

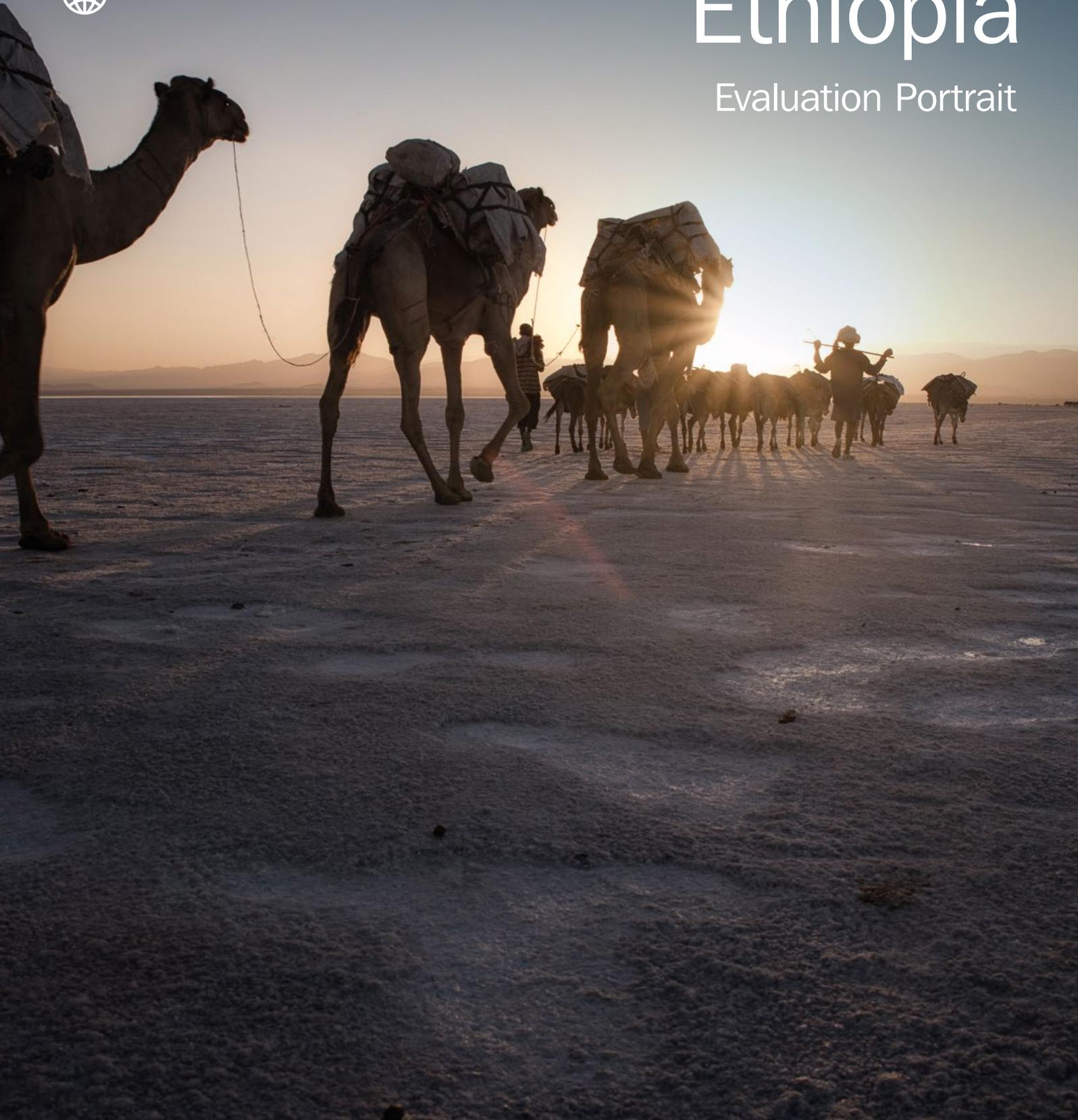
# EVALUATION DEPARTMENT

REPORT 2/2018 COUNTRY EVALUATION BRIEF



# Ethiopia

Evaluation Portrait



## 1 Ethiopia – Evaluation Portrait

### 1.1 2017

#### 1.1.1 The Sustainable Land Management Program (SLMP) in the Ethiopian Highlands. An evaluation of its impact on crop production

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>The Sustainable Land Management Program (SLMP) in the Ethiopian Highlands. An evaluation of its impact on crop production</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2017
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Emily Smith and Fanaye Tadesse
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Conducted by Ethiopia Strategy Program/Ethiopian Development Research Institute/IFPRI (commissioned by the Sustainable Land Management Programme)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Impact
<b>Project period</b>	Survey data covering the period 2010-2014 (SLMP started 2009)
<b>Keywords</b>	Agricultural production, sustainable land management, erosion and soil nutrient loss
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The study evaluated the impact of SLMP on the value of agricultural production in selected woredas by using a panel survey from 2010 to 2014. Whereas previous studies had used cross-sectional data and short timeframe field trials to measure sustainable land management (SLM) effects on agricultural productivity, this analysis exploited data collected over four years to assess impact.</p> <p>The results of this analysis showed that participation by farmers in SLMP, regardless of the number of years of participation in the program, was not associated with significant increases in value of production. This may have been due to several reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As also shown by previous studies, it is possible that longer term maintenance is necessary in order to experience significant benefits;</li> <li>• The analysis found that the value of production, as well as SLM investments, increased significantly in both treatment and non-treatment areas over the study period;</li> <li>• The kebeles that were not selected in the SLMP, but were downstream relative to a targeted kebele may have received indirect benefits through reduced flooding, increased water tables, etc. This means that the impact of the SLMP may have been underestimated in this analysis if non-program kebeles benefitted indirectly from the program.</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Environment
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.ifpri.org/publication/sustainable-land-management-program-ethiopian-highlands-evaluation-its-impact-crop">http://www.ifpri.org/publication/sustainable-land-management-program-ethiopian-highlands-evaluation-its-impact-crop</a>

### 1.2 2016

#### 1.2.1 Assessment of Development Results – Evaluation of UNDP Contribution Ethiopia

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Assessment of Development Results – Evaluation of UNDP Contribution Ethiopia</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2016
<b>Author/Agency</b>	UNDP Independent Evaluation Office
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNDP Independent Evaluation Office

<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country programme (assessment of results)
<b>Project period</b>	2012-2015
<b>Keywords</b>	Sustainable economic development, climate-resilient green growth, democratic governance and capacity development and gender
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The goal of the Country Programme evaluation was to examine UNDP's contribution to development results in Ethiopia. The evaluation had two main components: 1) an analysis of UNDP's contribution to development results, in particular those of the Country Programme Document (CPD), and 2) an analysis of UNDP's strategy to enhance its contribution to development results in Ethiopia. The main conclusions of the evaluation were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP efforts during the CPD 2012–2015 served government priorities and, to some extent, also matched those of local communities;</li> <li>• The most significant UNDP contribution to development was institutional capacity development in critical institutions in areas of democratic governance, agricultural productivity, private sector development and climate-resilient green growth, however linkages to changes in people's lives were not always evident;</li> <li>• On programme design individual project activities focused on results, but only in a limited number of cases were synergies identified across programme units. Partnerships at the local level were inadequate and there were limited micro-macro linkages between downstream and upstream programmes;</li> <li>• Most of UNDP's programmes could be considered as having delivered satisfactorily at the output result level, but UNDP specific contributions to outcome results were more difficult to assess;</li> <li>• Sustainability of outcomes was mixed. Strong government ownership of the supported projects and institutional capacity development pointed to sustainability; however, ownership at community level was less strong; this coupled with the lack of exit strategies weakened prospects for sustainability;</li> <li>• UNDP leveraged its strong and close relationship with Government of Ethiopia (GoE) to navigate sensitive policy issues from a human development perspective and to act as an interlocutor between other development partners and GoE. At the same time, UNDP leadership had been challenged with the need to balance its close government engagement with the expectations of other development partners for it to play an advocacy role on their behalf. Advocating for citizens' empowerment was similarly challenging;</li> <li>• The UNDP programme's contribution to the UNDP corporate goal of poverty reduction was difficult to assess as much of its work was upstream in policy, institutional and capacity development and not directly linked to poverty indicators.</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/9342">http://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/9342</a>

