



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
ERITREA**

**Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Programme in Zoba Maekel
A Project Document**

Asmara, November 2008

1. COVER PAGE

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Country: Eritrea

Project Title: Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Programme in Zoba Maekel

UNDAF Outcome: Providing access to adequate food at all times for 10% of the poor by 2010

CP Outcome 3.3: Improved Access and Availability of Food

CP Outcome 3.4: Capacity Support Provided to Enhance Food Production at National and Household Levels

Implementing Partner: Zoba Maekel Ministry of Agriculture Branch Office

Co-partners i) Zoba Maekel Administration
II) Gala Nefhi Nues Zoba Administration

Responsible Partner: UNDP

Brief Description

In pursuit of the Government of the State of Eritrea's goal of ensuring sufficient quantity of acceptable quality food at an affordable price at any time and place in the country, and the first Millennium Development Goal – combating hunger –, and in line with the Food Security Strategy (2004), Interim Poverty Reduction Paper (2004), and UNDAF Outcome 3, the UNDP and Zoba Maekel (Central Region) have developed this project. The project aims at improving the household food security status of about 6000 people comprising 1200 households in the villages of Adi Keyih, Adi Tsenaf, Laguen, Adi Hamushte, Adi Ahderom, Embeito and AdomZomat, located comprising Gala Nefhi Nues Zoba through a set of intervention measures involving water conservation, beekeeping, poultry, forage development and input supply. Close to 30% of these households are headed by women. The primary targets of the project are vulnerable households like women-headed and/or asset poor group of members.

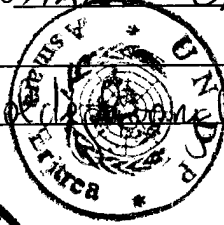
Programme Period	<u>2007 - 2011</u>
Key Results	
Atlas Award ID	
Start Date	<u>January 1, 2009</u>
End Date	<u>December 31, 2010</u>
PAC Meeting Date	
Management Arrangement	<u>National Implementation</u>

Total estimated project budget:	<u>USD 1,266,052</u>
Total resources required	<u>USD 1,266,052</u>
Total allocated resources	
Regular	USD 1,266,052
Other	-
Donor	-
Government	-
Unfunded Budget	-
In-kind contribution	-

Agreed by: Zoba Maekel Ministry of Agriculture Branch Office HAILE - GHIDE

Agreed by: UNDP: Manuela P. D'Alto

Agreed by: Ministry of Finance: Martha W. Teklehaimanot



2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Eritrea is an agricultural country, but shortage of food supply remains a challenging problem. The country produces about 60% of its food requirements in good agricultural years, but goes down to 25% in adverse years¹. Time series data on crop production indicates that the overall picture is one of erratic food production, and a growing gap between trends in food production and demand. Thus, the country faces food shortage every year, and household food insecurity is the major challenge for the country. It is estimated that 66%² of the Eritrean population is unable to obtain adequate food both in quantity and quality for their physical, psychological and spiritual well-being. Malnutrition is a common problem. The Food Security Strategy (2004) paper indicated that 38% of the Eritrean children are stunted; 44% are underweight while 50% suffer from anaemia. About 59% of the Eritrean population consumes less than the daily calorie requirement. The average daily per capita calorie intake is about 1750, which shows a shortfall of 26% on the basis of the WHO standard of 2,350 calories per day. In terms of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Eritrea is off track with respect to eradication of poverty³. About 30% of households in Eritrea are headed by women, of which 18% are widowed. Women bear a disproportionately large share of the country's poverty and food insecurity. They earn less than half of their male counterparts, possess fewer household assets, are less likely to be literate and numerate, and suffer more from poor nutrition.

Various documents show that a considerable proportion of households in Zoba Maekel suffer from wide spread periodic to seasonal food shortages. A study conducted by the UNDP⁴ in 1998, for instance, revealed that with good September rains, farming households can on the average produce enough to cover food needs for 6.3 months, but this may fall to two months when the September rains fail. A discussion with farmers in Adi Keyih Kebabi Memehedar (administration), one of the villages of the project area, similarly revealed that in good rainfall years, i.e. good *Azmera* rains in March-May followed by *Kremt* (June-September) rains, they can produce enough food for subsistence to last 8-12 months, but falls to 2-4 months in bad years.

There are 35,000 rural households with an estimated population of 175,000 in Zoba Maekel. Most of these households struggle to produce their own food from holdings that are less than one hectare, and rely on one crop production cycle a year, the length of which is about 50 days⁵. Erratic rainfall - 277.3 mm in 2002, but as high as 563.4 mm in 1997- and frequent droughts are the major hindrances to intensive agricultural production in the Zoba. Irrigation possibilities are further constrained by limited availability of surface water and depleting groundwater resources. Soil erosion is another problem, which severely limits agricultural productivity. The soils research station at Afdeyu has registered soil loss of 2-25 tons per hectare per year. A sediment study by the Water Resource Department in the Toker catchment indicated a soil loss rate of 12.1 tons per hectare per year. Soil samples collected from Serejeka by the Department of Geography, University of Asmara, showed that they are extremely poor in Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and organic matter. Moreover, lack of access to productive assets like credit means that farmers have little capacity for investments in productivity enhancing technologies. Productivity is thus very low and households reported that seasonal food shortages are common and occur almost every year for many households. The dependence on farming as a sole source of income means that crop failures automatically lead to hunger.

