0.46	-0.80	HH
2		= 1 if there is community level WS management plan	733	0.77	0.42	-1.29	887	0.86	0.34	-2.14	1655	0.82	0.37	-1.72	Comm.
3		= 1 if the community WS management plan was participatory	733	0.90	0.29	-2.69	887	0.93	0.25	-3.44	1655	0.92	0.27	-3.10	Comm.
4		= 1 if there is kebele level WS management plan	733	0.93	0.24	-3.51	887	0.94	0.22	-3.94	1655	0.94	0.23	-3.78	Comm.
5		= 1 if kebele WS management plan was participatory	733	0.90	0.29	-2.69	887	0.93	0.25	-3.44	1655	0.92	0.27	-3.10	Comm.
B	*Pasture and forage development*														
6	Community bylaws, free grazing and grazing land associations	= 1 if there are written by-laws to administer watershed	773	0.87	0.3	-2.19	887	0.89	0.31	-2.52	1655	0.88	0.32	-2.39	Comm.
7		= 1 if the HH is a member of grazing land association	733	0.46	0.49	0.12	887	0.51	0.50	-0.05	1655	0.49	0.50	0.02	HH
8		= 1 if the HH practices cut and carry or controlled grazing	733	0.75	0.42	-01.19	887	0.78	0.41	-1.34	1655	0.77	0.42	-1.28	HH
9		= 1 if the HH practices free grazing	733	0.67	0.47	-0.72	887	0.65	0.47	-0.64	1655	0.66	0.47	-0.67	HH

No.	Activities of the project	Variable definition and measurement	Control HH/watershed				Treated household/watershed				All households/watersheds				Remark
			N	Mean	SD	Skewness	N	Mean	SD	Skewness	N	Mean	SD	Skewness	
C	*Soil and water conservation*														
10	Participation in community level SWC practices	= 1 if HH implemented SWC practices at one or more plot	733	0.82	0.37	-1.74	887	0.82	0.37	-1.75	1655	0.83	0.37	-1.77	HH
11		= 1 if the HH participate on terrace construction	733	0.68	0.46	-0.77	887	0.69	0.45	-0.86	1655	0.69	0.46	-0.83	HH
12		= 1 if the HH participate on cutoff drain	733	0.23	0.42	1.24	887	0.23	0.42	1.22	1655	0.24	0.42	1.21	HH
13		= 1 if the HH participate on gully rehabilitation	733	0.23	0.42	1.24	887	0.25	0.43	1.11	1655	0.25	0.43	1.14	HH
14		= 1 if the HH participate on tree planting	733	0.24	0.42	1.19	887	0.27	0.44	1.03	1655	0.26	0.43	1.08	HH
15		= 1 if the HH participate on area closure	733	0.12	0.32	2.32	887	0.13	0.33	2.17	1655	0.13	0.33	2.19	HH
16		= 1 if the HH participate on forage development	733	0.07	0.25	3.42	887	0.06	0.24	3.63	1655	0.06	0.24	3.84	HH
17	Training on SWC	= 1 if the HH got training on soil and water conservation	733	0.26	0.43	1.09	887	0.28	0.45	0.93	1655	0.27	0.44	0.99	HH
D	*Biodiversity and ecosystem*														
18	Meeting/training on biodiversity	= 1 if there was consultative meeting on biodiversity	733	0.32	0.47	0.72	887	0.50	0.50	-0.002	1655	0.43	0.49	0.26	Comm.

Note: The final column marks whether the variables relate to the household (HH) or community (Comm) questionnaires.

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Direct observations methodology and findings