### 1.2.2 Federal Republic of Ethiopia- Country Programme Evaluation

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Federal Republic of Ethiopia- Country Programme Evaluation</b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2016
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Independent Office of Evaluation IFAD
<b>Commissioned by</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country programme

<b>Project period</b>	2008-2015
<b>Keywords</b>	8 projects/programme covering the sectors: micro and rural finance; support to pastoral communities, agriculture marketing, small-scale irrigation, and sustainable land management
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The Country Programme Evaluation (CPE) had three main objectives: (i) assess the performance and impact of IFAD-supported operations in Ethiopia; (ii) generate a series of findings and recommendations to enhance the country programme's overall development effectiveness; and (iii) provide relevant information and insights to inform the formulation of the next Ethiopia RB-COSOP by IFAD and the Government.</p> <p>The main conclusions of the CPE were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFAD's programme was most relevant to the needs of Ethiopia and focused on selected areas that were crucial for rural poverty alleviation;</li> <li>• IFAD addressed key issues relevant to the rural population in all three agro-ecological areas of the country: moisture-reliable densely populated highlands (through RUFIP, CBINReMP and AMIP), drought-prone highlands (through PASIDP and RUFIP) and dry pastoral lowlands (PCDP);</li> <li>• IFAD built trust and confidence with the Government of Ethiopia, based on the solid results on the ground and the constructive way of engaging;</li> <li>• The evaluation assessed overall portfolio performance as satisfactory, with seven out of the eight projects examined over the COSOP period as having met or likely to meet their development objectives, and with good prospects for sustainability;</li> <li>• The programme was noteworthy in handling gender aspects satisfactorily. The strong emphasis on gender empowerment in the COSOP was fully reflected in each operation;</li> <li>• IFAD did not exploit the strong presence and goodwill it enjoyed with the key stakeholders to carry out as effective a policy dialogue as it could have;</li> <li>• Despite the overall positive assessment, the CPE also identified several weaknesses at the programme and individual project levels: 1) Most of the projects suffered from slow start-up and long gestation (eight-year completion time), thus detracting from their impacts; 2) PCDP series of three project phases have yet to address the issue of pastoral livelihoods beyond the provision of social services; 3) Agriculture marketing efforts by IFAD had proven to be unsuccessful, in large part because of weaknesses in design and institutional constraints in Ethiopia (AMIP). 4) M&amp;E continued to be a weak part of IFAD's programme.</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, environment
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.ifad.org/evaluation/reports/cpe/tags/ethiopia/y2016/28717917">https://www.ifad.org/evaluation/reports/cpe/tags/ethiopia/y2016/28717917</a>

### 1.2.3 Impact Evaluation of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in Ethiopia 2006-2014

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Impact Evaluation of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in Ethiopia 2006-2014</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2016
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Independent Development Evaluation (IDEV) of the AfDB
<b>Commissioned by</b>	African Development Bank
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Impact Evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2006-2014

<b>Keywords</b>	Rural water and sanitation
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The evaluation's main objective was to provide credible estimates of the effects of the AfDB-supported Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program 2006–2014 (RWSSP) interventions on participating communities and households, and to validate the underlying theory of change. Rural water and sanitation remains a highly relevant area of development support. The RWSSP is a large programme targeting in total 125 woredas across the nine regions. The evaluation focused on RWSSP operational effectiveness, water and sanitation-associated impacts, and sustainability. Programme and non-programme groups were surveyed and compared based on random sampling.</p> <p>The evaluation found that the RWSSP had been effective in delivering the water and sanitation infrastructure capacity, but less so in building community institutional capacity. The functionality of the water and sanitation infrastructure capacity was reduced largely as a result of the breakdowns and idle capacity of some facilities. The evaluation furthermore found that the program enhanced community institutional and management capacity, particularly that of the WaSH committee, whose performance was modest in terms of managing and sustaining the WaSH facilities and services. The RWSSP was successful in producing desirable impacts in its key targeted domain of improving access to and the use of improved water sources in the target communities, but not in other areas. The program significantly improved households' access to and use of improved water sources although E. coli contamination remained an issue at water sources and points of use. However, it had no detectable impact on daily water consumption, as the self-reported daily per capita water consumption was already far in excess of the national standard.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://idev.afdb.org/en/document/ethiopia-impact-evaluation-rural-water-supply-and-sanitation-programme">http://idev.afdb.org/en/document/ethiopia-impact-evaluation-rural-water-supply-and-sanitation-programme</a>

#### 1.2.4 Evaluation of UNFPA Support to Adolescents and Youth (2008-2015) - Ethiopia

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Evaluation of UNFPA Support to Adolescents and Youth (2008-2015) – Ethiopia</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2016
<b>Author/Agency</b>	UNFPA Evaluation Office and Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (Swiss TPH)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Thematic
<b>Project period</b>	2008-2015
<b>Keywords</b>	Adolescents and youth
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The purpose of the evaluation was to assess the performance of UNFPA in its support to adolescents and youth during the period 2008-2015. The evaluation also provided key learning to contribute to the implementation of the current UNFPA Strategy on Adolescents and Youth 2012-2020 under the current UNFPA Strategic Plan 2014-2017 and to inform the development of the next Strategic Plan 2018-2021.</p> <p>The evaluation included five country case studies, including the Ethiopian case study. The purpose of the country case studies was to provide a more in-depth analysis of support to adolescents and youth at country level, identifying successes and challenges, and allowing to capture best practices.</p> <p>The evaluation found that the adolescents and youth component of the country programme was generally consistent with goals and strategies</p>

	<p>outlined within the 2008-2014 UNFPA Strategic Plan, the 2006 Adolescents and Youth Framework and the 2012-2020 Adolescents and Youth Strategy. The evaluation also found that UNFPA applied human rights principles to important adolescents and youth programmes on the ground, although there remained a need to further build the capacity of both UNFPA staff and implementing partners in human rights-based approaches. In terms of effectiveness and sustainability, UNFPA contributed to the development of the National Adolescent and Youth Reproductive Health Strategy and quality standards for integrated adolescent and youth-friendly reproductive health services in Ethiopia. In close collaboration with UNICEF and other partners, it also supported the operationalization of youth friendly health services.</p> <p>In terms of using evidence-based policies and programmes that incorporate the needs and rights of adolescents and youth, the UNFPA was found to have strengthened national capacities of government and partners for the collection, analysis, and use of adolescents and youth data to influence the development of policies and multi-sector programmes and investments that incorporate their needs. Within the Joint Programme on Rights-Based Approach to Adolescent &amp; Youth Development, UNFPA's support enabled older youth to mentor their younger peers. However, the extent and strength of UNFPA leadership and visibility has varied over time and implementing partners and donors felt that UNFPA could more strongly demonstrate and disseminate its programme results to position itself more strongly as a leader of adolescents and youth.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, culturally sensitive and human rights based approaches (HRBA)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.unfpa.org/admin-resource/evaluation-unfpa-support-adolescents-and-youth-2008-2015">http://www.unfpa.org/admin-resource/evaluation-unfpa-support-adolescents-and-youth-2008-2015</a>

### 1.2.5 Evaluation of Finland's Development Cooperation Country Strategies and Country Strategy Modality (Ethiopia country report)