2.1 The Project Area

The localities selected for this project are the villages of Adi Keyih, Adi Tsenaf, Laguen, Adi Hamushte, Adi Ahderom, Embeito and AdomZomat, located in Gala Nefhi Nues Zoba. Gala Nefhi Nues Zoba has an area of 40,414 hectares and population estimated to be 40,754 distributed in 8,974 households. These figures yield a crude population density of 101 persons per sq. km, indicating that it is one of the densely populated areas in the country. It is also estimated that 79% of the population depends on agriculture for its livelihood. Each farming household owns one hectare of farmland or less. Like all small holder producers in Zoba Maekel and the rest of the country, smallholder producers in the project villages rely on one crop a year.

Gala Nefhi Nues Zoba forms watershed between the Red Sea, Anseba-Barka and Mereb basins, and suffers heavily from dissection. Steep scarp slopes and gullies are typical characteristics of the area. Close to 38% of the Nues Zoba has flat to gentle slope (< 8% slope), while the rest has moderately steep to very steep slopes,

¹ Government of the State of Eritrea, (April 2004), *Food Security Strategy*, Asmara.

² Government of the State of Eritrea, (April 2004), *Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*, Asmara.

³ UNDP-Government of the State of Eritrea, *UNDAF-Eritrea 2007-2011*, Asmara.

⁴ UNDP, (November 1998), *Food Security in Eritrea: Issues and Recommendations*, Discussion Paper 1, Asmara.

⁵ *ibid*

with shallow soils. The physical unavailability of suitable land to which farming can expand is thus one serious problem the population has been facing with increasing demographic pressure.

Like crop production, the dominant livestock husbandry in the Nues Zoba is based on traditional practices, and often occurs on degraded areas. Recently, modern small scale dairy farming is slowly spreading due to good market for dairy products in Asmara. Nevertheless, both traditional and modern livestock husbandries suffer from inadequate fodder resources. Crop straws are often collected as fodder, but they are insufficient and of poor quality. Traditional mechanisms like *Hizaati* are practised by the villages to regulate the use of common grazing lands, but they are becoming less effective under growing stress.

To reduce poverty and/or improve food security, it is crucial to design food security projects and programmes that are sharply focused on developing and improving the capacities of the most vulnerable populations and regions to accelerate the growth and productivity of agriculture, ensure proper functioning of communities and rural institutions, and expand the rural infrastructures that improve food availability, access, utilization and risk management. The foci of such projects should thus include ensuring water availability, agricultural diversification (but not at the expense of food crops), capacity building, input supply, better disaster risk management and coping mechanisms that can help reduce life and asset losses or minimize distress sales. To address food insecurity within the project area, the strategic goal established is to increase household capacity to produce and/or access food. The primary beneficiaries of this project are vulnerable households like those headed by women, villages with no access to irrigation water, and households at an early stage of horticultural production through a set of integrated measures involving water conservation, beekeeping, poultry, forage development and input supply in the selected villages.

3. STRATEGIES

In consultation with Zoba and Nues Zoba authorities, the project has identified localities that are high food-insecure and not covered by any development programme within the Zoba and Nues Zoba. As indicated above, the goal is to improve the food security status of the poor and most vulnerable households and mitigate the uncertainties associated with their current systems of livelihood. The intervention measures and activities proposed are in conformity with, and in support of, Eritrea's food security objectives as enshrined in the Food Security Strategy (April 2004), Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2004), and Millennium Development Goals.

Food security is the result of many factors that often work in mutually reinforcing manners to keep certain households poor and vulnerable. Overcoming food insecurity may thus require multi-pronged approaches. The strategy in this project pays particular attention to those factors that improve food availability (like diversification of production, supply of productivity-enhancing technologies) food access (diversification of source of household income, providing access to assets/resources, etc.), and reducing uncertainties (improved water availability, improved resource management). The key strategic priorities identified are thus:

- Build and support the capacity of smallholder households to increase productivity of food crops;
- Diversify agricultural production by supporting non-crop based activities that are favourable to poor households;
- Reduce dependence on natural rainfall;
- Enhance agricultural intensification.

These strategic priorities have been selected on the basis of the following principles:

- Unity and coherence among the strategies themselves as well as with other strategies in food security;
- Ownership of programmes by beneficiaries through participatory approach;
- Ensuring the sustainability of the interventions taken;

The key interventions that will be used to achieve the objectives of the project are:

- 1) Increasing water availability through the construction/rehabilitation of dams and irrigation infrastructure and the treatment of degraded watersheds;
- 2) Promoting livestock production through improved feed and forage development;
- 3) Raising farm productivity through supply of critical inputs.

These strategies are in conformity with the food security strategy of the Government of the State of Eritrea, as stated in the Food Security Strategy (2004) document. The project components and outcomes/outputs of each of these interventions are detailed in Section 4.

4. OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS NARRATIVE

The outcomes/outputs associated with each project component of each of the intervention strategies of the project are briefly presented below.