Table 1
Scale used to rate integrated WSM outcomes based on field observations

Ratings	*Operational criteria for assessment based on field observations and on-site discussions with target farmers and extension agents*
Highly satisfactory (HS)	i) Productivity potential of rehabilitated degraded (on- and off-farm) lands sustainably improved, from WS ridge to valley; (ii) Farming systems (FSs) improve biomass through climate smart agriculture practices (conservation agriculture, agro-horticulture, agroforestry, forage production, silvo-pastoral systems); (iii) support to asset-less (ex. youth), smallholder and vulnerable HHs through IGAs; (iv) Formation of well-informed community-based organizations resulting in overall building of social-political capital; (v) extensification process initiated.
Satisfactory (S)	(i) WS management in continuum from ridge to valley on communal land as well as individual farms; (ii) land-based resources sustainably managed and improving living conditions of target groups; (iii) Concrete multiple economic, social and ecological benefits are derived from rehabilitated degraded lands and improved FSs; (iv) Management of target HHs farming systems improved
Moderately satisfactory (MS)	Improved productivity potential of rehabilitated communal degraded lands through biophysical interventions but focus on improving farming systems of individual HHs is lacking.
Highly unsatisfactory (HU)	Failure of biophysical soil and water conservation structure and return to baseline conditions and/or further land degradation and marginalization of the poor/asset-less households further aggravated.
Moderately unsatisfactory (MU) and Unsatisfactory (U)	Based on appreciation between HU and MS

Table 2
Ratings of the visited watersheds sample

Watersheds	*Operational criteria for assessment based on field observations and on-site discussions with target farmers and extension agents*	*Rating*
Aba Gewudi WS (Werkemla Achadir)	Biophysical structures successful but only lower areas of WS and secondary gullies treated. Soil erosion is not addressed at the source and there is a considerable sheet and rill erosion on farms.	MU
Argameher WS	Farming systems and landscape transformation lead to improved farmers livelihoods and healthier sub-watersheds. Biophysical structures according to the ridge-to-valley principle.	S
Chena WS	Good biophysical structures from ridge to downstream of WS; farming systems improved.	S
Bekeloseber WS	Good biophysical infrastructures on- and off-farm; successful area closure (pasture regeneration and Acacia plantation. Farming systems improving.	S
Mebela WS	Hillside terracing increased terrain instability; crop production not appropriate; focus on a section of the sub-watershed and not in continuum.	MU
Zimba-3 WS	Area closure and youth integration through user groups; dam construction but no activity targeting farming system or further water management (ex. aquaculture); free grazing is intense.	MS
Tsebelu WS	Biophysical structures degrading under pressure of free over-grazing towards WS ridge and mid-hill; no valley gully-repair; not built on good farming practices of individual HHs; deep gullies not repaired; good integration of youth through cut and carry activities and cow fattening; 3 water pumps.	MU
Lansan WS	Degradation of farming systems unaddressed leading to their replacement by dense Acacia plantations; major gullies not treated; 2 ha area closure but intense free overgrazing.	U
Fagita Lekoma	Physical treatments only at sub-watershed ridge; good pasture management; waterways contributing to gully erosion.	MS
Keteb WS	Physical treatments only at sub-watershed ridge; waterways contributing to gully erosion.	U
Fuafure WS	Return to baseline condition of land degradation; further ecological marginalization of the poor and the landless.	HU
Negade Ber WS	Satisfactory area closure, but biophysical structures have little value added versus traditional practices.	MU

CBINReMP qualitative assessment focus group discussion summary

I. Introduction

1. Due to the community participatory nature of CBINReMP, the interventions happened at the community level were complex with high heterogeneity. To better understand and gauge the project theory of change and implementation, the IOE-IFPRI team has conducted a qualitative assessment mission before the quantitative assessment. The findings would then inform the quantitative sample design, the identification of control groups and potential confounding factors, and the development of survey instrument. Equally important, the qualitative assessment findings could enrich the interpreting of the survey analysis results.

2. **Process**. The qualitative data analyzed in this report were collected from 21 September to 15 October 2019 among 24 micro-watersheds in the Amhara region with 416 respondents, including 360 men 56 women using a semi-structured questionnaire. Among the 24 focus group discussions, 12 were conducted by IOE-IFPRI team, together with a national consultant and the rest 12 were conducted by the national consultant alone using the same survey instruments. In addition, five out of the 24 watersheds were implemented by Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara (ORDA) under Component D- adaptation to climate change. Table 1 below listed all the visited watersheds.

3. The **sampling of qualitative assessment** used a stratified sample (i.e. woreda and types of intervention) to select the micro-watersheds, which allowed oversampling of interventions that were only implemented in a smaller area. During the field visits, the sample was slightly revised based on the connectivity and the security situation. Since the sample was not representative of the population and only a small sample was drawn, the evaluation did not draw any definite conclusion on the effectiveness and impact of the project using the qualitative assessment. Nevertheless, the results from the qualitative assessment provided the evaluation team with significant information related to the selection process of CBINReMP micro-watersheds, relevance, project targeting, implementation, gender and social inclusion, participatory approach in watershed planning and management, institutions and policies, social empowerment, and potential impacts on agricultural production, food security, household incomes, and gender/youth empowerment.