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b><i>Evaluation of Finland's Development Cooperation Country Strategies and Country Strategy Modality (Ethiopia country report)</i></b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2016
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Stephen Lister (country team coordinator) et al.; Mokoro Ltd. in collaboration with Indufor
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2008-2015
<b>Keywords</b>	Rural economic development, rural water and sanitation, education
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The evaluation of Ethiopia's country programme from 2008–2015, and in particular of the Country Strategy (CS) introduced in 2012 was part of an overall evaluation of Finland's results-oriented Country Strategy Modality (CSM). The main conclusions of the evaluation were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finland's programming in Ethiopia was focused, effective and influential – built mainly on a strong track record and comparative advantage within the education and rural water supply sectors, recently complemented by interventions in land registration and agricultural development;</li> <li>• The programme was highly relevant and its effectiveness linked to the application of aid effectiveness principles, country ownership, use of government systems and working with joint sector approaches;</li> <li>• The introduction of the CS did not significantly change the composition of the CS portfolio of interventions, but it was a</li> </ul>

	useful exercise in making the strategy explicit and applying a greater results focus for programme management and reporting. There is scope to make CS preparation more inclusive and its scope more comprehensive (as opposed to its present almost exclusive focus on the bilateral aid instrument). Its results focus also needs to be refined.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Cross-cutting themes included: rights and status of women and girls, gender and social equality; rights of the socially marginalised and their equitable participation in social and economic opportunities; HIV/AIDS and climate.
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://formin.finland.fi/public/download.aspx?ID=161131&amp;GUID={0809E680-7858-4750-B13B-6C330CCDA78}">http://formin.finland.fi/public/download.aspx?ID=161131&amp;GUID={0809E680-7858-4750-B13B-6C330CCDA78}</a>

### 1.3 2015

#### 1.3.1 Evaluation of Norway's Support to Women's Rights and Gender Equality in Development Cooperation: Synthesis report and Ethiopia case study

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Evaluation of Norway's Support to Women's Rights and Gender Equality in Development Cooperation: Synthesis report and Ethiopia case study</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2015
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Written by: Nicola Jones, Inge Tvedten, Angélica Arbulú, Paola Pereznieto, Johanna Lindström and Mari Norbakk Carried out by: Swedish Institute for Public administration (SIPU) in cooperation with Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and the Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Norad
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Thematic (gender)
<b>Project period</b>	2007-2013
<b>Keywords</b>	Political empowerment, economic empowerment, sexual and reproductive health rights, violence against women
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The evaluation examined Norway's support to strengthening women and girls' rights and gender equality through its development cooperation during the period 2007-2013. The evaluation assessed the extent to which results were achieved and whether these were in line with the Action Plan for Women's rights and Gender Equality in Development Cooperation (the Gender Action Plan) and its four main thematic priorities: political empowerment, economic empowerment, sexual and reproductive health rights and violence against women.</p> <p>The evaluation combined two key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A broad desk-based approach focusing on the effectiveness of gender-marked aid in Norwegian development cooperation used to promote women's rights and gender equality;</li> <li>• A more in-depth analysis of country case studies in Ethiopia, Mozambique and Nepal and, within these countries, selected projects.</li> </ul> <p>Within the evaluation's theory of change, results were identified at three levels: systemic change, project results and organisational change.</p> <p>In the case of Ethiopia, the first programme was designed to tackle female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and harmful traditional practices. It focused on the work of one of Norwegian Church Aid's local partners, KMG, in Kembata and Wolaita zones in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and peoples' region (SNNPR). The second programme supported tertiary-level students in Amhara and Oromia regions to access</p>

	their sexual and reproductive health rights. Overall, the evaluation found that Norway had made a positive contribution to improving women's rights and gender equality in Ethiopia. However, considerable scope remained for strengthening the impact of its activities and funding in terms of relevance, effectiveness and sustainability.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender was the focus of the evaluation
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.norad.no/en/toolspublications/publications/2015/evaluation-of-Norways-support-to-womens-rights-and-gender-equality-in-evelopment-cooperation/">https://www.norad.no/en/toolspublications/publications/2015/evaluation-of-Norways-support-to-womens-rights-and-gender-equality-in-evelopment-cooperation/</a>

### 1.3.2 Evaluation of Norwegian Multilateral Support to Basic Education: Synthesis report and Ethiopia case study

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Evaluation of Norwegian Multilateral Support to Basic Education: Synthesis report and Ethiopia case study</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2015
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Development Portfolio Management Group, University of Southern California
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Norad
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Thematic evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2009-2013
<b>Keywords</b>	Multilateral support to basic education
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The evaluation of the Norwegian Multilateral support to Basic Education had the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To assess the relevance and coherence of Norway's, UNICEF's, GPE's and selected national governments' development objectives;</li> <li>2) To assess the efficiency and effectiveness of financial and technical inputs provided by UNICEF and GPE in generating results at the country level, with a particular focus on quality of learning, equity and gender equality;</li> <li>3) To identify the added value or comparative advantage of GPE and UNICEF respectively;</li> <li>4) To identify good practices and lessons learned;</li> <li>5) To provide evidence-based operational recommendations for consideration and action by decision makers and practitioners in Norway, in UNICEF and in GPE, and to the sector more generally.</li> </ol> <p>The evaluation found substantial improvements over a five year period (2009-2013) on all three of Norway's priority areas: improved learning outcomes, gender equality and equity (e.g. for marginalized children). GPE/GEQIP supported two large-scale interventions, teacher training and providing learning materials (textbooks) that were exceptional – their causal connections to learning outcomes were determined and were positive. Other successful GPE/GEQIP interventions with "implied connections" were curricular reform, and improving the learning environment (through SIPs and school grants), and a set of upstream contributions to the quality assurance mechanism and an inspection policy framework. UNICEF's line of connection ran more to equality issues. In many cases its interventions were large in scale, like that in support of Alternative Basic Education Center's or of Early Childhood Development, but it was difficult to gauge their impact given the way they were tracked. The agency did create successful connections through its upstream contributions, however, that benefited all three outcome areas. The success of the interventions was presumed by the Theory of Change to be enabled by numerous contextual conditions, both at the system-level (the education "system") and the more operational level ("basic education").</p>

	The backdrop to all was the national strategic context, which during the evaluation period (2009-2013) could be characterized as one of strong economic growth (10% in 2013), political stability, and relative peace and security.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender equality
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.norad.no/en/toolspublications/publications/2015/evaluation-of-norwegian-multilateral-support-to-basic-education/">https://www.norad.no/en/toolspublications/publications/2015/evaluation-of-norwegian-multilateral-support-to-basic-education/</a>

### 1.3.3 Programme evaluation of integrated seed sector development in Ethiopia

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Programme evaluation of integrated seed sector development in Ethiopia</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2015
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Fair and Sustainable Advisory Services (Ethiopian consultancy firm)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Centre for Development Innovation, Wageningen University, Netherlands
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2012-2015
<b>Keywords</b>	Seed sector development
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The ISSD Ethiopia evaluation assessed the results of the Integrated Seed Sector Development (ISSD) programme in Ethiopia (2012 - 2015), which covers 4 regions: Oromia, Tigray, Amhara and SNNPR.</p> <p>The main conclusions were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ISSD Ethiopia programme was highly relevant to tackle the problems of the seed sector in Ethiopia. That relevancy was based on a thorough analysis of the seed sector and on the lessons learnt of the previous phase. It was highly consistent with Ethiopian national policies;</li> <li>• The gender component as a cross-cutting issue was not an integral part of the ISSD Ethiopia design and programme, though its importance was recognised by various stakeholders;</li> <li>• The ISSD Ethiopia software versus hardware approach was highly relevant and appreciated: the software induced changes were an essential basis for necessary attitude change towards a greater business mindset of all stakeholders involved;</li> <li>• ISSD Ethiopia implementation showed regular updates and revisions of activities and approaches, thus contributing to higher efficiencies. Spreading available resources too thinly over vast areas was a constant concern, lowering efficiencies of operations. The budget allocations to regions were not sufficiently based on regional characteristics;</li> <li>• In terms of overall effectiveness the ISSD Ethiopia programme started to move the seed sector. The contribution of the private sector, Local Seed Business (LSB) and Private Seed Producer (PSP) in quality seed production was getting better recognised;</li> <li>• ISSD Ethiopia strengthened the LSBs more from a supply chain perspective and not from a value chain development perspective. Development of LSB performance had not sufficiently been pursued by considering also the need for strengthening other value chain actors so that the entire seed value chain would be strong;</li> <li>• ISSD Ethiopia did not sufficiently acknowledge the mixed business character of LSBs and PSPs: both businesses combined seed and grain production. Final business performance and profitability therefore depended on the best mix of both.</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender and environment were identified as crosscutting issues. The

	evaluation, however, found that the two issues were not adequately considered in the design and implementation of the ISSD
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	Not available online