1. CONSTRUCTION/REHABILITATION OF DAMS AND IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND THE TREATMENT OF DEGRADED WATERSHEDS;

- Outcome 1.1: Household agricultural income increased
- Outcome 1.2: Food security status of households improved

- Output 1.1: Availability of irrigation water increased by constructing a new, 600,000 M³ dam with irrigation infrastructure at Adi Keyih
- Output 1.2: A silted dam and associated irrigation infrastructure at Laguen rehabilitated
- Output 1.3: Irrigation infrastructure for the dam at Adi Tsenaf constructed
- Output 1.4: About 60 hectares of land put under irrigation
- Output 1.5: Crop production expanded (at least twice a year) through intensification
- Output 1.6: Three water use associations strengthened

Water and soil are the two critical resources for the smallholder producers in the project villages. Rain-fed crop production is a high risk activity. When farmers were asked to identify five major constraints to food crop production in their locality, rainfall (water) was the first one mentioned. Thus, without ensuring water availability, agricultural intensification and expansion of production is not possible. To improve water availability and facilitate agricultural intensification, a new dam with a capacity of 600,000 M³ will be constructed while the silted dam at the village of Laguen will be rehabilitated.

Many dams in the Zoba are not being properly used due to absence, or use of inappropriate, irrigation infrastructure. Better benefits would be realized only when water-saving irrigation systems are installed. Water-saving irrigation infrastructure will be constructed for the existing dam at Adi Tsenaf and Laguen-Adi Hamushte and the planned dam at Adi Keyih. This component is in line with the government's strategy which aims at increasing food production through projects that "... increase the availability of irrigation water through the rehabilitation of existing micro dams and constructing new ones, and promoting efficient on-farm water management."⁶

Soil erosion is another serious problem in the project area. Deforested watersheds increase runoff and deep gulleys are cutting into prime farm lands. Moreover, dams get silted up rapidly, drastically reducing the water they hold every year. Thus the treatment of degraded watersheds is critical for the enhancement of soil moisture, charging underground water, increasing the life of dams, and protection of farm lands from floods. The untreated parts of the watershed of the dams will thus be properly treated with the support of the project.

2. PROMOTING LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION THROUGH IMPROVED FEED AND FORAGE DEVELOPMENT

- Outcome 2.1: Household income increased by Nfa 2,900 a year
- Outcome 2.2: Dietary intake of household members improved

- Output 2.1: Poultry keeping developed in 80 poor/vulnerable households

This programme aims at boosting household poultry production in the villages of Adi Keyih, Adi Tsrenaf, Laguen and Adi Hamushte by organizing and training of communities, developing proper poultry shelters, purchase of fertile local eggs, supplementary feed distribution and disease prevention. A total of 1200 chicks will be distributed initially (in the first year), but a centralised incubator will be provided to ensure the supply of chicks in the future. The targets of this intervention are women. Thus poultry development is considered not only as generating additional income for vulnerable households, but also as a means of empowering rural women. Each household will be provided with 15 chicks initially. The sustainability of poultry development will be ensured by organizing women into a poultry association, establishing market channels and introducing different poultry forage/feed into the locality. At full maturity, the total annual egg production per household is expected to be 1,458 eggs, which would yield a net household income of Nfa 2,916. This is expected to

⁶ Government of the State of Eritrea, (April 2004), *Food Security Strategy*, p. 26, Asmara.

increase in the subsequent years. With increased egg production, the dietary intake of households is also expected to improve significantly.

Outcome 2.3: Household income increased by Nfa 3,000 in the first year and Nfa 12,000 a year in the following years

Output 2.2: Modern beekeeping developed in 50 pilot households

The project villages are promising for beekeeping, and there are a number of farmers who own one or two traditional beehives. Almost all existing beekeepers lack modern beekeeping facilities, and face shortage of beehives, lack of sufficient bee flora particularly in the dry season and shortage of mated queen. The benefits derived from beekeeping can be greatly increased by distributing modern beehives, planting honey bee forage plant species as part of afforestation programme, improving wax availability, establishment of centralized honey extractors, and training of farmers. Production is estimated to be 20 kg per beehive per year when fully developed. Beneficiary households will be provided with three beehives and bee colonies initially, but will increase to five when fully developed. Production will be about 20 kg of honey in the first harvest year, but it is expected to increase to 100 kg when fully developed. This will provide a gross income of over Nfa 12,000 per household for year.

Outcome 2.4: Household income increased

Outcome 2.5: Dietary intake improved

Output 2.3: One forage seed multiplication centre established and forage production enhanced

This programme component focuses on enhancing forage production in potential areas, particularly in those localities where dairy farming is spreading, by establishing one hectare of forage seed multiplication centre, cultivation of alfalfa and other fodder crops over 26 hectares of irrigable land, and training of farmers. This intervention is expected to produce 40 tons of fodder (alfalfa) per hectare with 10 harvests per year. Farmers will be trained in forage production and management and they will be organized into an association to ensure sustainability. This will in turn lead to increasing dairy production and household income, in addition to improving the dietary intake of household members. This component is quite consistent with the Government's objective to "...exploit the livestock potential through improved rangeland management and developing high quality feed and pasture systems"⁷.

3. RAISING FARM PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH SUPPLY OF CRITICAL INPUTS.

Outcome 3.1: Food crop production increased by 50-60%.

Output 3.1: Fertilizers, improved seeds, and pesticides supplied to rain fed farmers.

Farm productivity is very low in the project area even by any African standards. It ranges from 0.3 to 0.8 ton/hectare in good years, but get as low as 0.1 ton/hectare in bad years. Shortages of inputs are other critical constraints to increased crop production. The project will assist 100 vulnerable, asset-less households with critical inputs to increase food production in the rain-fed production sector.

Under this component, vulnerable households will receive seeds (wheat and barley), fertilizers, and small farm tools. Project partners will together develop criteria to identify beneficiary households.

Outcome 3.2: Quality and quantity of vegetable production improved, and household income increased.