4. **Analysis** of the qualitative data entailed a manual synthesis of questionnaire notes using thematic, content and narrative analyses to provide a robust picture on different aspects as mentioned above. After describing the list of micro-watersheds visited where the data was collected, main findings will be presented following the structure of relevance, effectiveness, gender, empowerment, and sustainability.

Table 1
Sample and watershed site visited

No.	*Date*	*Woreda*	*Keble*	*Watershed*	*ORDA*
1	21/09/2019	Aba Gewudi	werkemla Achadir	Bahir Dar	No
2	23/09/2019	Farta	Meher Arga Dedim	Arga Meher	Yes
3	23/09/2019	Chena	Lewaye	Estie	Yes
4	24/09/2019	Lay Gayint	Titira	Mebela	Yes
5	24/09/2019	Lay Gayint	Titira	Bekiloseber	Yes
6	24/09/2019	Lay Gayint	Shidoguza	Albokie	Yes
7	25/09/2019	Bahir Dar Zuria	Chenta	Dilshit	No
8	25/09/2019	Bahir Dar Zuria	Yigode	Zimba No. 3	No
9	26/09/2019	Sekela	Surba	Lunsan	No
10	26/09/2019	Sekela	Surba	Tsebelu	No
11	27/09/2019	Fagita Lekoma	S/d/bambil	Fagtit	No
12	10/03/2019	Dangila	Manguda	Ajurie	No
13	10/04/2019	Dangila	Avadera	Gumera	No
14	10/04/2019	South Achefer	Dikulie1	Andaytetash	No
15	10/05/2019	South Achefer	Chaba	Upper Achukie	No
16	10/05/2019	South Achefer	Chaba	Lower Achukie	No
17	10/06/2019	North Achefer	Liben	Kngere Mewucha	No
18	10/06/2019	South Achefer	Ahurie3	Langatay	No
19	10/07/2019	North Mecha	Edeget Bihbert	Mage	No
20	10/07/2019	North Mecha	Addis Amba	Abay2	No
21	10/08/2019	North Mecha	Agamena	Dengay Wonber	No
23	10/08/2019	N Mecha	Mekenie	ChareDegorena	No
24	10/13/2019	Dangila	Wofeta datie	Keltie	No

II. Main findings

5. Not all the communities visited were aware of the project. This could be partially because the project was implemented using existing regional government structure (e.g. woreda, kebele) that farmers may perceive it as a government project. Alternatively, more likely, this could be due to the similarity compared with the past mass mobilization, which will be discussed in the section 2.1.

Table 2.
Awareness of the project

	Count
a. Never heard of the project, and farmers can't describe relevant project activities	10
b. Never heard of the project, but farmers can describe relevant project activities	8
c. Aware of the project	6
Total	24

Key issues to address (Relevance to the needs)

6. Soil erosion, land degradation and water shortages both for drinking and irrigation purposes were the four top issues reported by targeted beneficiaries during the focus groups and interviews. Deforestation, overgrazing and gully formation were also described by some beneficiaries (respectively, 50 per cent, 38 per cent and 29 per cent of watersheds) as an important issue. Only 13 per cent (equal to 3 watersheds out of 24) indicated youth unemployment as the main problem in the community before the projects. Presumably, this answer was biased by the composition of the watersheds' members interviewed, although there is no clear evidence given that the data collected includes gender information (number of men and women), but not age.

7. In terms of interventions put in place by the project to address the above, interviewed communities distinguished between project interventions on communal land and individual farmland. The main interventions reported at the community level were: soil bund and gully restoration, dam constructions and development of irrigation canals, communal land area closure and plantation along with the physical soil conservation structures as well as on degraded land. At the individual level, the following interventions were more often indicated by farmers: stone bund, water conservation, canals and cut-off drain and plantation along the soil bund.

8. Overall, the main findings from the FGDs confirmed the relevance of the project's design to address local needs.

9. In terms of the community's awareness, half of the watersheds are aware of the project. Nevertheless, in a third of total watershed (8 out 24) farmers never heard of the project but could describe relevant project activities. Almost 40 per cent (i.e. 10 out of 24 watersheds) were not aware of the project or relevant interventions put in place. Among those communities aware of the projects, some know it as "the GEF project".