### 1.3.4 The Implementation of the PSNP: Highland Outcomes Report, Lowland Outcomes Report, Performance Report Highlands, Performance Report Lowlands. PSNP-HABP Final Report

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>The Implementation of the PSNP: Highland Outcomes Report, Lowland Outcomes Report, Performance Report Highlands, Performance Report Lowlands. PSNP-HABP Final Report</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2015
<b>Author/Agency</b>	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Sussex, and Dadimos Development Consultants
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Productive Safety Net Programme (multidonor programme)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Impact evaluation and performance evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2014 (studies are carried out every second years)
<b>Keywords</b>	Outcomes and performance of safety net programme targeting 7-8 million people in Highlands and Lowlands
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Outcomes and performance reports are prepared separately for the Highlands and the Lowlands every second year. The main conclusions of the 2014 reports were:</p> <p>The PSNP in the Highlands was quite well-implemented and also contributed significantly to enhanced food security. The PSNP was well targeted; the Public Work and Direct Support payments were relatively timely and predictable; transfer were by and large delivered 3 hours from home, which was the requirement (84% reported that they received the transfer less than three hours away); and the majority participated in the PSNP for three consecutive years (97% of the PSNP households participated for at least three consecutive years) according to the 2014 Highland Program Performance report.</p> <p>In the Lowlands (Afar and Somali regions), the PSNP was less well implemented and there was no evidence that the programm contributed to enhanced food security. The main problem was the targeting which was generally poor; this had negative effects on the outcomes. As a consequence of the limited impact in the Lowlands, it was recognized that increased impact would require better understanding of the pastoral culture and livelihood systems. Parts of PSNP 4 will be used for studies of preparatory activities for the Lowlands; e.g. preparation of Road Maps for pastoral livelihood path ways and an overall strategy for these areas.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender (in the form of consideration of women's needs) was to some extent mainstreamed into PSNP. Hence pregnant women would be moved from PW to DS ideally at the fourth month at pregnancy and would remain at DS 10 months after delivery
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	Final report: <a href="http://essp.ifpri.info/2017/07/03/psnp-habp-final-report-2014/">http://essp.ifpri.info/2017/07/03/psnp-habp-final-report-2014/</a> Other reports not available online.

### 1.3.5 End of program evaluation of the Development Fund of Norways "Afar and Somali Pastoralist Program (ASPP)"

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>End of program evaluation of the Development Fund of Norways "Afar and Somali Pastoralist Program (ASPP)"</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2015
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Pernille Nagel Sørensen, Abiyot Tilahun, and Bizusew Kebede Gelete

	(independent consultants)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Development Fund (DF)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2012-2015
<b>Keywords</b>	Pastoralist development including agriculture (irrigation)
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The evaluation of the Afar and Somali Pastoralist Program (ASPP) had two main purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure accountability to the donor, DF and the project partners;</li> <li>• To identify best practices, interventions suited to be scaled up and replicated, strategies for enhanced harmonization and effectiveness of interventions by different partners, as well as issues and challenges affecting the sustainability of the program.</li> </ul> <p>The evaluation was designed to feed into the planning of a new programme.</p> <p>The evaluation found the project interventions of the ASPP to be highly relevant and, for the main part, well implemented. Furthermore, impact was already visible for many of the interventions.</p> <p>Three main areas would need to be strengthened in the upcoming program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apart from a common log frame and M&amp;E system, there was limited evidence of a programmatic approach and synergy between partners. The DF-partner relationship appeared to be relatively good (e.g. DF supervision); however, the partner-to-partner relationship on the other hand appeared comparatively weak;</li> <li>• Despite the fact that the ASPP is a food security program, the program only partly targeted the food insecure (e.g. through the irrigation schemes and some SACCOs). Targeting the less-poor could have been relevant, e.g. for women SACCOs; but in this case the objective should have been clearly defined (e.g. gender equality);</li> <li>• Agriculture based on irrigation and diet diversity was a new intervention in pastoralist areas – and in some cases also new to the implementing partners. It will take time before good sustainable agricultural practices, crop diversification and diet diversity are applied and adopted at a broader scale. It is crucial that DF and the partners give high priority to these types of interventions in order to secure food and nutrition security.</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender and environment
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	Not available online

### 1.3.6 Endline report – Ethiopia, CARE Ethiopia MFS II country evaluations

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Endline report – Ethiopia, CARE Ethiopia MFS II country evaluations</b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2015
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Centre for Development Innovation, Wageningen University and Research Centre(UR)/IFPRI
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Science for Global Research (NWO-WOTRO) on behalf of Dutch MFA
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Endline report
<b>Project period</b>	2012 (baseline conducted) - 2014 (endline conducted)
<b>Keywords</b>	Changes in capacity development of southern partner organisations, in this case that of CARE ET

<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The overall aim of MFS II was to help strengthen civil society in the South as a building block for structural poverty reduction. On behalf of Dutch consortia receiving MFS II funding, NWO-WOTRO had issued three calls for proposals. This call dealt with joint MFS II evaluations of development interventions at country level. The report focused on the assessment of capacity development of southern partner organisations with the purpose of providing endline information on one of the SPOs involved in the evaluation: Care Ethiopia.</p> <p>The main findings/conclusions were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since baseline some small improvements took place in the indicators under the capability to act and commit. The management of CARE Ethiopia (Care ET) was responsive and received regular information from projects to use for taking action.</li> <li>• In the capability to adapt and self-renew, CARE ET saw many small improvements. The application of M&amp;E improved slightly because more competent staff members were hired and the information system had been strengthened;</li> <li>• In terms of the capability to deliver on development objectives, CARE ET improved in various indicators. The staff's awareness of the importance to work cost-effectively increased. In various projects CARE Ethiopia reduced costs by maximising the contribution of the community, the organisation was reaching or surpassing its planned outputs and the partners were satisfied with the results;</li> <li>• CARE ET showed slight improvements in some of the indicators under the capability to achieve coherence. There was a very slight improvement in operational guidelines due to a revision of the HR manual and policy and development of implementation guidelines and transparent financial procedures. There was a slight improvement in the staff's capacity to ensure the complementarity of the various projects to CARE's new program approach for a better impact;</li> <li>• According to CARE ET staff, MFS II funded capacity development interventions played a role in better understanding and knowledge of disaster risk reduction and management and enhanced M&amp;E and learning capacity. Internal factors like participation in CARE's climate change strategy and climate working group; experiences in joint monitoring; hiring an impact measurement advisor, having a robust M&amp;E system and unit; and exploring knowledge also played an important role in the key organisational capacity changes.</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Environment/climate change. Apparently gender is not considered as part of the five capabilities assessed (possibly at a lower level, which is, however, not mentioned in the report)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.wur.nl/en/Publication-details.htm?publicationId=publication-way-343932383837">https://www.wur.nl/en/Publication-details.htm?publicationId=publication-way-343932383837</a>

### 1.3.7 Mid-term Review of Ethiopian Society Support Programme (CSSP)- Summary Report

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Country Programme Evaluation: Ethiopia</b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2015 (only Summary Report was available)
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Itad
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Irish Aid on behalf of the development partners funding the programme (British Council, DFID, Irish Aid, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Norwegian Embassy, UK Aid, Embassy of Sweden, Danida, and Canada)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Mid-Term Review
<b>Project period</b>	2011-2016