Output 3.2: Fertilizers, improved seeds, and pesticides supplied to horticulture farmers

Many small-scale irrigation farmers in the project area mentioned lack of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides at the right time as being the major hindrance to the quality and quantity of vegetable production. Due to lack of inputs, they use poor quality seeds. The project will supply high quality potato, carrot, tomato, cabbage, and courgette seeds; it will also supply fertilizers and pesticides. These inputs will support about 50 horticulture farmers with a combined acreage of about 100 hectares. Annual yield is expected to increase by 30%.

⁷ Government of the State of Eritrea, (April 2004), *Food Security Strategy*, p. 27, Asmara.

PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Expected Project Outcome 1.1: : Households agricultural income increased				
Expected Project Outcome 1.2: Food security status of households improved				
Outcome indicators: Food for households available throughout the year				
Applicable MYFF Service Line:				
Partnership Strategy				
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Programme in Zoba Maekel				
Intended Outputs	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs (USD)
<p>OUTPUT 1.1 Availability of irrigation water increased by constructing a new, 600,000 M³ dam with irrigation infrastructure at Adi Keyih,</p> <p>OUTPUT 1.2 Silted dam and associated irrigation infrastructure at Laguen rehabilitated</p> <p>OUTPUT 1.3 Irrigation infrastructure for the dam at Adi Tsenaf constructed</p> <p>OUTPUT 1.4 About 60 hectares of land put under irrigation</p> <p>OUTPUT 1.5 Crop production expanded (at least twice a year) through intensification including better food availability and access.</p> <p>OUTPUT 1.6 Three water use associations strengthened</p>	<p><u>Year: 2009</u> New dam in Adi Keih with a capacity of 600,000 M³ and associated irrigation infrastructure completed;</p> <p>Construction of irrigation infrastructure at Adi Tsenaf completed ;</p> <p>Rehabilitation of Silted dam at Laguen started</p> <p>Beneficiaries organized into water use associations and provided with guidelines for proper water management</p> <p><u>Year: 2010</u> The silted dam at Laguen fully rehabilitated and associated irrigation infrastructure completed;</p>	<p>1.1.1 Survey and design of new dam (2009) and silted dam (2010), and mobilization</p> <p>1.1.2 Access road to new (2009) and silted (2010) dams constructed</p> <p>1.1.3 Sites of new (2009) and silted (2010) dams cleared</p> <p>1.1.4 Embankments of new (2009) and silted (2010) dams constructed</p> <p>1.1.5. Spillways of new (2009) and silted (2010) dams constructed</p> <p>1.1.6 Riprap for new (2009) and silted (2010) dams</p> <p>1.1.7. Demobilization: new dam (2009); silted dam (2010)</p> <p>1.3.1 Survey of irrigable land around new (2009) and silted (2010) dams</p>	<p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP</p> <p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP</p> <p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP</p> <p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP</p> <p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP</p> <p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP</p> <p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office</p> <p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP</p>	<p>25,535</p> <p>15,330</p> <p>20,670</p> <p>363,340</p> <p>65,020</p> <p>33,920</p> <p>9,990</p> <p>3,670</p>

	<p>Production from 60 hectares of irrigated land realized</p> <p>Beneficiaries organized into water use associations and provided with guidelines for proper water management</p>	<p>1.3.2 Design of downstream irrigation infrastructure for new dam (2009) and silted dam (2010)</p> <p>1.3.3 Construction of irrigation infrastructure, including installation of 6 diesel pumpsets for Adi Keyih and Adi Tsenaf dams (2009) and two electric pumpsets (2010) for the dam at Adi Hamushte</p> <p>1.6.1 Training of beneficiaries</p>	<p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP</p> <p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP</p> <p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP</p>	<p>9,990</p> <p>243,810</p>
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PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

<p>Expected Project Outcome 2.1: Household income increased by Nfa 2,900 a year</p> <p>Expected Project Outcome 2.2: Dietary intake of household members improved</p>				
<p>Outcome indicators: # of households with food available for the whole year and increased income # of female-headed households supported</p>				
<p>Applicable MYFF Service Line:</p>				
<p>Partnership Strategy</p>				
<p>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood in Zoba Maekel</p>				
Intended Outputs	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
<p>OUTPUT 2.1</p> <p>Poultry keeping developed in 80 poor/vulnerable households</p>	<p>Year: 2009 Poultry keeping in 80 poor/vulnerable households initiated by distributing 15 chicks, water and feed troughs, poultry feed, vaccines and materials for poultry shelter to each household</p> <p>Year: 2010 Poultry Keeping in 80 poor/vulnerable households fully developed</p>	<p>2.1.1 Procurement and installation of one central incubator in 2010</p> <p>2.1.2 Procurement of 1500 fresh fertile eggs, and distribution of 1200 chicks in 2010</p> <p>2.1.3 Procurement and distribution of 107 quintals of poultry feed in 2009 and 36 quintals in 2010</p> <p>2.1.4 Procurement of 80 feed and water troughs in 2009</p> <p>2.1.5 Procurement of materials for 80 poultry shelter in 2009</p> <p>2.1.6 Procurement of cleaning materials, vaccines and drugs in 2009 and 2010</p> <p>2.1.7 Training of 80 female poultry farmers in 2009</p> <p>2.1.8 Follow-up of poultry farmers</p>	<p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP</p> <p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP</p> <p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP</p> <p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP</p> <p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP</p> <p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP</p> <p>Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office</p>	<p>19,100</p> <p>400</p> <p>6,460</p> <p>5,340</p> <p>49,330</p> <p>1,050</p> <p>1,700</p>

PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Expected Project Outcome 2.3: Household income increased by Nfa 3,000 a year in the first year and Nfa 12,000 annually in the following years				
Outcome indicators: % of households with increased income Quantity of honey produced per household				
Applicable MYFF Service Line:				
Partnership Strategy				
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood in Zoba Maekel				
Intended Outputs	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
OUTPUT 2.2 Modern beekeeping developed in 50 pilot households	<u>Year: 2009</u> Modern beekeeping started in 50 rural households, of which 30 households are new bee farmers and 20 are with traditional bee hives	2.2.1 Site selection (2009) 2.2.2 Procurement of 150 modern beehives, 50 sets of bee equipment like protective clothes, and 3 honey extractors to be installed in three <i>Kebabi Memehedars</i> (administrations) in 2009 and 100 modern beehives and accessories in 2010	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	200
	<u>Year: 2010</u> Modern beekeeping in 50 rural households fully developed	2.2.3 Procurement of 30 bee colonies in 2009 and 20 bee colonies in 2010	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	3,335
		2.2.4 Planting of 7000 bee forage plants in 2009 and 3000 plants in 2010	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	3,330
		2.2.4 Procurement of bee feed in both years	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	600
		2.2.5 Training of 50 bee farmers in 2009	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	1,000

PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

<p>Expected Project Outcome 2.4: Household income increased Expected Project Outcome 2.5: Dietary intake improved</p>				
<p>Outcome indicators: # of households with increased income and improved dietary intake % of households income increment</p>				
<p>Applicable MYFF Service Line:</p>				
<p>Partnership Strategy</p>				
<p>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood in Zoba Maekele</p>				
Intended Outputs	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
<p>OUTPUT 2.3 One forage seed multiplication centre established and forage production enhanced</p>	<p><u>Year: 2009</u> One hectare of forage seed multiplication centre established 10 hectares cultivated with alfalfa, elephant grass and other forage crops <u>Year: 2010</u> One hectare of forage seed multiplication centre fully developed 25 hectares cultivated with alfalfa, elephant grass and other forage crops</p>	2.3.1 Site selection (2009)	Zoba Maekele MoA Branch Office/UNDP	300
		2.3.2 Land preparation	Zoba Maekele MoA Branch Office/UNDP	27,790
		2.3.3 Procurement of inputs and sowing	Zoba Maekele MoA Branch Office/UNDP	7,610
		2.3.4 Seed harvesting and land maintenance	Zoba Maekele MoA Branch Office/UNDP	2,820
		2.3.5 Seed distribution	Zoba Maekele MoA Branch Office/UNDP	1,860
		2.3.6 Forage harvesting and land maintenance	Zoba Maekele MoA Branch Office/UNDP	4,330

PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Expected Project Outcome 3.1: Food crop production increased by 50-60%.				
Expected Project Outcome 3.2: Quality and quantity of vegetable production improved, and household income increased				
Outcome indicators: % of food crop and vegetable production increased # of households with increased food crop production				
Applicable MYFF Service Line:				
Partnership Strategy				
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood in Zoba Maekel				
Intended Outputs	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
OUTPUTS 3.1 and 3.2 Fertilizers, improved seeds, and pesticides supplied to a) rain fed farmers b) horticulture farmers	<u>Year: 2009 and 2010</u> Increase land productivity by 50-60% of current yield	3.1.1 Procurement and distribution of 555 quintals of fertilizers in each year	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	92,280
		3.1.2 Procurement and distribution of 395 quintals of potato, carrot, tomato, cabbage, and courgette seeds in each year	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	75,340
		3.1.3 Procurement and distribution of 300 liters and 800 kg of pesticides in each year in each year	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	36,680
		3.1.4 Procurement and distribution of 35 quintals of wheat and 35 quintals of barley seeds in 2009 and 35 quintals of wheat and 30 quintals of barley in 2010	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	26,070
		3.1.5 Procurement and distribution of 500 small farm tools in each year	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	2000

5. ANNUAL WORK PLAN BUDGET SHEETS

Year: 2009

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
OUTPUT 1.1 Availability of irrigation water increased by constructing a new, 600,000 M ³ dam with irrigation infrastructure at Adi Keyih.	Survey and Design of New Dam & Mobilization	X				Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	72100	14,665	
	Access Road Construction	X	X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	72100	10,000	
	Site clearance	X	X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	72100	14,670	
	Embankment Construction		X	X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	72100	261,340	
OUTPUT 1.2 Silted dam and associated irrigation infrastructure at Laguen rehabilitated	Spill Way Construction			X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	72100	32,500	
	Riprap			X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	72100	22,260	
	Demobilization				X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	72100	4,660	
OUTPUT 1.3 Irrigation infrastructure for the dam at Adi Tsenaf constructed	Survey of Irrigable Land			X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	72100	2,000	
	Design of Down Stream Irrigation Infrastructure			X	X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	72100	2,660	
OUTPUT 1.4 About 60 hectares of land put under irrigation	Construction of Irrigation Infrastructure				X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	72100	126,670	
OUTPUT 1.5 Crop production expanded (at least twice a year) through intensification									
OUTPUT 1.6: Two irrigation water use associations strengthened	Survey and Design of Dam Rehabilitation and Mobilization				X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	72100	10,870	
Sub-total								502,295	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
OUTPUT 2.1 Poultry keeping developed in 80 poor/vulnerable households	Procurement of Incubator and Accessories	X				Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72200	19,100
	Procurement of Fresh Fertile Eggs	X	X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	400
	Procurement and Transportation of Feed	X	X	X	X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	4,810
	Procurement of Feed and Water Troughs	X	X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72200	5,340
	Procurement of Poultry Shelter Materials	X	X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	49,330
	Procurement of Cleaning Materials, Vaccines/Drugs		X	X	X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	650
	Training of Poultry Farmers			X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	71400	1,700
									81,330
						Sub-total			
	OUTPUT 2.2 Modern beekeeping developed in 50 pilot households	Site Selection	X				Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	75100
Procurement of Equipment: o Modern beehives and accessories o Protective clothes o Honey extractor & accessories			X	X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72200	52,850
Procurement of Bee Colonies		X	X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	2,000
Planting Honey Bee Forage Plants		X	X	X	X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	2,330