How participatory is the WSM planning and implementation?[86]

10. Overall, interviewed communities pointed out their limited involvement in the **WSM planning** process, only one watershed was involved throughout the whole WSM process. Communities' feeling is that WS planning happened at kebele level with some (46 per cent) or little (50 per cent) involvement from their side to influence the plan. These communities described the WSM planning approach as "top-downn" with government institutions, particularly Kebele agricultural offices, making decisions that were subsequently communicated to the communities for the implementation. Women and youth's participation were reported on a limited scale and not always on a spontaneous basis. In one case (Zimba No. 3 watershed), farmers had no idea about their community identified as such and have shown poor knowledge of the project. Similarly, from interviews with beneficiaries, it appears that watershed committees, although they were set up at the beginning of the project's activities, were not involved in WS planning. In all these cases, the lack of sense of ownership in the WS development process and practices emerged the interviews.

[86] The categorization of community's participation follows a comprehensive study on CDD (Community-driven development) and community-based development (CBD) of the World Bank (Mansuri and Rao 2004). It defines CDD as a form of community-based development (CBD) where communities are in control of a community development fund. The synthesis makes a further distinction and proposes a third approach related to CDD: 'Participatory Local Governance' (PLG). PLG projects include natural resources management and agricultural development projects that empower communities to engage with local government to shape their own development but usually funds remain under the control of the government. The fourth type identified in the synthesis is participatory community development, which covers the vast majority of IFAD projects, where communities participated in certain stages of the project, usually in the planning and implementation.

11. Regarding **WSM implementation**, very high community involvement was reported by FGD discussions, as well as for WS maintenance activities. The high participation was built upon the existing mass mobilization approach (see next paragraph). However, in some cases, initial resistance from the communities to the project was reported, which was mainly due to a perception of disadvantages deriving from project's activities at the individual level (cows rejected, etc.). Such resistance was dealt with by the project through the sensitization campaign and other enforcement mechanisms. Consultations were done with the entire community mostly at the village level, usually at the church, and were judged being informative by most people interviewed. In some cases, the consultation was mainly to discuss the action plan for watershed rehabilitation. In addition, meetings held with the concerned officials (agriculture office expert, Kebele administration and watershed committee) were considered useful by participants.

12. It is noted that mass mobilization (an annual initiative led by the MoA to organize voluntary community labor during the low agricultural season) is a common approach for land rehabilitation. Mass mobilization almost always happens at the kebele level, not just the watershed.[87] The community consulted during the field visits confirmed that participation in mass mobilization was not on a voluntary basis completely, though exceptions were given to seniors and people with an illness. This questions whether the project has empowered local communities through participation in decision-making and innovative social mechanisms in managing project resources. Additionally, this raises the question regarding the project's value addition compared with the regular mass mobilization work. According to the qualitative assessment, nearly 80 per cent of interviewed communities do not see significant changes brought in by the project compared to the past mass mobilization practice. According to the majority communities (68 per cent, 13 out of 19), it was basically the same, but there is some quality improvement on the soil and water conservation practice due to some training provided. In some cases, the community highlighted the training and awareness-raising provided by the project incentivized their participation in the mass mobilization period (4/24). The household survey would further investigate this issue by collecting the data of labour days worked before and after the project.

Table 3
How the project was different than previous watershed development projects*

Categories	*Count*
a. The same	6
b. Different (e.g. due to awareness raising and capacity building)	4
c. Basically the same but quality and quantity of SWC practice b/s government more focus on WS management practices	13
Total	23

* Total is 23 because water shed =S/t/bambil-FagtitWS did not give response for this variable.

13. Finally, it is worth noting that not all visited communities acknowledged the existence of the community WSM plan. This is mainly due to the top-down approach reported above.

[87] Chenta watershed gave the Evaluation team some details: Communities form teams to for instance dig 5 meters per day for the bench construction. January 10 up to February 22 (total about 10-15 working days). In October, an assessment is made by kebele leaders where needs are biggest to decide which watershed gets the support.

Table 4
Level of participation among community members

Categories	*Count*
a. Community participated in the WSM plan development and consultation	1
b. Community participated was mainly involved in WSM implementation with some influence in the plan.	11
c. Community participated was mainly involved in WSM implementation with little influence in the plan development.	12
Total	24

14. **Effectiveness:** How effective was the project's intervention? Has the project effectively addressed the problems identified in the community?