<b>Keywords</b>	Capacity development of civil society, support to national development, poverty reduction and good governance
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The CSSP is a capacity development and grant making programme, designed to support Ethiopia's civil society to contribute to the country's national development, poverty reduction and good governance in line with the GoE of Ethiopia's policies and strategies. The programme emphasises "hard to reach" civil society and citizens and has a budget of Euro 40 mill.</p> <p>Itad's mid-term review (MTR) of the CSSP took place between May and August 2014. The objective of the review was to provide an independent assessment of the performance and progress of the programme in its first two years of operation. According to the main findings of the review, the CSSP have been:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Unique in scale and scope in Ethiopia, having disbursed 159 direct grants to Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to date, with 81 more in the pipeline;</li> <li>2) Successful in context, creating space for dialogue between Government and CSOs;</li> <li>3) Achieving good progress against its own framework for results (creating a „critical mass“ of diverse CSOs);</li> <li>4) Successfully focusing on the "hard to reach" (H2R) civil society &amp; citizens; the principle is used increasingly as a focus for discussion and collaboration between CSOs and Government. The „hard to reach“ principle was found to be a neutral, apolitical term, which is descriptive, without being judgemental. The „hard to reach“ should meet one of the following criteria: 1) geographical remoteness or exclusion; 2) social marginalization on the basis of ethnicity, sex, ability, illness or age; 3) affected by an overlooked development issue such as mental ill health or chat addiction.</li> <li>5) Focused on a set of 7 guiding principles which provided a value base for decision- making and are actively used within programme approach (social equality, value of resources for the poorest people, building on peoples assets and capacities, etc.);</li> <li>6) Improving grant financial management in 2014, which has been limited by CSSP processing capacity and affected by CSO absorption rates;</li> <li>7) Improving programme governance structures following a 2013 review;</li> <li>8) Experiencing uncertainty about the future post-2016.</li> </ol> <p>The programme was found highly relevant, operating within the framework of the 2009 Charities and Societies Law; the CSSP has thus been assisting the CSOs in managing the prescribed budget division (70% programme, 30 administration).</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Mainstreaming of gender
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.itad.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/CSSP-Summary-Final-12-March-20151.pdf">http://www.itad.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/CSSP-Summary-Final-12-March-20151.pdf</a>

## 1.4 2014

### 1.4.1 Operations Evaluation: Ethiopia, PRRO 200290, Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity: An evaluation of WFP's Operation (2012-2013)

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Operations Evaluation: Ethiopia. PRRO 200290, Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity: An evaluation of WFP's Operation (2012-2013)</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2014
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Tango International (Technical Assistance to NGOs)

<b>Commissioned by</b>	WFP Office of Evaluation
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Operations Evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2012-2013
<b>Keywords</b>	Food security, resilience, humanitarian assistance, safety net (PSNP), general and targeted food distribution
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The evaluation had the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability (assessing the performance and results of the operation) and learning (determining the reasons why certain results occurred or not and draw lessons and derive best practices). The main conclusions of the evaluation were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PRRO was relevant to the needs of food insecure and emergency-affected households in target areas, particularly the Somali and Afar regions. Relief operations were appropriate to emergency food needs; however, the relevance to needs during the hungry period in lowland areas was hampered due to unaligned timing of Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD);</li> <li>• Targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) was an appropriate response to moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), but other educational messages were needed to help ensure the non-recurrence of MAM;</li> <li>• Women actively participated in all three parts of the programme;</li> <li>• While substantial progress had been made in food delivery through Hubs and Spokes (H&amp;S), the PRRO continued to face logistical and bureaucratic challenges to timely delivery of assistance;</li> <li>• Public works were created that improved natural resource management and access to social services;</li> <li>• While PSNP improved the frequency and mean number of payments, predictability and targeting issues remained;</li> <li>• The PRRO significantly contributed to WFP objectives in Ethiopia, reduced hunger in some of the most difficult contexts, and had a strategic role in higher-level development programmes.</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender considerations were well incorporated into the PRRO. This was apparent in targeting, in women's substantial involvement in distribution and oversight committees, and in women's active engagement in determining the types of PSNP public works
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.wfp.org/content/ethiopia-prro-200290-responding-humanitarian-crises-and-enhancing-resilience-food-insecurity">https://www.wfp.org/content/ethiopia-prro-200290-responding-humanitarian-crises-and-enhancing-resilience-food-insecurity</a>

#### 1.4.2 AGP of Ethiopia - Baseline report 201 and AGP of Ethiopia - Midline Evaluation report 2013

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>AGP of Ethiopia - Baseline report 201 and AGP of Ethiopia - Midline Evaluation report 2013</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2013 and 2014
<b>Author/Agency</b>	AGP; funded by USAID and facilitated by WB
<b>Commissioned by</b>	AGP; funded by USAID and facilitated by WB
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Impact evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	Baseline 2011; midline 2013
<b>Keywords</b>	Agricultural productivity, wage employment and non-farm business, commercialization, food security and nutrition
<b>Abstract</b>	An ambitious impact study of the AGP is currently ongoing. Baseline data were collected by IFPRI and the Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia with

	<p>a sample size of 7930 households spread over 93 woredas (61 AGP woredas and 32 non-AGP woredas); field work for the endline survey finished in April 2017 and the final report is expected in August 2017. The Midline survey conducted in 2013 is less extensive than the baseline survey, but can still give some indications on the impact.</p> <p>The Midline survey used the matching method on the two rounds of AGP survey data to assess whether AGP improved household productivity as measured by the yield index and marketed outputs as measured by gross revenues from sales of agricultural outputs.</p> <p>The results indicated that, relative to the control households in non-AGP woredas, households in AGP woredas had not seen statistically significant increases in yield index and total revenue. The statistical tests indicated that, despite higher or positive mean differences in productivity of households in AGP woredas relative to those in non-AGP woredas as measured by the yield index and marketed outputs, the differences were not statistically significantly different from zero. Hence, after controlling for household- and village-level (observable) heterogeneities that could have biased program effects, the data showed that the AGP did not impact yield index and total revenue during the 2010/11 - 2012/13 periods.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender was not sufficiently mainstreamed into the programme. Project objectives, outcomes and targets were not gender specific; yet, all monitoring and survey data were gender disaggregated. Climate was also insufficiently mainstreamed into the programme
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	Baseline report: <a href="http://essp.ifpri.info/files/2013/03/ESSPII_EDRI_Report_AGP_Baseline.pdf">http://essp.ifpri.info/files/2013/03/ESSPII_EDRI_Report_AGP_Baseline.pdf</a> , Midline report not available online

#### 1.4.3 Women's empowerment in Ethiopia. Evaluation of women's beekeeping and access to financial services. Effectiveness Review Series 2013-2014

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Women's empowerment in Ethiopia. Evaluation of women's beekeeping and access to financial services. Effectiveness Review Series 2013-2014</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2014
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Rob Fuller
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Oxfam
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Impact evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2010-2013
<b>Keywords</b>	Women's (economic) empowerment, beekeeping, access to financial services, project effectiveness, women's livelihoods, women's self-help groups (SHG)
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>As part of the Oxfam's Effectiveness Review Series, the "Facilitating access to financial services for women beekeepers in Ethiopia" project was reviewed. The review sought to evaluate the impact among women who directly participated in the self-help groups (SHGs) established under this project. All 230 women listed as members of the 13 SHGs across the four woredas were targeted for interview as part of this review. In the end, only 189 of these women were interviewed.</p> <p>The main conclusions of the review were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The survey results provided good evidence that the project was successful in encouraging households to take up – or to continue to engage in – beekeeping (particularly among female-headed households), and in encouraging them to experiment with new technologies;</li> <li>• Efforts to improve links to the cooperatives and marketing channels also appeared to have been successful, with a third of</li> </ul>

	<p>the households of SHG members having sold some honey to their local cooperative over the 12 months prior to the survey. The prices gained from sales to the cooperatives were significantly higher than those realised through other channels. The level of revenue being generated was quite modest, and it appeared that, for the vast majority of SHG members, honey production was not central to their livelihoods;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SHGs appeared to have been successful in providing members with a means of saving and accessing credit. The personal savings of SHG members were considerably higher than those reported by respondents from the comparison group;</li> <li>• SHG members and their households were apparently consuming a more diverse diet than comparison women, and were less likely to have suffered extreme food insecurity during the summer season previous to the survey. However, there was no indication of an effect from the project on an index of indicators of material wealth (asset ownership and housing conditions);</li> <li>• It is unclear to what extent this project had a significant impact on women's positions within their households. While the majority of SHG members said that they were now involved in honey production, most also commented during focus groups that they lacked ownership of these activities or control over the income generated.</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender is at the core of this project aiming to empower women through beekeeping and access to financial services
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/womens-empowerment-in-ethiopia-evaluation-of-womens-beekeeping-and-access-to-fi-336387">http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/womens-empowerment-in-ethiopia-evaluation-of-womens-beekeeping-and-access-to-fi-336387</a>