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
	Procurement of Bee Feed (Sugar Legumes)					Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	400
	Training of Bee Farmers	X				Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	71400	1,000
						Sub-total			58,780
OUTPUT 2.3 One forage seed multiplication centre established and forage production enhanced	Site selection	X				Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	75100	300
	Land Preparation		X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	75100	10,920
	Seed/other input Procurement and Sowing		X	X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	2,980
	Seed Harvesting and Land Maintenance			X	X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	75100	160
	Seed Distribution			X	X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	75100	730
	Forage Harvesting and Land Maintenance				X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	75100	1,670
						Sub-total			16,760
OUTPUT 3.1 and 3.2 Fertilizers, improved seeds, and pesticides supplied to a) rain fed farmers b) horticulture farmers	Procurement and Distribution of fertilizers	X	X	X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	46,140
	Procurement and distribution of Potato, carrot, Tomato, cabbage and Courgette seeds	X	X	X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	37,670
	Procurement and Distribution of Pesticides	X	X	X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	18,340
	Procurement and Distribution of Wheat and Barley Seeds	X	X	X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	13,530
	Procurement and Distribution Small Farm Tools	X	X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	1,000
							Sub-total		
Monitoring and Evaluation	Annual Review and/or Reporting				X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	74100	7,000
						Total (2009)			782,845

5. ANNUAL WORK PLAN BUDGET SHEETS

Year: 2010

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
OUTPUT 1.2 Silted dam and associated irrigation infrastructure at Laguen rehabilitated	Access Road Construction	X				Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72100	5,330
	Site Clearance					Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72100	6,000
	Embankment Construction	X	X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72100	102,000
	Spill Way Construction		X	X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72100	32,520
OUTPUT 1.4 About 60 hectares of land irrigated	Riprap		X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72100	11,660
	Demobilization			X	X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72100	5,330
OUTPUT 1.5 Crop production expanded (at least twice a year) through intensification	Survey of Irrigable land		X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72100	1,670
	Design of Down Stream Irrigation Infrastructure		X	X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72100	7,330
OUTPUT 1.6 One water use association strengthened	Construction of Irrigation Infrastructure			X	X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72100	117,140
	Sub-total								
OUTPUT 2.1 Poultry keeping developed in 80 poor/vulnerable households	Procurement and Transportation of Feed	X	X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	1,650
	Procurement of Vaccines/Drugs	X				Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	400
Sub-total									2,050
Procurement of Modern Beehives and Accessories						Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	36,200

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
OUTPUT 2.2 Modern beekeeping developed in 50 pilot households	Procurement of Bee Colonies	X	X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	1,335
	Planting Honey Bee Forage Plants	X	X	X	X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	75100	1,000
	Procurement of Bee Feed (Sugar Legumes)	X			X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	200
Sub-total									38,537
Output 2.3 One forage seed multiplication established and forage production enhanced	Land Preparation	X	X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	75100	16,870
	Seed/other input Procurement and Sowing	X	X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	75100	4,630
	Seed Harvesting and Land Maintenance			X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	75100	2,660
	Seed Distribution	X	X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	75100	1,130
	Forage Harvesting and Land Maintenance		X	X	X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	75100	2,660
Sub-total									27,950
OUTPUT 3.1 and 3.2 Fertilizers, improved seeds, and pesticides supplied to a) rain fed farmers b) horticulture	Procurement and Distribution of Fertilizers	X	X	X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	46,140
	Procurement and Distribution of Potato, Carrot, Tomato, Cabbage and Courgette Seeds	X	X	X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	37,670
	Procurement and Distribution of Pesticides	X	X	X		Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	UNDP	72300	18,340

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
farmers	Procurement and Distribution of Wheat and Barley Seeds	X	X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	72300	UNDP	12,540
	Procurement and Distribution Small Farm Tools	X	X			Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP	72300	UNDP	1,000
Sub-total									115,690
Monitoring and Evaluation	Final Project Evaluation				X	Zoba Maekel MoA Branch Office/UNDP		UNDP	10,000
Total (2010)									483,207
Total Project Cost									1,266,052

6. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Ministry of Finance, as the Government's Coordinating Authority, will assume responsibility on behalf of the Government for the overall management of the project, and is ultimately accountable to the UNDP for the programming of resources under government management within the framework of the National Implementation Modality (NIM).

Zoba Maekel Ministry of Agriculture Branch Office is designated to manage the implementation of the project under the auspice of a Project Board. It will be responsible for achieving the results expected from the project, and in particular for ensuring that the outputs are produced through effective use of UNDP funds.