15. Among all project's interventions, the ones that communities reported to be most effective were: watershed physical and biophysical constructions to protect degraded lands, area closure, and land/soil restoration related activities (e.g., communal and household's plantations, seed supply, capacity building for communities regarding land conservation, seedling management). However, only 8 per cent (equal to 2 watersheds out of 24) think that the main problems existing before the projects were solved. For more than half of the watersheds (58 per cent, equal to 14 watersheds), some problems remain.

16. Among project's interventions, the following ones were generally acknowledged by communities as effective to address their needs: gully restoration, building of dams and related irrigation system, restoration of degraded soil mainly through plantation of cash crops and trees (including apple trees and vegetables) as well as terracing of land (in some cases this was already reported as a practice promoted by ORDA before start of project, which then continued with the CBINReMP) and inputs supply.

17. More precisely, the following top five **remaining challenges** reported were: persistence of soil erosion (58 per cent, 14 out of 24), lack of water for irrigation purposes (38 per cent equal to 9 watersheds), land degradation (33 per cent, 8 out of 24), lack of drinking water and overgrazing (both for 7 watersheds, equal to 29 per cent).

18. According to the participants, the **main reasons of the persistence** of the above issues were: community's limited capacity to manage WS management practices (54 per cent, equal to 13 out of 24), inadequate maintenance of WS management practices and poor training received about WS management practices (46 per cent or 11 watersheds for both answers) as well as lack of awareness about benefits of WS management practices (half of the interviewed watersheds). All the above seem to indicate the limited effectiveness of the capacity building/training/awareness-raising activities put in place by the project. Regarding maintenance, despite the existence of watershed management committees overlooking the conservation structures, the lack of deterrents for those community members caused damages, which was mentioned as an issue at all levels of interventions (i.e., private and communal lands and area closure on communal lands).

Table 5
Were the problems solved after the project?

Categories	*Count*
a. Most of the problems were resolved	2
b. Some remaining problems	14
c. Most of the problems remaining (i.e. little impact)	8

19. **Area closure.** Among the 24 micro-watersheds where the data was collected, 16 had area closure intervention.

Table 6
Were the area closure activity effective and sustained?

Categories	*Count*
Area closure was **effective and sustained** after project completion. (e.g. zero grazing, with effective by-law, and cut-carry system, and grazing land user association)	N/A
Area closure **was effective, but not sustained** after project completion. (e.g. zero grazing, with effective by-law, and cut-carry system, and grazing land user association)	N/A
Area closure was ineffective (e.g. lacks management (rotational grazing/cut and curry practices, or enrichment with forages and trees).	N/A

20. **Income-generating activities.** Among the 24 micro-watersheds where the data was collected, 13 were supported with income-generating activities (IGAs). IGAs were implemented in slightly more than half of the visited watersheds (54 per cent). Overall feeling about the **IGAs** is that participation was confined to a few households, specifically youth groups. A poor participation of young women was mentioned during the discussions with the communities.

21. In terms of IGA's **impact**, the general sense is that the activities were effective in promoting income generation among members only for a limited time, mainly at start-up and the following year, but faded over the years. Similarly, during the start-up and implementation, the youth group/IGAs reduced pressure on land use and contributed to increase land sustainability. However, these effects were mainly visible at the beginning of the project activities and faded over time (posing questions on the maintenance of the interventions as well as their sustainability). Among others, the main issues constraining IGAs' effectiveness and impact include i) lack of business plans feasibility studies (i.e. none of the IGAs had business plans or marketing analysis done); ii) lack of secure land access. Communities have given land to the IGAs groups for the different purposes (fattening, vegetables, timber, etc.). However, the IGAs groups neither had legalized property right (like land certificate) nor a promissory note (guarantee) for a defined period to ensure that IGAs can have a long or short run business plan; and iii) housing infrastructure constructed for the IGAs either lack quality or not completed at all (e.g. the bee keeping group in Bekiloseber watershed).

22. According to the interviewed beneficiaries, their **sustainability** after project completion is low mainly for the following reasons: the general poor interest shown by the youth to continue the IGAs without project's support, limited marketing opportunities and unsuitable group size (deemed too large). In addition, youth groups do not have land certificates for the communal land they are using which discouraged them to make long-term investments.