## 1.5 2013

### 1.5.1 Country Wide Final Evaluation of the MFG-F in Ethiopia

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Country Wide Final Evaluation of the MFG-F in Ethiopia</b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2013
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Jarcoo Consulting
<b>Commissioned by</b>	MDG Fund (MDG-F) Evaluation Reference Group
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2009-2013
<b>Keywords</b>	Environment (pastoralist), gender, private sector, culture, nutrition
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The evaluation aimed to analyse the performance of the Joint Programs in relation to two issues: i) the Joint Program modality of implementation including programmatic aspects such as approaches, strategies, innovations, and implementation processes; and ii) the approach used to improving livelihoods.</p> <p>The main conclusions/findings were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The five MDG-F Joint Programs (JP) were effective overall in achieving their respective goals and short-term objectives including enhancing the capacity of target government institutions and in improving the livelihoods of the target communities;</li> <li>• The federal, regional and woreda level structures of the JPs were found to be efficient in coordinating and managing them;</li> <li>• The efficiency of aid (i.e. "Delivering as One") was to some extent improved due to the added value of each UN agency in terms of resources and expertise. In addition, the DaO approach contributed to minimize the duplication and reduce the service delivery costs of the programs;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint Programming was the most efficient implementation modality for the five interventions;</li> <li>• The joint monitoring and evaluation systems of the Programs were found to be inefficient and in most cases lacked systematic results-based monitoring system. Most of the JPs failed to conduct a baseline survey and this undermined the effectiveness of Joint Programming M&amp;E systems in setting objectively verifiable outcome and impact indicators and forced most of the M&amp;E reports to focused on low-level indicators;</li> <li>• The participatory mechanisms of the JPs contributed to the likelihood of sustainability of the JP outputs/ benefits;</li> <li>• The exit strategies of all of the JPs had not been thoroughly developed and implemented, suggesting that sustainability would be negatively affected;</li> <li>• The JPs were considered successful in ensuring national and local ownership of the program by the host government at federal, regional and woreda level. National stakeholders and counterparts actively participated in the leadership, coordination, implementation and follow-up of the Joint Programming activities at various levels;</li> <li>• The JP implementation modality was effective in addressing the diverse needs and improving livelihoods of targeted communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender and the environment were the foci of two of the five programmes
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://mdgfund.org/sites/default/files/Ethiopia_Country%20Final%20Evaluation.pdf">http://mdgfund.org/sites/default/files/Ethiopia_Country%20Final%20Evaluation.pdf</a>

## 1.6 2012

### 1.6.1 Assessing the impact on child nutrition of the Ethiopia Community-based Nutrition Program

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Assessing the impact on child nutrition of the Ethiopia Community-based Nutrition Program</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2012
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNICEF and World Bank
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation (evaluation research)
<b>Project period</b>	2008-2012
<b>Keywords</b>	Nutrition, malnutrition, National Nutrition Program (NNP), anthropometry.
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The evaluation report was based on analysis of data collected under UNICEF supervision to assess the effectiveness of the Community -based Nutrition (CBN) component of the Ethiopian National Nutrition Program (NNP).</p> <p>The main conclusions of the evaluation research were: The CBN activities plausibly had a significant benefit on child anthropometry and other aims, well exceeding targets, for example, for stunting. The decisions that could be based on this were, for the Ethiopian NNP itself, to continue and expand activities, while correcting some weaknesses. The most important main constraint was the relatively low participation of around 30%, of children in woredas covered by the program. For policy decisions in Ethiopia and elsewhere, these results join and are supported by findings of other evaluations, gathering increasing evidence that community-based activities aimed at improving child nutrition can be effective. This experience in Ethiopia may be showing a way ahead for many communities in Africa and this needs policy support.</p>

<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender was not mainstreamed into the impact analysis of the CBN. The data were not gender-disaggregated; furthermore, there was no qualitative analysis of whether there might have been differences in e.g. feeding practices for girls and boys
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/index_73949.html">https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/index_73949.html</a>

### 1.6.2 Evaluation of the Irish Aid Ethiopia Country Strategy 2008-2012

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Evaluation of the Irish Aid Ethiopia Country Strategy 2008-2012</b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2012
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Cathy Butcher, Mohammed Mussa and Derek Poate from ITAD Ltd
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Irish Aid
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country strategy evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2008-2012
<b>Keywords</b>	Social services and accountability, health and nutrition, food and livelihood security
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The evaluation aimed to provide an independent assessment of the performance of the strategy, accountability and lessons learnt to the Governments of Ireland and Ethiopia to help inform the future strategy for Irish Aid programming in Ethiopia. The evaluation addressed a set of nine core questions from the Terms of Reference, grouped into four clusters: development strategy, development results, development processes and development management.</p> <p>The evaluation followed a theory-based approach and used logic models from the mid-term review. A mixed methods approach was taken to collect data, combining secondary data on outcomes and impact with additional qualitative data collection and analysis. The country programme concentrated on two core areas - food and livelihood security, and access to social services, supported mainly through multi-donor trust funds using local or regional government delivery channels.</p> <p>The evaluation found the CSP to be well-aligned with national plans and harmonised with the actions of development partners. The assessment of available data at the level of goal and programme outcomes found that most had demonstrated positive changes in line with target values.</p> <p>The Protection of Basic Services programme had succeeded in enabling a major transfer of resources down to local level with documented benefits in health, education, water and sanitation, and agricultural extension - key services for the rural community. The social accountability component of PBS had enabled interaction and dialogue on quality of services between government and citizens, and projects in the health sector had contributed to improving health outcomes. However investments were fragmented and there was little overall dialogue about sector policy, even with the Regional Government of SNNPR where Irish Aid was an active partner. Maternal mortality remained a major national challenge. The largest investment by Irish Aid under the Food, Nutrition and Livelihoods Security pillar was the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) which was found to be effective in providing a targeted safety net in food insecure woredas, with investments in public works and arrangements to help households graduate from food insecurity.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, governance, environment and HIV/AIDS
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.irishaid.ie/news-publications/publications/publicationsarchive/2013/may/evaluation-of--irish-aid-ethiopia-csp-2008-to-2012/">https://www.irishaid.ie/news-publications/publications/publicationsarchive/2013/may/evaluation-of--irish-aid-ethiopia-csp-2008-to-2012/</a>

### 1.6.3 Evaluation of the Commission of the European Union's co-operation with Ethiopia. Country level Evaluation

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b><i>Evaluation of the Commission of the European Union's co-operation with Ethiopia. Country level Evaluation</i></b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2012
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Consortium composed of ECO Consult (lead), AGEG, APRI, Euronet, IRAM, NCG
<b>Commissioned by</b>	European Commission
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country strategy evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2004-2008
<b>Keywords</b>	Key areas of the country strategy: Education, health and social accountability, road sector, food security and agriculture, civil society empowerment
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The evaluation assessed the European Commission's support to Ethiopia during the period 2004-2008. The purpose of the evaluation was to provide an overall independent assessment of the EC's past and current cooperation with Ethiopia and to identify key lessons in order to improve current and future strategies. The evaluation answered ten key Evaluation Questions that covered major parts of the EU strategy and its implementation. The evaluation found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Protection of Basic Services (PBS) program had improved aid effectiveness, with an improving trend over time, not least in PBS II;</li> <li>• PBS made a change to the resources available to decentralised service delivery at a time when the suspension of general budget support threatened to worsen the plight of Ethiopia's poorest;</li> <li>• The EU's contribution to improving the institutional framework was instrumental in providing a global incentive for improving performance through two successive Sector Policy Support Programmes (SPSP) and also through targeting technical assistance on jointly-identified shortcomings in programming and contract management at federal and decentralised levels;</li> <li>• The EU contributed to increased economic accessibility, both in rural areas and in external markets, by supporting the improvement of the road network, its density and condition through its two SPSPs;</li> <li>• With the PSNP, an important step was made in shifting from the previously applied emergency food aid approaches to more development-oriented food security programmes for tackling the prevalent problem of chronic food insecurity;</li> <li>• The full potential of aid modality combinations was not exploited by the Commission in terms of introducing more flexibility or more adjustment to institutional capacity or to emerging needs as articulated by the government;</li> <li>• The Commission made a substantial contribution to the decentralisation process, although not primarily in the form of traditional capacity-building activities, but rather through substantiating and legitimising the new local authorities by providing finance through the PBS;</li> <li>• The EU faced a drastic change in government policy towards empowerment of civil society after the 2005 post-electoral crisis, which proved to be a significant setback in the progress towards democratic governance;</li> <li>• The EU committed itself to addressing the root causes of conflict with the government during EDF10. Despite an initial comprehensive analysis, no specific action was taken. The lack of</li> </ul>

	demand from the government in this respect was a driving factor behind this change.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, human rights, and environment
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/strategic-evaluation-eu-cooperation-ethiopia-2004-2008_en">https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/strategic-evaluation-eu-cooperation-ethiopia-2004-2008_en</a>