A Project Board composed of representatives of Zoba Maekel Ministry of Agriculture Branch Office, Zoba Maekel Administration, Gala Nefhi Nues Zoba Administration, UNDP will be established and, a Project Manager will be designated. The Project Manager will be appointed by Zoba Maekel Ministry of Agriculture Branch Office. Appointment will be made on the basis of expertise, competence, experience with management of similar projects in the past, and ability to work with communities. The UNDP will appoint a Programme Officer who will assume the role of a Project Assurance Officer to independently monitor and oversee the progress and completion of the project.

The Project Board will be responsible for the overall supervision, coordination and guidance of the project. The Project Board will review the progress on the basis of the Annual Work Plans and budget disbursements, and make necessary recommendations and/or revisions. Only the Project Board will have the powers to take critical management decisions as requested by the Project Manager during the implementation, or when changes and/or revision of the project activities/programmes are required. Decisions will be made on the basis of consensus.

The day to day activities of the project will be managed by the Project Manager. The Project Manager will be accountable to the Project Board and he/she will manage the project on the basis of the guidelines and constraints laid down by the Project Board. The Project Manager's primary task will be to ensure that the project is implemented rightly, progresses well, and produces the planned outputs and outcomes.

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The primary objective of the proposed monitoring and evaluation is to provide flow of information on the performance of the project between stakeholders and to ensure improvement-oriented critical reflection for better results. Such flow of information is imperative for supporting project management and engage the Project Board, the Project Manager, the Project Assurance Officer, and other stakeholders in assessing progress, identifying constraints, learning from achievements, and making decisions to improve implementation and maximize benefits.

A) Monitoring

Monitoring will be undertaken throughout the lifetime of the project in order to determine whether or not the project continues to be relevant, to identify and assess potential problems and gauge success. It provides the basis for corrective actions, both substantive and operational, to improve the project design, manner of implementation, and quality of results through a continuous and systematic process of collecting information and analysing them. The focus will be on realizing the objectives of the project as measured by the targets/indicators stated in the Project Results and Resources Framework (PRRF). This will be monitored through Annual Project Reports (APR), progress reports and other verifications mechanisms appropriate to the project including field surveys. The Annual Work Plan (AWP) Monitoring Tool and PRRF along with relevant project issues will form the basis for yearly monitoring to measure progress towards the intended outputs as reported by the Zoba Maekel Ministry of Agriculture Branch Office. The Project Assurance Officer, in consultation with the Project Board, may conduct periodic monitoring to assess project progress and improve on-going management and accountability if and when required.

B) Evaluation

The project will be subject to evaluation at the end of the project life to document the achievements, implementation management, constraints faced and how they were addresses, and important lessons learned.

C) Reporting

Zoba Maekel Ministry of Agriculture Branch Office will submit Annual Project Reports (APR) to UNDP. The APR will be due on November 30th every year. The APR is designed to obtain independent views of the main stakeholders of this project on its relevance, performance and the likelihood of its success. It also aims to provide a rating and narrative assessment of the progress of a project in achieving its objectives. The APRs shall be prepared in a way that clearly show accurate updates on project results, conformity with the AWP, major constraints encountered, and propose future directions. Based on the reports, appropriate measures may be taken to improve implementation management, accountability and progress.

D) Accounting

Disbursement of project funds will be made quarterly by the UNDP to the Zoba Maekel Ministry of Agriculture Branch Office as Implementing Partner. This will be based on specific work and/or activity plan and the required inputs developed or approved by the Project Board, the Implementing Partner and UNDP. Quarterly advances will be paid through quarterly financial reports that will have to be received at UNDP by the 15th day of the first month of the following quarter. Zoba Maekel Ministry of Agriculture Branch Office will open a separate bank account for this project.

Zoba Maekel Ministry of Agriculture Branch Office will be accountable for the use of funds advanced to it according to the agreed upon work plans and activities. It is expected to maintain books of account professionally in accordance with National Execution (NEX) accounting and reporting guidelines of UNDP.

*** E) Auditing**

All UNDP project funds are audited. Auditing is an integral part of sound financial and administrative management, and of UNDP's accountability framework. Accordingly, this project will be audited each year by the Audit Services Corporation or by a private auditing firm. The audited account should be submitted to UNDP before or on 31st March of each year. The audit will be done in accordance with the UNDP National Implementation (NIM) Audit Guidelines, which *inter alia*, focuses on

- a) The rate of delivery;
- b) Financial accounting, monitoring and reporting;
- c) Systems for recording and reporting on resources;
- d) Equipment use and management, and
- e) Management structure, including the adequacy of internal control and record keeping.

Zoba Maekel Ministry of Agriculture Branch Office will ensure that the books of account are readily available for monitoring by UNDP whenever required.

F) Procurement

Procurement of goods and services for the project will be done using Government Procurement Procedures as long as the guidelines are consistent with UNDP procurement policies, which relate to competitiveness, transparency and multilateralism. Otherwise, UNDP procedures will be followed.

G) Sources of Funding

UNDP will fund this project from core resources. However, UNDP in collaboration with the Government will make every effort to mobilize additional resources from other partners and sources.