Rural poverty impact. To what extent have the interventions helped improve livelihoods?

23. Overall, 96 per cent of watersheds (i.e. 23 out of 24) reported improvements in their livelihoods. **Diversification** appears to be the main driver of livelihoods improvement. This involves diversification in livestock activities and animal sources (milk and fattening) as well as diversification in agricultural practices (food and cash crops). Positive results were mainly reported from improved livestock practices (grazing) as well as plantation of forage and vegetables which is as a source of feed, food and income. Access to education services, increased availability and variety of food (vegetables, fruit, milk and meat) were reported.

24. In terms of **food security**, despite the lack of data, all watersheds reported improvements both in terms of food quantity (absence of food shortage) and

greater diversity of food available and consumed. There are some difficulties in attributing the food security improvement to the project intervention alone due to other factors occurred during the project life span (e.g. farm inputs provided from other sources). In addition to the above, communities' housing system improved including demarcated arrangements for people and animals, improved sleeping conditions (i.e. bed) and availability of electricity through solar energy.

Table 7
Change of food security status among 24 watersheds

Categories	*Count*
Improved	24
No change	0
Worsened	0

25. **Yield increases** were generally reported by interviewed farmers during the project's life for main crops grown in the area (maize, finger millet and barley) for about 25-40 per cent. Farmers' impression is that crop yields increased due to the cumulative effect of the following three: better and increased utilization of inputs, use of technology packages and soil and water conservation practices. However, some crop diseases were reported to affect the agricultural campaign of certain communities, especially for potatoes.

26. **Income increases** and improvements in **food security** derived from the above, were pointed out by community's members, particularly for landowners. More precisely, all watersheds interviewed acknowledged improvements in their level of food security. In the **wet season**, increases in dairy products were also reported. As an example (source: Chare Degorna watershed), milk production increased in the local breed cow from 0.25 litre/cow/day to 1.5-2 Litre/cow/day). In Keltie (gurdala) Watershed, milk production reported to double from the ex-ante situation.

27. Yield increases during the **dry season** were also reported. Here below an example from Woreda: NORTH ACHEFER, Kebele: KILAGE, Watershed: NEGADE BER)

Table 8
Crop yields before and after the project

Crop type	*Yield /hectare before project*	*yield/ hectare after project*
Finger millet	20	32
Maize	32	60
Niger seed	4	12
Barley	12	20

Table 9
Perception on change of crop yields

Categories	*Count*
Increased	23
No change	1
Decreased	0

Table 10
Perception of reasons related to crop production improvement

Categories	*Count*
Soil and land conservation practice (project related)	2
Inputs provided (e.g. seedling, fertilizer, etc.) NOT project related	1
Improved farming skills project related	2
Improved farming skills non-project related	5
soil and conservation practices introduced by the project plus improved farming skills (this latter non-project related	14

Land certificate

28. Land certificates, including first-level certification, was acknowledged by communities as in important tool in reducing conflicts, although disputes still exist. In some cases where second-level certifications were issues, dispute were reported to stop. Encroachment reduction and greater land security were reported as main effects. Linked to the above, some farmers reported investments in land improvements as well as new plantations.

29. With reference to the **access to credit**, only 12 per cent of watersheds reported their use for obtaining loans from a local credit institution (i.e. Amhara Credit institution) but not from banks. Some of the farmers living closer to urban areas and/or electrical grid connection, reported to be able to get a connection to the existing electrical grid upon showing the land certificate.

30. Overall, the **land security** among community members improved in 92 per cent of the visited watershed (or 22 watersheds out of 24) where landowners **feel more secure about their land situation than before.** In addition, 75 per cent (equal to 18 out of 24 watersheds) of landholders who have received formal land certification reported to be less likely to experience land disputes. Yet, in some cases, it was reported the general sense of trust between communities and national governmental bodies worsened. An indicative example is the Zimba no 3 watershed where farmers believe land certificates are a tool which will be used to assess compensation measures when they will be expropriated of their land. This example shows a lack of awareness raising from the BoLA when certificates were issued and poses problems for the sustainability of project interventions. It would appear that an information campaign to explain the potential benefits of having land certificates at community level was not done thoroughly, although meetings were held at the villages and local churches.