#### 1.6.4 Evaluation on the Progress in Abandoning Female Genital Mutilation/cutting and child marriage in self-declared Woredas

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Evaluation on the Progress in Abandoning Female Genital Mutilation/cutting and child marriage in self-declared Woredas</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2012
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Prepared by the CDC (Center for Development Consulting)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and UNICEF in Ethiopia
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2007/2008-2011
<b>Keywords</b>	Harmful Traditional Practices (HTP) Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C), child marriage, marriage by abduction, wife beating
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The objective of the study was to evaluate the progress made in abandoning FGM/C and child marriage in self-declared woredas of Ethiopia. More specifically, the assignment aimed to provide evidence on the extent of FGM/C so as to validate the claims of abandonment of FGM/C in the woredas that declared abandonment and to analyse successful strategies to inform decision making for the up-scaling of the programme.</p> <p>The study looked at the effectiveness of various strategies to combat FGM/C and other HTPs. The evaluation covered pre-selected woredas which had declared abandonment of FGM/C practices before the commissioning of the study. These 10 woredas were found within the three regional states of Afar, Benishangul Gumuz and SNNPR and the capital city Addis Ababa. A set of quantitative and qualitative instruments were prepared and employed to collect data complemented by a thorough review of documentation. A total of 1275 households were covered in the 10 selected woredas.</p> <p>Although it was likely too early to ascertain a decline in the practice of FGM/C, there were, to some extent, encouraging results in terms of awareness creation and behavioral change. A more thorough monitoring and assessment would have been required to follow-up on the progress made towards fighting FGM/C. The evaluation warned that encouraging results identified through this study would last only if there was a concerted effort and strong commitment from all stakeholders and if strategies that worked were implemented on a sustained and regular basis with wider coverage, particularly in remote areas. This also applied for the three other forms of HTPs (child marriage, abduction and wife beating). In terms of child marriage, sending more girls to school and encouraging them to stay in school was found to delay child marriage. The legal approach also worked well in the study areas where a decline in the practice was observed. Compared to the other forms of HTPs in this study, the practice of abduction appeared to have shown a significant decline, with the most effective strategy appearing to have been the legal approach. The criminalization of abduction was taken much more seriously than the criminalization of other forms of HTPs. In terms of wife beating, one mentionable strategy was the legal approach. There was an awareness amongst both the men and women that wife beating was a crime and women were beginning to bring their complaints to the authorities, mainly the Women's Affairs Offices.</p>

<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, FGM/C and Harmful Traditional Practices (HTPs)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/index_70021.html">https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/index_70021.html</a>

## 1.7 2011

### 1.7.1 Independent Evaluation of the Programmes and Cooperation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Ethiopia

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Independent Evaluation of the Programmes and Cooperation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Ethiopia</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	January 2011
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Independent evaluation team: Prof. Brian Perry, Lori Bell, Dr. James Gasana, Mrs. Yewubdar Kassa, Mr. Tsukasa Kimoto, Dr. Tesfaye Kumsa, Dr. Robert Tripp
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Office of Evaluation (OED), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country Evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2005-2010
<b>Keywords</b>	Food security and nutrition, crop production and marketing, livestock production and marketing, natural resource management, gender
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The evaluation considered all of FAO's work in Ethiopia during the period 2005-2010, irrespective of the source of funding (regular programme or extra budgetary resources) or the location of project management (HQ, Regional Office or the FAOR). The evaluation also included an assessment of the activities of the FAO representation which were not necessarily carried out through projects. The team developed a wide ranging evaluation framework; in broad terms, FAO's performance was evaluated against the FAO corporate objectives, the draft National Medium Term Priority Framework, the draft FAO Disaster Risk Management Plan of Action and by review of projects implemented in the country.</p> <p>FAO's programmes were found to have broad relevance to the humanitarian needs of Ethiopia and to the development aspirations of the Government of Ethiopia in the fields of agriculture and natural resource management. Many of the themes addressed by FAO's crop-related projects in Ethiopia were highly relevant to the country's needs, and the activities carried out in sustainable land management were found to be relevant. However, there were no relevant studies to establish typologies of farmers, farming systems and livelihood enterprises in order to develop a more targeted approach in delivery. In terms of programme effectiveness, FAO had made several significant contributions to the crop and livestock sectors and to improved food security and nutrition for chronically and acutely vulnerable households. However, at a broader level in both the crop and livestock fields, inadequate attention had been given to exploring and developing market opportunities, linkages, value chains and private sector actors. The wide geographical dispersion of the FAO food security activities, as well as the staffing and project approaches, had reduced the potential synergies between interventions within the same regions. This also impacted on FAO's image because the results were not visible enough. The long term sustainability of programme outputs appeared to be of general concern, and not just for FAO activities.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, environment
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.academia.edu/26808180/Independent_Evaluation_of_the_Programmes_and_Cooperation_of_the_Food_and_Agriculture_Organisation">http://www.academia.edu/26808180/Independent_Evaluation_of_the_Programmes_and_Cooperation_of_the_Food_and_Agriculture_Organisation</a>

[of the United Nations in Ethiopia](#)

## 1.8 2010

### 1.8.1 Ethiopia Country Program Evaluation 2003-2004 to 2008-2009 -Synthesis Report

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Ethiopia Country Program Evaluation 2003-2004 to 2008-2009 - Synthesis Report</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2010
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Authors (team): Stan Benjamin, Margot Rothman, Rob Enns, Alice Purdey, Getachew Olana
<b>Commissioned by</b>	CIDA Evaluation Directorate – Strategic Policy and Performance Branch
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2002-2003 to 2008-2009
<b>Keywords</b>	Democratic governance, emergency assistance, environment, health, peace and security, private sector development, basic education, general budget support, protecting basic services, food security/agriculture
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The evaluation analysed the external and internal factors influencing the delivery of CIDA's country program for Ethiopia, along with CIDA's investment profile in Ethiopia and CIDA's Country Development Programme Framework (CDPF).</p> <p>The main conclusions were: CIDA's program had been well implemented and delivered in conformity with the policy and programming intent articulated in the CDPF. Despite justifiable modifications, the Ethiopia Program was generally found to have been very relevant and effectively managed with in some cases impressive results, despite the fragile political context in the country and the considerable internal changes at CIDA. CIDA had emerged as a trusted, knowledgeable and reliable development partner in the newly aligned and harmonized ODA environment. CIDA demonstrated dexterity in balancing commitment to Paris Declaration Principles with a constructive message on human rights and democratic governance.</p> <p>The priority areas, Food Security/ Agriculture, and Governance/ Capacity Building were generally perceived to be well aligned with the most critical development needs of the people of Ethiopia and the Government's poverty reduction strategies. The priority area, Protection of Basic Services (PBS), which replaced General Budget Support after 2005, was seen to be an effective response which continued support for poverty reduction. All three priority areas of the CDPF were rated as satisfactory in terms of their performance against the evaluation criteria. Sustainability and the cross-cutting issues were given the lowest overall ratings.</p> <p>Key challenges emerged:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Whether PBS remains the most appropriate program umbrella for CIDA to continue its support for community level basic service delivery;</li> <li>2) How to address the complexity, slowness and uncertainty of CIDA's program approval process;</li> <li>3) How to more strategically manage CIDA's mainstreaming and promotion of cross-cutting issues;</li> <li>4) Defining the relative importance of the strategy for civil society strengthening within the CDPF, somewhat neglected since 2004.</li> </ol>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Cross-cutting issues assessed by the evaluation team included: gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental sustainability
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/56/18/45875541.pdf">www.oecd.org/dataoecd/56/18/45875541.pdf</a>