The Annual Work Plan (AWP) Monitoring Tool

CP Component 2: Food Security, Natural Resources and Sustainable Environmental Development
Implementing Partners: Zoba Maekel Ministry of Agriculture Branch Office

EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	EXPENDITURES	RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING OUTPUTS
OUTPUT 1.1 Availability of irrigation water increased by constructing a new, 600,000 M ³ dam with irrigation infrastructure at Adi Keih OUTPUT 1.2 Silted dam and associated irrigation infrastructure at Laguen rehabilitated OUTPUT 1.3 Irrigation infrastructure for the dam at Adi Tsenaf constructed OUTPUT 1.4 About 60 hectares of land put under irrigation OUTPUT 1.5 Crop production expanded (at least twice a year) through intensification OUTPUT 1.6 Two Water use associations strengthened Target <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New dam in Adi Keyih with a capacity of 600,000 M³ built ○ Rehabilitation of silted dam in Laguen started ○ Additional 40 ha put under irrigation ○ Beneficiaries organized into water use associations Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New dam completed ○ Irrigation infrastructure ready for use with 6 diesel pumpsets installed ○ Handover to beneficiaries ○ Mobilization for dam rehabilitation started ○ Acreage of irrigated land in ha ○ # of trainees in proper water use 	Survey and design of New Dam & mobilization Access road construction Site clearance Embankment construction Spill way construction Riprap Demobilization Survey of irrigable land Design of down stream irrigation infrastructure Construction of irrigation infrastructure Survey and design of dam rehabilitation and mobilization			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	EXPENDITURES	RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING OUTPUTS
<p>OUTPUT 3.1 AND 3.2 Fertilizers, improved seeds, and pesticides supplied to</p> <p>a) rain fed farmers b) horticulture farmers</p> <p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Land productivity improved by 50-60% for rain-fed farmers o Land productivity improved by at least 30% for horticultural farmers <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Amount of improved seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and small farm tools distributed to rain-fed and horticultural farmers o % of production increased 	<p>Procurement of fertilizers</p> <p>Procurement and distribution of potato, carrot, tomato, cabbage and courgette seeds</p> <p>Procurement and distribution of pesticides</p> <p>Procurement and distribution of wheat and barley seeds</p> <p>Procurement and distribution of fertilizers</p> <p>Procurement and distribution of small farm tools</p>			
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation and/or annual reporting</p>	<p>Periodic monitoring and reporting</p>			

The Annual Work Plan (AWP) Monitoring Tool

Year 2010

CP Component 2: Food Security, Natural Resources and Sustainable Environmental Development
Implementing Partners: Zoba Maekel Ministry of Agriculture Branch Office

EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	EXPENDITURES	RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING OUTPUTS
OUTPUT 1.2 Silted dam and associated irrigation infrastructure at Laguen rehabilitated	Core excavation			
	Embankment construction			
	Spill way construction			
	Riprap			
OUTPUT 1.4 About 60 hectares of land put under irrigation	Demobilization			
	Survey of irrigable land			
OUTPUT 1.5 Crop production expanded (at least twice a year) through intensification	Design of down stream irrigation infrastructure			
OUTPUT 1.6 One water use associations strengthened	Construction of irrigation infrastructure			
Target <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Silted dam in Laguen fully rehabilitated ○ Irrigation infrastructure completed ○ Additional 20 ha put under irrigation ○ Beneficiaries organized into water use associations 				
Indicator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dam rehabilitation works completed and functional before <i>Kremt</i> rains ○ Irrigation infrastructure ready for use with two electric pumpsets installed ○ Electricity extension to pump house completed ○ Acreage of additional irrigated land in ha ○ # of trainees in proper water use 				
OUTPUT 2.1 Poultry keeping developed in 80 poor/vulnerable households	Procurement and transportation of feed			
Target <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Poultry Keeping in 80 households fully developed 				
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # of additional chicks distributed ○ Poultry feed distributed in quintals ○ Central incubator installed and functional 	Procurement of vaccines/drugs			

8. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of the State of Eritrea and the UNDP, signed on 14 July 1994. This project document will be implemented in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

9. ANNEXE 1: CAPACITY ASSESSEMENT OF IMPLEMENTER PARTNER

Zoba Maekel Ministry of Agriculture Branch Office has the expertise and experience with similar projects to effectively and efficiently implement the proposed development interventions. It has nine engineers, four of whom are working at Nues Zoba level, while the rest are assigned at the Zoba level. Five of these engineers hold B.Sc degrees; one holds M.Sc while the remaining three hold diplomas. Three of the engineers have over 25 years of experience while the rest have 1-3 years of experience. The Zoba has 64 dams at present, and these engineers participated in their design, construction and supervision.

Zoba Maekel Ministry of Agriculture Branch Office has also two senior livestock experts (one with M.Sc in animal science and one veterinary doctor), three junior experts with B.Sc and one with diploma. In addition to these experts, there are two junior experts with B.Sc and one with diploma working in Gala Nefhi Nues Zoba. These experts support the veterinary services of the Nues Zoba. Similarly, there are experienced extension agents working at Zoba and Nues Zoba levels. The dedication and desire to make positive changes to the lives of the smallholder farmers is quite impressive.

Zoba Maekel Ministry of Agriculture Branch Office has also built its experiences in the implementation of donor-funded projects. Some of the projects implemented are:

- Sustainable Land Management at Emba Derho, funded by the Lutheran Federation;
- The Toker Project (a project in sustainable land management);
- Integrated Watershed Development funded by DANIDA;
- Rehabilitation works in the Central Highlands funded by the African Development Bank.

With this and similar experience and the expertise it has, Zoba Maekel should not find it difficult to implement the proposed food security project. Above all, the beneficiary farmers in the project area are ready and committed to implement the project properly and derive maximum benefits.