31. Finally, whether the land certification has led to a greater sense of **women empowerment**, the prevailing feeling in 22 watersheds out of 24 (equal to 92 per cent) is that women conditions improved. Land certificates gave the opportunity to make decision of land usage and therefore empowered both at household as well as community levels. Women are aware of their property rights through the land certificate and, in case of divorce, it was acknowledged the land will be equally distributed between wife and husband. Nearly all interviewed communities acknowledged that the land certificate ensures equal property right to women and men. However, as reported by some interviewed women, as per traditional culture, men generally have a predominant role in the households. Interestingly, in 15 watersheds out of 24 (equal to 63 per cent) landholders who have received formal land certification declared they did not change their investment and land use decisions. Although this could be partially explained by the persistence of traditional culture/practices, this figure seems contradictory with other findings mentioned above.

Table 11
Do people feel more secure about their land situation than before having first or second-level certification?

Categories	*Count*
Improved	22
No change	2
Worsened	0
Total	24

Table 12
Land disputes

Categories	*Count*
Improved	18
No change	4
Worsened	1
Total	23

Table 13
Access to credit

Categories	*Count*
Improved	3
No change	20
Did not respond	1
Total	24

Table 14
Investment and land use decisions

Categories	*count*
Improved	9
No change	15
Total	24

Table 15
Perception of sense of empowerment for women

Categories	*count*
Improved	22
No change	2
Worsened	0
Total	24

Sustainability

32. Most interviewed communities seem aware of the benefits brought by CBINReMP. Most of the visited communities (71 per cent, equal to 17 out of 24) expressed their willingness in continuing and maintaining the promoted activities after project completion but declared to lack knowledge, capacities and/or tools/machines at their disposal to effectively do it. Less than a third (i.e. 7 communities) declared their lack of interest or materials to continue with the project's activities.

33. Finally, the two critical aspects affecting the sustainability of the agricultural benefits derived by the projects are related to the lack of a market strategy at project level and the related poor marketing opportunities developed in the project area. As a result, migration is reported as an option by interviewed farmers, especially youth. Sustainability is therefore an issue.

Table 16
Is there interest and willingness, among concerned communities, to continue with the promoted activities after project completion?

Categories	*count*
Communities have willingness, but lack of knowledge and capacity in continuing/maintaining and materials/machine	14
Communities have both willingness and capacity in continuing/maintaining, but lack materials/machine	3
Communities does not have willingness, nor capacity or materials in continuing/maintaining	7

Gender empowerment and youth

34. In addition to the impact of **gender** equality and empowerment mentioned in sections 4.3 and 6, another relevant activity benefitting women was the development of alternative sources of energy which saved women's workload (including time used to fetch woods). However, the totality of the watershed interviewed on the gender aspect reported that there was no specific activity targeting women. This could be further investigated by the next mission.

35. Overall, project's impact on **youth** was described as poor in terms of income increase, affecting a limited number of youngsters and not lasting over time (youth benefitting from IGAs declined throughout the project life). As a result, migration among youth was still happening – although figures are not available from the interviews.

Table 16
Is there any activity that targeted woman in the community?

Categories	*Count*
Yes	Not answered the direct question
No	16

List of key persons met

Government

H.E. Kebede Yimam, State Minister, Environment, Forest and climate change Commission

Habtamu Hailu, Federal Sustainable Land Management Program Coordinator, Ministry of Agriculture

Markos Wondie, Project Coordinator and Deputy Head of Bureau of Agriculture

Yismaw Wuletaw, Soil and water conservation expert, Bureau of Agriculture

Woreta Asrese, Project Coordinator, Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara

Tamirat Demisse, CBINReMP Focal Person on Land Administration Director, Bureau of Land Administration and Use

Kindalem Getu, Land use expert, Bureau of Land Administration and Use

IFAD and project staff

Ulac Demirag, Country Director

Seyoum Tesfa, Country Programme Officer

Sofian Mohamed, CBINReMP Coordinator, Bahir Dar Zuria Woreda

Addis Melak,Sekella Woreda CBINReMP Coordinator, Sekella Woreda Office of Agriculture