### 1.8.2 Country Assistance Evaluation of Ethiopia – Summary

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Country Assistance Evaluation of Ethiopia – Summary</b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2010
<b>Author/Agency</b>	External Advisory Meeting on ODA Evaluation
<b>Commissioned by</b>	International Cooperation Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Japan
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country assistance programme (CAP) evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2004-2010
<b>Keywords</b>	Agriculture/rural development, water resources, socio-economic infrastructure, education
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This evaluation assessed Japan's assistance to Ethiopia in terms of the relevance of policies, effectiveness of results, and appropriateness of process, based on the ODA Evaluation Guidelines set by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It also sought to provide recommendations to the formulation of Japan's next CAP to Ethiopia.</p> <p>The evaluation found Japan's assistance to Ethiopia to have been consistent with Japan's higher-level policies and with the development policy and strategy laid down by the Government of Ethiopia (GoE). The Government of Japan set the "establishment of food security" as its basic goal in response to the threat of famine that hit Ethiopia at that time and to the action plan that the G-8 Summit adopted in 2004. This was found to have been appropriate although approval of the final draft by the government was significantly delayed. Otherwise Japan's assistance was appropriate and complementary to the support provided by other donors, in so far as it strived to enhance the administrative capacities of the federal and local governments through implementation of specific projects. The main indicators of development objectives in Japan's priority areas for assistance appeared overall to be moving toward improvement and Japan's assistance was by and large producing meaningful results. The Ethiopian side was highly appreciative of the strengths of Japan's assistance. On the other hand, the GoE was only halfway towards achieving its goal on food security which the GoE considered to be its top priority and which Japan set as a basic objective of its aid to Ethiopia.</p> <p>In order to produce concrete results, the need for a development strategy that takes into consideration the linkages among vulnerable regions, potential regions, and the private sector was greater than ever. Japan also needs to adopt an aid strategy that takes into account the linkages and synergies between various policies. Considering the fact that the development assistance environment in Ethiopia underwent major changes when the existing Country Assistance Program was officially announced, it was clear that measures should have been taken to streamline and expedite its approval process. As far as individual projects were concerned, the process of project preparation and implementation was found to have been generally appropriate. There was close coordination and communication with the Ethiopian side, including discussions at the working level and dialogue concerning individual projects. However, there were calls for the streamlining of the ODA implementation process, as well as calls for greater flexibility in the provision of grant aid at the time of implementation.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	None mentioned in the report
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/evaluation/FY2004/text-pdf/ethiopia.pdf">http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/evaluation/FY2004/text-pdf/ethiopia.pdf</a>

## 1.9 2009

### 1.9.1 Mid-Term evaluation of the WFP Ethiopia Country Programme (2007-2011)

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b><i>Mid-Term evaluation of the WFP Ethiopia Country Programme (2007-2011)</i></b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2009
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Authors: Barry Riley, Alan Ferguson, Sileshi Ashine, Carlos Torres, Samuel Asnake
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Commissioned by the Office of Evaluation of the World Food Programme
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2007-2011
<b>Keywords</b>	Sustainable Livelihoods (MERET-PLUS), linked to the PSNP; Food-for-Education and Children in Local Development (FFE-Child)
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The midterm evaluation of the WFP's country program for Ethiopia served accountability and learning purposes and was conducted between May and August 2009. It involved a preparatory mission, desk review of documentation and elaboration of evaluation methods, with fieldwork.</p> <p>The evaluation covered the country programme, in particular the two components of the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable Livelihoods (MERET-PLUS), linked to the PSNP;</li> <li>• Food-for-Education and Children in Local Development (FFE-Child).</li> </ul> <p>Both activities aimed to ensure environmental sustainability, promote gender equality and increase HIV/AIDS awareness. In terms of relevance, both components were logical and appropriate continuations of activities commenced in the 1990s and continued through the two previous CP periods. The sustained focus on addressing major natural and human resource constraints affecting Ethiopia's food-insecure rural poor remained appropriate and highly relevant to the Government's Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP). It was also relevant to the United Nations's strategic focus on poverty alleviation, human resource development and reducing food insecurity among the most vulnerable rural poor, as jointly pursued via the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) II.</p> <p>The overall assessment of the CP was that it was well-targeted on issues of major significance for Ethiopian development, food security improvement and spreading of primary education, but the food available has been only about half of targets. Hundreds of watersheds had been cut from the planned programme in many of the most food-insecure areas of Ethiopia. This might lead to increases in the numbers of households requiring food transfers. The main conclusion related to CHILD-FFE was that it should stay on the course. There was considerable improvement in the learning environment in FFE schools and in attitudes of parents and of communities toward those schools compared to the findings of the two previous mid-term evaluations. The CHILD element was a major reason for that.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	The two components (MERET-PLUS and FFE-Child) aim to ensure environmental sustainability, promote gender equality, and increase HIV/AIDS awareness
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.wfp.org/content/mid-term-evaluation-ethiopia-country-programme-104300-2007-2011">https://www.wfp.org/content/mid-term-evaluation-ethiopia-country-programme-104300-2007-2011</a>

### 1.9.2 Country Programme Evaluation: Ethiopia

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Country Programme Evaluation: Ethiopia</b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2009
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Christopher Barnett, Teigist Lemma, Joe Martin, Mohammed Mussa, Charlotte Vaillant and Lissane Yohannes (team from ITAD in association with Verulam Associates Ltd and NSCE International)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	DFID / Managed by DFID Evaluation Department
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2003-2008
<b>Keywords</b>	Humanitarian assistance, public management and budget support, growth and vulnerability, governance and civil society, and education and water
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The Country Programme Evaluation for Ethiopia assessed the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the Department of International Development (DFID)'s aid budget from 2003 to 2008. More specifically, the evaluation examined the relevance of DFID's action, the effectiveness of key interventions and partnerships, efficiency in delivery, impact in terms of DFID's contribution to long term outcomes and the sustainability of progress made and of results.</p> <p>The evaluation found that DFID Ethiopia had attained a high level of alignment with government strategies and its systems, particularly in the latter period through PBS and government-led programmes such as the Public Sector Capacity Building Programme and the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). Its approach to democratic governance (and support for civil society organisations) was nonetheless constrained by the government's decision to reduce space for policy dialogue in the latter part of the evaluation period.</p> <p>According to DFID's internal review system, the portfolio in Ethiopia had performed well in terms of effectiveness and efficiency. Given the events of 2005, the development of PBS was particularly noteworthy for enabling increases in pro-poor investments for basic services. The woreda-level budget had increased and some indicators in education, health, water and agriculture had begun to respond. Individual programmes within DFID Ethiopia's governance strategy were found to have performed reasonably well in a difficult environment although it was difficult to engage civil society. In terms of development impact, as DFID's assistance in Ethiopia moved further upstream, outputs and impacts had become difficult to measure and/or attribute. The significant increases in pro-poor spending would appear to indicate that DBS and PBS had had some real impact; however, there were concerns over the quality of public services and regional disparities. Progress in good governance was a key development outcome, but one that had proved problematic to assess, and open to subjective interpretation. Finally, despite aid increasing significantly over the years, aid flows remained unpredictable both in terms of timing and levels of assistance provided. Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs) in particular had been slow to get off the ground, and donors, including DFID, had encountered some difficulties in disbursing funds.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender and environment (climate change)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/country-programme-evaluation-ethiopia-ev697">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/country-programme-evaluation-ethiopia-ev697</a>

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Cover photo: Andrea Moroni  
*Salt caravan, Danakil depression.  
Lying 100 meters below sea level,  
the Danakil depression is both one of  
the lowest-lying locations, and the  
hottest place on the planet on average.*

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