Fekadu Wondemagegn, West Gojam Zone coordinator

Getahun Abe, CBINReMP Focal Person, North Achefer Woreda Office of Agriculture

Habtamu Endeshaw, Foresry expert, North Achefer woreda Office of Agriculture

Amare Mamo, CBINReMP Focal Person, Banja Woreda Office of Agriculture

International organizations

Paul Martin, Team task leader, Sector Leader, Africa Region, World Bank

Bekele Shiferaw, Lead Evaluation Specialist, World Bank-IEG

Ebru Karamete, Evaluation Specialist, World Bank-IEG

Research institutes

Feleke Woldeyes Gamo, Deputy Director General, Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute

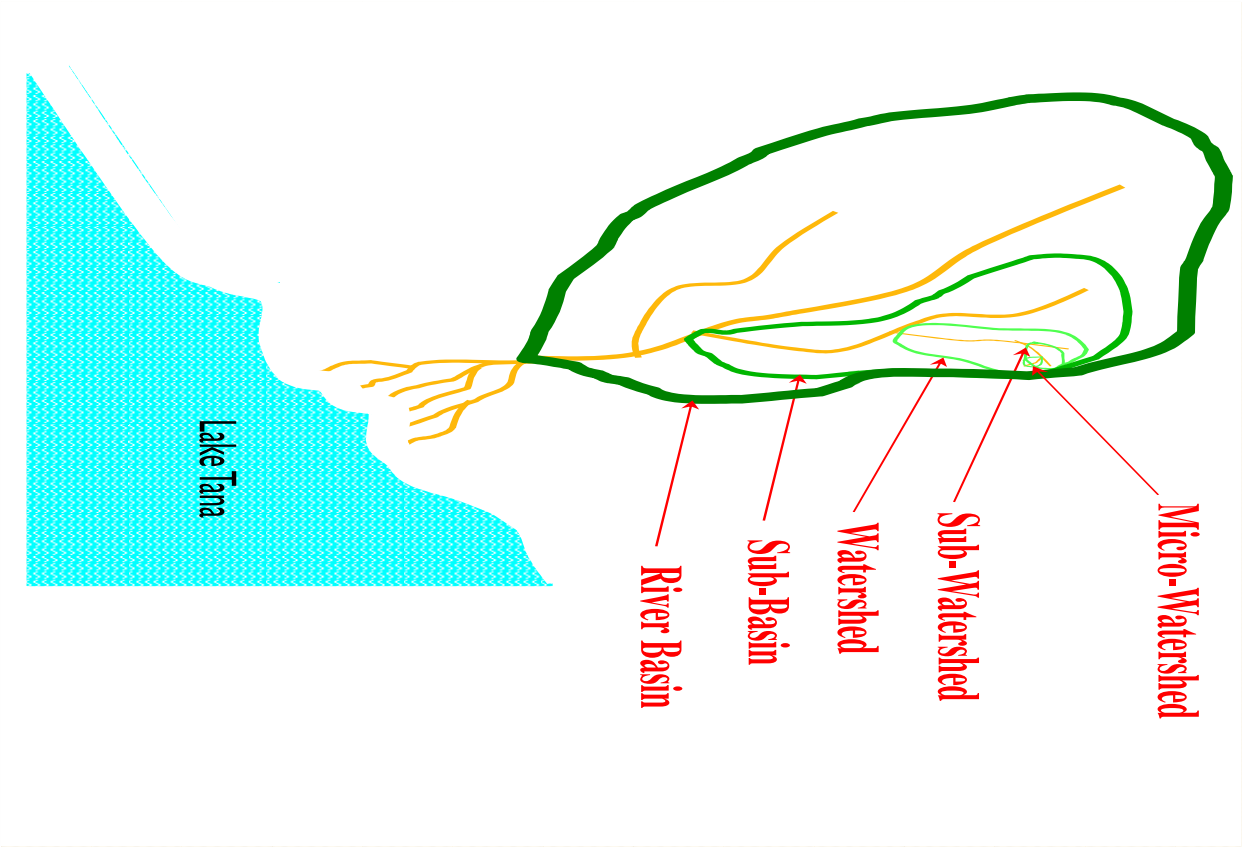
Masresha, Focal Person, Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute

Ayalew Wondie, Focal Person, Bahir Dar University

Edeget Merawi, Director, Bahir Dar Biodiversity Center

Graphic illustrating the hydrological system of a river basin in the Lake Tana watershed

(Adapted from Abebe, B. 2014)



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